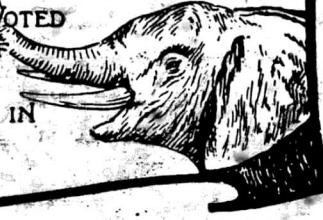


EAST AFRICA

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



Vol. 6, No. 292.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1930.
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.

Annual Subscription
30/- post free.

Sixpence

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. A. JONKSON.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES,

91, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W. 1.
Telephone: Museum 7370. Telegrams: "Limitable, London."

Official Organ in Great Britain
— of —

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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DEATH DUTIES IN EAST AFRICA.

BECAUSE a tax is, possibly legitimate in Great Britain, a country with a thousand years of settled civilisation and accumulated wealth, it is not necessarily applicable to a land which has enjoyed the benefit of European enterprise for a bare quarter of a century, in which trade is new-born, in which money is tied up in land and struggling businesses, and in which progress is conditioned by the introduction of capital and yet more capital. Take death duties. Even those who dislike them may agree that in England some sort of a case can be made out for their imposition; it may be argued that the successor to the property has often done nothing to build up the fortune, that a portion should be refunded to the public purse because some of it had been obtained at the expense of the community, that there are many wealthy people in the country whose estates can well bear the impost, and that the tax yields a very appreciable amount towards the fiscal revenue. Every point in such an argument is refuted in East Africa. The return is very small—in Kenya, for instance, it represents from £6,000 to £8,000 in a budget of £3,500,000, and its incidence may be unjust as well as theoretically unsound.

It is of the essence of good taxation that the impost should be easy of collection, should inflict no impossible task on those who have to pay it, and, further, should not act in opposition to public interest in destroying any vital assets of the community. It can be argued with force that in East Africa the death duties fail to fulfil every one of

for many classes of the community escape completely; indeed, the rich Masai cattle-owner escapes scot-free, while a far less wealthy English cattle-owning settler has to pay. Their collection involves payment in money by interests which may be crippled by the necessity of realising assets to find the essential cash; and they act directly against the interest of the whole community. Major E. S. Grogan has well said that you cannot pay the tax with half a saw-mill; and a farm which has done well under its late owner may be left to relicts who cannot carry on with success. In such cases the imposition of a cash tax founded on a Government valuation may easily mean that a useful unit in the community is destroyed.

In every young colony the income from capital invested in development is promptly reinvested, and is, in fact, new capital; and capital is what such new colonies need if they are to progress. Surely, then, it is a shortsighted policy to risk forcing the realisation of going concerns in order to pay a cash tax which means the removal of capital from the industry of the country. A further argument against these imposts is that they are impolitic. The absence of an income tax in East Africa has unquestionably been a considerable attraction to settlers, and the absence of death duties would greatly enhance the attraction at this moment, when income tax, surtax, and death duties are all being increased in Great Britain. East Africa must seek to attract colonists of the right type, and none could be more welcome than men of big financial resources. One way of inducing them to invest in the territories is to abolish the death duties, which yield little revenue and might now be rescinded without difficulty, and, indeed, with the prospect that their abolition would in the long run bring far more in indirect ways to

MATTERS OF MOMENT

The British Press, as a whole, is surprisingly blind to international intrigues against those countries which possess colonies. The policy of the late ingenious Dr. Stresemann, embodied in his internationalisation of the Colonial Mandates—a happy formula designed to hasten the return to Germany of her former colonies and to excite the covetousness of non-colonial nations—is now being developed into a demand for the internationalisation of all colonies. Last year the creation was proposed of a Permanent Commission of colonial experts to supervise the conditions of Native labour in all colonies, and the idea was adopted, naturally by the vote of non-colonial representatives. Some who supported the suggestion clearly regard such a Commission as an excellent means of stripping, rag by rag, the cloak of sovereignty from the colonising nations, particularly England, France, and Belgium. Let it be remembered—it seldom is—that there are forty-five nations represented at Geneva which have no colonies at all!

Belgium, rightly jealous of her sovereign rights in the Congo, is very wideawake to the danger of international intrigues, and M. Carlos Brossel discusses this question with point and vigour in a pungent article in *L'Essor Colonial et Maritime*. The International Labour Office, having adopted the principle of syndicalism for Native labour, will these Commissions of Control, he asks, be accompanied by professional agitators who will organise Native Trade Unions and sow disorder wherever they go? Will they assimilate completely Native labour with the workers of the European capitals, applying the eight hours law, the workmen's compensation acts, industrial insurance and all the rest of it? Would it not be better, he declares, first of all to make certain that the non-colonial countries instal all these regulations in active working in their own domains? At present the International Labour Office is concerned only with industrial labour; agriculture, which is precisely what concerns the colonies, is not yet regulated—and it is singular that the forty-five non-colonial nations find it an urgent matter to regulate agricultural labour in the colonies and not at home, though some of them are in the most urgent need of enlightened amelioration of the conditions of life of their own citizens.

It is possible, the Belgian writer contends, to conceive an international Commission composed of Chinese and Abyssinians, both of which countries are members of the League of Nations. Should we not be right in demanding that they first put their own affairs in order? The Chinese coolie is far worse off than any labourer in British Africa, and that there is ample room for improvement in Ethiopia cannot be denied. Thus M. Brossel's argument is a *reductio ad absurdum*. The Treaty of Versailles imposes certain international obligations, but it does not forecast the creation of international Native Labour Commissions. Moreover, Article 421 distinctly states that a country ratifying the conventions

colonies, and our contemporary emphasises the danger of Belgium allowing herself to be inveigled into going beyond the limits of the Peace Treaty. Belgium, he declares, will never agree to be shorn of her sovereignty over the Congo.

Complaints are being made that the publication of the unemployment figures in Great Britain is doing harm to the reputation of the country abroad, and the same thing may be said of the reports of locusts in East Africa, for it is to be feared that many people at Home have been given quite a false idea of the damage done by the locusts, and that others have for the same reason mentally noted East Africa as a place in which not to settle. From all the accounts we are now getting—detailed accounts, official and otherwise—we can reassure such of our readers as are taking the pessimistic view. In Tanganyika especially the damage done has been slight and Mr. A. H. Ritchie, the Senior Entomologist, in the official report of the Department of Agriculture for 1928-29, is very emphatic on the point. "Damage to crops initially viewed as serious," he writes, "particularly by those of limited experience in tropical agriculture, is now valued as surprisingly low, considering the density of invasion. Indeed, compared with a West Indian hurricane, a locust visitation of the nature of that just described may be viewed as a very mild happening in the agricultural world." As Mr. Ritchie was for some years in Jamaica, where earthquakes and hurricanes are cataclysmic in their effects, his opinion is that of one who knows, and carries weight in proportion.

Having noted a statement in the debate on a paper on malaria control by Sir Malcolm Watson that ordinary soap had been found effective in destroying mosquito larvæ, we consulted Sir Andrew Balfour, Director of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, and Major E. E. Austen, Keeper of Entomology at the British (Natural History) Museum, both of whom have had experience of the method. Their conclusion is that soap is undoubtedly a *culicid*: Major Austen in Palestine and Mr. M. E. MacGregor in Mauritius found that the weak soap solution present in streams as a result of washing operations was distinctly inimical to the development of mosquito larvæ, but Sir Andrew, quoting Professor Strickland's work in Calcutta, points out that soap is much less efficient than kerosene and is apparently not usable on the large scale in field work. The important practical point which emerges for East Africans is that mosquitoes will not develop in soapy water, but that soap must not be relied on in preference to kerosene spraying. Household holders will thus be comforted by the assurance that the waste water from baths and ablutions will not breed mosquitoes, and they may be inclined to look with favour upon the custom of the Natives of washing themselves with soap in any running stream or even pond, and upon the activities of the domestic *thohi*. For the drastic treatment of breeding places, however, oiling by kerosene or spraying with such poisons as Paris green still hold the field; moreover, they are cheaper than the soap.

POSSIBLE DANGERS.

KERICHO, A GREAT TEA GROWING AREA.

Some Impressions of the District.

By Captain H. C. Druett.

Editorial Secretary of "East Africa."

TEA cultivation on a large scale is one of Kenya's youngest industries, yet its headway during the past few years has been amazing. Kericho, twenty-one miles from Lumbwa, possesses a soil which is reputed to be equal to that of the best tea land in India, and the fact that one of the biggest tea concerns in the world has bought some 25,000 acres in the district is an indication of the firm faith which experienced tea men have in the establishment of a flourishing tea industry there.

Although the first tea plant was introduced to Kericho by the District Commissioner in 1910, it was not until thirteen years later that great developments began, though individual planters had meantime laid down small areas under this culture. Some idea of the present importance of the industry may be gathered from the statement that one factory employs over four thousand Natives and twelve Europeans, and that another concern has fifteen Europeans on its staff.

The first two Tea Planters.

The first settlers to plant tea are said to have been the brothers Orchardson, sons of Sir William Orchardson, the famous artist; they still manufacture and drink tea grown on their own estate. These brothers first came to the district over twenty years ago, one of them, Mr. H. Q. Orchardson, having been medically advised to seek a fresh climate. During the two decades they have lived in perfect health, have built their own houses on a site commanding excellent views of the surrounding country, have established an excellent orchard, and have laid out a most attractive place.

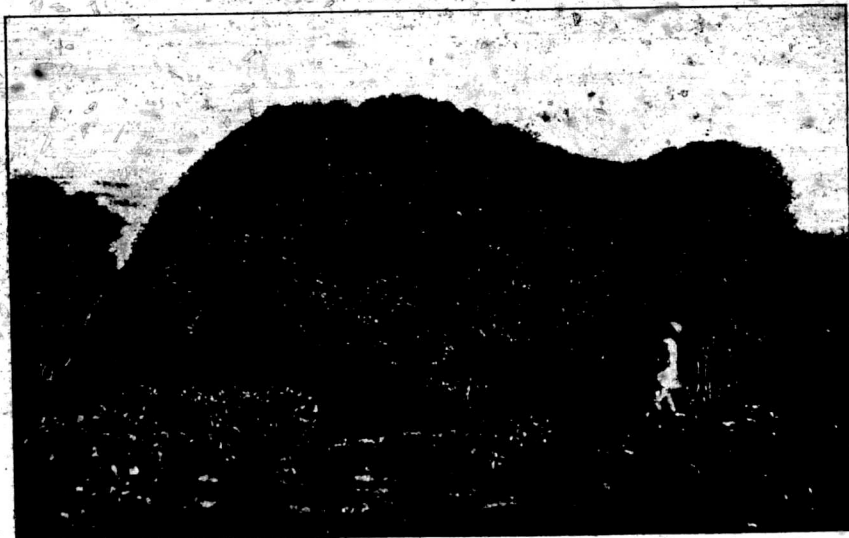
All the furniture is home-made. One article I must mention, for the design would give joy to the heart of Heath Robinson: six wooden petrol cases have been combined to make a cupboard, each case

containing various articles of household equipment, such as cutlery, crockery, a small larder, etc., and the front of each compartment, when pulled out, immediately swings back when released, for attached to the top of the door is a string connected with a lead weight at the back of the contrivance.

One of the brothers is a very clever engineer, who has designed several improvements for use in tea factories. Other people can advance claims to such achievements, but can any other reader of *East Africa* say that, though five hundred miles from the sea, he has built on his estate a big motor-boat, the timber for which has been taken from trees planted by himself in his early days in the district? I found the craft, which is about sixty feet long, housed in a thatched hut, and there it will remain until it is completed. At present, though only the framework is visible, even a layman can appreciate and admire the extreme care taken by Mr. Orchardson in its construction; he has every right to be proud of his handiwork. Remembering the question of transport to the coast, the width and length of trucks on the railway have been taken into consideration, so that the designer and builder will not be disappointed on that score.

Large Scale Developments.

Since great tea growing concerns operating in India have acquired land in Kericho, I naturally expected to find men with long experience on Indian estates; among them is Mr. W. A. Lye, who is in charge of the plantations of the African Highlands Produce Company, Ltd. He was for twenty-eight years a tea planter in Southern India, has been in Kenya for the past three years, and his assurance that the chocolate coloured soil, of a depth of more than thirty feet, compares very favourably with that found in the tea areas in India, is therefore the judgment of an expert. Three years ago the 25,000 acres owned by his company in Kericho were bush. Now some two thousand acres are already under tea, and a further thousand acres are to be opened up this year. To accomplish this rapid progress roads have been cut, trees and bush cleared, and sites on the highest ground on each plantation earmarked for the erection of factories; a scheme is under contemplation whereby the whole of the company's



factories—there will be ten when the total area available for cultivation is planted—will be operated by hydro-electric power. The first factory is now in operation, and in it the most modern machinery has been installed. Mr. Lee estimates that the average yield in the district will be about 800 lb. per acre when the bushes are in full bearing—a surprisingly good outturn.

The Local Settlers' Association.

Another interesting personality in the district is the genial manager of Lord Egerton of Tatton's estates, Mr. S. T. Lydford, who has been in East Africa for the past twenty-five years, has lived in the Kericho district since 1910, and is President of the local Settlers' Association. On one of Lord Egerton's estates he showed me the patch of tea which proved the district to be suitable for tea-growing on a big scale, and gave me interesting data of the way in which locally-made tea is gaining favour in the Colony; one point worth noting is that, since rain-water is generally used for drinking purposes, the difficulties of correct blending have not to be taken into consideration. Local tea has been most favourably reported on by London tea experts, but two Kericho concerns are at present rather concentrating on local sale than on the export of the leaf. One outstanding feature of all the factories in Kericho is that British machinery is mainly used.

While in Kericho I had an opportunity of attending a meeting of the local Planters' Association. An idea of the keenness of its members may be gleaned from the fact that many had to content themselves with sitting on the floor! This spirit is all the more to be admired when one remembers that many of those present had travelled twenty and more miles in order to appear at the meeting. The able manner in which matters were discussed was proof that Kericho possesses some very fine public speakers, and I shall retain a lasting impression of a very live Association.

Mr. S. C. Mills, who is in charge of the Kenya Tea Company's plantations in Kericho—they have other tea areas in Limuru—told me that a hydro-electric scheme is now being installed by a London company on his estates, providing 300 h.p. for the first unit and for a further 300 h.p. at a later date.

The Native as Tea-Plucker and Tea Drinker.

Asked whether the Native labour showed an aptitude for tea-plucking, Mr. Mills, who had planted tea in India for thirteen years before coming to Kenya, said that he believed the Native would in the next few years probably reach the standard attained by the Indian plucker. At present, such labour is paid by the day, as the trees are young, and the labour is not familiar with the art of plucking. When they are more experienced, however, and can be relied on to pluck the right leaf, it is probable that they will be paid by piece-work. At present the labour is drawn from the Lumbwa, Kisii, and Kavirondo tribes, though in contrast to the Native labour in India, the pluckers here are mostly *watoto*. Whether shade is beneficial to tea bushes in East Africa is still a debatable point, and whereas some planters have staked their faith on shade trees, others have preferred not to do so.

Will the East African Native become a great tea drinker? The answer must rest with the future, but it can already be said that he has given proof of a liking for the beverage. This company, for instance, is developing good business in a two-ounce packet of tea for Native trade; incidentally, the fact that it is transported by the Kenya and Uganda

real assistance in tapping this market, for it enables it to be sold at a price which the Native can afford.

The Processes of Tea Manufacture.

A brief description of the method of manufacturing tea may be given. After the leaf has been plucked, and spread out on drying tatts in the factory, 1 lb. of leaf to the square yard, the first process is that of withering, which occupies some forty-four hours. It is then taken down to the rolling-room, and poured into a hopper leading to a table-like portion of the rolling machine. The centre part of the table is hollowed out, and immediately above that part is a cap, roughly the size of that part of the table. The cap is pressed down on to the leaf, and the table rotated on a crank shaft. The circular motion thus twists the leaf, causing the cells in the leaves to be broken and allowing the moisture to come outside the leaf.

For the next process, that of fermentation, the leaf is taken to the fermenting chamber. In India, where the atmosphere is favourable to fermentation, fans are employed in some places to secure a cooler air; in East Africa, however, a humid atmosphere has to be introduced into the fermentation room by artificial means, the temperature having to be about 82° with a humidity of from 98% to 99%. During the fermentation process the leaf turns bright copper, the colour of a new penny. On reaching this stage it is immediately put into a drying machine, from which it emerges the nearly-black colour familiar to tea-drinkers. It is then placed in a cutting machine, which cuts it into various sizes, and afterwards it is taken to the top of a sorting machine.

This has five tables, placed one above the other, and on each table is a gauze of different size, the top having a wide mesh and the lower ones a fine mesh. Each table is oscillated by machine, causing the finer leaf to fall to the table below, until at the last table the better quality leaf emerges. From each of these tables is a trough leading to the ground, so that the different grades of tea automatically fall into their respective boxes. The tea is then ready for packing into chests for sale, either locally or overseas.

Kericho's Attractions.

Scenically, Kericho is one of the neatest little townships I have seen. It is situated on the shoulder of the mighty Mau range, the climate is healthy and bracing, and the evenings are generally cold enough to make a fire very welcome. Many grand views are obtainable in the district, which is between 6,000 and 7,500 feet above sea-level. The rainfall varies between 65 and 80 inches a year, the wettest months being April, May, and August.

A GOOD COFFEE PLANTING BOOK.

"A good coffee planting book at last! Long has the world had to wait for this book; now it has come among us, one must almost agree that it is worth waiting for. . . . If only the coffee men of Sao Paulo and elsewhere in Brazil would digest and act upon this book they would turn out more coffee to the acre, uniformly better in quality, and at far less cost than they are now doing." So writes the Editor of *Tropical Life* in reviewing Mr. J. H. McDonald's "Coffee Growing: with Special Reference to East Africa," which has been published by *East Africa*, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1, from whose office copies may be obtained post-free to any address in the world by

SAA SITA VISITS THE COAST.

I HAD told Saa Sita that I wanted him to go down to the coast. At first the old man was rather reluctant to go, but when I told him that I would pay his fare on the railway and *posho* he was delighted. He had been away a week, so I expected him to put in an appearance at any moment.

My *mtoto* had just brought tea on to the veranda when I saw a long way off three people walking along the road. Two had big loads, the third nothing. Needless to say, the third was Saa Sita.

In due course he reached the house.

"Well, Saa Sita, and what is the news?"

"*Bwana*, there is such a lot that I am afraid I shall be here all the night telling you. I did not go by the train as a motor lorry was at the station, and I made a bargain with the Indian driver to take me to Tanga for four shillings, the train costs more."

"So that is four shillings you have to give me back?"

Saa Sita looked very blank. "No, *Bwana*, that is my profit."

"All right, you old sinner."

He beamed with relief.

There was big trouble when I arrived down at the coast. The Government had bought many new engines from Europe, and when they were getting the big boiler from the steamer, the *machini* for lifting it fell into the harbour, and the *fundi* who make the *machini* work went with it, and he did not come up again; so we died."

"That is very bad. How did it happen?"

"I don't know, *bwana*, but it is like giving a big load to an old woman. She cannot hold it, and so falls down, just like the machine. For two days did the man remain in the harbour, and then when the

machine was moved he came up to the top. *Bwana* it was a very bad business.

"Tell me, *bwana*, what will the Government do? Will they give the man's woman *bakshish*? If so, the woman will be pleased and able to get another husband soon. She is only an old woman, but here I think Saa Sita had some slight idea of trying to press his suit in that direction. "It was *amri ya Mwangi*, the will of God," he finished."

"*Bwana*" continued Saa Sita after a long pause. "there are many houses being built by the shore next to the German house which the warship hit during the war."

"Are they nice?"

"Yes, *bwana*, but where will the white men get water to drink? But I suppose they don't drink much water."

"What do you mean, you old scandalmonger? You've been to Tanga, not Dar es Salaam, I thought amusedly."

"And there was bad trouble with the little train that goes to Sigi," he went on unconcernedly.

"Three people were hurt. It's a bad affair. Look at the white man who broke both his legs. Many people have been killed. Why do the white men at Amani want the railway? The high road is better, and a motor car can do the *safari* four times while the train goes only once."

"Did you hear anything else, Saa Sita?"

"Many things. I heard that the *Bwana* Governor is going to Arusha, and that he is taking all the white men who work in Dar es Salaam. Why is that? Is it because they all want a holiday? The band of the K.A.R. is going too, so that the *Bwana* Governor can have an *ngoma* every night and dance."

Whereat I dismissed the garrulous old cynic.

The advertisement features several illustrations of industrial machinery. At the top, a steam engine is shown in a circular frame. Below it, a large horizontal roller or dryer is depicted. To the right, another circular frame shows a complex mechanical assembly, possibly a sifter or packer. At the bottom, there are three more illustrations: a large horizontal roller on the left, a central vertical mechanism, and another horizontal roller on the right. The text 'MARSHALL PATENT' is prominently displayed on the left, and 'TEA MACHINERY' is on the right. Below the illustrations, a paragraph describes the machinery's capabilities, and a bolded section offers to supply everything from power units to packing machines. The company name 'MARSHALL SONS & COMPANY Ltd.' and location 'Engineers, Gainborough, England.' are at the bottom.

comprising Witherers, Rollers, Dryers, Sifters and Packers will enable you to market your crops in superb condition.

LET US QUOTE FOR YOUR FACTORY. WE CAN SUPPLY EVERYTHING FROM THE POWER UNIT TO THE PACKING MACHINE. INQUIRIES INVITED. ASK FOR LISTS.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

DR. S. P. JAMES'S IDEAS ARE ABSURD,

Says Mr. T. J. O'Shea, M.L.C.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

Your criticism of Dr. James's recommendation of mosquito-proof houses in the Highlands of Kenya, and *The British Medical Journal's* fierce attack upon you for daring to criticise a recommendation of one of the profession, are causing not a little amusement out here.

There may be justification for regarding Dr. James as an eminent authority on anti-malaria work, and the Report on his visit to Kenya and Uganda may contain much of value, but his recommendation that we should live only in mosquito-proof houses, and that newcomers should not bring out their houses to live in, is so manifestly absurd to all but Dr. James and his friends that we out here have already ceased to regard his views on anti-malaria measures with such a degree of respect as would ensure serious consideration for his Report.

And the reason is not far to seek: on the one hand we have the opinion of Dr. James, and on the other our own practical experience. To the hundreds of us who have lived many years in the Highlands with our wives and children without even mosquito nets his ideas are utterly absurd.

Last Christmas Lady Grigg entertained a thousand European children (of Nairobi and district) at a garden fête. Between four and five hundred more European children attended Christmas parties in Eldoret and Mombasa. One may safely assume that there are in the neighbourhood of another thousand children in the Colony. I doubt whether 20% of them know what a mosquito net is like to sleep under; and though the Mombasa children are familiar with wire gauze doors and windows, they know nothing of mosquito-proof houses because, strictly speaking, such do not exist in Kenya even on the coast. Nevertheless, they live and thrive and their health records compare favourably with those of children reared in Europe.

Those of us who built high hopes on Dr. James's visit expected he would tell us how to get rid of malaria-carrying mosquitoes from our towns and houses on the farms; but it never occurred to us that his answer would be "lock them out." We could have secured a local joker to proffer that simple solution.

I am not a Christian Scientist or a disbeliever in the germ theory or in any way a biased critic of the medical profession. I hold it and its achievements in great respect, but after twenty years in Kenya I have come to the conclusion that what the profession knows about malaria from a preventive point of view is hardly worth knowing, and that its knowledge on the curative side is very little greater. Its ignorance on the preventive side is so obvious that it makes a virtue of necessity and confesses ignorance, but on the curative side it indulges in a degree of bluff that would never be tolerated if practised by people in any other calling.

Yours faithfully,

Eldoret.

Kenya Colony.

THOS. J. O'SHEA,

M.L.C., Kenya Colony.

ROAN ANTELOPE DOES 40 M.P.H.

An Interesting Experience in N. Rhodesia.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

Some months ago I was coming from Lusaka to Mumbwa in my car when I noticed a roan antelope running parallel to the car in the bush by the side of the road. This section of road was perfectly straight and the surface was good. I happened to notice that my speedometer, which was in perfect working order, was registering 30 m.p.h. and the roan was gaining on me. I gradually increased my speed to 40, and we were keeping level; we remained level at this speed for about a mile, when the roan put on a spurt, dashed across the road in front of the car, and raced level again on the other side of the road, and, finally, going off in a different direction, disappeared amongst the trees.

The amazing part is that I was travelling on a straight road with no obstructions, while the roan was threading its way between trees, and the country here is fairly thickly timbered. By the appearance of the buck he seemed to be taking things quite comfortably, and I should say he was by no means going "all out." This is the only occasion on which I have been able to test accurately the speed of a running antelope.

Yours faithfully,

Mumbwa.

A. W. BONFIELD.

Northern Rhodesia.

SOME POINTS ABOUT THE BAOBAB TREE.

A Letter from Professor Alice Werner.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

In connexion with the recent correspondence on water-storage in baobab trees, it may be of interest to recall that this practice was noticed in what is now Kenya Colony by the late Charles New so long ago as 1867 (see his "Life in East Africa," p. 177). I have always understood that the trees are not artificially hollowed, but have never seen such a tree myself, though I remember being assured—I think by Abarea, headman of the Galla in the Kipini district—that water was stored in this way.

I note that Mr. Beeby Thompson says that young baobabs are hardly ever seen in Koröfan. It strikes me that most of the baobabs I have seen—at Jomon, Malindi, Mambusi, and elsewhere—must have been comparatively young, as they were shapely and well-grown: the well-known specimen at the corner of the Cathedral grounds at Mombasa is the largest I remember; I wonder if there is any record of its age? The overgrown and shapeless monsters described and figured by West African travellers seemed to me to be conspicuous by their absence in Kenya. In Nyasaland I think they conformed more to the accepted type, though not exaggeratedly huge.

Has any botanist determined two species of baobab? I have seen some (I think not more than one or two) bearing round fruits (more accurately "oblate spheroids") instead of the usual elongated *mabuyu*. If I can trust my memory, the fruit of the Nyasaland baobab was also round, but smaller.

I should be grateful if any of your readers could throw some light on the origin of the current name. Neither *mbuyu*, *wlambe*, nor (Hausa) *kuka* is a possible derivation.

Yours faithfully,

School of Oriental Studies

A. WERNER.

"I have enjoyed 'East Africa' very much."—Major

F. R. Burnham, the famous African scout, and

author of "Scouting on Two Continents."

THE FIRST EAST AFRICAN "TALKIE."

On what does the Flamingo Feed?

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

May I express through the columns of your journal the thanks of myself and those associated with me in the production and presentation of "Interviewing Wild Animals" to all those East Africans who so kindly came to the private view at the London Pavilion, and for their generous appreciation of our efforts?

