

# EAST AFRICA

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

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