May I also congratulate the gentleman who, in dealing with the picture in your columns, so modestly terms himself an amateur film critic, yet exhibits gifts which, alas, have been more grudgingly bestowed on some of his professional brethren? I accept with humility his criticism of my Swahili, and cheerfully confess that it is even worse than he can possibly imagine. The gift of tongues has not been vouchsafed to me; but next time I will try to do better.

I am deeply interested in his statement that "Flamingoes feed on the blue-green algae which are to be found in quantity in the mud of the lakes the birds inhabit." I am afraid I cannot claim to be an experienced naturalist, but only a field observer, and perhaps I was too keenly interested in making the picture to pay sufficiently close attention to what the mud of Lake Natron actually did contain. It is somewhat curious, however, that even some of the world's great naturalists are equally at a loss with myself.

I had the pleasure, not long since, of crossing the Atlantic with Professor Raymond L. Ditmars, of the New York Zoo, who afterwards introduced me there to Professor Crundall, who is, I think, considered America's leading authority on bird life. Both these gentlemen were quite anxious to know if I could tell them upon what the flamingo feeds, and I feel sure that they, like myself and many others, would be extremely interested if your correspondent would further expound his theory.

In conclusion, your readers may be interested to hear that the first African "talkie" has met with a reception from the trade which is most pleasing. I am told that unless I am very careful it will make some money, and I may say, for the particular information of your correspondent, that only the lack of means has prevented the making of other animal "Interviews" before now.

Yours faithfully,

London, W.I.

F. RATCLIFFE HOLMES.

[The Zoological Society, Regent's Park, informs us that the flamingoes in their Gardens are fed on soaked bread and shrimps (of which latter comestible 2,100 pints were consumed in 1920), that it is known that flamingoes live on the shores of certain lakes which contain small crustaceans, and that it is presumed that these form much, at least, of the food of the flamingo. Our amateur film critic contends, on the other hand, that flamingoes in East Africa sometimes inhabit lakes in which no crustaceans whatever are found, and it is interesting to learn that the Zoological Society has at present some representatives in East Africa endeavouring to find out what is the food of the flamingoes in those lakes. Our correspondent, to whom Mr. Holmes's letter was referred, writes that, while unable for the moment to put his hand on the report on which he founded his statement, he is confident that he is right. He points out that the millions of flamingoes manure the mud of the lakes very heavily;

WILL SIR EDWARD GRIGG EXPLAIN?

Governor's Statement at variance with Under-Secretary's.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

The following extracts illustrate what I have had occasion to say several times in the columns of the *Times of East Africa*, namely, that the Governor of Kenya would be well advised to pay more attention to the accuracy of his public statements.

The official report of the House of Commons debates of July 22 last states:—

"Sir W. de Frece asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether his attention had been called to the fact that Matthew Wellington, the last survivor of the Natives with Livingstone, is now living in poverty in Mombasa, and whether he will recommend the payment of a small contribution to this man to enable him to enjoy some measure of comfort in his closing years."

"Mr. Lunn: My noble friend has seen references to this case recently in the Press. In 1912 the Government of Kenya, then the East Africa Protectorate, granted Matthew Wellington a small gratuity. The question of a compassionate allowance is one for the Government of Kenya, and if the Government were to propose such an allowance my noble friend would be prepared to approve. Inquiry will be made of the Acting Governor as to the intentions of the Government in the matter."

The sequel is to be found in a telegram from Nairobi just published by *The Times*. It states:—

"The Kenya Government, the Governor said, had always been anxious to do this (give a small pension), but hitherto had been prevented by the ruling of the Imperial Treasury and the Colonial Office."

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W.I.

"THE TRAMP."

In a recent Matter of Moment comment we suggested that any Treasury or Colonial Office regulations which had stood in the way would have been waived if sufficiently strong representations had been made by the Kenya Government. The definite statement made recently in the Legislative Council by Sir Edward Grigg that his wishes had been imperative on account of Whitehall opposition reads strangely in view of the reply given in the House of Commons by the then Under-Secretary of State. It shows that the Kenya Government was told nine months ago that it might make Matthew Wellington an allowance if it wished to do so, and as the Governor was then in England it is to be presumed that in so small a matter, in which public opinion would obviously be on the side of generosity, His Excellency could have settled the question by a stroke of the pen. The cabled report of his speech in the Kenya Council gave us, and probably all our readers, the impression that Colonial Office objections had only just been waived, whereas our correspondent shows clearly that if they ever existed, they were publicly withdrawn nine months ago. Will Sir Edward Grigg explain? A clearer statement seems due to his Council and to the public.—Ed., "E.A."]

PHOTOGRAPH OF A BOGGED ELEPHANT.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

The photograph in your issue of April 10 of an elephant fixed in a bog is extremely interesting. It does not look like an aged animal; possibly it had been wounded and therefore weakened.

In India I have often noticed how careful trained elephants are in going over bridges, or when on doubtful ground, but, of course, a heavy and healthy animal might make a slip in a morass and suddenly find itself unable to get a grip; then its efforts would only make matters worse, as in the case you give. Anyhow, it is a most interesting record of a thing which must often happen, and the man who saw it was lucky to have a camera at hand to get a remark-

VIEWS OF THE COLONIAL OFFICE

On Various East African Matters

We are able to give the following particulars of the recent conference between representatives of the Colonial Office and of the Joint East African Board, when Dr. Drummond Shiels, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, presided.

Congo Basin Treaties.

The Board reiterated the view that under existing conditions it would not be to the general advantage of British trade and of the East African Dependencies concerned if any change in the general terms of the Convention of St. German-en-Laye were suggested by His Majesty's Government in August next. It was pointed out that the decision had been arrived at after study and consultation with all bodies interested in British trade with those regions, both at home and on the spot. The question of the desirability of modifying the boundaries of the conventional area was briefly discussed. It was agreed that the resolution of the Board should be communicated to the East African Governments, and should be brought to the notice of the Government Departments concerned in this country.

Headquarters of the Uganda Department of Agriculture.

A full discussion took place on this question, which had already formed the subject of correspondence between the Board and the Colonial Office. The Board pointed out that they did not wish to suggest that the seat of Government in Uganda should be removed to Kampala from Entebbe, a step which seemed undesirable on several grounds; but they took the view that any removal of the headquarters of the Agricultural Department from Kampala would be a retrograde step, which would hinder development in the Protectorate. Dr. Drummond Shiels stated that no immediate decision was to be taken, but that the whole question was to be reviewed in consultation with the Governor during his forthcoming visit to this country. He promised that the views which had been expressed by the Board would be carefully taken into account, and mentioned the possibility of finding some compromise between the differing opinions.

Control of the Amani Institute.

Anxiety was expressed by members of the Board on the ground that there was a danger of a lack of co-operation between the work of the Research Station at Amani, and that of the Local Agricultural Departments in East Africa; and that there was an insufficiently close touch between the authorities of the Research Station and local unofficial agricultural interests. It had been suggested that an advisory council, on which unofficial interests would be represented, would prove the best means of bringing the station into touch with the problems requiring research and study.

Dr. Drummond Shiels stated that full consideration had already been given to the question of the future programme of work at Amani by the Colonial Advisory Council on Agriculture and Animal Health, and that it was proposed to discuss the matter fully with the Director during his forthcoming leave. It was certainly the desire of the Colonial Office that the Station should work in full and constant co-operation with Agricultural Departments in East Africa and with the local unofficial agricultural interests. If the Board wished, they could have an opportunity to discuss the work of the Station with Mr. Nowell after his arrival in this country. On behalf of the Board the opportunity for a discussion with Mr. Nowell was welcomed.

Report of Sir Samuel Wilson.

The Board referred to a resolution which they had passed in November urging that early action should be taken by His Majesty's Government to implement the recommendations made as regards closer union of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika in the report submitted by Sir Samuel Wilson. Dr. Drummond Shiels stated that the question involved was one which raised vital issues and which required very careful consideration. It was not possible to indicate at what date the Government's decision would be taken. Full weight would be given to the views submitted by the Board.

Land Settlement in Tanganyika.

A brief discussion took place in regard to land settlement in Tanganyika. In reply to questions raised by members of the Board it was stated, on behalf of the

in excess of the number of German immigrants. Reference was also made to the proposed construction of the Engare Nairobi Railway, and to further railway extensions contemplated in the Territory which would open up new areas for extended settlement.

Colonial Development Fund.

A brief discussion took place in regard to the possibility of the grant of assistance from the Colonial Development Fund towards the cost of road construction and maintenance in Kenya. It was stated, on behalf of the Colonial Office, that the Government of Kenya were proposing to submit an application shortly for such assistance.

Reference was also made to the question of the extension of air surveys in East Africa by means of assistance from the Fund. It was stated, on behalf of the Colonial Office, that, in addition to the surveys about to be undertaken in Northern Rhodesia, the possible extension of aerial survey work to other Dependencies, with the aid of funds supplied in approved cases from the Colonial Development Fund, was under active consideration.

Currency in Zanzibar.

The Board raised the question whether the time was not now opportune to consider a change in the present currency of Zanzibar, so as to bring it into line with the mainland Dependencies. The view expressed in the Report of the Commission on Closer Union that such a change was not yet justified was mentioned by Dr. Shiels. It was agreed, after discussion, that the Board should make further inquiries on this subject and should then submit a detailed memorandum on the matter for the consideration of the Colonial Office.

Port on the Kagera River.

The Colonial Office stated that a copy of the Board's letter on this subject had been sent to the Governor of Tanganyika Territory with a request that he would consider, in consultation with the Governor of Uganda, what arrangements could most suitably be made for the administration of the port at Kabuera and the control of the River Kagera in order to ensure that developments keep pace with the growth of traffic from Uganda.

THE NEW BISHOP OF NYASALAND.

From Korogwe to Likoma.

THE appointment of the Very Rev. W. Douglas, Archdeacon of Korogwe, to the Bishopric of Nyasaland will be welcomed by all who know him as a wise and just recognition of a man who, although he has spent only ten years in Africa, has established a considerable reputation for himself in mission circles. His father was a country rector and his mother the sister of a bishop. He graduated from King's College, Cambridge, taking a first in the Classical Tripos, was ordained in 1897, and two years later became Vice-Principal of Ely Theological College, where he remained until 1908, then resuming parish work in London, and afterwards in St. Leonard's. In 1911 his younger brother, Arthur, was shot in Nyasaland by a Portuguese official, a tragedy which induced Mr. Douglas to offer himself for missionary work in Africa. His offer having been accepted by the Bishop of Zanzibar, he was appointed Principal of the Zanzibar Diocesan College in 1920, and later Archdeacon. By going to Nyasaland as successor to the late Bishop Fisher, Bishop Douglas is thus transferring from one diocese of the Universities Mission to Central Africa to another.

It is reported from Addis Ababa that King Tafari, who has been proclaimed Negus Negusti, or King of Kings, of Ethiopia, has taken the name of Haile Sellassie I, and that his coronation, which according to tradition should be held forty days after the death of his predecessor, may be expedited. Haile is the Christian name of Menelek's father, the King of Sheba, and Sellassie is a customary name of

Bill on Leave.

No. 9.—A Question of Sport.

HUNTING people, in the Home sense of the term, have an entirely different outlook on life from the rest of mankind. They live in a world apart, and anyone who invades their fortresses, even to the extent of living amongst them, is regarded as a stranger, and consequently outside the pale, yea, even unto the third and fourth generation. Some standard of residence should be laid down whereby families may qualify for the term "county" being added to their description; perhaps fifty years in one neighbourhood, preferably in one house, would be considered adequate, although anyone who came up to London except at the recognised week would be regarded as a townsman.

I was born in London, and my youth experienced none of the pink-coated, top-hatted, hard-riding, port-drinking gentry, which perhaps explains the *faux pas* I now appear to have made.

Last week I told you that I was taking my niece Phyllis to Cornwall for Easter. The Flying Dudu having been repaired, we started off gaily. The weather was beautiful, and it was a joy to see the green English countryside, and the little patchwork fields, and the thousands of holiday makers, in every form of vehicle, touring countrywards. We took the Great West Road, out to Staines, then through Sunningdale, down through Wiltshire to Salisbury, and so on. Our Flying Dudu went like a bird, and Phyllis and I took turns at the wheel.

The Tragedy.

Well, we were laughing merrily along a quiet country road, at something like thirty miles an hour, when suddenly from out a hedge jumped a little brown, furry animal, followed by a large brown and white dog. There was no time to avoid them, and, with a sickening scrunch, they both disappeared under the wheels of our chariot.

A screeching of brakes, and the car came to a halt. Phyllis and I jumped out immediately, and found, entangled in the clutch, or gearbox, or something, a terribly mangled rabbit (Phyllis still insists that it was a hare!), while in the roadway a few yards back lay the prostrate dog. Whilst I moved the car into the side of the road Phyllis ran back to the dog to see whether there was any hope of saving its life, but it was too late; he was also dead.

We were just wondering what to do about it when there appeared a horseman, followed by the sounds of many voices, and the beat of horses' hoofs upon asphalt. Soon the whole assemblage came into view. All the men were in pink and the women in black riding habits and bowler hats. In front of the cavalcade trotted twenty or thirty dogs, similar in colour and build to our victim. A choleric looking man dismounted, handed his horse to a waiting groom, and approached us. I could see his frame

of mind by the livid hue of his countenance and by the manner in which he strode toward me.

"I am so sorry," I apologised with sincerity, "to have killed your dog, but he jumped."

"Dog! DOG!" almost screamed the man, "did you say 'dog,' sir? Don't you dare call a fox-hound a dog. Best hound we ever had, sir—from Cupley out of Mitget, and you and your infernal motor car go and kill him. Poor old Taffery!" He bent over the dead body tenderly. Presently he straightened himself, and his eyes blazed with indignation.

"Why the devil don't you look where you're going?" he demanded, furiously. "If I had my way, sir, there would be none of these devilish inventions allowed. What with motor cars, motor bikes, and now aeroplanes, the country's not fit to live in. Fox huntin' is being ruined, sir, ruined! Bah! the country is going to the devil! Why can't the politicians do something about it? And you, sir, you! Why the devil, I repeat, don't you look where you're going? Answer me that, eh? Best hound we had in the pack too."

By this time several other men, also in pink and breeches, had joined us.

"Looks to me," said one, "as if he broke from the pack and went on his own."

I sympathised, and explained once more that I was very sorry about it all, but that I really couldn't help it. Then the devil of mischief got hold of me.

"Tell me," I asked innocently, "what are you wearing those funny pink coats for? And what are you doing with all those dogs?"

This was too much for the choleric one, who almost choked with anger. "Hounds, man, hounds!" he exploded. "Where do you come from? Haven't you ever seen a pack of hounds before? What are you, sir? One of these Communist blighters from the East End of London, I suppose?"

The man was becoming rude.

An Awakening for John Peel.

Now look here, John Peel," I said, "it's about time someone talked straight to you. Where I come from—East Africa, not East London, by the way—we like our sport clean. When we kill something we do it fairly, and there is generally a good reason. Anyway, we don't chase it down a hole and dig it up again to throw to a pack of howling dogs. If ever you want a decent day's sport, take a boat out to East Africa, and we'll soon give it to you. You'll find it's better than chasing over other people's land with a pack of dogs in a pink coat and a high hat. Now run away and take this with you. Your dog was chasing it when they both ran under the car."

I handed him the rabbit and got into the car. He and his satellites were speechless.

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 connection in Kenya. Excellent references. Write Box 204, East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield St., London, W.1.

HOUSE TO LET.

"Small Chop"

a web product

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

The Editor, Small Chop,
Department E.A.,
c/o Messrs. WAY & EVERITT PENN. Ltd.,



PERSONALIA.

Mr. C. Carlyle Gall is outward-bound for Durban.

Mr. H. Kettles-Roy is a recent arrival in England from East Africa.

A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. George Llewelyn, of Nanyuki.

Mr. and Mrs. Bowman are recent arrivals in England from Nyasaland.

Mrs. Field, a well-known resident of Nairobi, recently died in that town.

Mr. C. O. Gilbert has been appointed Surveyor General of Kenya Colony.

Mr. C. G. Roberts, Senior Magistrate, Uganda, has retired from the service.

The Marquis of Blandford expects to visit East Africa at the end of this year.

Mr. G. L. Bellhouse has been elected a member of the Nakuru Municipal Board.

Mr. and Mrs. Rawley, of the Uganda Transport Co., Ltd., are at present on leave.

Mr. William Sandison and Miss Roberta Fraser were recently married in Blantyre.

The Uganda Government's Medical Entomologist, Mr. G. H. Hopkins, is on leave.

The Rev. G. Hand has been appointed Church of England chaplain at Zomba, Nyasaland.

The marriage recently took place at Mombasa of Mr. George Parry and Miss Lilian Sillar.

The Aero Club of East Africa has appointed Mr. F. E. Abbott as its Nakuru representative.

Mr. Rountlwaite, recently Principal of the Arab School at Malindi, has returned to Mombasa.

Having recovered from his recent illness, Mr. "Tuppence" Harvey has returned to Uganda.

Captain and Mrs. Peter Carew, who left Makuyu recently for England, are not returning to Kenya.

Mr. John Cairns's house in the Usambara district of Tanganyika was recently partly destroyed by fire.

The managing director of Skenke Gold Mine, Mr. P. Buttler, has returned to Tanganyika from leave.

Messrs. J. E. Baker, Agricultural Officer, and C. G. Somers, Assistant Port Officer, are on leave from Zanzibar.

Princess Marie Louise, who visited East Africa in 1928, has just returned to London from a visit

Mr. H. Whitehead has been succeeded as secretary of the Kambuli Golf Club, Northern Rhodesia, by Mr. Pretorius.

The Rev. W. P. Low, rector of Bentham, and formerly Archdeacon of Nairobi, has been appointed Chaplain of Kisumu.

M. Henri Goiran has been succeeded by M. Feer as French Consul-General for South Africa, the Rhodesias, and Nyasaland.

The Vice-Consul for the Netherlands in Uganda is Mr. R. V. A. Ryken, of the Twentsche Overseas Trading Company, Kampala.

Mr. D. C. Campbell is acting as Clerk to the Tanganyika Legislative Council during the absence on leave of Mr. G. F. Sayers.

The engagement of Mr. Thornton Blair, of the Sudan Political Service, and Miss Norah Spencer, of Worlington, Suffolk, is announced.

Lord Howard de Walden, who is at present leading a scientific expedition in the Belgian Congo, is expected back in England during May.

Mr. F. Johnson, Superintendent of Education in Tanganyika, has been appointed Secretary to the Inter-Territorial Language Committee.

The engagement is announced between Mr. Stanley Larrett, of the Public Works Department, Tanganyika, and Miss Elizabeth Hoyle.

The District Commissioner of Abercorn has been appointed Chairman of the local Road Board, with Messrs. R. M. Smith, Rex James, H. O. Glemann, and L. D. Dooner as advisory members.

Major F. A. B. Nicoll, Assistant Superintendent of Police in Uganda, has been transferred to Tanganyika as Deputy Commissioner of Police.

Lady Gowers, the wife of the Governor of Uganda, stayed recently with H. E. the Governor of Northern Rhodesia and Lady Maxwell.

Recent births in Uganda are: Mr. and Mrs. W. Mackie, a son; Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Strickland, a daughter; and Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Paul, a son.

The Executive Engineer of the Uganda Public Works Department, Mr. Bain, and Mr. Mark Wilson, the magistrate at Mbale, are on home leave.

The services of Mr. Rooswell, of the Tanganyika Postal Department, have been lent to Zanzibar for the purpose of reorganising postal services on the island.

Mr. William Nowell, Director of the Amani Agricultural Research Station, is expected to arrive in London from Tanganyika about the end of this

Two well-known Uganda officials, Mr. A. R. Morgan, of the Agricultural Department, and Mr. S. Waite, of the Public Works Department, are retiring shortly.

The Director of Public Works, Mr. F. G. Pratt, is on leave from Tanganyika. Mr. C. H. Reynolds is discharging the Director's duties, with Mr. C. Y. Stevenson as Acting Deputy Director.

The Moshi Chamber of Commerce has re-elected Major A. E. Perkins as President. A special vote of thanks was passed to Mr. J. Baker Smith for his legal services to the Chamber during last year.

Major-General F. J. Marshall, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., who has been appointed to command the 54th (East Anglian) Division of the Territorial Army, took part in the evacuation of Khartoum.

Following the announcement in *East Africa* last week of the death in Nyasaland of Mrs. Fetch by lightning, we now regret to report the demise of her husband Mr. E. H. M. Fetch, from malaria fever.

Major E. S. Grogan is on leave from Kenya, and is not expected to return until the autumn. His constituency, Nairobi North, is being represented on the Legislative Council by Colonel W. K. Tucker.

The engagement is announced between W. Harold Ingrams, Assistant Colonial Secretary of Mauritius, eldest son of the Rev. W. S. and Mrs. Ingrams, Shrewsbury, and Dawn, youngest daughter of the Rt. Hon. Edward and Mrs. Short.

Mr. C. B. Kingston, late chief consulting engineer to the Anglo-American Corporation in Northern Rhodesia, and now acting in a similar capacity to the Globe and Phoenix Mine, Southern Rhodesia, has arrived in England.

Seth Taibali Esmailjee, senior partner of Messrs. Esmailjee, Jivanjee & Company, of Zanzibar, and head of the Bohora community in that island, has left East Africa on a pilgrimage to the holy places of the Shia Sect in Persia, Mesopotamia, Syria and Palestine.

We announce with regret the death in his sixty-first year of Sir Gordon Guggisberg, Governor of the Gold Coast Colony from 1919 to 1927, one of the greatest post-War enthusiasts for education for the African on lines adapted to his customs and conditions of life.

We deeply regret to announce the death at Ngasamo Mine, near Nassa, Victoria Nyanza, of Mr. Charles Brunton. The deceased had spent many years in East and Central Africa as a mining engineer and prospector, and was known to a large circle of friends.

Among officials now on leave from Kenya are Captain M. St. C. Thom, Superintendent of Police, Mr. T. D. H. Bruce, Solicitor-General; Mr. F. H. Clarke, Assistant Game Warden, and Mr. S. N. Faulkner, Deputy Chief Accountant of the Kenya and Uganda Railways.

We recently referred to the retirement from the Northern-Rhodesian Administrative Service of Mr. J. Venning, who had long been stationed at Abercorn. Now we learn that he has taken up his residence on his coffee estate nine miles from that township on the Mpulungu road, and that he has been succeeded at the Abercorn *boma* by Mr. G. Stokes.

Commander W. F. Stanley, Commodore of the Union-Castle Line, who is now commanding the "Carnarvon Castle," is on his last voyage before retirement. He has been engaged for two score years in the South African service, and is well known to many of our readers as one of the most popular captains sailing between the Mother Country and African ports.

Among those who recently arrived home by the s.s. "Llandaff Castle" from the Cape were Mr. F. C. Gamble, the well-known resident magistrate who has been in Kenya for the last fifteen years, and Mrs. Gamble; Mr. A. A. M. Isherwood, Deputy Director of Education in Tanganyika Territory; Captain M. St. C. Thom, Superintendent of Police in Kenya, and Mrs. and Miss St. C. Thom.

Among well-known passengers who travelled home by the "Madura" were Mr. C. Bulpitt, Mrs. Caswell-Long, Lord Egerton of Tatton, Mr. and Mrs. Filleul, Major E. S. Grogan, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Field Jones, Lady McMillan, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Oliphant, Lady Peek, Mr. and Mrs. H. Portlock, Mr. W. G. Reid, Flight-Lieutenant Swoffer, the Countess de Vilches, and Major and Mrs. Wybrandts.

Among the "Llandoverly Castle's" homeward passengers were Mr. and Mrs. P. de V. Allen, Lieut. Commander D. E. Blunt, Lady Broughton, Mr. J. H. Coney, Lady Delamere, Dr. A. C. Freeth, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Gilmour, Major W. J. Graham, Captain and Mrs. Heming, Captain J. F. H. Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Moreau, Dr. and Mrs. F. H. Napier, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Philpotts, Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Pitt, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Quiney, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. H. C.

BOVRIL has saved my life again!



BRITISH TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA.

Business Regained in some Directions.

LAST week we drew attention to the Department of Overseas Trade Report on Economic Conditions in East Africa for the year ended September, 1929 (H.M. Stationery Office, 2s. 9d.). Further extracts are appended:—

In face of the declining percentage of the import trade secured by Great Britain, it seems at first view to be a rather unjustified assumption to state that British manufacturers on the whole are maintaining their position in the East African market, but the actual fact is that in some directions they have even regained trade. Very careful scrutiny of the various Customs returns shows that the greatest expansion of imports has occurred in trades in which, for one reason or another, British manufacturers are either not competitors, or are so only to an almost negligible degree. The outstanding example is the imports of motor spirits and petroleum products; other illustrations are the vehicle group and certain miscellaneous trades.

There are but one or two classes of imports in which British manufacturers have certainly lost trade, but in other circumstances might have been held. In certain lines of cotton and woollen piece-goods, but, as against that, it can be shown that gains have accrued in other trades, such as iron and steel manufactures, hardware, edge tools, pottery, cement, &c. Nevertheless, no comforting assurance should be drawn from these facts. Cotton piece-goods as a class amount to between a quarter and a third of the trade-imports of the East African area, and any loss in those lines is, of course, relatively the more emphasised.

It cannot be too strongly emphasised that the bulk of the demand is from the Native buyer. His purchasing power is largely, with the outstanding exception of cotton, derived from bulk crops of low values, and is, therefore, available in small units only, and cheapness of price is accordingly the dominant factor in most lines of import business. To put the statement in another way, the buyer has a fixed idea of the prices that he will pay and regulates his purchases accordingly, and it is the manufacturer who can supply articles to sell at those levels who will obtain the business. Competition in the import market of East Africa is undoubtedly becoming more keen as time goes on, and every line of goods that secures even the most transitory regularity with buyers is immediately counter-sampled by other manufacturers.

Competition in Imports.

Turning to the second largest group of imports, namely, the metal trades, it has been shown that while British manufacturers have more than held their own against German competition, the increasing importance of Belgium as a source of supply is most noticeable. Price has again been the factor of most importance, but other considerations are now beginning to arise. It is reported that there have been certain difficulties in regard to unpunctual delivery and unreliability, and in some cases that no guarantee as to quality is given at the time of acceptance of orders. Similar complaints occur in the steel trade, and many importers have expressed the feeling that even if British prices were 10 per cent higher in this class of goods, the possibility of relying upon British guarantees of quality and delivery would win the day. Unfortunately, of course, price differences are often so much wider.

In the machinery group Great Britain tends to recover lost trade. An unstinted tribute must be paid to the London offices of estate companies who patriotically buy British goods when tempted to do otherwise by consideration of prices, but even so considerations of quality are an important factor in these classes of goods, and it was an education for the writer when visiting the recent Dar es Salaam Exhibition to hear the opinions expressed by foreign nationals in favour of British goods where the margin of price in competition with foreign manufacturers was not too large.

Consideration must also be given to the local side of trading conditions. The capital resources behind American exporters and the cartelisation of business from other sources are important items in the local credit structure, and provide an opportunity of making price sacrifices for a short period in order to eliminate competition. A case has been quoted of this action during a visit of a British representative, and a return to the old level when the British traveller had left the centre.

Salesmanship.

Although, however, competition is becoming so keen that the amount of trade obtainable there are many cases

One foreign firm has created and maintained a market for an article which is definitely not of the highest quality by its system of sending personal letters with each shipment and following them up by sympathetic inquiries as to the progress of distribution. British manufacturers are still behindhand in the matter of priced catalogues, and, where the expense is great, the question is often asked why they cannot issue catalogues with standard prices and follow them up with periodical discount sheets. Too often also is news of new manufactures retained until the goods are actually ready to be placed on the market instead of a possible demand being stimulated in advance. Japanese manufacturers in particular are alive in this direction, and their shipmasters patriotically distribute English translations of social and technical literature at ports of call and take a justifiable pride in introducing commercial travellers.

Cement.—Although Great Britain more than maintains her very large share in the imports into East Africa, there is still keen competition from other quarters, and the market is one that needs every attention. British cements appear to have more than held their own against competition from Germany, and a narrowing margin is understood to have occurred between the price of British cements and standard specification qualities shipped from Belgium. The latter were formerly quoted at about 11s. per cask c.i.f., but the price is now reported to have risen to about 12s. Inferior qualities are still shipped from Italy and from Japan, the quotations ranging from about 10s. 6d. to 11s. 3d. and 9s. 7d. per cask c.i.f., respectively. **Iron and Steel.**—In galvanised sheets, both flat and corrugated, hollow-ware, not enamelled, stoves, grates and ranges, pipes and tubes, British manufacturers still hold a dominating position, although Belgian prices are lower than British in galvanised nails and screws, and there have recently been small importations of galvanised pipe fittings of poor quality from Germany at prices stated to be 20% under British standard quotations. Continental baling iron has been found to be very unsatisfactory and the trade has again reverted to Great Britain, but in other trades the British position is weaker.

Light Railway Material.

The growing demand for light railway material is one in which German and Belgian manufacturers have enjoyed a strong advantage in price, although it must be mentioned that there have been complaints as regards the quality of supplies from Belgian sources. The rise of Belgium is also particularly noticeable in the imports of nails, screws, &c., and in the trade in structural steel work and other iron manufactures. The attention of British manufacturers is drawn to the recently increased demands for fencing materials that may result from recent fencing legislation.

Cutlery, Hardware, Instruments and Implements.—The import statistics of this group hardly bear true witness to the recovery that Great Britain has gradually made in recent months in the East African market. As has been pointed out before, there are two distinct demands made; one for a quality article upon which reliance can be placed, in which the British position is strong, the other for a cheap article in which price is a much more important factor than quality or efficiency. Thus, to quote an instance in edge tools, machets of German manufacture at 4s. 3d. per dozen c.i.f., and even less in some cases, meet a demand of the second class, but many employers of labour and even Natives themselves, are slowly beginning to realise that where the price difference is not too great, quality should be a deciding factor, and whilst competition from Germany is still strong in articles such as hoes, axe heads, shovels, &c., in certain other groups, and particularly machets, as already indicated, Great Britain is regaining ground. In fact, in these particular items just mentioned, Great Britain is recovering trade lost in recent years to Germany and now enjoys between 25% to 30% of the imports against hardly 20% formerly. The same remark also applies to the cutlery trade and the main lines of hardware, such as locks and fastenings for doors and windows, and other lines of builders' requirements.

Agricultural Machinery.

Machinery.—In agricultural machinery Great Britain has lost some ground to Canada and the United States, has recovered considerably in the trade in electrical machinery and internal combustion engines, but has also lost slightly in steam and industrial machinery and pumps. In one particular line, namely, threshing machinery, the United States secures virtually the whole market. If the 1930 crops yield good results, the imports of machinery will probably expand considerably.

At present Tanganyika is not equipped with agricultural machinery to anything like the extent of Kenya, and the number of sisal plantations

A SUGGESTED POLICY FOR EAST AFRICA.

A CORRESPONDENT of *The Spectator* writes:—

and the promise of a tea industry will, without doubt, if only from the point of view of labour shortage, cause every farmer to consider the adoption of mechanical substitutes for labour. We may therefore look forward to a small but possibly growing market for agricultural machinery in this Territory.

A new entry distinguishing ploughs, harrows, &c., was inserted in the Kenya and Uganda returns at the beginning of 1928 and a six months' comparison, which is now available for the first time, shows that Great Britain is also recovering trade in this particular class, her percentage having gone up, in the case of Kenya and Uganda, from something like a half of the imports to about three-quarters. The reasons seem to be that British manufacturers are now more competently meeting the modern demands of mechanised agriculture, and still enjoy a virtual monopoly of the trade in smaller implements of this class for Native use, although both German and American manufacturers have tried their best to enter into the last-mentioned market.

Some Other Items.

Sporting Arms and Ammunition.—In spite of strong competition from Germany, Britain still holds fairly well to her share of the imports and has recently gained a little in the importation of cartridges.

Lamps and Lanterns.—In the well-known native demand for this line very cheap German imitations have been gaining ground against a standard American mark.

Bicycles.—British manufacturers still monopolise the imports. The strength of their control of the trade is shown by the fact that any rise or fall in the quantities imported, following variations in Native purchasing power, are entirely at British gain or expense.

Musical Instruments.—Great Britain enjoys about 70% of this trade, the remainder being largely cheap articles of Continental manufacture. A recently imported gramophone at a cheap price for Native use, and of British manufacture, should sell well.

Paper Goods.—Italy still monopolises the supply of cigarette papers. Great Britain holds the stationery trade well, and has recovered some trade which was formerly lost.

Food and Drink.—Whilst, with one or two exceptions, Great Britain maintains her position in the imports of this class of goods, keener competition from other countries, particularly in packed foodstuffs, is apparent. Great Britain has increased her share of the imports of ale and beer, particularly against Continental competition.

Soap.—British manufacturers appear to have little to fear from competition in high-class toilet soaps, although Germany has picked up some trade in several cheap varieties. The local output of common soaps increases steadily, but a point of interest will be the effect upon the trade of preferential country produce rates upon the local railway system in Kenya and Uganda are withdrawn, as has been foreshadowed in some quarters, seeing that the bulk of this local manufacture is carried on at the coast and the main disposal is in up-country centres.

(To be continued.)

THE NATIVE AND DOWNING STREET.

WRITING ON "Indirect Rule in East Africa" in *The Empire Review*, Mr. J. de G. Delmege says:—

"In the main, however, the rôle of the Provincial Commissioner in Uganda must be that of guide, philosopher, and candid friend, since a very considerable proportion of his time will be spent in inducing the Native authorities to do what the Protectorate Government thinks it advisable they should do, what there is no obligation upon them to do, and what, more often than not, they are by no means very anxious to do. It must all be achieved by kindness. Bluff will invariably be fatal, nor is the strong-man attitude more successful. There are stories of the olden days when even Excellence itself was known to receive a rebuff after a firm line had been taken locally and an appeal, in consequence, preferred to Downing Street. That, by the way, is one of the secrets of our successful rule and not merely in the microcosm of Uganda. The African Native may have his disagreements with the local Government, he may vehemently suspect its good intentions, but he retains implicit, almost childlike confidence in the benevolent intentions and impartial justice of His Majesty's Government. It is to be hoped that no projects of federation

"Already Kenya is essentially divided into two parts, the settled areas which alone can be described as a Colony, and the Native Reserves together with Turkana and the Northern Frontier Province. Let what is an actual fact receive the seal of official authority: The first step, then, towards the solution of Kenya's difficulties should be an Order in Council constituting separate administrations for the settled areas and the Native Reserves. The settled area, approximating 12,000 square miles in extent, should remain the Colony of Kenya, with its own Governor, budget and administration. It could then be granted a considerable extension of control over its own affairs, while the Native population of an average number of about 230,000, consisting of temporary immigrant labourers from the Reserves and of artisans, clerks, squatters and so on resident in the Colony, would be safeguarded in the first place by nominees appointed for the protection of Native interests on the Kenya Legislative Council and in time to come by Native representatives.

"The rest of the territory would revert to its former status of a Protectorate, under a separate Governor, equal in rank and responsibility to the Governor of the Colony and to the Governors of the neighbouring Protectorate and Mandated Territory: he would not be subject to interested pressure from the Government of the settled area. The Protectorate would have its separate staff and budget, and would be developed economically and politically as a separate State, though Natives would be able, should they wish to do so, to leave the territory to seek work in the adjacent Colony, guarded by passports and competent to return at will to their protected homes. Labour contracts would be considered civil obligations and would no longer be subject to criminal law."

"Observations by Nash, at Kikori, support the view that while adult (tsetse) fly is unharmed by even fierce fire, there is high mortality in puparia."
—The Director of Tsetse Research of Tanganyika in "Co-ordination Report No. 1."



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Camp Fire Comments.

During a House of Commons debate, Zanzibar's Bububu Railway cropped up; and, comments a London newspaper, a member, "with a strong accent" pronounced it "Boo-boo-boo." What else would the commentator have had him call it? Not "Bew-bew-bew," we hope!

The Blocking of Dar es Salaam Harbour.

"I was present at the private view of Mr. Ratcliffe Holmes's 'talkie' film, 'Interviewing Wild Animals,' at the London Pavilion," writes A. G., "and enjoyed it very much, but I was surprised to hear the speaker make such a point of the blocking of Dar es Salaam harbour by the Germans during the War by the sinking of the dry dock and yet say nothing about the steamer 'Koenig.' When I paid my first visit to Dar es Salaam in 1919, the 'Koenig' was well in the fairway, and, though not blocking it, was a distinct hindrance to traffic; if I remember rightly, the dry dock had been removed and was quite inside the harbour. It is common knowledge to East African campaigners that the sinking of the 'Koenig' was a fiasco, as the steamer swung round as she was being sunk, owing, it is said, to the man in charge of the cables bungling the job. Is it not also the fact that the duffer in question was shot by his superiors *pour encourager les autres*?"

The Latest Nairobi Fashion.

A correspondent home from East Africa comments caustically on a paragraph in a Kenya newspaper which thus described the arrival of Sir Edward Grigg by aeroplane from the Prince of Wales's camp at Kiu: "His Excellency was dressed in safari kit, khaki trousers and tunic with a cartridge belt about his waist and sheath knife." That Sir Edward Grigg should adopt safari kit of a kind while in the Royal camp is entirely understandable, but his arrival in Nairobi in such garb must have startled the lieges. The capital of Kenya thronged with replicas of the wild and woolly West would doubtless delight the American film companies which get so busy in East Africa, but it is nevertheless to be hoped that our Governors will not feel it necessary to perpetuate such a fashion. Think of home-grown pacifists detecting in it militarism of the most truculent sort, and in some sensational newspapers Chicago might be given second place in the news as the paradise of gunmen, the startling story of Nairobi's new-found renown being duly corroborated by a photograph of His Excellency complete with cartridge belt and sheath knife!

Crocodile Queries.

We have already commented on the curious fact that in some East African rivers crocodiles are exceedingly dangerous to human beings and annually account for many deaths among the local Natives, while in others they seem to be harmless, at least to the local folk, who take practically no notice of them; and so far we have received no satisfactory explanation of the facts. Our query has now been echoed by Mr. Tracy Philipps, who, in a letter to *The Times*, draws attention to the absence of crocodiles in Lake Edward and Lake Kivu, while they swarm in the Semliki river and in the lower reaches of the Ruissi—spelt by him Ruzizi. (Which is really correct?) He maintains that these two lakes, alone of all those in Africa, contain no crocodiles, though both have a large fish fauna. Hippo are plentiful in Lake Edward, he adds, and Kivu "contains one hippo." Mr. Philipps has even gone to the trouble of having the water of Lake Edward analysed by the Government Laboratory in London, and as the three samples he sent all contained an appreciable proportion of sulphuretted hydrogen (0.49% to 0.82%), and no doubt contained much more when fresh, he is inclined to attribute the absence of crocodiles to the effect of that very unpleasant and quite poisonous gas. We should like to have the comments of our readers on this ingenious theory.

"The Daylight Lions of Tanganyika"

After all the hundreds of photographs which have been taken of East African lions *al fresco*, we are assured that an expedition—"a secret expedition in motor cars" (but thoroughly well advertised)—is to proceed to "Kilimafeeza" where lions "are to be seen out at any time of the day, and for this reason they are called 'the Daylight Lions of Tanganyika.'" The expedition is to start from "Duala, in the Cameroons," is to proceed *via* Jaunde, Dume, and Carnot to Bangi, in the French Congo, and thence through the Belgian Congo (picking up an okapi on the way) to Rhino Camp. Whither do they go? To Tanganyika Territory "for hunting in one of the world's finest natural zoological gardens" (fancy "hunting" in a zoological garden!), and after that to "Mombassa." The inevitable American millionaire is to accompany the party "solely in order to shoot a so-called Sacred White Rhinoseros. There are only two hundred of these animals in existence, and the penalty for shooting one is £5,000." It is really extraordinary that such an announcement should appear in one of London's premier daily newspapers—and the spelling is almost as extraordinary as the announcement. Every member of the party, millionaire or not, may be advised to ignore the "Sacred White Rhinoseros" and stick to the daylight lions. "Kilimafeeza" will begin to blush if it gets more publicity of this *genre*; Arusha and the Trans-Nzoia, those trustful East African advertisers, must look to their laurels.

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THE PRINCE NEARING HOME:

End of his long Holiday Journey.

TO-MORROW the Prince of Wales is due to reach Marseilles on the last stage of his long holiday journey. Of his good fortune in the field of cinematography in the Sudan, and of his luck in seeing wild life in its primitive state, we have already written; it is certain that he also enjoyed his flight along the banks of the Nile, his brief stay in Khartoum, and his further flight to Cairo, where he was entertained by King Fuad and Sir Percy and Lady Loraine. His Royal Highness visited the Royal Air Force and several British regiments stationed in the Egyptian capital. Last Sunday night he embarked on the P. and O. liner "Rawalpindi" at Port Said, at the end of this week he will be welcomed back to England by a nation which has watched his wanderings with interest and sympathy. His father was known as "Our Sailor Prince" before he came to the Throne; well may Prince Edward be known as "Our Traveller Prince."

Wolsley Motors have been authorised by the Prince of Wales to state that the fleet of seven 21/60 h.p. Wolsley saloons and touring cars employed by the Royal party behaved splendidly in East Africa. In spite of extremely rough usage, often under abnormally severe road conditions, there was no instance of involuntary stop on account of mechanical trouble, and all cars finished in excellent condition after doing approximately 30,000 miles. The vehicles were fitted with fine mesh grass-seed resisting screens, completely masking the radiator, and exhibited no signs of overheating under the severest temperature conditions.

One hundred and twenty-six delegates to the Empire Mining Congress are visiting N. Rhodesia.

THE DUCHESS OF BEDFORD RETURNING.

An Eplo Trans-African Flight.

THE flight of the Duchess of Bedford from England to Cape Town in ten days and the start of her return flight on Monday last marks yet another epoch in civil aviation. A little while ago Lieutenant Pat. Murdoch, of the South African Air Force, created a record by flying from England to Cape Town in thirteen days, already such speedy travel is considered comparatively slow. The Duchess's journey—undertaken like her previous flights, with out undue publicity or aplomb—is of real value as illustrating the comparative simplicity of long distance flights and the development of African transport.

When, directly after the War, Sir Pierre van Ryneveld and Sir Quintin Brand accomplished the first flight from London to Cape Town, it was heralded among the great adventures of the age, and it was a great adventure, for in those days aeroplanes were not as they are to-day. It is a tremendous advance that, only a decade later, a woman can fly this same route with equanimity, and accomplish without undue fatigue, or other untoward circumstance a journey that was barely conceived by Jules Verne in the last century.

The Tanganyika Legislative Council has authorised the raising of funds, not exceeding £1,000,000, to be expended on certain approved capital works, by the issue in London of Tanganyika Government Treasury Bills in anticipation of the raising of a loan under the Palestine and East Africa Loans Act, 1926. The capital works include the realignment of the portion of the Central Railway as a consequence of the recent serious floods.

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SOME LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The Buganda Seed Cotton Buying Association has been dissolved.

The Prince of Wales will probably fly from Marseilles to London.

Sir James Maxwell, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, and Lady Maxwell have just left Livingstone for England.

The next meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce will be held on Monday, April 28, at 2.30 p.m.

The draft agreement providing for the amalgamation of the Beira Railway and the Beira Junction Railway, was approved at a meeting of shareholders held in London last week.

"Interviewing Wild Animals," Mr. F. Ratcliffe Holmes's East African talkie, is to have a pre-release run in London at the Astoria, Charing Cross Road, for six weeks beginning Monday next, April 27.

East Africa is officially informed that the Uganda Company, Ltd. has absorbed the trading departments of Mengo Planters, Ltd., which were transferred on March 31. The latter company still retains its plantations.

A washaway at Voi has disorganised traffic on the Kenya and Uganda Railway. The railway bridge is under water and the permanent way much damaged, but travellers between the highlands and the coast are being carried across the flooded area on pontoons.

DAR ES SALAAM'S GOLF COURSE.

That the Dar es Salaam Gymkhana Club was to be deprived by Government of the golf course which it has occupied since the end of the War has been suggested in a number of communications recently received by us, some of so forceful a character that we felt it desirable to withhold publication or comment pending a statement of the Government's intention. That has now come to hand, in the form of a memorandum from the Chief Secretary, who makes it clear that there has never been any foundation for the rumours which have been rife in the capital. Far from being unsympathetic, the Government appears to have taken forethought for the public weal in suggesting that an eighteen-hole course will become necessary, and that a scheme for such a links outside the town might be framed at an early date and developed progressively. "When and if the projected eighteen-hole course becomes an established fact," says the Chief Secretary's memorandum, "the existing course will become available for other purposes, and it may well be that by that time the European population will have increased to such an extent that it would justify the committee of control in re-allocating some or all of the ground to the Gymkhana Club for other purposes, such as tennis courts, Rugby or Association football, or cricket fields." In view of the statements widely made in Tanganyika in recent weeks, it is but fair that the true position should be generally known.

EAST AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments were made during March by the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

KENYA COLONY.—Resident Magistrate, Mr. C. T. Abbott; Entomologist (Tick Survey), Mr. E. A. Lewis, M.Sc., Ph.D.

TANGANYIKA.—Agricultural Department, Mr. R. B. Allnut; Health Visitor, Mr. E. A. Cordwell; Postmaster, Mr. T. G. W. McArthur.

NORTHERN RHODESIA.—Nursing Sisters, Miss A. M. Dawson and Miss J. G. Hammond.

UGANDA.—*Vet. Dept.*, Mr. H. Cronly, M.R.C.V.S.

NYASALAND.—Asst. Postmaster, Mr. F. Wood.

Recent transfers and promotions made by the Secretary of State include:—

Mr. B. Dickinson, Senior Puisne Judge, Cyprus, to be Puisne Judge, Kenya Colony.

Mr. C. O. Gilbert, Assistant Surveyor, to be Surveyor-General, Kenya Colony.

Mr. C. K. Latham, District Agricultural Officer, to be Senior Agricultural Officer, Tanganyika.

Mr. A. E. R. Mayne, Administrative Assistant of Kenya and Uganda Railways, to be Deputy Chief Accountant of the Railways.

Major F. A. B. Nicoll, O.B.E., Assistant Superintendent, to be Deputy Commissioner of Police, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. A. S. Richardson, District Agricultural Officer, to be Senior Agricultural Officer, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. A. J. Wakefield, District Agricultural Officer, to be Senior Agricultural Officer, Tanganyika.

Mr. B. T. Watts, O.B.E., Director of Land Registration and Surveys, Cyprus, to be Director of Surveys, Land Officer and Commissioner of Mines, Uganda.

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can't brush out. That is how Kolyynos Dental Cream
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Kolyynos does MORE—it stimulates the gums, helping
to prevent pyorrhoea. It washes away that cloudy grey
coating that dims the teeth—leaving them lustrously
white. Then there is still the important fact that
Kolyynos goes twice as far as any other dentifrice.
Only half an inch is required on the brush for a
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NEWS NOTES FROM ARUSHA.

From Our Resident Correspondent.

Coffee Crop of a Ton to the Acre

THE beginning of the new financial year will see the builders busy in Arusha. The expenditure on Government buildings alone, it is said, will total £36,000, and will include the Governor's Lodge, a school for European children, a Native hospital, and a post office. Residential plot-owners are also due to build before the end of the present year, and some foundations have already been laid. Messrs. G. North & Son, Ltd., are now housed in a spacious new building, while Messrs. C. C. Monckton & Co. have a new building in course of construction facing Messrs. Watt & Co.'s Garage.

Other business is not too brisk owing to two bad coffee seasons, but when the present season is a little more advanced, it will be easier to convince people that Arusha is coming into its own again, and that crops of a ton to the acre can not only be expected, but realised. Continual rains during January and February and right up to the date of writing have more effectually eliminated the thrips pest than costly sprays have done during dry years, and there is every hope that the pest will not reappear for several years.

The new Maternity Hospital, a gift of the Rothschild Fund through the generous agency of Sir Milsom Rees, is now completed, although not yet equipped.

After two years of passably good roads, the rains have reminded us of past trials. Optimists comfort us with a strong hope that somewhere about A.D. 1950 a maintenance system will be adopted whereby ruts and potholes will be filled up before they attain the dimensions of shell craters. At long last the local P.W.D. have obtained a roller of the latest type, which should now do the road levelling formerly done by the car traffic itself. Much of the road material used is still of the type that makes good puddle. Even the P.W.D. will learn in time!

The railway has been a great boon to importers and exporters, and lorries have almost disappeared from the Moshi-Arusha road, but owing to the present slowness of the service passenger traffic is still meagre.

JOINT BOARD'S ANNUAL REPORT.

THE sixth annual report of the Joint East African Board, that for the year 1929, has just been issued, and copies may, we understand, be obtained by any of our readers interested on application to the Secretary, Miss R. B. Harvey, M.A., Bevis Marks House, London, E.C.3. *East Africa's* detailed monthly reports of the meetings of the Executive Council of the Board have kept our readers so well informed of the work of this useful organisation that it is unnecessary for us to quote extracts from the document now to hand.

The Board has now sixty-nine individual members and fifty-two corporate members, the former paying an annual subscription of one guinea and the latter of five guineas each. Notice is given that the fifth ordinary general meeting of the Board will be held on Wednesday, June 25, at 11 a.m., at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2.

"Vast as the potentialities of Kenya are, Tanganyika, with its 50% greater gross area, is almost certain in the not distant future to outstrip Kenya in its production and immigrant population." — Mr. A.

THE WOOD PIGEON.

Poogoo!
Is that true which I have heard;
That you are a prophet bird?
Pool!

Is it true you always know
Where lies safety, where lies woe?
(Silence).

Poogoo!
Does your cautious silence mean
That the future is unseen?
(Silence).

What then do the fates portend?
Shall I reach my journey's end?
Pool!

Poogoo!
Shall I make much money there?
And become a millionaire?
(Silence).

Bah! that bird will turn me gray:
I am but a fool to stay.
Pool!

Poogoo!
Is it true your father's dead,
And that your mother died in bed?
Pool!

And that they've left you all alone
To sing in mournful monotone?
Pool! Boogoo boogoo booo!

Note:—According to the Wa-nyika of East Africa the Pugu says: "Mama kafa, dada kafa" (mother's dead; father's dead); mi sigalo baka yangu (I am left all by myself); Bu, bugu, bugu, bugu, bu.

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KAGERA
TINFIELDS

A COURAGEOUS
REPORT

MINING, MEN, AND MATTERS

AN EAST
AFRICAN BOARD

RIO TINTO'S
ASSISTANCE

THE report of Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields Limited, for 1929 is a frank and courageous document, on which the directors are to be congratulated; their evident determination to tell their shareholders the real truth deserves commendation. Note these passages:—

"The working costs at the mine unfortunately show a considerable increase over the previous year, which increase is due to inefficient administration and extravagant expenditure during the first seven months of the year. Steps were taken to rectify this state of affairs in June last, when Mr. C. E. Pargeter, M.Inst.M.M., was transferred to Mwirasandu, and in August he was appointed general manager. Your directors are gratified not to be able to announce that Mr. Pargeter has tackled his very difficult task in a manner deserving of the highest praise. He has completely reorganised the clerical and accounting department at the mine, which is being running smoothly and efficiently, and he has made very great progress in the reorganisation of the mining work and the reduction of the mining expenses.

"The directors regret to report a heavy depreciation in the market value of certain investments which were acquired during the first two months of 1929 in pursuance of the policy of the board as constituted at that time. A very large part of the amount so invested is represented by shares in companies formed to acquire and work tin-producing properties in Malaya. The progress of the companies in which these investments have been made is being followed with the closest attention, and it is hoped that they will achieve results which will produce favourable opportunities for effecting the transfer of our funds back into non-speculative interest-bearing securities. The manner in which part of the company's funds were invested appears to have been in some respects irregular, but the chairman will furnish explanations on this point at the general meeting. Your directors have deemed it expedient to transfer the sum of £45,000 from the credit of Premium on Shares Account to the credit of Investment Depreciation Account.

"It is a further matter of regret to have to report a loss in respect of a loan (as set forth in the balance sheet) made to Mr. H. A. Huntley, a former director of the company. This was a short period loan made in 1928 against security which at that time was considered adequate to cover the amount of the advance. Unfortunately Mr. Huntley has recently been adjudicated bankrupt, and the securities deposited in connexion with the loan have depreciated and are, for the greater part, not readily realisable. At present it is impossible to estimate what may eventually be realised from the estate and from the securities deposited, but your directors have deemed it advisable to make provision for loss by transferring £6,000 for this purpose from the credit of Premium on Shares Account. A further similar provision against an amount of £1,500, has been made in connexion with another loan account, as set out in the balance sheet, but, as a result of negotiations which are now being carried out, it is possible that this loss may not actually materialise. For the present, however, it is deemed prudent to make the provision just mentioned.

But those unhappy features for which the present board is not to be held responsible—are not by any means the whole story of the Kagera Company. 312 tons of tin concentrates were produced in the year and the profit on the year's working amounted to £7,622. An interim dividend of 7½% absorbing £7,500, having been paid in November last, no further dividend is recommended, the balance of £144 being carried to the credit of Profit and Loss Account. Shareholders will be glad to learn that the proved ore reserves at Mwirasandu are over 1,900 tons, which figure the general manager anticipates will be increased when the veins are properly blocked out. Independent engineers of high repute who have recently visited the company's property also regard the mining position as distinctly promising.

As East Africa's readers are aware, three of the present directors, namely, Messrs. G. C. Ishmael (Chairman), A. C. Knollys, M.C., and W. A. M. Sim, are men of wide East African experience; the fourth member, Mr. G. A. Williamson, who now retires from the board by rotation, does not offer himself for re-election, and a very large shareholder has nominated Mr. Marcel Etienne Jacques to fill the vacancy, so that if he is elected, as is to be anticipated, every one of the directors will have had personal experience in East and Central Africa.

SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES'S speech at the Rio Tinto meeting last week makes good reading in at least two directions. First, he gives a lucid and final answer to the scaremongers who have recently expressed their fright over the threatened control of Northern Rhodesian copper by America, and, secondly, he explains the reasons for his company taking an interest in these fields and the nature of that interest. As one of the world's largest copper mining enterprises, Rio Tinto has done well to sweep away the veil of secrecy with regard to investments that is so popular with other and less important companies; and there is every reason to hope that the example set by Rio Tinto, Minerals Separation, and other companies outside the Sir Edmund Davis domination, will soon force that group to adopt a similar practice.

Sir Auckland explained to the shareholders that Rio Tinto participated in the Rhodesian copper pool on account of threatened American control, at that time a serious menace. Now there is not only a clear indication that America has not, and will not, obtain financial or other control of Rhodesian copper supplies, but that there are mining engineers other than American who are capable of administering copper mines.

In connexion with this Sir Auckland Geddes said: "I am glad we have invested a larger proportion of your capital in Rhodesian Congo Borders than in any of the others. You will be interested to know that since we last met, Mr. Preston, our commercial director, and Mr. Gray, our technical director, have visited the Rhodesian field; and Mr. Vibert Douglas, our principal geologist, has had the opportunity of seeing the mines, and now Mr. Stewart, our chief mining engineer at Rio Tinto, has been appointed general manager of N'Changa and N'Changa Extension in Rhodesian Congo Border country. Mr. Douglas is returning to Rhodesia at an early date on loan to R.C.B.C., Limited, as their geologist to work as colleague to his old teacher and friend, and my old friend and colleague, Dr. Bancroft, head of the Rhodesian Anglo-American Geological Department in Rhodesia, and the principal consulting geologist for Rhodesian Congo Border Concessions."

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Dear Sirs,

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

Just before I was repairing a small Meeting House of deal frame work and every bit of wood used in the construction was coated three times with your Solignum.

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

Yours faithfully,
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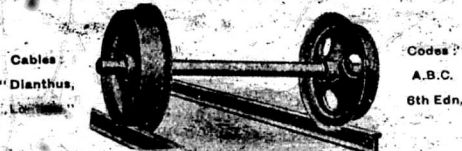
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EAST AFRICAN CUSTOMS CHANGES.

New Common Tariff Introduced.

SIMULTANEOUSLY on April 17 the Legislatures of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika adopted the new revised Customs tariffs. The revision, which was suggested by the Governors' Conference in January, was carried out by an expert committee consisting of the Commissioners of Customs and the Treasurers of the territories.

The basis of the tariffs has been altered from rates classifications to classification by commodities, and all protective duties have been eliminated from the revised tariff, which is thus common to all three territories and co-ordinates and strengthens the position in regard to internal trade. The legislation provides, however, for the introduction of "suspended duties" by any Government by agreement with their neighbours or by all the Governments. No changes in these suspended duties can be made except by the Legislatures after due notice to the other territories.

Suspended duties were introduced by the Kenya Legislature April 17, reimposing a measure of protection on bacon, hams, dairy produce, wheat, flour, ghee, sugar, and timber. These were articles previously protected, but the suspended duty margin has been reduced, thereby generally reducing the extent of protection in all cases except that of timber. This has been agreed to by Kenya in the hope of saving the principle of protection, and because of complaints from the neighbouring territories. It is understood, however, that Uganda and Tanganyika only agreed that Kenya should impose suspended duties on bacon, hams, wheat, and flour, it being considered that the basic duties on the other commodities afforded ample protection with the additional burden of the inland railway freight and charges, which are at present borne by competing imported commodities.

The revised common tariff reduces the duty on medicines, infant foods, municipal requirements, artisans' tools, cement, grey sheeting, rice, condensed milk, tea, and many other minor articles, the prices of which have dropped since the last revision of tariffs in 1923.

The duty on light lorries and cars, as well as on spares, is also reduced by a percentage which is equal to a reduction of £7 in the duty in respect of vehicles and 50% reduction in respect of spares, tyres, and accessories. On bicycles the duty is reduced from 20% to 15%. There are increases in the duty on beer by 6d. a gallon, on cigarettes, tobacco and cigars from 50% to 62½%, and on cinematograph films by 1s. on each 500 ft. Opportunity of the revision has been taken to improve the method of arriving at the value of goods for Customs purposes by following the recommendation of the Imperial Customs Conference. The changes mean the following losses of revenue: Kenya, £26,000; Uganda, £1,250; Tanganyika, £10,500.—Times telegram.

RAINFALL CABLE FROM KENYA.

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London has received cabled news that rainfall in Kenya for the week ending April 12 was as follows: Songhor, 10.75 in.; Kiambu, 5; Nairobi and Kampi ya Moto, 4.5; Koru, 4.2; Kisumu and Thika, 3.4; Nanayuki, 3.1; Lumbwa, 3; Nakuru, 2.9; Kitale, 2.6; Ngong, Moiben, and Kericho, 2.6; Eldoret, 2.17; Neryi, 2; Meru, 1.6; Limuru, 1.3; Naivasha, .9; Njoro, .75; Rumuruti, .7 in.

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The s.s. "Llandoverly Castle," which reached London on April 14, carried the following:—

<i>To Aden.</i>	Miss M. Benson
Mr. F. B. Van Scharell	Mr. and Mrs. W. G. G. Beveridge
Mr. A. R. Whitney	Master C. G. Beveridge
<i>To Port Sudan.</i>	Lieut.-Commander D. E. Blunt
Mr. B. M. Middleton	Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Bland
<i>To Port Said.</i>	Dr. C. V. Brambridge
Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Armstrong	Mrs. F. M. Brancker
Mrs. W. W. Sawyer	Miss R. W. Brewer
<i>To Genoa.</i>	Mr. & Mrs. C. J. Broadbent
Mr. & Mrs. P. de V. Allen	Mr. and Mrs. F. Brown
Lady Broughton	Mrs. F. H. R. Came
Mr. W. L. Barber	Miss Came
Mr. and Mrs. A. Beacham	Mrs. M. L. Carrington
Mrs. A. M. Campbell	Mr. and Mrs. W. Chivers
Miss W. A. Clarke	Mr. and Mrs. C. Clough
Mr. J. H. Coney	Miss M. Clough
Mrs. D. T. Davies	Miss E. Clough
Mr. O. V. Davis	Miss Clough
Miss M. Drew	Mrs. E. Cowell
Miss C. M. Eilgaard	Miss Dawes
Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Fowkes	Lady Delameré
Miss D. Fowkes	Miss M. Dewell
Miss H. Fowkes	Mr. W. Donald
Miss M. Fowkes	Miss J. Donald
Miss E. Grocott	Mr. and Mrs. W. Fairley
Miss I. Grocott	Mrs. E. Feetham
Captain Heming,	Miss D. L. Fitchat
O.B.E., R.N.	Dr. A. C. Freeth
Mrs. Heming	Mrs. G. T. Fulton
Mr. F. D. Hickman	Miss D. J. Fulton
Miss H. Hickman	Mr. and Mrs. A. Gardiner
Miss M. E. Hickman	Miss C. Gardiner
Captain J. F. H. Lambert	Mr. F. L. Gee
Mr. H. Lebeau	Mr. & Mrs. S. J. Gilmour
Mrs. A. M. Money	Major W. J. Graham
Miss R. C. Musson	Master N. F. D. Graham
Dr. and Mrs. F. H. Napier	Mrs. L. H. Hadden
Mrs. D. C. Nicholls	Mrs. Lake
Mr. R. O. Phillips	Miss O. Mercer
Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Pitt	Miss E. A. McGill
Mr. F. D. Pirie	Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Moreau
Mr. & Mrs. R. G. Robinson	Mr. R. T. Martin
Miss D. M. Soley	Miss Nicolls
Miss J. E. Soley	Mr. and Mrs. H. Nieburg
Mrs. R. Spicer	Mr. C. E. Parsons
Mrs. L. M. Stedman	Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Philpotts
Miss Stedman	Mr. J. R. C. Priddle
Mr. C. E. E. Sullivan	Miss Pilgrim
Mr. C. T. Trueblood	Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Quiney
Miss B. Whitelock	Miss Rankin
<i>To Marseilles.</i>	Miss C. J. Reynolds
Miss E. Arbutnot	Mrs. G. H. Scott
Mr. H. B. Bain	Miss Pamela Scott
Mr. R. Dixon	Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Sharpe
Mr. F. Dixon	Mrs. G. W. Stubbs
Miss M. Dudgeon	Miss Stratton
Miss N. Fremlin	Master Spicer
Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Hankinson	Mr. R. Smith
Mr. O. Johanson	Miss S. K. Targett
Mrs. Kirwan	Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Taylor
Mr. & Mrs. B. Lighthome	Mrs. J. H. S. Todd
Miss I. M. McCulloch	Miss Todd
Mr. J. E. M. Noad	Mr. B. L. Trentham
Mr. and Mrs. H. Parker	Mrs. H. M. Welch
Mr. W. C. Wood	Mrs. F. Wilde
<i>To England.</i>	Miss D. A. Williams
Mrs. G. S. Anderson	Miss D. A. Wilkinson
Master G. S. Anderson	Mrs. M. Wilson and child
Mr. P. G. Bateman	Mrs. Willcocks
Mrs. M. L. Beard	Miss Willcocks
Mrs. E. M. Benson	Mr. G. H. Wigham
	Mrs. J. V. Winter
	Mrs. H. P. Wood
	Miss F. Wolfe

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

THE markets have been closed on account of the Easter holidays, and our usual weekly produce reports therefore do not appear.

PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA.

THE S.S. "Madura" has brought the following homeward passengers from East Africa:—

<i>Marseilles.</i>	Mrs. Congreve
Miss Barry	Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Green
Dr. C. E. Bell	Mr. and Mrs. Croft
Dr. G. S. and Miss Brock	Miss Croft
Mrs. E. W. Bruce	Mr. and Mrs. Dalton
Mr. C. Bulpitt	Mr. W. Dixon
Mrs. Caswell-Long	Mr. T. Eblewhite
Mr. R. N. Collis	Mr. and Mrs. Filleul
Mr. W. W. Cresswell	Mr. and Mrs. Finch
Mr. Dallas	Captain R. J. Gilchrist
Lord Egerton of Tatton	Miss M. S. Gillies
Mr. E. D. Emley	Mr. G. K. Godby
Miss Eykyn	Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Gott
Major E. S. Grogan	Mrs. R. G. Grant
Miss Hill	Mr. and Mrs. Grant
Captain F. D. Hislop	Mr. F. J. Griffin
Miss C. Hornby	Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Hamilton
Mrs. Jennings	Mr. G. E. Harts
Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Field-Jones	Miss Hobbs
Mrs. Kilkelly	Mrs. Hoey
Miss Larking	Mr. C. H. Hopkins
Major and Mrs. Lathbury	Lieut. Horsford
Mrs. MacAllan	Mr. B. H. Hume
Mr. MacGeorge	Mr. Jenkins
Mr. McGoun	Mr. E. C. Kahman
Miss E. M. McKeon	Miss King
Lady McMillan	Mrs. Knaggs
Miss Mulhauser	Miss Lilburn
Miss Oldacres	Mr. T. R. Lindey
Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Oliphant	Mr. H. C. Lloyd
Mrs. Peto	Mr. T. D. McKean
Miss Peto	Mr. J. McQuic
Mr. and Mrs. Portlock	Dr. J. H. Neill
Mr. A. J. Price	Mr. and Mrs. North
Mr. W. G. Reid	Captain J. H. Peacock
Miss Said Ruete	Lady Peek
Dr. Storey	Mr. E. J. Potter
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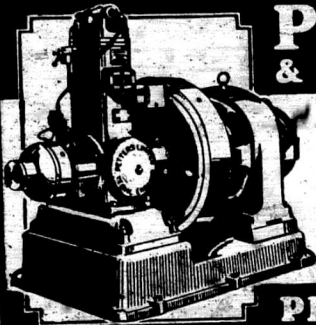
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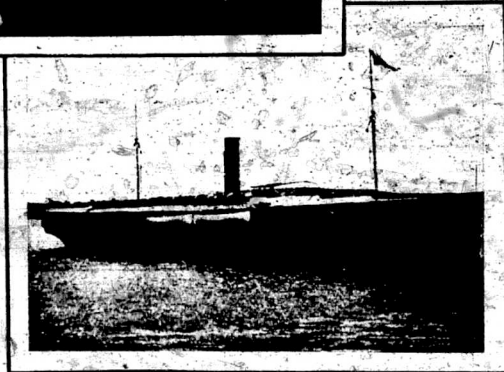
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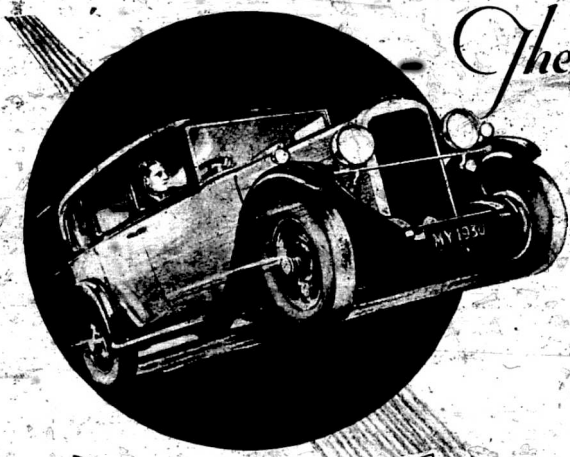
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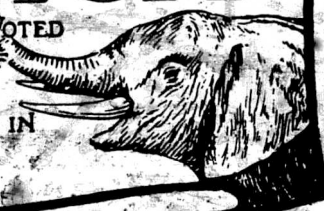
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL



Vol. 6, No. 293.

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1930.

Annual Subscription
30/- post free.

Sixpence

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

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. S. JOHNSON.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES,

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A RAILWAY TO SOUTHERN TANGANYIKA.

THE Report on the Railway System of Tanganyika Territory by Brigadier-General F. D. Hammond, C.B.E., D.S.O., just published by the Crown Agents for the Colonies, is an important document which deserves very full consideration. The terms of reference were wide—"to inspect and report on the Tanganyika Railways"—and in the nine weeks General Hammond spent in the Territory he travelled over the whole of the lines with the exception of what he calls "the Lindi and Sigi tramways." The Lindi line may deserve the epithet, but surely not the Sigi; it is, indeed, rather a flaw in the Report that the Sigi branch, which is of increasing value and importance to the East Usambara coffee estates, but particularly to the Amani Institute, should not have been visited by the inspector of the Colonial Office.

On the whole, the Report is distinctly favourable to the present management. Many points are commended: the control of expenditure, for example; the current establishment of seventeen engineers; the locomotive situation; the average mileage run per engine; the careful watching of fuel consumption; the maintenance of vehicles; the adequacy of the Central Line workshops, which are stated to be ample for several years to come; the prompt delivery of single consignments; the decision to appoint a pilot at Tanga in addition to the present Port Officer; the development of the harbours and wharves at Dar es Salaam and Tanga; the paying in full by both sides of services rendered by or to Government Departments; and the purchase for £100,000 of a second Lake steamer; and the anticipation of increased traffic in sisal, grain and

cotton; all these meet with General Hammond's approval. He is, however, critical of the Annual Report of the Railways, which he describes as "a very inadequate document." He recommends enlargement and improvement of the letterpress, and that the tables should be arranged systematically. The payment of £4,000 a year to the Audit Department is considered entirely out of proportion for the work done, which "makes no attempt to carry out the higher duties of audit"; and the visit of an accounting expert is approved. It is, in fact, in matters of finance that General Hammond finds most ground for criticism, though he also condemns the proposal for a new single-ended traffic yard at Dar es Salaam, the present establishment of eleven Europeans in the Stores Department, the excessive number of track employees, the unfairness of the present conditions of carriage by rail at owner's risk, and the system of compiling Native labour pay-sheets.

His chief recommendations are for the institution of a small Statistics Section in the Accounts Department; the adoption of British weights and measures; the setting up of road tolls to combat motor competition; the handing over of the Tanga line to the Kenya and Uganda Railway for that body to work the line and port as agents of the Tanganyika Railways; and the selection of the Kilosa-Ikakara-Mpanga-Fife route as the only possible one for a Southern Railway. This last recommendation is directly opposed to the unanimous resolution of the local Colonial Development Fund Committee and to the opinion of Mr. C. Gillman (already quoted in full in *East Africa*), and General Hammond's argument will be read with great interest. In this and subsequent issues we propose to devote considerable space to this Report, which is of vital importance to the future development of Tanganyika Territory.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

It is difficult for that very ordinary person "the man in the street" to imagine the feelings of the Prince of Wales as he returned to

THE PRINCE RETURNS.

England to take up the heavy burden of his exalted rank. Royalty lives in a glass house, its every action of interest to a vast public, its duties carried on in the sight of thousands of eyes, its pleasures the comment of the Kingdom, its private life—if, indeed, it has any—of concern to the Empire. It must mean a great deal to the Heir to the Throne to escape for a while from this all-pervading publicity and for a brief period to enjoy the privacy which is the privilege of the royalty. That East Africa should have afforded the Prince the opportunity for at least a short spell of such privacy is a matter for congratulation. The Crown has no more loyal subjects than the peoples of East Africa, and it has been with a warm sense of satisfaction that they have seen the Prince resume his interrupted tour of their country and enjoy the freedom which is their happy lot, the sport which lies at their doors, and the adventure which is implicit in their life on the borders of the Empire. To us it is no matter for surprise that East Africans have carefully observed the Prince's desire for quiet and obscurity, and have done their utmost to make his thoroughly earned vacation a holiday in the best sense of the word.

But even so, and however discreet the attitude of the local lieges, enough has been recorded to confirm, (though that was never needed) his reputation as a great sportsman.

THE EXEMPLAR OF HIS GENERATION.

From the first he set his face against useless slaughter, preferring the joys and risks of photographing his game to the more commonplace shooting of it. He steadfastly refused to accept trophies which were not the results of his own efforts, and, having secured a minimum of specimens for record, abandoned the rifle for the camera. It is characteristic that he attempted the very difficult and trying task of cinematographing wild animals, for he is nothing if not modern, the very type and exemplar of his generation. No one is more ready than His Royal Highness to use the latest inventions of the age, in which his example encourages the timid, shames the backward, and does an immense amount of good to business. His habitual use of the aeroplane must have appealed to East Africa, where the new means of transport is so rapidly progressing, and again it is characteristic that he should not have taken out his private machine, but have chartered a local plane. His bout of malaria only served to prove the Prince's good sense, for he promptly quashed the ill-judged attempts to magnify his illness, refused to alter his plans, and turned an episode which might have been twisted into a reflection on the healthiness of the country into an advertisement for the local medical service and the progress of sanitation in Kenya.

And East Africa must have left its impress on the Prince. Much travelled as he is, we hope and firmly believe that in East Africa he

AFRICA'S FASCINATION.

has found something which is unique, something of that fascination which Africa exerts on those who really know her and which draws them inevitably back

to her. That the Prince may repeat his visit is the desire of all East Africans, but if the many and insistent calls of duty prevent that happy consummation, the good already done will remain. Whatever the future may have in store for East Africa, its people will not forget that they understand the Prince and that he understands them, and with his very real grasp of affairs this knowledge must prove of the utmost benefit. That his East African holiday has more than fulfilled the eager anticipations of His Royal Highness is, we are sure, the wish of every one of our readers.

The establishment of Native Courts having been fully discussed in the Tanganyika Legislature, and

NATIVE COURTS.

having given rise to some correspondence in our columns, the matter again comes before our readers in our review of Sir Anton Bertram's book on "The Colonial Service." "There can surely be no question," he writes, "in which direction the balance of our judgment should incline." The Paramount Chief, assisted by his Council of advisers and controlled by custom, is an indigenous African institution. It is one the people understand, and it cannot be replaced by an artificial imported alternative. It is in the development of this institution that the path of progress lies." He is emphatic that the Native Court is one of three essential components of Indirect Rule. That Sir Donald Cameron should be a "most effective and enthusiastic exponent" is, to his mind, not surprising when it is realised that Sir Donald served for sixteen years in Nigeria and was for three years Chief Secretary to the Government of that Dependency. At the same time it is clear that the author thinks conditions in Tanganyika may be very different from those in Nigeria. The population of the latter territory is much less and more concentrated than that of the former, some at least of the great chiefs, or Emirs, have the power of life and death, which gives them immense prestige, and detribalisation has not gone so far there as in Tanganyika.

On close analysis much of the opposition to Native Courts must be admitted to be based upon a misapprehension of our legal system. In

GREAT BRITAIN AND AFRICA.

we in Great Britain have elaborated a set of rules for the investigation and determination of causes, and these rules are administered with perfect fairness and incorruptibility by our judges, so that on the whole we concur in the decisions arrived at by following the rules. If the rules are strictly observed, we are satisfied; they are our own rules, and if the game is played fairly we are content, even though we know that, being human, abstract and absolute justice is not attained in every case. Are we then justified in forcing our system of law, admittedly imperfect even for us, on African Natives alien to us in breeding, in tradition, in customs, in psychology, in language, in every thing which makes up the human complex? Do we sufficiently realise that these Africans have their own ideas of evidence, quite different from ours, have a tradition of law and justice of their own, and chiefs who often possess a most penetrating insight into the credibility of witnesses? They have, in short, a system which is their own, which they understand,

and with which they are satisfied. That we may often fail to understand why the Native is satisfied, and that the methods of Native Courts may appear to us weird and unreliable—just as our law appears hopelessly complicated and mysterious to the Native—is not the point.

But however desirable and defensible in principle, the establishment of Native Courts presents considerable difficulties in particular cases. **THE CASE OF TANGANYIKA.** Indirect Rule has been restored after a long hiatus. In Nigeria there has been no such break, and Indirect Rule is generally considered a success; in Tanganyika it has been restored with what seems to us dangerous haste. In many tribes careful research has had to be made to determine the proper person to be installed as Paramount Chief, and the selection in some instances has not met with the unanimous approval of the tribe. How far, then, is it wise to clothe such a chief with the powers inherent in a Native Court? How far can he be trusted to act without the supervision of the District Officer? And how is it possible for the D.O. to check the decisions given from the meagre records of the Native Court or for him to grasp the details of a case sent up to him on appeal? These are points which must give pause to a too-enthusiastic and too-hasty adoption of Native Courts in the Mandated Territory. The satisfaction, too, which a Native litigant may be alleged to feel at the decision of his Court may not infrequently be inspired by a knowledge that the chief may have his own methods—quite crude in character but none the less effective—of quashing disaffection.

In view of these questionings it is satisfactory to note that the Ordinance which set up Native Courts in Tanganyika is distinctly flexible, has ample safeguards for revision to correct errors, and is concerned with legitimising the jurisdiction which Native Courts exercise at present, rather than with the extension of such powers. For these reasons many of the fears expressed in the Territory may prove unfounded; we hope they will. The Government, moreover, has given an assurance that the jurisdiction of the Courts shall not be extended until it is clear that that can be done with confidence. Such curious misconceptions on this whole subject are so widely held that it may be desirable to remind our readers generally that the Ordinance distinctly states that the Native Courts shall not function in townships, and shall not have jurisdiction in cases involving death, imprisonment for life, or marriage other than Muhammadan or Native. Thus there is no foundation for the suggestion and fear that the Native Courts are to supersede the present Courts over the whole Territory.

Sir Donald Cameron will remain in his Territory instead of coming home to attend this year's Colonial Office Conference. His Excellency made the announcement at the recent first annual dinner in Dar es Salaam of the Irish Society of Tanganyika. The Governor added that the term of office of a Colonial Governor is not stipulated in any manner, being "during His Majesty's

pleasure," though it is an unwritten rule that a Governor shall remain in office for six years. We can fully understand the wish of Sir Donald Cameron, whose sixth year has just begun, to spend his last year of office in a Territory to which he has unquestionably rendered great service. It has been our duty from time to time to criticise the action or inaction of Sir Donald Cameron's Administration, but we are fully alive to the difficulties which have confronted him, and to the success with which he has speeded up development in various directions. His particular desire now appears to be to concentrate on railway construction, especially that of a railway to the southern highlands, and though his views and those of General Hammond and Mr. Gillman are all at variance, we trust that the decision eventually taken will be that best calculated to serve the Territory as a whole. It is, by the way, very surprising to find no mention whatever in General Hammond's report of the advisability of aerial reconnaissance in connexion with railway building in Tanganyika.

Readers in Kenya, Tanganyika, and the Sudan, which countries suffered from locust invasions last year and the year before, will follow with interest the energetic measures which are being taken to combat the threatened invasion of Egypt by locusts. Considerable success is already reported, but the real danger will come when the hordes of hoppers now crossing the desert of Sinai grow their wings and take to the air. The locust army has a front of some two miles, and the chief methods adopted for exterminating the insects are trenching and flame-guns. A point of interest in the news of the battle is that the locusts seem to have an uncanny mass intelligence by which they sense the danger ahead and turn away from the trench to form a new line of march. In this way they outflank the Egyptians, who are unable to dig new trenches in time to cope with the huge numbers of the enemy. In Egypt the abolished *corvée* has been re-established to meet the danger; and it is typical of Egyptian mentality that the timely warnings of the Governor of Sinai and the officers of the Ministry of Agriculture were virtually unheeded by the Egyptian Government until King Fuad—who seems to have been the first to realise the danger—insisted on his Government getting busy. And such are the people who want to take over the Sudan!

The letter from Mr. A. W. Bonfield on the speed of the roan antelope, which we published last week, is outstanding as an example of what such a letter should be. It was detailed, precise, and descriptive. We are anxious to have more information on the very interesting subject of the speed attained by African game, for extraordinarily few really reliable figures are available. As we have pointed out, the motor car in Africa has greatly simplified the problem, and sound and comparable data should by now be possible. English magistrates experience the same difficulty: they protest that a motorist haled before the Court never, by his own account, exceeds twelve miles an hour, while police evidence seems unable to get below thirty. Opportunity and a reliable speedometer should soon settle the question in Africa.

**SIR DONALD
CAMERON'S
GOVERNORSHIP.**

KILOSA-IFAKARA-FIFE ROUTE ADVOCATED BY GENERAL F. D. HAMMOND.

Opposes Unanimous Resolution of Tanganyika Committee.

Extracts from an Important Document.

IN his Report on the Railway System of Tanganyika Territory (Crown Agents, 5s.) Brigadier-General F. D. Hammond, C.B.E., D.S.O., discusses very fully the routes suggested for a Southern Railway, and comes to a conclusion directly opposed to the resolution of the local Colonial Development Fund Committee and differing considerably from the opinion of Mr. C. Gillman, Chief Engineer of the Tanganyika Railways, to whose Report we recently gave full space.

General Hammond realises the seriousness of the step he has taken: "To disagree with the unanimous recommendation of a strong local Committee, of which the Colonial Treasurer is Chairman and the General Manager of the Railways is a member, is at any time a serious matter," he writes; "it becomes all the more serious when the fate of a young European settlement (Iringa) is in the balance. It is therefore only after much anxious thought that I have decided that I must oppose this recommendation of the Committee."

Three main projects for a Southern Railway have been formulated:—

- Dodoma-Iringa-Ilongo-Fife (by the above mentioned Committee).
- Kilosa-Ifakara-Mpanga-Manda (by Mr. Gillman).
- Kilosa-Ifakara-Mpanga-Ilongo-Fife (by General Hammond).

"Imperial Link" a "Loose Generality."

Before discussing these in detail General Hammond condemns the phrase "Imperial Link," which he considers confuses the issues:—

"Before entering into the respective merits of the three alternative routes," he writes, "I think it advisable to dispose of the loose generalities which have been associated with the project for a Southern line. It has been frequently represented during the last two or three years that physical connexion should be made between the railways of Kenya and Uganda, Tanganyika, and Rhodesia. The most expensive section of this connexion would be that between the Tanganyika and Rhodesian systems. The cost to the Rhodesian border would be about £5,500,000 and the extension thence to meet the Rhodesian system would require at least £4,000,000 more, in both cases exclusive of interest during construction. These figures do not include also the cost of connecting the Kenya and Uganda Railways with the Tanga and Central lines.

"The scheme has not been advocated on economic grounds; it has been frankly admitted that there is no hope of its paying for many years to come. Twenty to twenty-five years after completion is the earliest date given by which such a line would start to pay, and even longer periods have been quoted to me by supporters of the scheme, and the reason for this is obvious. Goods traffic with the Union of South Africa will be carried by sea, and goods traffic with Rhodesia in the absence of any large mineral discoveries in the north-eastern corner of that country will be negligible.

"Similarly, its supporters have not claimed that it is necessary on administrative grounds. Excellent precedents could be quoted to show that railways which are not economically justified may yet be sometimes necessary for purposes of administration. No attempt has been made to prove that this is the case here. Nor has the scheme been put forward on strategic grounds.

"In the absence, therefore, of any of the usual reasons for building railways, either economic, administrative or strategic, its advocates have coined a phrase and state the expenditure of these millions on a railway from Nairobi to Broken Hill is necessary in order to provide an 'Imperial Link.' It is noteworthy that in the first report recommending the construction of a Southern Railway, that of the East African Commission of 1926, this

phrase does not occur. A Southern Railway is there recommended as being required for the development of the Territory itself.

Strong Condemnation of the "Link."

What exactly are the functions of an 'Imperial Link' I have been unable to discover. I am doubtful if the users of the phrase have themselves any clear idea of what they are. Putting the widest construction on the term, it means that there will be ease of communication between the East African Colonies and the two Rhodesias, and this ease of communication applies solely to passengers because no one pretends that there will be any considerable exchange of goods. The Union of South Africa is excluded because, as in the case of goods, a means of communication already exists;—almost as quick quite as comfortable, and far cheaper—than the sea.

"It is strange in these days of motors, aeroplanes, and airships to hear of proposals to spend millions of pounds on railway construction for the purpose of promoting passenger travel in a sparsely populated country. If this is the object, it would cost the Government of Tanganyika less to improve the roads, put a fleet of expensive motors on them, and carry the passengers free rather than incur the high locomotive charges and heavy operating costs of an 'Imperial Link' for this purpose. From the Imperial point of view, from whatever source these charges are met, whether wholly by the Home Treasury or by the local Treasury or shared between them, nothing could be better calculated to embitter mutual relations than the constant drain, year in, year out, of the large sums required to subsidise a railway built on such a shadowy pretext as this.

The parallel of the Cape-to-Cairo Railway will be quoted against me, but the positions are exactly reversed. Rhodes invented the phrase, not, as here, to cover up the lack of any economic justification, but to stimulate public interest in a project, each stage of which had a definite economic goal in front of it at the time of its construction—first the goldfields of Rhodesia, next the Wankie coal mines, and so on.

"I have written thus strongly because there is danger in these phrases, as can be seen by the influence which this one has had on such documents as the reports of the local Colonial Development Fund Committee and of the Chief Engineer."

Alternative Schemes Examined.

General Hammond then discusses the Kilosa-Manda line recommended by Mr. C. Gillman, a route about 470 miles long and costing, according to Mr. Gillman's estimate, some £4,000,000. The Kilosa-Ifakara section would be 140 miles long and cost £950,000.

"As opposed to the Kilosa-Fife line," says General Hammond, "it will depend for its traffic, apart from the Kilombero Valley which is common to both, on the Songea district and the basin of Lake Nyasa. It is aimed primarily at tapping the area of a neighbouring Colony, and in the traffic of that Colony the Imperial Government is directly interested through the guarantee by the Nyasaland Government of the debentures of the Trans-Zambesia Railway. This interest will become far greater if it finds the money for the construction of the Zambezi Bridge and of the railway from Blantyre to Lake Nyasa. Any idea of competition for this traffic could not be permitted. Further, this route leaves untouched the whole of the south-west highlands, except in so far as they would be served by steamer across Lake Nyasa; it would tap none of the country west of Ubenia and very little, if any, of Ubenia itself. Therefore, despite its lower capital cost, I think that the Kilosa-Manda route should be ruled out."

The length of the Dodoma-Fife line would be about 460 miles to the Rhodesian border and it would cost about £5,500,000, the Dodoma-Iringa section being some 140 miles long and estimated to cost £1,100,000. All these figures of cost, it must be noted, exclude interest during construction.

"The local Committee," states the Report, "has recommended that the Dodoma-Fife route should be chosen as that of the Southern Railway in preference to the Kilosa-Fife on the grounds that though the latter would reach the paying stage sooner, a branch line only to Iringa would run at a loss. Rail connexion with that area could only be justified as part of a through line, and without such connexion European settlement would be checked, if not completely stopped. On the other hand, the construction of a branch railway from Kilosa to Ifakara was justified on its own merits and the produce of the Kilombero Valley could thus be evacuated for a very long period in

conjunction with water transport. The Dodoma-Fife line, as far as the crossing of the Ruaha, runs through barren country, nor can much traffic be expected until the neighbourhood of Iringa itself is reached. In this area and around Dabaga to the south-east European settlement is taking place. Hence to the junction with the Kilosa-Fife line further settlement is also taking place. At Sau to the east of Buei.

Iringa-Dabaga the Crux.

"The whole question, therefore, turns round this pocket of land in the neighbourhood of Iringa and Dabaga. Is it justifiable to divert the through-line from the route which is admitted even by its opponents to be economically the sounder, merely in order to serve an area which the same people admit would not be able to pay for a branch railway?"

"It is conceivable that in very exceptional circumstances such a course might be justifiable if these were the only two proposals for railway construction in the Territory. But this is far from being the case; on the contrary, the Dodoma-Iringa section, or for that matter, the Dodoma-Soliwaya section, has worse prospects of success than any of the proposals with the possible exception of the Kahama-Kagera line.

"The recommendation of the Committee would give it priority over the Arusha-Madukani, the Madukani-Singida, the Madukani-Dodoma, the Mombo-Kilosa, and the Kilosa-Ifakara schemes. It would not only mean priority in finance. That would be serious enough because, although Imperial assistance might and would probably be granted, that assistance cannot be regarded as unlimited, and the greater the amount absorbed by any one project in any one Colony, the less there would presumably be for other projects in the same Colony. It means also priority in construction and labour.

It would take, according to the General Manager's figures given to the Committee, six years to reach Ilongo. I take Ilongo because obviously with the poor prospects of the Dodoma-Iringa section it is of the essence of the scheme that the line should be pushed on straight away to tap the further areas. The mere fact that it alone has been surveyed in detail cannot justify such a priority as that.

"Thus to the argument that the Dodoma-Fife route would be economically the weaker is added the argument that by absorbing finance and labour its adoption would cause a check of four years to the development of the Territory by means of other more promising schemes. To my mind these arguments are so strong that the interests of one particular district cannot be allowed to stand against them."

General Hammond's own Recommendation.

And so General Hammond comes to his own recommendation—the adoption of the Kilosa-Ifakara-Fife route, approximately 590 miles long and to cost about £6,000,000:

"The first section . . . that between Kilosa and Ifakara is universally acknowledged to be the most promising scheme in the country, with the possible exception of the Iramba Plateau Railway. It opens up the fertile valley of the Kilombero, which is already well-known for its rice. There are excellent possibilities of development both in rice and cotton, either by direct Native production or by a concession company on the *mitayer* system, like the Sudan Plantations Syndicate. Sugar production also holds out good hopes. The whole valley of the Kilombero can be tapped by means of water transport, either by canoe or by launches and barges, and the possibilities of the latter are now being examined. The General Manager estimates that this section would bring in sufficient revenue in five years after completion to pay interest charges.

"From Ifakara the line would follow the valley of the Kilombero and its tributaries, skirting the escarpment of the Uhehe highlands. Unfortunately, although the line would run within twenty miles of Dabaga, the escarpment is so steep that no feasible road could be made for motor traffic. The railway would thus gain no traffic whatever from its western side; it would have to depend entirely on the valley. This is a disadvantage in so far as a large portion of this traffic would probably be attracted to the railway even if it was not extended beyond Ifakara. But, on the other hand, the advance of the railway up the valley would be bound to stimulate production and would free labour from canoe transport to work on the land. From Mpanga west to the junction with the Dodoma-Fife line this railway would serve the European settlement areas of Eastern Uheha and also of Southern Uhehe.

"The Kilosa-Fife route is admittedly the one which will be the first to reach the stage of paying for itself. From the point of view of cheapness of operation, such advantage as there is also lies with that route. The potential wealth of the Kilombero Valley is not disputed.



MAP ILLUSTRATING VARIOUS SCHEMES SUGGESTED.

In the matter of European settlement of the lands which have been or could be alienated according to the report of the Land Development Survey, 502 square miles in Uheha and Lupembe and near Mufindi, would be better or equally as well served by the Kilosa-Fife as by the Dodoma-Fife line. 400 square miles of alienated or alienable land in the Iringa, Dabaga and Kisinga areas would not be served at all by the Kilosa-Fife line, with the possible exception of the Sau end of the Iringa area, which would be within about forty or fifty miles of it. I exclude from both the Ukwama area, which is seventy miles due east from Iringa, and, although within less than twenty miles as the crow flies from the Kilosa-Fife line, is cut off from it by the escarpment.

Iringa Development may be checked.

"I realise with regret that the realization, if adopted, may mean a definite check to the development of the Iringa area, where European settlement has already made some headway; but, if the figures in the Land Development Survey are accepted, there will only remain in the Central Uhehe, Dabaga and Kisinga areas, apart from the 276 square miles which have already been alienated, a further 130 square miles which are alienable and fit for European settlement.

"I wish it to be clearly understood that there is no question here of European settlement against Native production. The Kilosa-Fife line will open up areas for European settlement which, although not as large as those on the other route, are only some 100 square miles less."

Finally, General Hammond demonstrates, very ingeniously, that the construction of the Kilosa-Fife line will work in so well with the making of the Iramba Plateau railway, the Sanya-Ngare-Nairobi extension, and the Arusha-Madukani line that no monopoly of labour will be necessary. He insists as an essential that three strong survey parties shall always be in the field, for money spent on surveys is amply repaid by cutting down costs of construction. He budgets for a steady programme of 120 miles of new railway a year, which would mean the addition of from £750,000 to £1,000,000 every year to the capital expenditure of the Railways for new construction alone. This heavy burden he proposes to relieve by the Territory paying for all losses until the paying stage is reached. "Where it is estimated that it (the new line) will pay in less than five years, the losses incurred in the intervening years should be borne by the Railways. The Government, if it is so required, could be represented in the assessment of the anticipated revenue."

THROUGH THE FLOODED GULWE AREA.

The First Real Description of the Position.*

TRIBUTES TO THE RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

By Captain H. C. Bruott,

Editorial Secretary of "East Africa."

Kidete

A VAST lake completely formed within the past fortnight; a walk across an unsupported bridge which, made from two railway lines bolted together, sagged under the weight of pedestrians; huge areas of cultivated land under water; an engine lying on its side, its funnel and boiler in the fast flowing stream, long rivers on both sides of the track, and a train ploughing its way along in the lake—such are impressions after a day spent on the Tanganyika Central Railway between Gulwe and Kilosa, where, since January 3, different sections of the line have been washed away by heavy floods.

To-day the gap in the line was practically three miles long, the newly-formed lake about a mile in width, and, while in places it was as much as thirty feet deep, it was six feet above the rails. On each side of the lake high hills, thickly forested with tropical growth, looked down on a scene of desolation. Here and there the tops of trees could be seen above the brownish water, which, towards the Kilosa end of the lake, sweeps madly onward; washing away banks and trees impeding its progress.

Before we left Gulwe at 9 a.m. the engine had been taken to the rear of the train. Slowly we pushed on, the water on either side of the rails racing past us at times. We pass over a bridge, beneath which the seething waters pound against the supporting piers. Another three miles and we reach our first obstacle—a temporary bridge which has broken away. A huge concrete pile has yielded to the force of the flood; a steel girder has been pushed into a slanting position, one end resting on a pile which still withstands the pressure of the water. Incidentally, when the bridge was washed away engineers who were early on the scene were amazed to discover that it had no solid foundation at all, though there was an excellent outcrop of rock a hundred feet upstream!

A Bridge of Bolted Rails.

By the side of the old bridge a temporary structure was quickly thrown across, but after a further down-pour the supports gave way, two of them vanishing into the water and leaving the rails unsupported over the river. Since then all passengers and luggage have had to be transferred from the train on the Dodoma side to the other side of the bridge. Hand trolleys, loaded with luggage, and boys with head-loads cross and recross until finally our luggage has been placed in a waiting string of goods waggons. To build this temporary bridge railway engineers worked day and night, overcoming all difficulties in their anxiety to get rolling stock through at the earliest possible moment. I have heard experts describe the construction as a magnificent piece of work, and several people have spoken to me in high terms of praise of the work performed here by Mr. C. C. Eccles and his staff.

As we continue our journey more and more water can be seen on either side of the line, the tops of maize growing in Native *shambas* showing its head



AN UNSUPPORTED BRIDGE.

slightly above the water. We reach a deviation, where, at a bend of the river, the bank has been undermined. An engine is lying on its side, its funnel and boiler resting in the water. A mile further on the rails disappear, and, going slowly the train ploughs on until the water becomes too deep for further progress.

From Train to Motor Launch.

Ahead is a vast lake, the telegraph poles the only indication of the submerged railway track. In some places the wires are only twelve or eighteen inches above the water. We leave our goods van and step into one of the half-dozen rowing boats which have drawn up alongside, stacking our luggage in odd corners of the boat, which is then rowed to a waiting motor launch, brought up from Dar es Salaam by the Railway authorities. Some of us leave the rowing boat for the more shady seating accommodation in the other vessel, tow ropes are connected with the other six boats, and we start on our voyage across the lake.

In half an hour we approach the other shore, where another train waits; storm clouds hide the tops of adjacent hills, and we hasten to reload our baggage before more rain falls. From the stillness of the water on the east, the *ghari la mashi*, the Swahili term means literally "the steam waggon" moves faster and faster towards a deep canal, built in 1927 on the occasion of the last inundations in order that the flooding of the lake should not again render railway traffic impossible. Yet, though it was cut four feet below the lowest point of the line at this section, this year's rains have, in spite of such a precaution, resulted in disaster. There is, however, the consolation that, had the canal not been cut in 1927, the lake would on this occasion have acted as a huge dam; would have topped its exit to the east, and, with the weight of the water behind it, would probably have swept away Native villages, farms, and railway in the valley towards Kilosa.

After leaving the lake we run alongside the canal; boulders beneath the surface of the water break its journey, causing curious-looking upheavals in its already rough surface. Though in some places the line has been moved back several times, it is only a few yards from the bank. Rails which have been washed into an upright position can be seen, as can also sandbags placed in position to prevent the water making further inroads into the bank. Gradually the river recedes into the distance, and as we near Kilosa the train is again able to travel at its customary speed.

Excellent Work of the Railway Staff.

All the passengers on the train on which I travelled spoke in terms of high commendation of the excellent work which has been done by Colonel G. A. P. Maxwell, the General Manager, and his staff.

* To the best of our knowledge, this is the first really graphic description of the floods on the Tanganyika Central Railway to appear in the Press.

and one widely-travelled fellow-passenger expressed the conviction that in most other countries a wash-away of such magnitude would have led simply to the closing of the line. Passengers, too, faced the situation with typically British good humour. To a sorely tried staff it may be a satisfaction to know that I did not hear one single word of complaint among the passengers; I heard scores of appreciative references to the way difficulties were being tackled.

The Tanganyika Railway was opened as far as Dodoma twenty years or more ago, and though floods occurred at Lake Gombo in 1919 and 1927, Natives in the district assert that no such floods as the present inundations have been known in living memory. As an indication of the magnitude of the work which has had to be carried out, I understand that a Native labour force of a thousand men has been taken to the scene, food (*posho*, salt, meat, and cigarettes) provided, and a hospital installed; indeed, a small Native settlement has sprung up, corrugated iron buildings having been erected for stores and equipment.

Great loss must fall on the Railways, but great credit is their due for the manner in which the calamity has been met.

WAR PRAYER OF THE MASAI WOMEN.

(A free translation from the Masai.)

Leader: Engai! Engai! Hear us!

Break the power of our foes to-day!

Chorus: Accept the magic of our words;

Destroy the brandmarks of their herds!¹

Leader: Maidens, be not silent!

Pray! for we are praying to Engai!

Chorus: Accept the magic of our words;

Destroy the brandmarks of their herds!

Leader: Kileghen² now is rising!

Star of the dawn that shines again at even!

Accept the magic of our words;

Destroy the brandmarks of their herds!

Leader: The rainclouds of our god,

Spreading round the snow-capped mountain tops!

Chorus: Accept the magic of our words;

Destroy the brandmarks of their herds!

Leader: The rising sun that burns!

He who waits until the heavens are red!

Chorus: Accept the magic of our words;

Destroy the brandmarks of their herds!

Leader: Engai! return our warriors!

The lowing of the captive herds shall bring them!

Chorus: Behold! we show thee grass,⁴ Engai!

Aid us, Engai! our God! Engai!

C. BEVERLY DAVIES.

The Committee of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce which has been investigating alleged unemployment in the Colony has found only four outstandingly deserving cases in Nairobi, and has seized the opportunity to point out once again that Kenya is not "a poor-man's country" and that it is unwise for people without capital to migrate to the Colony without definite prospects.

¹ Eng-Ai, the god.

² May our warriors capture their herds!

³ Kileghen, Venus.

⁴ Grass is sacred because it feeds the cattle upon whose milk and blood the Masai live.

THIS YEAR'S EAST AFRICAN DINNER

To be held on June 25.

THE 1930 dinner of the East Africa Dinner Club is to be held at Grosvenor House, Park Lane, on Wednesday, June 25, at 8 p.m., under the presidency of Lord Cranworth. Anyone interested in East Africa may obtain tickets on application to Major J. Corbet Ward, Secretary to the Dinner Club, c/o H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Office, 34, Cockspur Street, S.W.1. Members of the Club paying 16s. each for tickets for themselves, their families and guests, and non-members 18s. 6d., these prices including gratuities but excluding wines.

EAST AFRICAN ARTISTS SHOULD NOTE

The Empire Art Exhibition.

THE functions and even the existence of the British Empire Academy are insufficiently known in Great Britain, the Dominions, and the Colonies, but any art-loving East Africans in London will be well advised to visit the New Burlington Galleries before May 17. Most of the paintings and bronzes on view have been executed by artists and sculptors living in or hailing from some portion of the Oversea Empire, and a visit to this their second exhibition can be confidently recommended.

There are many good African exhibits, but none from the East African Dependencies, which, however, possess a number of artists capable of work of the fairly high standard demanded by the Royal Empire Academy. If that organisation were better known in East Africa, local artists would, we hope and believe, submit specimens of their work for exhibition, and we trust that this note may lead some of them to be represented next year.

KENYA'S NEW CUSTOMS TARIFF.

Main Alterations in the Tariff.

H.M. EASTERN AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES' TRADE AND INFORMATION OFFICE in London has received cabled information that the main alterations of the new Kenya Customs Tariff are as follows:—

Transferred to the Free List.—Proprietary medicines, filters, municipal requirements, fire extinguishers, refrigerators, fishing nets, chemicals for mining and manufacturing, paper, sacks.

Now pay 10% ad valorem.—Tools for garden, mechanics, and artisans, teak, motor and steam lorries, motor cars (less than 30 cwt.), motor accessories, cements (other than Portland), abrasives, steel doors and frames.

Other Duties.—Bicycles, 13% ad valorem; condensed milk, 10s. per 100 lbs.; tea, 40 cents per lb.; beers, 2s. 50 cts per Imp. gallon; cigars, 5s. per lb. or 62½ ad valorem, whichever shall be the greater; cigarettes, 2s. 40 cts. per lb. or 62½ ad valorem; tobacco (manufactured), 2s. 40 cts. per lb. or 62½ ad valorem; snuff, 1s. 50 cts per lb.; grey sheeting, 30 cts per lb. or 20% ad valorem; plate glass, 30% ad valorem; sheet glass, 2 cents per sq. ft.; soaps, 5s. per 100 lbs. or 20% ad valorem; rubber tubes and tyres (except bicycle tubes and tyres), 20 cents per lb.; bicycle tubes (pneumatic), 25 cents per lb.; bicycle tyres (solid), 10 cents per lb.; joinery, 10% ad valorem, plus 20% suspended duty; sugar, 6s. per 100 lbs. plus 6s. per 100 lbs. suspended duty; butter, cheese, bacon, and ham, 20% ad valorem plus 10% suspended duty; Portland cement, 1s. 50 cts. per 400 lbs.

The basis of the duties is now the c.i.f. cost and commission.

Mr. Charles E. Douglas is to address the Royal Society of Arts on Wednesday, May 14, at 8 p.m. on "Rice Cultivation and Treatment." Sir Edward Davson, Bt., Deputy Chairman of the British Empire Producers' Organisation, will preside.

KENYA GOVERNMENT'S STRANGE APATHY.

Other East African Dependencies seize their Opportunity.

THAT the Kenya Government has completely failed to realise the benefits held out to it by the Colonial Development Act is the outstanding impression conveyed by the First Interim Report of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee, issued a few days ago by H.M. Stationery Office (Cmd. 3540, 9d. net). The report is so up-to-date that it deals with applications received from Colonial Governments up to February 28, which is more than six and a half months after the receipt by each of the East African Governments of a long telegram from the Secretary of State urging them to expedite the presentation of suitable schemes of development.

By the end of August last the Kenya Government received the Colonial Secretary's detailed dispatch on the subject (printed as an appendix to the report), and as any application mailed from the Colony by the end of January would have been considered by the Committee before the completion of this document, the only conclusion which can be drawn is that five months is insufficient for the Kenya Government to frame applications for participation in the total sum of £1,000,000 voted annually by the Imperial Parliament, from which sum advances, whether by way of free grant or by way of loan, may be made to Colonial Governments for the development of agriculture and industry and the promotion thereby of commerce with and industry in the United Kingdom.

But if Kenya has shown complete apathy, the other East African Dependencies are to be congratulated on their alacrity to take advantage of the facilities offered by the Imperial Treasury. Nyasaland, for instance, has secured the recommendation of the Committee for £3,062,354, Uganda for £2,062,000, Tanganyika Territory for £925,750, Northern Rhodesia for £128,000, and Somaliland for £15,000. The Sudan is outside the scope of the Act.

The Committee's Attitude.

From the report we quote the following:

"The Committee has not regarded itself as being definitely tied down to recommending only such schemes as would be likely to have the effect of providing immediate orders for British goods and materials. On the contrary, it has been unwilling to interpret its functions narrowly, and in framing its recommendations on the various applications submitted, it has envisaged a long-range policy of Colonial development. With this object in view, it has recommended, for example, for assistance from the Fund a series of applications from the Government of Northern Rhodesia, including an application for the agricultural development of Native Reserves, for European agricultural development, and for an ecological survey of the Territory. In these cases only a small proportion of the total expenditure will involve the immediate placing of orders in this country, but the expenditure as a whole will facilitate the opening up of the territory for future development, and so lead to an increase of trade between this country and Northern Rhodesia.

"The Committee has not hesitated, therefore to give sympathetic consideration to a number of applications designed to improve the public health in Colonies where the natural economic development has been arrested or retarded by disease or unhygienic conditions. Grants and loans amounting to £112,000 have been made to carry out a number of small but valuable schemes intended to promote, in various ways, the health of the local communities. Among these may be mentioned an investigation into the problems of tuberculosis in certain areas of Tanganyika, and, in the same Territory, the establishment of a medical school for the training of Native African dispensers and sanitary inspectors. Funds have been furnished to facilitate the provision of pure water supplies in Somaliland.

"At the beginning of this year an application was submitted to us in outline by the Colonial Office for a free

grant of £100,000, to be spread over a period of five years, for the training of specialists in tropical medicine and other kindred purposes in medical training and research for the benefit of the Colonial Empire. While the committee was favourably disposed toward the use of the fund for developmental expenditure on public health, it was of opinion that the question of the best way of using the Fund both for medical research and for practical application of the fruits of such research in promoting public health in the Colonial Empire required further investigation. An Inter-Departmental Committee has accordingly been appointed to frame comprehensive proposals for submission to the Colonial Development Advisory Committee.

What some Colonial Governments have not realised.

"While the Committee has no reason to be dissatisfied with the progress thus far realised, it is not convinced that a sufficient number of new projects of a sufficiently ambitious character will be coming forward for consideration to enable full advantage to be taken of the wide vision with which Parliament has offered £1,000,000 each year for the purpose of Colonial Development.

"It is possible that many of the Colonial Governments have not yet realised the generous measure of assistance which the Colonial Development Act renders it possible for the committee to recommend. It is understood that the Colonial Office is again communicating with the Oversea Governments on the subject of the Act, and that these Governments are being urged to take steps at the earliest possible date to insure that the fullest use is made of the valuable facilities for financing development works which His Majesty's Governments have presented to the Colonial Empire.

"The Committee has given careful thought to the matter, and has recently suggested to the Secretary of State various possible methods of increasing the usefulness of the Fund. It has invited consideration, for instance, of the proposal that selected embassies with special engineering, agricultural, scientific, or other qualifications might usefully be sent out to particular Colonies to assist the local Governments in reviewing the potentialities for development in the Colonies, and the relevance of the Colonial Development Fund to such potentialities. These proposals are at present under consideration in the Colonial Office."

Grants Recommended.

The works for which the Advisory Committee has recommended assistance are the following:—

Nyasaland.—£3,062,354 for the Zambezi Bridge and connected services, including improvements and extension of existing railways, road development, and steamship service on Lake Nyasa. £1,146,600 of the total is expected to be spent in the U.K.

Uganda.—£2,062,000 for the construction of 266 miles of railway from Kampala towards the Belgian Congo; £962,000 would be spent in the U.K. Though recommended in principle, the scheme has been referred back to the Uganda Government for further consideration of alternative routes and of the gauge to be adopted. Assistance has been offered towards the cost of surveys.

British Somaliland.—£15,000 for water-boring and conservation, of which £10,500 would be spent in this country.

Tanganyika Territory.—£565,000 for the construction of 110 miles of railway from Manyoa to the Iramba Plateau, to be completed between September, 1930, and August, 1932; £130,000 for the Engare-Nairobi branch railway 25 miles long; £100,000 for a steamer for Lake Tanganyika; £45,000 for the installation of the tablet working system on the Railway; £16,450 for the purchase of two three-engined aeroplanes for the use of the Survey Department (Governor now proposes to substitute four single-engined machines, as being better suited to local conditions); £23,636 for a triangulation survey of the Territory; £7,580 for tuberculosis investigation in areas where disease is prevalent; £20,000 for a Medical Training School for further training of African dispensers and sanitary inspectors; £10,084 for the cost and maintenance for one year of two portable rigs for water-boring; £8,000 for wireless telegraph stations at Arusha and Mbeya.

Northern Rhodesia.—£68,575 for the aerial survey of 63,000 square miles and of six townships (of which £55,000 is to be spent in the U.K.); £79,000 for the agricultural development of Native Reserves by water-boring, and conservation schemes and the provision of dipping tanks, etc.; £16,000 for opening further areas for European settlement; £7,700 for a vegetation survey in connexion with agricultural development of certain areas; £6,000 for a road survey with a view to opening up motor roads in the north-west of the Territory; and £800 for the provision of a geologist to accompany the aerial survey.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

DEFALCATIONS BY TANGANYIKA CHIEFS.

Is Prosecution Systematically Refused?

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

The statements of Major Stuart Wells at the last meeting of the Tanganyika European Association are—if correctly reported—amazing. The gallant and honourable member from Tukuyu—I believe the Governor objects to the term "member for Tukuyu"—is an unofficial member of the Legislative Council. He is also a compatriot of George Bernard Shaw. So perhaps he is only blarneying Ochone! I hope so.

He must have taken his hearers' breath away when he stated: (1) that ex-Sultan Saidi should never have been prosecuted; (2) that he should now be reinstated; and (3) that failing that, he should be given an enhanced pension of £700 p.a. to keep his hundred wives in silks and satins. The same speaker stated that poor Saidi had been done out of a hereditary tribute of £8,000 per annum and given a pittance of £1,800 on which to maintain the daughters of neighbouring Sultans in his harem. Saidi therefore continued to issue hut and poll tax tickets in the usual way, and the result was a loss of £10,062.

I like that "in the usual way." It is now generally known that these frauds on Government have been worked in the following way. A chief, given a number of receipt books for, say, tax in 1925, got into arrears, and when pressed to account for these books, hurriedly collected tax for 1926, giving the notorious *cheti hodari*, or white chits, so redeeming Government receipts with his own personal note of hand; and so on, with 1927 *ad lib.* and *ad. inf.* Quite easy, you see. As regards tribute, hereditary or otherwise, the whole system is indefensible, being based on tribal warfare and slavery. It had to go, just as forced labour by chiefs, female circumcision, and other abuses will have to go.

Major Wells blames the administrative officers for what happened. He has been an administrative officer himself, but he is fortunate in that he never had to administer "indirect rule" during his years of service.

He assured the European Association that Saidi's pension does not come from the taxpayer, but out of Native funds. He did not mention that the Secretary of State may have to write off against the Territory's assets the £10,000 which Saidi used in maintaining the style he was encouraged to keep.

Major Wells blames the District Officers for not making a fortnightly inspection of Saidi's books. Surely he is aware that the ex-Sultan kept two sets of books in the approved Hatry style, which it would have taken more than a fortnightly inspection to discover. Is it not also the fact that any proper audit by a qualified auditor and any undue zeal by an inspecting A.O. seeking to pry into Saidi's accounts was always discouraged?

Major Wells thinks, and his unofficial colleagues on the Legislative Council presumably also think, that Saidi should never have been prosecuted. Yet they must be aware that the original prosecution of this ex-Sultan was decided on the advice of the Attorney-General, who considered there was a *prima facie* case. How then could Saidi be dealt with "departmentally," the procedure which Major Wells advocates?

It is within my own personal knowledge that many prosecutions of chiefs for embezzlement (involving, it is true, lesser sums than Saidi's haul) have been refused before and since the Tabora affair, the delin-

quent chiefs having been dealt with by deductions from their salaries. This is known in English law as "compounding a felony"; in Tanganyika it is called "indirect rule."

The European Association moved a resolution that those to blame should be held responsible for the loss on account of Saidi's defalcations. I have it from an authoritative quarter that the Governor has himself shouldered the blame. It is understood that in a dispatch to the Secretary of State, called for on account of questions in the House of Commons, His Excellency has stated that he was grossly deceived in Saidi, and that his officers in acting as they did (*i.e.*, giving the ex-Sultan the length of rope which ultimately hanged him) sincerely believed they were carrying out the Governor's wishes and instructions. Only one of the A.O.'s concerned has been punished. Two others have received promotion!

The whole Saidi case has left a nasty taste in the mouth of Tanganyika, official and non-official. Mr. P. J. Sinclair was perfectly correct when he stated at the above meeting that indirect rule was founded on sand and built up on theories and surmises. A contributor in your columns some time ago, in an article called "The Writing on the Wall," said boldly that "the whole system is based on falsehood, and it is sought to cement it by conniving at malpractices by chiefs." The fact remains that one cannot make bricks without straw. One cannot apply the system of indirect rule in its entirety to the present materials available in the shape of most of Tanganyika's chiefs.

Yours faithfully,

Tanganyika Territory.

"MNAZI MWOJA."

[Our correspondent, who withholds his identity for obvious reasons, is an unusually well informed and widely experienced man, and his assurance that he has personal knowledge "that many prosecutions of chiefs for embezzlement have been refused before and since the Tabora affair" is disquieting. Will one of the non-official members put a question on the subject in the Legislative Council? The public is entitled to know the real facts, and its confidence in indirect rule can but be undermined by the suppression of those facts.—Ed.]

INCOME TAX WHILE ON LEAVE.*To the Editor of "East Africa."*

SIR,

With reference to the passages from a letter received by Sir Philip Richardson from the Chancellor of the Exchequer quoted in your issue of April 17, it should also be pointed out to intending visitors that they will be regarded as resident in the United Kingdom, and consequently liable to income tax on remittances to this country, if they are in the United Kingdom for a period or periods equal in the whole to six months in the income tax year (beginning April 6). It should be noted that in this case liability is dependent upon the length of the visit, and not upon the frequency with which visits are made. It is often necessary for a settler, home on long leave after many years' absence, to spend part of his leave on the Continent so as to avoid being in England for the total period of six months.

Yours faithfully,

F. G. MELLERSH.

38, Gresham Street,
London, E.C.2.

"I find your magazine by far the most informative and interesting of any East African periodical that I have seen."—Thus writes a subscriber from Nyasaland.

"EAST AFRICA'S" BOOKSHELF.

THE BIRDS OF WEST AFRICA.

A Book for East Africans also.

The "Handbook of the Birds of West Africa" (John Bale, Sons and Danielsson, Great Titchfield Street, W.1, 25s.), by Mr. George Latimer Bates, which has just been published, may be warmly recommended to the notice of all interested in East African ornithology, for many of the birds dealt with will be found to range well to the east of the area specially dealt with. For instance, that interesting little rascal, the honey-guide (*Indicator indicator*), is mentioned:

"The tales told of it are undoubtedly true in the main, but it is not in our part of Africa, so far as I know, that one may see it going about, of set purpose and intelligently, guiding people to places where honey is to be found. . . . With me and my boys the process of guiding was somewhat reversed; we were led to discover a honey-guide by first seeing bees,"

a modification of instinct which is worth study.

The hornbills, so noticeable in East Africa by their quaint appearance, raucous cries, and the rushing sound made by their wings, are fully noticed, and their curious nesting habits confirmed.

"Hornbills breed in holes in trees; and of some, at least, it is known that the female when sitting does not come out of the hole but is fed by the male, which even shuts her in as a prisoner by partly plastering up the entrance; while she, not needing feathers there, moults whilst sitting and gets new plumage with which to come again into the world along with her young one."

The book is well arranged; the keys and descriptions, together with the beautiful illustrations by Mr. H. Grönvold, are just what one wants to identify the birds; and anyone who is keen on the fascinating study of African bird life will find this work most satisfying and helpful. It is written by a lover of birds for bird lovers; and in it Mr. Bates records the results of thirty years of diligent study of the avian fauna of West Africa.

A. L.

THE STORY OF THE CHANGING SUDAN.

An Epitaph to Those who have not Died in Vain.

WHETHER they are interested in missionary activity in Central Africa or not, few will be able to withstand the very sincere appeal of "The Changing Sudan," by the Rev. W. Wilson Cash, D.S.O., Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, which publishes the book at 1s. It is frankly missionary propaganda, but it differs from many similar publications by telling a story of intense interest.

The author does not make the common mistake of persistently "rubbing in" the excellence of missionary influence; this he leaves to inference, and the intelligence of the reader. He treats his subject more in the light of historic interest than of personal conquest and zeal, and his descriptions of Gordon's days in the Sudan, of the aftermath of Gordon's influence, and the gradual awakening of the Native mind to things more ethereal than slave raiding and butchery, are interesting to a degree, and carry with them the weight of conviction and sincerity.

"The Changing Sudan" is not only a faithful record of the ever-growing emancipation of the Sudan, but is, at the same time, an epitaph to those great-hearted men and women who gave up their all to live in uncongenial, and often dangerous, surroundings, in an effort to wrest from the demoralising influences of paganism an ignorant and senseless people.

R. T.

AMERICAN SAFARIS DE LUXE.

Mrs. G. Cron's Four Hunting Trips.

No American big game expedition to East Africa is complete without the publication of a full and intimate account in book form. There is a remarkable similarity in these productions: all are handsomely got up, lavishly illustrated with photographs, profuse in every detail of the safaris, and any attack of illness is treated as a disaster of almost national importance. Most of the authors apparently pay for publication of these records, often of little interest to the general public, but perhaps there is a sale for such books in the United States; if that is so, it is all to the good, for the average American citizen has not the slightest notion of the wider world. Where, as in the case of "The Roaring Veld" (spelt *veldt* by the authoress, published by Messrs. Putnam at 21s.), Mrs. Gretchen Cron writes temperately, fairly, and without cheap sensationalism about her adventures, the book can be strongly recommended to American readers.

Mrs. Cron and her husband have made four trips to East Africa, and in her book she combines the experiences of all four into a connected narrative. Her style is readable, her party were true sportsmen throughout—one records that point with satisfaction, for they never shot to the limit of their licence—and she has an observing eye. While the adventures recorded are just those which fall to the lot of the average safari, Mrs. Cron had an experience, on the Serengeti Plains, which one does not recall as having been related before:—

"Every wildebeeste was a cow which was accompanied by a tiny calf not more than two or three days old! There were thousands of them in every direction, many of the babies having just been born. . . . Pretty soon we discovered that it wasn't only the wildebeests which were dropping their young here. Almost every other kind of animal within eyesight was taking part in this miracle-play of birth. Stout cattle-like eland were nursing their small ones. Grant and Thompson's gazelles nervously but proudly displayed their own infinitely smaller ones. Even the ostriches strutted about maternally, keeping a watchful eye on their shaggy long-legged chicks. It was as though almost all the wild mothers in Africa had chosen the same maternity ward and had been forced to come to it at the same time."

The photographs, chiefly of lions, are not up to Colonel Marcuswell Maxwell's standard, but are nevertheless interesting. It is pleasant to read the author's appreciation of the hospitality she received in East Africa and of the doctor who treated the party for malaria. The book, good in its own class, enlists the sympathy of the reader and gives him a picture of these American safaris de luxe.

A. L.

A VALUABLE BOOK ON COFFEE.

"THIS book is undoubtedly a valuable contribution to coffee literature, and is well worth buying, if only on account of its chapters on diseases," writes *The Nakuru Weekly News* in its review of Mr. J. H. McDonald's "Coffee Growing: with Special Reference to East Africa." Our contemporary says that "the volume has been well printed and admirably produced by East Africa," that "the seventy pages on diseases, insect pests, and methods of control are quite excellent," and that "a great deal of most valuable information has been made available in a well arranged and detailed form." Copies of the book can be obtained from East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1., at the price of 21s. 10d. post free to any address in the world.

FROM JUNIOR CLERK TO GOVERNOR.

Wit and Wisdom of Sir A. Bertram.

A book which any Colonial Civil Servant will read with joy and which every non-official resident in British Colonies and Dependencies may read with profit is "The Colonial Service." (Cambridge University Press, 10s. 6d.), by Sir Anton Bertram, sometime Chief Justice of Ceylon. With light but sure touch he analyses the Colonial Service in all its aspects, and reduces the staff, from Governor to junior clerk, to the simplest terms, defining their powers, setting out their duties, and shedding light upon their work. He even has a good word to say for "The Colonial Office List," now expanded into "The Dominions Office and Colonial Office List"—which title, he happily remarks, "was surely not born for immortality"; to his mind no book could give the student a better idea of what the Colonial Service means.

Sir Anton has, of course, the legal mind, but he never descends to quibbles. He discusses, with evident enjoyment, the problem of the Governor as the King's Representative—just how far he is and to what extent he isn't. It may be news to many readers that in some respects H.E. isn't. He may be sued in the Courts of his own Government. He is not a Viceroy.

Of the "concentrated and multifarious duties" of the Colonial Secretary he writes with insight and sympathy:—

"The table of the Colonial Secretary in any important Government is every day loaded with Minute Papers. As he sits disposing of them in the intervals between personal interviews, messengers bring in fresh supplies. He takes masses of them home with him to work at after dinner or in the early morning, and they are the necessary accompaniments of his week-ends in the hills. The Executive Council papers pursue him to those retreats."

Thus the author is led to devote a whole section to the "Minute Paper System." A minute paper, he says, may be started in all kinds of ways—and having been started, it accumulates like a rolling snowball, acquiring coloured slips, "Urgent" or "Immediate," it may be, on the way and ending with the Governor's own minute "in red ink" (italics by the author).

Nor is the principal Assistant Colonial Secretary forgotten:—

"The tact, the judgment, the concentration, the versatility required from a principal Assistant Colonial Secretary are without limits. No praise can be too high for one who accomplishes his duties with efficiency. His chair is the seed plot of future Governors."

On the District Officer he quotes Lord Lugard with approval:—

"The District Officer comes of a class which has made and maintained the British Empire. His assets are usually a public school and probably a university education, neither of which have hitherto furnished him with an appreciable amount of positive knowledge especially adapted to his work. But they have produced an English gentleman with an almost passionate conception of fair play, of protection of the weak, and of playing the game. They have taught him personal initiative and resource, and how to command and obey."

He mentions that the Official Handbook (p. 216) lays it down for the D.O. that "a very large proportion of his time will be spent in travelling." From what one hears, this salutary provision is by way of being abrogated; and if so, the D.O. will have lost his characteristic function and his usefulness must decline.

Sir Anton then proceeds to consider Direct and Indirect Rule; Law and Justice; the Courts; the Legislature; Protectorates and Protected States;

and Mandated Territories; explaining lucidly and writing readably, entering into detail where necessary, always informing—but never dull.

As Native Courts have lately occupied much public attention in Tanganyika, it is of interest to see what our author has to say of them, chiefly in Nigeria, where the method has been most highly developed. Indirect Rule, he writes, has three essentials—a Paramount Chief, a Native Treasury, and Native Courts. Opposition to the system comes chiefly from those who "have attained success in the legal profession." Counsel are excluded from Native Courts because the institution of forensic advocacy is not native to the soil, is not in accordance with local standpoints, and is not a feature of Muhammadan procedure.

"A Muhammadan ruler remarked to Mr. Ormsby-Gore that he could not understand how we allowed" two professional bars to appear in a court of law with intent to prevent the judge from ascertaining the truth. "The Egbas and Yorubas" one and all, and of their own accord, insisted on inserting a clause to the effect that they desired that lawyers should not have audience in the Courts established within their territories."

It is evident that among these people professional legal methods tend to obscure rather than to elucidate the truth, and embarrass both the courts and the witnesses. The Native prefers his own methods, which, however different from our European ways, give him satisfaction.

"The Native Courts," writes a political officer in the Cameroons, "have done their duty during the year with very good results. Their superiority over the alien Provincial Court in settling the innumerable cases that come before them is apparent to the most obtuse observer. Where the European, driven by the dictates of pure reason, would have to dismiss 75% of the cases for lack of evidence, the chiefs work on intuition and the law of probabilities. Left to themselves they would scarcely trouble to call that fad of the white man's, the witness, in whose value the parties concerned are now coming to have an almost childlike faith, but whose parrot-like repetition of the principal's case would not deceive the most credulous. In dowry cases it is almost unknown for either party to tell the truth, and yet the chiefs settle hundreds to the apparent content of both parties."

This opinion was included in the Report to the Permanent Mandates Commission, it being explained that the witness referred to is the professional witness hired by either party to give evidence on his employer's behalf. It was added that of 707 cases heard in the Native Court referred to, only twenty-one were carried on appeal to the District Officer.

The Native Courts indeed appear, from the Native point of view, to be courts of justice and not courts of law. Sir Anton Bertram, as one who "has attained success in the legal profession," cannot be enthusiastic about them and their ways. "One would venture to look forward to the day," he writes, "when the judgments of such Native Courts will be founded on evidence as well as instinct." But the "evidence" he alludes to is, of course, legal evidence, which in Native eyes may not be evidence at all. On such vital points do Native and European pundits differ! A. L.

"We feel that in order to secure efficiency in the education of the white settlers it is desirable that steps should be taken to control immigration into the Colony, and to exclude, as far as possible, those European immigrants who neglect the education of their children, and in these and other ways are likely to sow the seeds of serious degradation in the future. Special care should also be devoted to controlling the immigration of incompetent farmers with little or no working capital."—Extract from the report of the Northern Rhodesian European Education Committee.

PERSONALIA.

Captain A. C. Anstey is on leave from Nanyuki.

Mr. C. B. Francis is on leave from Tanganyika.

Mr. A. L. Lawley is on his way to England from Beira.

The death is announced in Ruiru of Captain A. E. Ashmead.

Dr. Margaret Hunter has arrived home from Nyasaland.

Major and Mrs. A. King, of Lindi, have arrived in Europe on leave.

Dr. Mabel Bond, an American pathologist, has been visiting Uganda.

Dr. and Mrs. Harry Nelson have reached this country from Uganda.

The Bishop of Egypt and the Sudan has returned to Cairo from Khartoum.

Lady Griffin has returned to Uganda from a visit to her daughter in India.

Bishop Hinsley, who has been staying at Khartoum, left recently for Shellal.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Sutherland, of Mombasa, are recent arrivals in Europe from Kenya.

We regret to announce the death in Broken Hill of Mr. William Sellar, an old resident.

Councillor J. S. Coney, of Nairobi, is spending the first part of his leave in South Africa.

Lord and Lady Salvesson and Prince Melikoff were staying in Nanyuki during mail week.

Among recent visitors to Northern Rhodesia were Sir Arthur and Lady Griffith-Boscawen.

Mr. J. M. Gregson has been appointed to the Council of the Football Association of Kenya.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Honoré are to join the "Llandaff Castle" at Port Said for Mombasa.

Captain de Salis, of the 4th K.A.R., has been appointed A.D.C. to the Governor of Uganda.

After eleven years without leave Mr. W. Beattie, the Mombasa confectioner, has arrived in Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Cannon, of the Uganda Coffee and Rubber Estates, Ltd., are now back in Uganda.

Major E. H. Lawrence, of Uganda, has arrived home on leave, having travelled by the Nile route.

His East African friends will regret to hear that Mr. R. Calvert has been unwell since his return home.

The Director of Surveys in Tanganyika, Mr. P. E. L. Gethin, has been appointed Director of Civil Aviation.

Mr. David Watson is shortly returning to Uganda as manager of the Kampala branch of the National Bank of India.

The death in Nairobi is announced of Miss Caroline Grimes, who had been nursing in Kenya for some years.

Deep sympathy will be felt throughout Tanganyika with Major and Mrs. Bown on the death of their eldest son.

The Marquess of Waterford arrived in England last week from East Africa, and proceeded immediately to Ireland.

Captain Gibson, the captain of the Gilgil Golf Club, is leaving Kenya shortly and is expected to settle in England.

Lady (Northrup) McMillan has returned from Kenya and will be at the Stafford Hotel, St. James's Place, during May.

We regret to announce the death in Khartoum of Mr. Charles A. McKinley, of Messrs. Gellatly, Hankey & Co., Ltd.

A presentation was recently made by sportsmen in Beira to Mr. Sidgreaves, a well-known local cricketer and umpire.

The Sultan has awarded the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar (Third Class) to Mr. J. Gilbert, Assistant Chief Secretary.

Recent visitors to H.E. Sir James Maxwell in Northern Rhodesia are Baron and Baroness Cederström and Viscountess Ridley.

The new Emperor of Abyssinia has taken the title "His Majesty the Emperor Tafari, King of Kings of Ethiopia, Haile Selassie I."

A dinner was recently given in Kampala to Major Fred Tremlett on his appointment as Acting Commissioner of Police in Uganda.

Miss M. Perham, Vice-Principal of St. Hugh's College, Oxford, is in Uganda for the purpose of studying Native administration.

Sir K. I. Crossley, managing director of Crossley Motors Limited, recently passed through Mombasa on his way to South Africa.

The wedding of Mr. E. F. Cochrane and Miss Grace Fuller (late of the Lady Grigg Nursing Association) recently took place in Nairobi.

Mr. John Brook, of Sheffield, sailed recently for Kenya, where he has been appointed sanitary inspector to the Mombasa Municipality.

The first camp of the Kenya Defence Force was recently held at Thomson's Falls under the command of Brigadier A. G. Arbuthnot, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. Stitt, Captain J. W. Newton, and Mr. L. S. Spencer have been appointed to fill the vacancies on the Uasin Gishu District Council.

The engagement is announced of Mr. R. Hardy to the Hon. Diana Allsop, eldest daughter of Lord Hindlip, a director of the British East Africa Corporation.

A serious motor accident to Mr. Mackinnon, of Messrs. Gellatly, Hankey and Co.'s Port Sudan office, has resulted in his being detained in Kharjium Hospital.

The wedding recently took place in Nairobi of Mr. Richard Creswell and Miss Dorothy Grannum, daughter of Mr. Reginald Grannum, ex-Treasurer of Kenya Colony.

The nomination of Mr. F. A. Bemister as a temporary unofficial member of the Kenya Legislative Council for Mombasa, in succession to Mr. J. Cumming, is announced.

Messrs. P. H. Clarke and T. A. Wood have been nominated by Nairobi Chamber of Commerce as commercial representatives on the Inter-Colonial Railway Advisory Council.

The Governors of Northern Rhodesia, Uganda, the Gold Coast, and Sierra Leone are to be entertained to dinner by the African Society on Tuesday, July 1, at the Trocadero Restaurant.

Colonel W. R. Howell, C.B.E., D.S.O., whose sudden death in London in his fifty-sixth year is announced, was at one time resident engineer of the Rhodesian and Mashonaland Railways.

The wedding of Mr. J. E. McCann, of the Tanganyika Public Works Department, and Miss Constance Newbigging recently took place in the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Dar es Salaam.

Amongst those at present on the water for East Africa are Mr. A. Dixon, Mrs. E. Delap-Hilton, Mr. G. Hay, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hewett, Miss A. Horsbrugh-Porter, and Mr. C. R. Packard.

Colonel W. K. Tucker was, we understand, to have proposed "The Land We Live In" at last week's St. George's Day Dinner in Nairobi. The Governor had promised to reply to the toast.

Messrs. A. R. Morgan and S. White, who, as already reported in *East Africa*, are shortly retiring from the Uganda Civil Service, were recently entertained to dinner in Kampala by a large number of friends.

Mr. A. Hamilton Pike, of the Tanganyika Administrative Service, is on leave. His brother, Mr. T. O. Pike, the Irish Rugby International, has taken over from him at Kilwa, having been transferred from Tinduru.

The death has occurred in Nairobi at the age of sixty-five of Mr. J. A. Nazareth, catering contractor for the Kenya and Uganda Railways for many years; during the War he set up many *dukas* that will be well remembered by members of the East African Forces.

Among the "Llandaff Castle's" outward-bound passengers for Mombasa are Major G. C. Buxton, Lady Chesterfield, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Cox, Mr. C. Davis, the Rev. and Mrs. H. B. Ladbury, Capt. and Mrs. P. S. Le Geyt, Mr. A. Macmillan, and the Rev. and Mrs. W. A. Pitt-Pitts.

Lord Passfield, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and for the Colonies, has appointed Mr. H. H. Duncan, Professional Legal Clerk in the Ministry of Health, to be Second Assistant Legal Adviser in the Dominions and Colonial Offices in the room of Mr. J. Barwick Thompson, who has returned to the Board of Trade at his own request.

On Friday last the Prince of Wales, on home from Marseilles to Windsor Great Park, the flight across France being probably one of the fastest ever made. The Mediterranean port was left at 7.35 a.m., and Windsor reached at 4 p.m. This concluded the long holiday tour of his Royal Highness, who left Southampton for Africa on January 3. Reference to the Prince's holiday is made elsewhere in this issue.

Mr. C. R. Webb, who has been appointed General Manager of the Palestine Railways, will be remembered by many East Africans, for he first went to Kenya in 1914 as Assistant Traffic Manager to the Kenya and Uganda Railways, during the War became Deputy Assistant Director of Railway Transport, and in 1919 was appointed Traffic Manager of the Tanganyika Central Railways. Recently he has had charge of the Sierra Leone Railways.

Brigadier-General G. Carew Sladen, who settled in Rongai immediately after the Armistice, died in Kenya a few days ago at the age of forty-eight. In 1908-10 he served in Somaliland, and during the Great War commanded first the 5th Battalion of The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, and later the 143rd Infantry Brigade, being mentioned in dispatches eight times and winning the M.C., D.S.O. and bar, C.M.G., C.B., the Russian Order of St. Stanislas, and the Italian Croce di Guerra and the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus. General Sladen was much liked in Kenya, and deep sympathy will be felt with his widow and three children.

Mosquitoes defeated!

'SKETOFAX'

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Bill on Leave.

No. 10.—At the Fitzcarlton.

"Would you like to report Lord Frusty's lecture on 'Should Natives Wear Woollen Vests?' at the Fitzcarlton to-night?" asked the Editor of *East Africa*. "It might give you some 'copy' for your next page; your last was particularly feeble!"

I bowed beneath this just criticism, indicated my willingness to attend, took the card of admission, and went home to change. "Evening Dress. Decorations Will Be Worn. Supper and Dancing," so ran two important lines in italics.

Heavily I climbed into a hard-boiled shirt, summoned aid to do up my studs, links, tie, my tie, give my tails a brush, find my one and only medal, help me on with my overcoat, polish my silk hat, and slip me out into the night. Such an occasion, I thought, demands a taxi. I don't know whether *East Africa* is prepared to pay for it, but anyhow I will put in for it to-morrow.

[Our contributor has now learnt that the Press pays for motor transport only when speed is necessary in the interest of readers, not for the corporeal ease of reporters.—Ed. "E.A."]

At the portals of the great hotel I was received by an unctuous lackey with powdered hair and satin knee breeches. He took my coat with reverence, and handed me over to a more superb specimen.

"Your name, sir?" he asked in an undertone.

I gave it.

"What title?" he asked.

"Title? I haven't one. Just plain mister."

The funkey looked at me in disappointment and in tones of brass announced me to the assembled gathering. The cynosure of neighbouring eyes, I advanced across the red carpet, shook the hands held towards me, passed through a human lane that opened before me, came out at the other end—and felt I had earned a short drink.

I beckoned a waiter. "Yes, sir. What would you require? Champagne, white wine, whisky, brandy, cocktail?"

A little stunned by the variety of his offer, I was about to ask for a humble "Pink Gin," when I noticed, through an opening, a large bar at which stood many men. By the manner in which they consumed their drinks I understood that these were free, so, dismissing the waiter, I sauntered across.

A Dull Assemblage.

The dinner was excellent, the wines superb, the preliminary speeches of adequate length and average aridity, and the assemblage the dullest I can recall. Most of the people seemed to be dowagers, bespangled with diamonds, real and otherwise, tiara'd matrons, bespectacled old men in pre-War evening clothes, and bewhiskered academicians. Lord Frusty's introductory remarks assured me that I could safely sink into that state of semi-consciousness so comforting after a good dinner.

Stifling a sudden yawn, I was astonished to notice a young woman of remarkable attraction looking fixedly at me. I am no sophisticated *rom*, but I am sufficiently intelligent to realise a "glad eye" when I see one, and there was certainly no doubt about this. I adjusted my tie, and looked elsewhere. The ceiling was barren of interest; the pictures on the other side of the room were too far away to be distinguishable, and my gaze wandered on to the floor. This grew dull and uncomfortable,

and at last I looked up again. The young woman was still looking at me! This time I met her eyes bravely. Alright, I thought, I'll not be cowed by a brazen hussy like you—though really she was most attractive. I must listen to this speech, I determined, and focused my attention on Lord Frusty.

"It is our solemn duty," he declared ponderously, "to see that these helpless Natives are properly clothed, and I say to you in this room, as I have said before, that were it not for an interested section of the white community in Kenya Colony, the Native to-day would have been as well clad as his white brethren in England. Little do we realise the awful state of things in these our own Colonies, and the outlook is all the more black by the thought that these Colonies are administered by Englishmen from whom one would normally have looked for more humanitarian treatment. I have before me a report from Miss Sarah Frump, who has recently returned from East Africa, in which she describes the awful nakedness and other unmentionable horrors of Native existence—one cannot call it life—in East Africa. I will read you a few extracts.

Whether I slept after this, or simply went into a trance, I know not, but the next thing I can remember with any degree of coherence was the round of dutiful applause which greeted Lord Frusty at the conclusion of his speech. Soon there followed the usual verbal bouquets, in which each speaker thanked another for an excellent and well delivered oration. Then, to my surprise, we were urged to assemble at the supper buffet.

Will the Editor please note?

I had intended to leave immediately, but I was not being paid overmuch for the job, and I might as well get a free drink for my pains. (Mr. Joelson, please note.)

[Noted. Our contributor apparently fails to realise that a reporter's job is to report, not to consume. His fee for covering the engagement, though perhaps moderate in his eyes, is about ten times what he could hope to earn at linage rates! Whether we can make a journalist's job during his leave remains to be seen. He has one qualification—good humour. If others reveal themselves, we will promptly admit their existence.—Ed.]

At the supper counter I was handed a glass of champagne and a sandwich. Then I was horrified to see bearing down upon me my *bête noire*, Mrs. Hutch, and the girl who had so shamefully smiled at me. On no fewer than three occasions have I been manoeuvred at dinner parties into talking to Mrs. Hutch about what she calls the "dear black man." There was no escape.

"I am so glad you came to-night," gushed Mrs. Hutch the next moment. "Such an interesting address. Myrtle, dear, you will be able to have such an interesting talk with Mr.—er—Bill. Do you know (giggling) I've forgotten your surname. Myrtle is so interested in the African. Now I'll go away and leave you two together."

Myrtle—*what* a name!—was, I could now see, no flirtatious coquette, and the gleam in her eye that I had mistaken for *joie de vivre* was that of zealotry for the cause. "I do feel so much better for Lord Frusty's lecture," she began, "and I want you to tell me what sort of clothes I should send out for our black brothers. Mother always tells me I am good at 'knitting. Should I start making socks or mufflers?"

"Socks?" I muttered. "No, I shouldn't send socks. Send out a few really thick overcoats. It's awfully cold on Mount Kilimanjaro. You'll excuse me now, won't you? I see someone beckoning to me."

And I escaped. I told you the assemblage looked dull.

SETTLERS DO CARE FOR THE NATIVE.

Bishop of Mombasa on Kenya Problems

CLOSER union between the Church and the settler community in Kenya Colony, and the very evident desire of firms to provide some form of social service for the Natives in their employ, were the strong points emphasised by the Bishop of Mombasa at last week's meeting in London of the Kenya Church Aid Association. His Lordship said that before he left Mombasa he heard of a large firm of sisal estate owners in the Thika district who so far realised the necessity of providing social service for the spiritual welfare of their Native employees that they had taken the step of engaging a man and his wife from England. The couple, well-known to the Bishop, went out to Kenya at the company's expense, and were on the company's pay-roll in the same manner as their other white officials.

Of the Limuru School for European children Bishop Heywood said the attendance is increasing rapidly and that the European community is now seriously considering having the children educated locally instead of sending them to Europe as before. £40,000 is needed in connexion with this school, and his Lordship asked his hearers to use their influence to help raise this amount. Debentures, fully guaranteed and protected, and bearing 6% interest, are now offered in multiples of £5.

Touching the question of female circumcision, the Bishop said that before he left Mombasa he had had a long conference with the Governor and other officials, and that the Kenya Government fully realised its duty to protect any Native girls who desired to avoid this rite. The subject was, however, one of extreme delicacy and before anything really material could be done more lady missionaries and workers were needed in the Kikuyu country. These ladies, and they only, could give the Native women the uplift that must first be accomplished.

WHAT ZANZIBAR'S ARABS DESIRE.

At a *bayat* given immediately after his arrival in Zanzibar to take up his appointment as British Resident, Mr. Rankine received from the Hon. Sheikh Suleiman bin Nasur-el-Lemki, C.B.E., on behalf of the Arabs of Zanzibar and Pemba, an address in the course of which we read:

"Your Excellency's predecessors worked very hard in solving our difficulties one by one. Sir Claud Hollis, the most distinguished amongst the lot, had done his best to develop and to promote our country and managed to find satisfactory solutions to many of our difficulties which were hard in need of solving. Amongst other things he worked on the improvement of our communications by opening more roads in the Protectorate and by the foundation of the Legislative Council—the latter we hope will steadily develop into efficiency.

"There are many more questions lying about awaiting Your Excellency which are in hard need of better arrangement. The most important of these is one which our Government tried unsuccessfully to solve satisfactorily, namely the question of labour for plantations. And we feel confident that Your Excellency who armed with past experience of agricultural countries like Fiji, Nyasaland, and Uganda will be able, by the help of Almighty, to dissolve satisfactorily. The other important question is that the programme of our public education which we Arabs consider unsatisfactory and pull us backwards and we earnestly look upon Your Excellency to cause the Arabic language which our local Public Education Authority, languish and every other instrument are trying to abolish from Government Schools to be restored to them. We have full hope that Your Excellency will be good enough to attend to this latter matter more seriously and to cause substantial change to be introduced into the programmes of schools to our entire satisfaction and to have the Arabic language once more flourished and revised in them."

ENGAGED IN PUBLIC WORK.

Appointments to the Laikipia District Road Board are: Major J. W. H. D. Tyndall, Major A. D. White, Major Bruce Rylie, Brigadier-General Arbuthnot, Captain Thorpe, the Hon. R. J. Ward, and Messrs. Armstrong and Joubert.

The following officers have been elected to the Council of St. Mark's Church, Nairobi: Messrs. J. Dougall, F. K. Campling, Dr. G. V. W. Anderson, Colonel Turner, Captain Elford, Messdames Laurie, Flokirk, Shelton, Trenen, Grove, Ellis, and Crump.

The Nyasaland municipal elections have resulted in the following councillors being elected: Blantyre, Messrs. P. W. Skerrett, J. W. Stratton, A. Bartlett, H. R. Price, and A. G. O. Hodgson; Limbe, Messrs. G. S. Fiddes, T. M. Partridge, H. G. Duncan, and C. A. Barron.

The following have been nominated to fill vacancies in respect of North Gilgil, Lake and Naivasha wards on the District Council of Naivasha: Mr. H. C. Allison, Captain G. Ie. Blanc Smith, Mr. H. W. Attenborough, Mr. A. R. McCrae, Mr. M. Pickford, and Mr. H. J. A. Turner.

The Zanzibar Chamber of Commerce has elected the following officers for 1930: President, Mr. J. G. Bumpas; Vice-President, Mr. R. G. Stone; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. G. Stevens; Secretary, Mr. R. Sorabji; Committee, Messrs. R. Rebonillat, D. Dinshaw, C. A. Bartlett, Harji Bhanji, and Yusufali.

The Uganda Kobs have elected the following officers for 1930: President, Mr. P. W. Perryman; Vice-Presidents, Captain C. A. Wilmot and Mr. C. L. Bruton; Hon. Secretary, Mr. E. Dauncey Tongue; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. B. T. Duckworth; Committee, Messrs. E. G. Morris, D. L. G. Williams, R. J. R. Potts, S. R. Hooper, L. E. Knollys, F. C. Haslam, H. G. Smith, and N. C. Louth.

The Nairobi branch of the British Legion has elected the following officers: President, Colonel Driscoll; Vice-President, Lieutenant-Colonel Donald Macleod; Chairman, Colonel Durham; Vice-Chairman, Captain B. Burman; Hon. Secretary, Captain E. L. Lester; Hon. Treasurer, Captain Tanner; Committee, Captain Dobson, Captain Hutchison, Major Raper, Mr. Spencer Palmer, Mr. Bartholomew, Mr. Moore, Mr. W. Wynne, Major Milligan, Mr. Mackenzie, and Mr. T. A. Johnson.

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 55. per insertion; three consecutive insertions for the price of two. For Box No. advertisements there is an additional charge of 1s. per insertion towards cost of forwarding replies. Advertisements reaching "East Africa", 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1, after Tuesday morning, will not appear until the following week. In Memoriam announcements can be inserted for five or ten years at special rates.

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East Africa in the Press.

EMBRACED BY A LION.

By the courtesy of *The Field* we are able to quote the following account by Lieutenant-Colonel C. L. R. Gray, of Arusha, of a lion adventure remarkable for its inherent interest and for its accuracy of detail.

"Last September three lions killed, out of my bulls. I went out with 'G' and found a kill two-and-a-half miles away, partly eaten, and heard the lions moving about in the bushes, but could not get a glimpse of them. I arranged a machan built at the biggest tree in the vicinity, and had the kill dragged to within ten yards of the tree and put in a fairly open patch of ground; the country generally was covered with bushes five feet high or grass three feet high.

"At sunset I was up in a tree with my rifle, a 12 bore, loaded with ball and buck shot and a 333 Jeffery with an electric torch attached. I bowled over the first lion about ten minutes after sunset, but he got up and crashed away. The second lion got a good bullet and died less than a hundred yards away.

"About 2 a.m. I heard lion No. 3 prowling under my tree, investigating thoroughly; eventually he came to feed with an eye kept on me, vanishing at the slightest movement. After one or two attempts I at last got a snap at him; he answered once to the shot, then galloped right away, and I was doubtful if I had put in a good bullet.

"At dawn my men arrived, and taking my magazine rifle I went to look up the dead lion, intending to change to the 12 bore when I searched for the other two. The men were in a blue funk, and I could not get them up in line with myself, so I went on, they following fifteen yards or so behind me. Suddenly there was a grunt and No. 3 launched himself from about thirty or forty yards away. I saw nothing but his head. Crouching low on the ground with his eyes concentrated on me, his mouth shut, he rushed forward at terrific speed, dividing the bushes as he came; he was travelling smoothly, his head extraordinarily steady. He appeared to be nothing but head, which got bigger and bigger. I realised that I had no time to put in two shots, so decided to brain him at five yards.

"As I fired he swerved to the left and I missed his brain. Except for a scarcely perceptible wince, the shot had absolutely no effect. I might have been using a pea-shooter. I saw the skin on his shoulder quiver where the bullet went in. He came straight on without a sound; he did not spring at me, but kept low until his head was about three feet away, when it suddenly rose out of the ground. I cannot remember what happened next. When my brain again functioned I was still standing up in front of the lion, whose head was about three inches above mine and two feet away. My arms were stretched out, hands about one foot apart, my fingers were dangling down close to and each side of the lion's nose; my rifle had gone. I felt extraordinarily limp, as though open.

"With incredible quickness, and snarling as he did it, he went snap, snap, snap, biting me in the left wrist and hand, finishing up on the right hand; he then dropped to the ground, keeping hold of my right hand, turned sharp round and pulled me into the bushes. I walked along his left side, incapable of resistance. After a few yards he let go, cantered slowly away and left me standing in the bushes. I walked out, lay down to recover, and the men, coming up, told me the lion had got up on his hind legs and put his arms round my neck. I refused to believe this statement, as I felt positive I had not been touched by the lion before he bit me. I had never even seen his arms.

"A most unpleasant trek home, where 'G' helped me to syringe the wounds and then took me to hospital. I was quite at a loss to understand why the lion had not knocked me over. Why was I feeling so slack, and what had I done with the rifle? 'G' came in next day and said he had been out with some officers of the K.A.R. and found two dead maned lions, one a huge one; the third gushing with blood, they had tracked into impenetrable bush, where they were certain he was dead. He had also found my rifle with the woodwork at the back near the magazine bitten right out and a piece of tooth broken off and buried deep alongside the barrel.

"Three days afterwards my clothes were brought back by the dhobi, and I noticed the coat and shirt were

both ripped down the back of both shoulders. Two scratches, skin deep, were then found at the back of one of my arms. So the lion had touched me with his paws after all. One could then reconstruct what happened.

"The lion must have smacked his heavy paws at the back of my shoulders, proposing to hold me for a hundredth part of a second while he fastened his teeth in my throat, then forcing my head back would have toppled me over with a broken neck, instead of which his teeth, crashing on my rifle, which had been thrust out across his mouth, must have given him the shock of his life. He must have jerked his head back, withdrawing his arms at the same time, thus ripping my coat, then wrenched the rifle from my grasp and sent it flying. His wounds by this time were affecting him, and with an aching jaw he was afraid to bite hard, simply snapping at my hands.

"Some days afterwards his carcass was found, but unfortunately some Native had found him first and removed his head and skin, so I have never recovered his skull with the broken tooth."

INACCURACIES ABOUT KENYA COFFEE.

We are always glad to see public attention directed to the merits of East African coffees, but Mrs. Elinor Mordaunt has surely been very ill-advised to tell the public through the columns of *The Times* that "Kenya coffee planters' hard-won crop will bring them in at the most no more than a third of what was expected in the way of price."

As we have repeatedly pointed out, East African coffees of good quality continue to sell freely at good prices, and it is only for poor grades that prices are particularly bad and sales difficult. That being so, the only conclusion which could be drawn by anyone with the slightest knowledge of the coffee market is that Kenya's settlers are producing the poorest of poor stuff, which, of course, is absolutely inaccurate. With Mrs. Mordaunt's appeal that British women should demand East African coffees we are in entire sympathy, but we regret that such unfortunate arguments should have been used in so good a cause. Mrs. Mordaunt wrote:

"The Home Government continues to treat Kenya as something between an Aunt Sally and an idiot child. But just now, when the bottom has dropped out of the coffee market, will my fellow-women, in whose hands the catering for their families so largely lies, do their very best to stand by their fellow country men and women by insisting upon being served with nothing but Kenya coffee, and thereby do their best to avert the ruin which must otherwise fall upon already sorely harassed settlers, whose hard-won crop will bring them in at the most no more than a third of what was expected in the way of price?"

Kenya's new postal rates are: Inland letters: 1 oz. and under, 15 cts. for each ounce, or fraction above this, 10 cts. Inland postcards, 10 cts. Letters to British possessions: 1 oz. and under, 15 cts. and 10 cts for each succeeding ounce or fraction.



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FILM CENSORSHIP IN AFRICA.

RECENTLY we had occasion to protest vigorously against an American film, of which *L'Erbe de la Bourse* of Brussels, now writes:—

"A cinema in the best part of Brussels has quite recently shown an American film of which the story is supposed to be placed 'West of Zanzibar.' Although it deals incidentally with the ivory and gold of the Congo it is not specified whether the action takes place in the Congo or in Tanganyika Territory, which is more directly 'West of Zanzibar' than our colony. However that may be, we can only add our protests to those made by *East Africa*, of London, when this film was produced in the English capital.

"If this film is to be believed, the colonists, whether British or Belgian, are a degenerate lot, who not only tolerate human sacrifices but even instigate them.

"This feeble film pays no more respect to local colour than it does to the moral courage of the colonists; and we feel bound to protest against the production of such trashy rubbish, against the lack of tact on the part of the company which took this silly trash, and against the absence of national *amour propre* in the Censor who authorised the passing of this lamentable film in a country whose only colony is situated 'West of Zanzibar.'

"As we say, it is impossible to recognise either Zanzibar or Africa in this film. As, however, cinematograph concerns us now and then to take films in the Congo (one is actually doing so now), we shall demand, or rather demand once more, that not one of them shall be certified for exhibition unless its scenario has previously been submitted to the authorities. Last year the Government of Tanganyika Territory for another reason stopped a cinematograph expedition and seized the films taken by it, they being of a character to give a totally false impression of the situation in this former German colony now (and for ever) under British mandate. The chief of the cinematograph expedition was, besides, an ex-enemy subject (as the English say), a fact which is very suggestive.

"Let our authorities, then, bear carefully in mind this occurrence, which caused no little stir in East Africa where the authorities remained absolutely indifferent to all threats of diplomatic complaints and of protests at Geneva. Who knows if 'West of Zanzibar' was not taken in the marshes of Florida or of Louisiana as an act of revenge against Tanganyika Territory for having broken up Esterhazy's cinematograph expedition? In any case, do not let us allow any film to be taken or shown without our being assured that it will not be used against us."

HARD WORDS ABOUT ENTEBBE.

The *Rhodesia Herald* recently published an article on Uganda, in the course of which the writer said:—

"Salary and salary alone determines social standing in Entebbe and of no large commercial town at Home could it be more truly said that 'one half does not know how the other half lives'; nor could any Anglo-Indian hill station be more exclusive. Amongst both sections of the community, however, petty jealousies and quarrels are rife.

"On Monday, for instance, Mrs. £700 a year will really exert herself to give an elaborate dinner party far beyond her means, to Mr. and Mrs. £1,000 and £900 a year, whom in her heart she cordially dislikes. The following night Mr. and Mrs. £600 a year are bidden to rechauffe of this dinner, while Mr. and Mrs. £500 a year will be asked casually to 'pot luck' later in the week. No one below that figure exists so far as being recognised or entertained by Mrs. £700 is concerned, and friendship in the true sense of the word is unknown."

Most of our Uganda readers may feel that such statements are quite enough, particularly the exaggeration that true friendship is unknown, but what will the Governor think of the description of Government House as "like a rococo mansion built by a retired pill-merchant in a London suburb"?

H.M.S. "Enterprise," Captain H. D. Pridham-Wippell, C.V.O., in which the flag of the Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Station is being flown during the absence in England of H.M.S. "Effingham," is due to leave Colombo on May 1 to meet the "Effingham" at Seychelles.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE MULLAH.

MR. C. N. FRENCH has written to *The Times*:—
 "In the course of his interesting speech in the House of Lords Lord Trenchard is reported to have said: 'At long last aeroplanes were sent against him (the Somaliland Mullah), and now the Mad Mullah has vanished for ever.' This might lead those who had not followed the course of that particular small war to suppose that the final destruction of the Mullah was due to the Royal Air Force alone. That force did indeed play an important part in the campaign of 1920, but the campaign was itself a last phase of operations that had been carried out almost unnoticed during the previous six years, and it is, strategically speaking, an error to ignore the preliminaries that led up to and made possible the final success.

"During those years by constant tireless reconnaissance and by patient examination of prisoners and deserters complete and reliable information had been obtained about the Mullah's forts, garrisons, leading men, and so forth, and the Intelligence Service of the Somaliland Camel Corps were able to provide the Royal Air Force with an objective which could not possibly have been discovered by aerial reconnaissance. The subsequent bombing no doubt alarmed and demoralised the Mullah and his followers, but did them no serious damage.

"The final blow was struck by the Camel Corps in the course of their magnificent pursuit, during which the enemy was completely scattered and many of the principal fighting men captured, while the Mullah himself was driven out of the territory without followers and with a ruined prestige. I write this in memory of a Corps which, in the past, has not always received full justice for the part played by officers and men in 1920 and the arduous years which led up to victory."

THE SETTLED AREAS OF KENYA.

MR. H. S. L. POLLAK, Hon. Secretary of the Indians Overseas Association, writes to *The Manchester Guardian*:—

"While there is a great deal to be said in favour of the severance from the settled area in Kenya of the Native Reserves and territories, your remarks apparently favouring the granting of 'a much larger measure of self-government to the white Colony,' are calculated to arouse considerable alarm and anxiety in the minds of those who are concerned for the welfare of the Natives (of whom I am told, there are some two hundred and fifty thousand) who will remain in the settled area as part of its permanent population, and to the status and welfare of the Indian community, who outnumber the white settlers by more than two to one. A perusal of the report of Mr. Sastri to the Government of India clearly shows that the Indo-European problem in Kenya—a major problem in racial relations in East Africa—is still unsolved.

"May I be permitted to offer a warning of the very serious consequences in India of any attempt by His Majesty's Government to deal with racial relations in Kenya along lines that do not take full account of the insuperable objections of the Indian community in the Colony and of the Government and people of India to the maintenance of the present communal franchise? So long as that obstacle remains, no progress toward a solution is at all possible. It might help toward a better understanding of the true position if we ceased to use such expressions as 'the white Colony' with reference to the settled area."



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SUPPLYING EAST AFRICA WITH CLOTHING.

Points for British Manufacturers to Note.

We conclude our extracts from Mr. C. Kemp's Report on Economic Conditions in East Africa (H.M. Stationery Office, 2s. 9d. net) with the following passages on piece goods and other articles of clothing:—

Bleached Cotton Piece-Goods.—Attention has been drawn before to the progressive decline in the imports of baftas, or white shirting, into the Northern East African Dependencies, the reason being that rayons of various national manufacture, pongee silk from Japan, casement cloths from Manchester, and fairly cheap prints from various quarters, have, particularly in Uganda, to a less degree in Kenya, and least of all in Tanganyika, taken the place of a proportion of the steady demand for white shirtings. As is well known, an English mark from the Dutch quotations, but it meets strong competition from the Dutch No. 1,700 of slightly cheaper price. In secondary markets the Dutch 1,700 is fairly popular and its sale is strongly pushed by the local representatives of the Dutch cartel. This latter mark is, however, subject to strong English competition all over the area in similar second quality.

In regard to the possibilities of the future market for white shirtings there is a certain opinion that the fall in imports represents about as great a decline as is likely to occur. Given any respectable increase in Native purchasing power, the line may recover favour, as the market is well acquainted with marks of recognised standing, and disappointment has been experienced amongst sections of Natives who have turned, possibly for the time being only, to alternative types of cloths.

In white drills Stockport qualities are still dominant and hold their own against competing marks of Dutch manufacture, although the latter's principal line sells fairly well in Uganda and all along the coast of Nyasaland. A Japanese mark sells simply because of its relative cheapness and for no other reason. A recent development is the importation of a white drill of Italian manufacture into Dar es Salaam and Mombasa.

Printed Cotton Piece-Goods.—The returns in the appendices bear witness to the enormous increase of Japan's share of this trade in recent years and also to signs of competition from Italy. A new heading in the customs returns now shows the imports of khangas separately, and inquiries at the coast lead, in spite of the absence of comparative figures, to the opinion that Manchester is, quite, if not more than, holding her own in this particular line of imports. In Uganda rayon has to some extent cut into the demand for khangas, and elsewhere on the coast the market has been diminished by some alternative demand for Italian blue ground discharged prints.

The principal item in Japanese imports is the printed jean, which, together with striped drills, is in relatively huge demand all over the area. Japanese printed flannels are finding an extending sale in Tanganyika and in parts of Uganda, but are not largely in evidence in Kenya. Just recently competition against the Japanese article has come from an Italian flannel of considerably better quality than the Japanese article.

Where Manchester holds her own.

Dyed Cotton Piece-Goods.—A general report upon the market for goods dyed in the piece would seem to be that Manchester is fully holding her own. Competition is strongest from Belgium and Holland, but, in regard to the various lines themselves, there is very little khaki drill that comes from Holland, the import of Dutch hod-runks does not amount to more than about 25% of the trade, and their kanikis also show no signs of an expanding demand.

Coloured Cotton Piece-Goods.—Great Britain apparently can make no headway against striped drills of Japanese manufacture in particular and coloured wovens from India and Continental countries in general. The demand for Japanese striped drills has become positively enormous, and, apart from grey sheetings, they bid fair to become almost the most important staple line in imports in East Africa. Competition against Japanese marks has been attempted from several sources, completely without success.

Rayon.—The growth in imports of rayon into East Africa and the effect upon the market for cotton piece-goods are such that reference must be made to that class of goods. Competition is extremely keen. Price is the deciding factor. German, Italian and Central European artificial silks can be imported to sell at anything from 10% to 15% under British prices. At one time it was anticipated that Japan would go a long way in this line, but apparently there has been considerable criticism in many quarters in East Africa of the poor fastness of the

dyes employed by Japanese manufacturers, and actually it seems that Italy enjoys a first preference, closely followed by Germany and Central Europe, with Britain supplying qualities equal to the best but somewhat out of the market owing to price.

Blankets.—Holland remains almost as strongly entrenched as ever in the supply of cotton blankets, although Germany and Belgium are securing a definitely increasing share of the demand. Great Britain shows no signs of obtaining any appreciable percentage of the volume of business offering.

New Hope for British Mills.

Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia.—In both these territories a very important line of cotton piece-goods is the blue discharged print. Originally this trade was an American indigo blue twill with white discharge, supplied in 27-8 in. widths, 40 yd. lengths, from New York and shipped *via* Hamburg. The fact that it was an indigo blue induced the Germans to enter into competition and they very successfully entered the market with a competing article at a cut price. However, a change in fashion is resulting in a demand for a butcher's blue instead of an indigo, and as Manchester should be able to meet this demand, British manufacturers should be in a competitive position in this particular line.

The other staple lines of imports are grey sheetings of British and Japanese manufacture; black drill 27-8 in. of which the bulk comes from Manchester with competition from Italy and the United States; blue limbo, mainly from Manchester; and khaki drill of 8 oz. Stockport quality. Against the latter the Italians are offering a 64 oz. weight, but with little success so far. Black satins, 54 in. wide, and baftas, or white shirtings, are mainly of British manufacture; blankets, as in the Northern East African Dependencies, are of Continental origin; but, so far as other drills are concerned the Dutch cartel, which operates in East Africa, is competing strongly in the southern areas with goods of the same make, as those that are offered in the north.

Woollen Goods.—A recent feature of note is the rise in the importation of woollen goods from France, Italy and Germany, almost all at the expense of British manufacturers. Woollen blankets, which were hitherto largely the perquisite of British industry, are now coming in increasing quantities from Italy and France.

Macclesfield Silk Popular.

Silk.—The Far East, particularly Japan, enjoys an overwhelming preponderance of the demand for silk goods in East Africa, although both Manchester and manufactures of Macclesfield quality are popular amongst the limited European population. Mention was made in the last report of American penetration of the market for ladies' underwear and hosiery for both sexes, United States manufacturers still maintain their competition in the latter group, but in the former British manufacturers are enjoying an increasing, if very small, share.

Other Textiles.—India holds the trade in jute piece-goods and gunny bags, but in other materials Great Britain quite maintains her position.

Boots and Shoes.—Great Britain supplies the demand for best quality articles, whether from Europeans or Asiatics, but a cheap trade from India is subject to some competition from Germany and, to a smaller degree, from Japan, particularly in canvas rubber-soled lines, in which Japan can quote down to 2s. per pair c.i.f.

Haberdashery.—Notice must again be taken of the rise in competition from Japan. Cotton vests for Native use from both Japan and China at prices from 4s. 8d. per dozen c.i.f. upwards illustrate the demand. The importation of striped drills in the piece also affects the Native market in cheap ready-made shirts. In hats and caps last year's warning as to strong competition from Italy and Czechoslovakia needs emphasis.

Electrical Goods and Apparatus.—Great Britain is predominant in this class of imports, which do not include electrical machinery. The only serious competition is from electric light bulbs of Dutch manufacture, and the reason is rather difficult to seek owing to the known existence of international price agreements. The fact that the local agents for the Dutch manufacturers quote free on rail from local stocks may have its influence.

Typewriters.—British makes are slowly gaining ground against American productions, largely owing to the success achieved in persuading large offices, Government Departments, &c., to standardise British machines.

"I learnt to value 'East Africa' highly during my stay in Addis Ababa," writes a reader.

Camp Fire Comments.

The Elephant and the Lorry.

Probably the most surprised, and certainly not the least thankful man in England last week was a motor-lorry driver who was taking a load of bricks to a building estate near Worcester Park. His machine stuck fast in a muddy field and he was wondering how to shift it, when an elephant came along the road. The elephant keeper saw the impasse and at once led the animal to the back of the lorry, gave orders in "elephantese," and the well-trained lowered its head and easily pushed the lorry out of the field. As the mahout said to Mulvaney, "My lord's strength is in his head," and so it proved in this case. Indian elephants hate pulling in traces. Let us hope that the lorry driver patronised that night the circus to which the elephant belonged; it was the least he could do.

The Baobab as Water-tank.

"The African bush," writes Mr. W. Hichens in *The Nineteenth Century and After*, "is studded in many parts with huge gaunt-limbed baobab trees, with immense squat contorted boles. These trees are veritable water tanks, for their trunks are often hollow, and in them collects the dew and rain which falls on the wide, broad spread of their fat branches. Natives in Africa tap these trees like cisterns, driving a wooden peg like a spigot through the bole, drawing what water they need and replacing the peg as a bung." Our correspondent, "An Old Tanga Resident," has thus a champion to defend his contention that the storage of water in baobab trees in some territories is not always artificial as it is in Kordofan.

A Tame Leopard Story.

In her book, "The Roaring Veld," Mrs. Gretchen Cron tells the following story which she gives "for what it may be worth." It appears that a man who owned a leopard was in the habit of chaining up his pet every night just before bedtime. Occasionally the leopard broke loose in the night, and once in a while he came in the window of his master's room, which, like most bedrooms in East Africa, was on the ground floor. On these occasions he got a good scolding and was chained up again. One night, however, when the man was awakened in this way he was terribly angry. The leopard had visited him the night before, so he thought that this time he would teach his pet a lesson he wouldn't forget in a hurry. He grabbed him by the scruff of the neck and gave him a trouncing that would have shaken more than a leopard from his air of self-complacency. Then he dragged the animal back to where he had tied him. When

he got there he found his own leopard still on the end of his chain!"

Another Link with Livingstone?

The news is telegraphed from Johannesburg that a Native living in the Vereeniging district of the Transvaal claims to have served under Livingstone. The Native declares that when fifteen years old he was engaged by Livingstone as herd boy, later becoming a personal servant, in which capacity he was with the great explorer when he discovered the Victoria Falls, "the two being alone at the time"—a fine touch. The claimant, Lazarus Raikane by name, claims to be 104 years old, so if he entered Livingstone's service at fifteen years of age, he must have done so in 1841, the year the missionary reached Kuruman. The Victoria Falls were discovered in 1855, after the journey to Loanda, and Livingstone's personal servant was then one Mashauana, who "invariably made his own bed at Livingstone's feet, so as to be on hand should his master need anything in the night" (Campbell). Livingstone's own account of the discovery of the Victoria Falls says nothing of his being alone with one servant; he arrived by canoe at an island "situated in the middle of the river," and crept to the verge where he saw the water disappearing "into the earth, as it were. Since the public subscription in this country for Matthew Wellington, and the Kenya Government's belated talk of a pension for him, Livingstone's servants are "news," and there are more unlikely things that still other aged claimants may be unearthed by enterprising journalists.

A Naval Officer in Spurs.

The outbreak of small-pox at Maheromango, south of Ruvo, reminds "Effendi" that for a brief while the German mission at that pleasant spot housed British officer prisoners-of-war. He writes: "They were removed from Kasulu, where they had been disgracefully treated, as the War broke out from Lake Kivu and the Congo became imminent, and on their way from the Central Railway to Utete, Luwegu, and Liwale, were halted for a few days at Maheromango—up to that period practically untouched by the War, so that its orange groves were a welcome attraction."

I remember one incident very clearly. A British naval lieutenant—who, by the way, rather fancied himself in spurs!—had been learning Swahili for some months and pounced on the chance of engaging at Maheromango an unpleasant-looking boy who rejoiced in the name of 'Mwenyi Raha'. The rest of us ragged our companion on his choice, to be told that this 'Possessor of Inward Peace' was a paragon of the virtues; in proof thereof we were shown chits from previous masters. Alas and alack! 'Mwenyi Raha's' inability to distinguish between his property and that of other people had tripped him up in less than twelve hours. I saw the rascal only that one day, but to me his name and that of Maheromango and the spurred naval officer will always be linked in memory."

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POSTAL SERVICES TO EAST AFRICA.

Meeting of E.A. Section of London Chamber.

At Monday's meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, the Chairman, Sir Humphrey Leggett, extended a welcome to Sir Neville Pearson, whose close touch with, and frequent visits to, East Africa would, he was sure, prove of great value to the Section.

A reply was reported from the Postmaster-General, who said that East African mails are now carried by P. & O. liner and trans-shipped at Aden to the first available passenger or fast steamer to East Africa, the delay being usually not more than two or three days, and often a much shorter period. There was no record of exceptional delay.

Petitpierre instanced a mail which took two months from Port Said to Dar es Salaam, and stated that mails posted in London on February 19 and February 27 had reached Dar es Salaam at the same date, which seemed to show that the latest instance of which there was knowledge the delay in Aden had been a good deal more than the two or three days spoken of by the Postmaster-General. If trans-shipment at Aden was necessary, it should be into passenger steamers only. Parcels post might also be sent direct from London to East Africa, instead of suffering trans-shipment. He had never known a parcels mail reach Tanganyika Territory in less than two months.

Satisfaction was expressed at the prospect of the opening of an air mail to East Africa with the inauguration in the autumn of the northern section of the Cape to Cairo service. It seemed likely that the Indian air mail service could then be used from London to Alexandria and that an aerial link would be provided between Alexandria and Cairo, so that mails might reach Nairobi from London within seven days.

BARRISTERS AND A MAGISTRATE.

For members of any of the East African Bars to complain first to the Chief Justice and then to the Governor of their Dependency of the conduct of a Magistrate towards them must be a very unusual occurrence, but *East Africa* learns that two barristers felt it necessary some little time ago, to make such representations, and that, not having received satisfaction in the Protectorate, the matter has now been referred by one of them to the Colonial Office. Certain aspects of the case are of considerable public importance, and have already been commented upon in the Press. It will be interesting to know the result of the appeal now made to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

EAST AFRICA AT ANTWERP.

Mr. R. W. Weeks and Count de Serra in Charge.

East Africa is able to state that Mr. R. W. Weeks, a former Senior District Commissioner in Kenya, who has lived in France for the last four years and was educated in Germany, so speaking French and German fluently, has been appointed to take charge of the stand of the East African Dependencies at the International Maritime and Colonial Exhibition at Antwerp, which was opened last week-end by the King of the Belgians.

Count de Serra, who served with the Belgian forces in the East African Campaign, has been resident in Tanganyika for the past decade, and is now in Europe on leave, has been good enough to place his services at the disposal of the territories for three or four days a week during the period of the Exhibition, an offer which has been gratefully accepted by the Advisory Committee to H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office in London.

One of the few sections of the Exhibition ready on the opening day was the East African, which has given about half its space to a coffee display, including coffee grinding, roasting, and free sampling. Numerous pamphlets have been translated into French for distribution to inquirers.

DUCHESS OF BEDFORD'S FLIGHT.

LAST week we congratulated the Duchess of Bedford and her pilots on their magnificent flight to Cape Town. Now, only eight days after she started on the long journey back to England, bad luck has delayed her return from Bulgaria and robbed her of creating the expected world's record of flying to the Cape and back in nineteen and a half days. But her achievement is still remarkable.

Indeed, to the spectator on dry land, it is all so quick as to be barely comprehensible. One morning the daily Press tells us that a flight is in preparation. Next comes the start, and subconsciously the public settles down for a wait of a few weeks before hearing that the flight has been accomplished. Not so with the Duchess of Bedford. One morning she leaves England; next day she is an incredible distance away; a day or two without news, and lo! she is at Cape Town. Then she is on her way back. A day or two without news again, and then a cable from Aleppo, after a flight of 1,250 miles in a day.

Used to swift travel as we now are, this nonchalant attitude to spanning Africa in times previously thought impossible turns our preconceived notions upside down. Better still, it heralds the dawn of Africa's new transport era.

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MOMBASA CATHEDRAL WANTS £1,300.

An appeal for £1,300 for a new organ is being made by the Mombasa Memorial Cathedral, and donations will be gratefully received by the Very Rev. J. Britton, B.A., Dean of Mombasa. The organ which must now be replaced was erected in memory of those who laid down their lives in the East African Campaign, and the appeal is therefore in the nature of a further War memorial.

ARUSHA SETTLER WRITES TO 500 M.P.'S.

Mr. R. R. Uyulte, the enterprising manager of the New Arusha Hotel, Arusha, has, *East Africa* learns, sent a personal letter to some five hundred Members of Parliament to point out that Arusha is exactly half-way between the Cape and Cairo, is territorially the exact centre of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, and is the ideal spot for the future seat of the High Commissioner of Eastern Africa.

SAIBI DEPRIVED OF THE KING'S MEDAL.

East Africa asked some time ago whether Saibiri Fundikira, ex-Sultan of Unyanyembe, who has been deposed from his paramount chieftaincy for misappropriation of public money, was to be permitted to retain the King's Medal for Native Chiefs awarded to him in September, 1921. We are now glad to learn from the Tanganyika *Gazette* that the Governor has deprived the ex-Sultan of that medal. Our only regret is that this action was not more promptly taken.

AN ERRONEOUS REPORT CORRECTED.

East Africa is able to deny the statement made by many daily newspapers last week that the Fairey-3 F machine of No. 47 Bombing Squadron (Khartoum), which crashed at Heliopolis, was the machine in which the Prince of Wales had flown from Khartoum to Cairo. It is true that the aeroplane in question had accompanied the Prince's flight, but it had not carried His Royal Highness. Moreover, at the time of the fatal accident, the plane was being piloted by a different officer.

NYASALAND'S EUROPEANS OWN MORE THAN ONE MOTOR EACH.

The claim so often made that Kenya Colony has the highest percentage of motor car owners in the world per head of white population is not accurate. At a recent meeting of the Royal East African Automobile Association Mr. Galton Fenzi stated that the percentage in Kenya is one motor car for every one and a half white inhabitants. Nyasaland statistics prove that there is a motor vehicle of some sort for every 82 Europeans, and if Europeans and Indians are taken together there is one for every 129 persons.

CONVENT PAYS BRIDE PRICE.

"Convent must Pay a Marriage Dowry for its Postulants" is the heading given by *The Universe* to a Fides Press Service message from Nyeri, which quotes Mother Gertrude of the Sisters of the Consolata as stating that: "The Government sometimes obliged us to advise postulants for the new convent to return home or to give to the parents the sum of approximately £30, which, according to the custom of the country, is the price of a girl to be paid by her prospective husband in case of matrimony." Is this quite an accurate account of the attitude of the Kenya Government? It would be interesting to know whether the statement quoted does really reflect official policy, or whether it is merely a record of advice given on the spur of the moment by a District Commissioner confronted with a difficult problem.

ARCHDEACON LOW RETURNING TO KENYA.

The Rev. W. P. Low, formerly Archdeacon of Nairobi, and at present Rector of Bentham, Lancaster, who has been appointed to the chaplaincy of Kisumu and district, does not expect to sail for Kenya until September. With the approval of the Bishop of Mombasa, that part of Mr. Askwith's chaplaincy which is now included in the Nyanza Province will be handed over to Archdeacon Low, who will go first of all to Kisumu, but whose headquarters are, we understand, likely to be moved to Kericho in the near future.

LIAISON BETWEEN KENYA AND LONDON.

It will be remembered that at the last session of the Convention of Associations of Kenya the question of continuing liaison with the Associated Producers of East Africa in London was discussed, and that strong emphasis was laid on the importance of maintaining such contact. We now learn that Mr. C. Kenneth Archer, Major J. Ashford, Mr. W. J. Dunn, Mr. W. Murray, Capt. F. J. Patmore, and Capt. H. E. Schwartze have each offered to guarantee up to £10 for this purpose. Their public spirit deserves to be recognised.

FERTILISERS OF GOOD QUALITY.

Recently we advised our planter readers to see that artificial manures purchased by them are guaranteed up to sample. Since that note was written Major R. A. Lawry, of Sabukia, has proposed the introduction of legislation in Kenya providing for the official analysis of fertilisers on the lines of the South African Fertiliser Act. Though the motion was defeated by the Convention of Associations, apparently on account of the cost which would be entailed by the adoption of official inspection, the importance of securing good fertilisers is evidently meeting with wider recognition among East African settlers.

AN EAST AFRICAN YACHTSMAN.

The Cannes correspondent of *The Times* recently wrote: "A number of yachtsmen who have been sailing on board 'Westward' in the recent regattas made a present of a silver salver to the owner, Mr. T. B. F. Davis, this afternoon. The salver, which was handed to Mr. Davis by Princess Genevieve d'Orleans, Comtesse de Chaponay, was inscribed, 'To a real sailor, from his amateur crew.' Mr. Davis promised to bring 'Westward' to Cannes again next season; meanwhile she is leaving for Jersey to be overhauled preparatory to taking part in trials against the new 'Shamrock.'" Mr. Davis has, of course, great lighterage interests in East Africa.

PHOTOGRAPHY

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THE slump in the price of copper from £69 to £55 per ton should be a convincing eye-opener to those optimists who have been valuing Northern Rhodesian copper stocks on the basis of the current price of this metal. A director of one of the most important companies recently made the pronouncement that the copper in sight in Northern Rhodesia was worth more than £1,000,000,000, and though there is no evidence to show at what price he valued copper, if he agrees with his fellow directors it is £65 a ton. The recent drop in price then wiped off something like £200,000,000 from the value of the copper deposits of Northern Rhodesia which, in the words of Euclid, is absurd. The phantasmagoria in which the jugglers in Rhodesian finance have been living is now made abundantly clear, and the completely misleading statistics so lavishly handed out to the public can now be judged at their rightful value, if they have any.

SHARE prices have naturally reacted somewhat to the falling price of copper, but it is noteworthy that Congo Borders, which still stand around £15, have barely moved, whilst Bwana M'kubwa have fallen considerably. The obvious explanation is that whilst the latter shares are distributed among a large number of comparatively small holders, who have very wisely sold what they can while the going is good, Congo Borders—the bait held so temptingly aloft—are still stationary because the price is a fictitious one, the shares being held by the pool, which is concerned more with the market price than the price of copper. Moreover, this company is still so far from the producing stage that many people may think the price of copper in three or five years' time, and not now, is more worthy of their consideration.

IT may be of general interest to reproduce a portion of a private letter received from a friend in Rhodesia, a mining engineer of repute and of many years' standing. Writing of African conditions, he states:—

"Northern Rhodesia will be the place to be in for the next ten years owing to the large amount of money in circulation there. After ten years the position will alter, as by that time some of the mines will be producing and their shares will have come down to their real value, which, perhaps, will be at par. But shareholders are going to lose a lot of money between now and then. One reads about millions and millions of tons of ore having been 'developed' by means of boreholes. Before ore has been developed in the accepted sense of the word, shafts will have to be sunk, and connexions made at various levels to enable ore to be brought to the surface, and only then can it truly be said that the ore is 'developed' and actually in sight. All this is a long and costly process, and very little has been done up to the present. Another problem is the economical and efficient treatment of the oxide ores. The public hear little of this, and do not understand even what they are told. In the meantime the profits of share speculation by the various companies at Home are producing money for working capital. When this comes to an end the outlook for Northern Rhodesia will not be so bright, particularly when such companies as Congo Borders, with shares now standing at £15, make their first dividend payment at the rate of about 5% on £1."

For copper to fall still lower, a not unlikely occurrence, might prove a really good thing for the copper mines of Northern Rhodesia, since it would not only bring share prices tumbling down one after the other, and so confound the professional speculators and market manipulators, but it would open the eyes of the investing public to the extreme risk they are taking in this market until reliable and unbiased information is forthcoming, based on results and from ore actually in sight instead of from boreholes. I want to see Northern Rhodesia's great mineral wealth worked on sound lines, not exploited as mere Stock Exchange counters.

Prospecting in the Nanyuki district of Kenya is again being undertaken.

Forty tons of tin were shipped from Bukakata, Victoria Nyanza, during February.

Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, M.P., has returned to London from his visit to Northern Rhodesia.

The British South Africa Company is erecting a large block of offices at Ndola, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. Irwin, general manager of the Roan Antelope Mine, Northern Rhodesia, has been visiting South Africa.

The Rhodesian Anglo-American Corporation are transferring their Northern Rhodesian headquarters from Broken Hill to N'kana.

Nyasaland Minerals, Ltd., has abandoned its exclusive prospecting rights in the Njombe district of the Iringa Province of Tanganyika.

Indications of Kimberlite are reported from the Sekenke district, which is nearly 100 miles from Shinyanga and the other diamondiferous areas of Tanganyika Territory. Diamond recoveries in the Shinyanga district during February totalled over 400 carats.

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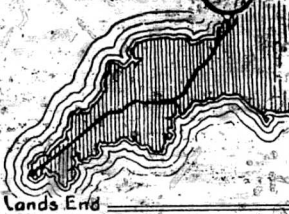
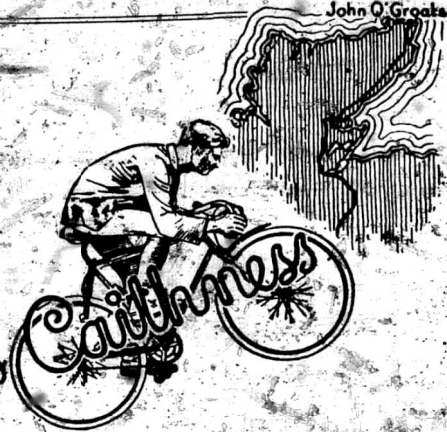
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A private surveyor, Mr. George Taylor, has set up in business at Eldoret.

The third Imperial Entomological Conference will open in London on June 17.

Two parcels of land, each of 5,000 acres, will be auctioned in Kilwa on May 9.

Mr. Henry Gayed, of Khartoum, has established a gum-arabic export department.

£134 14s. 8d. was collected in Beira by the sale of poppies on Armistice Day last year.

The Luchenza branch, Nyasaland, of the Standard Bank of South Africa, has been closed down.

The business of Carl Makel, A.G., of Hamburg, is to be discontinued in Tanganyika Territory.

Six houses are being constructed at Oyster Bay, Dar es Salaam, for occupation by junior officials.

The Standard Bank of South Africa is erecting a new building at Kisumu at an approximate cost of £6,000.

Collections in Kenya on Poppy Day amounted to £1,462 8s. 11d. This is £55 in excess of the 1928 figures.

The Tanganyika Railways invite tenders for the construction in Dar es Salaam of ten blocks of Asiatic quarters.

Mr. Fred Marting, African divisional manager of Willys Overland Crossley Motors, Ltd., has been visiting East Africa.

The sale of two estates, totalling 8,257 acres, belonging to Muani Estates, Ltd. (in liquidation), is advertised in Kenya.

The Cotton (Amendment) Ordinance, which abolishes the Cotton Board, has been adopted by the Uganda Legislature.

Receipts at the Port of Beira during February totalled £26,120, compared with £14,045 for the corresponding month in 1929.

Rains in Tanganyika were recently so heavy that a company of the King's African Rifles which had left Iringa for Dodoma was forced to return.

Traffic on the main line of the Kenya and Uganda Railway, which, as we reported in our last issue, was interrupted by floods near Voi, was restored a week ago.

CHANGES FOR BRITISH TRADERS.

The Officer-in-Charge of H.M. Trade Commissioner's Office in East Africa reports that a local firm requires particulars and prices of automatic wooden slat-cutting machines to cut slats 2½ in. by 7½ in. by 1 in. from billets 2½ in. by 7½ in. by various thicknesses. Firms desirous of offering machines of British manufacture can obtain further particulars upon application to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1. Reference number AX. 9462 should be quoted.

Mr. E. F. Morison, c/o The British East Africa Corporation, Ltd., Tanga, Tanganyika Territory, is in the market for wholesale prices for door and window fitting (wood and iron), every kind of "drawer pull," locks, hinges, handles, bolts, and Rawlplugs. Will some of our manufacturing and merchant readers seize this opportunity? So many complaints of apathy on the part of British business men are made that we shall hope to learn that Mr. Morison is more than satisfied with the results of this paragraph. *East Africa* is always glad to publish news of such definite trade openings.

RAINFALL CABLE FROM KENYA.

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London has received cabled news that rainfall in Kenya for the week ending April 26 was as follows: Limuru and Kabete, 7 in.; Koru, 6; Naivasha, 3.5; Thika, 3; Nairobi, 2.9; Nakuru, 2.5; Kiambu, 2.4; Njoro, 2.3; Fort Hall and Kitale, 1.8; Kericho, 1.6; Ravine, 1.3; Lumbwa, 1.2; Meru, .9; Nanyuki, .7; Kampi ya Moto, .6; Moiben, .6; Eldoret, .3; and Rumuruti, .2 in.

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EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH-INDIA.

"Matiana" left Port Said homewards, April 25.
"Malda" left Beira for East Africa, April 30.
"Modasa" arrived Port Said for East Africa, April 25.
"Karapara" left Dar es Salaam for Bombay, April 20.
"Karoa" arrived Durban, April 30.
"Khandatla" arrived Bombay, April 26.
"Karagola" left Seychelles for Durban, April 29.
"Blora" left Mombasa for Bombay, April 23.

CLAN-ELLERMAN-HARRISON.

"Harmonides" arrived Mombasa, April 20.
"Collogian" arrived Port Sudan for East Africa, April 25.
"City of Bagdad" left Birkenhead for East Africa, May 10.

HOLLAND-AFRICA.

"Nias" left Amsterdam for Cape and East African ports, April 22.
"Nieuwerkerk" left Rotterdam for South and East Africa, April 22.
"Billiton" left Lourenço Marques for East Africa, April 22.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"Chambord" arrived Majunga for Mauritius, April 25.
"General Voyron" left Marseilles, April 25.
"General Duchesne" left Zanzibar for Marseilles, April 27.
"Aviateur Roland Gafros" left Port Said for Marseilles, April 26.

UNION-CASTLE.

"Bampton Castle" left Aden for East Africa, April 23.
"Grantully Castle" left Port Sudan for London, April 27.
"Kildonan Castle" arrived Cape Town for Southampton, April 28.
"Llandaff Castle" passed Gibraltar for East Africa, April 28.
"Llanstephan Castle" arrived East London for Beira, April 28.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

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

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Inward mails from East Africa are expected in London on May 5 by the s.s. "Aviateur Roland Gafros," on May 6 by the s.s. "Grantully Castle," on May 10 by the s.s. "Narkunda," and on May 19 by the s.s. "General Duchesne."

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

THE markets are still apathetic after the Easter holidays, but we hope to resume our usual weekly produce reports next week.

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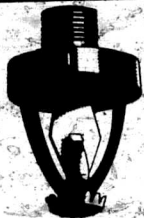
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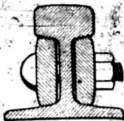
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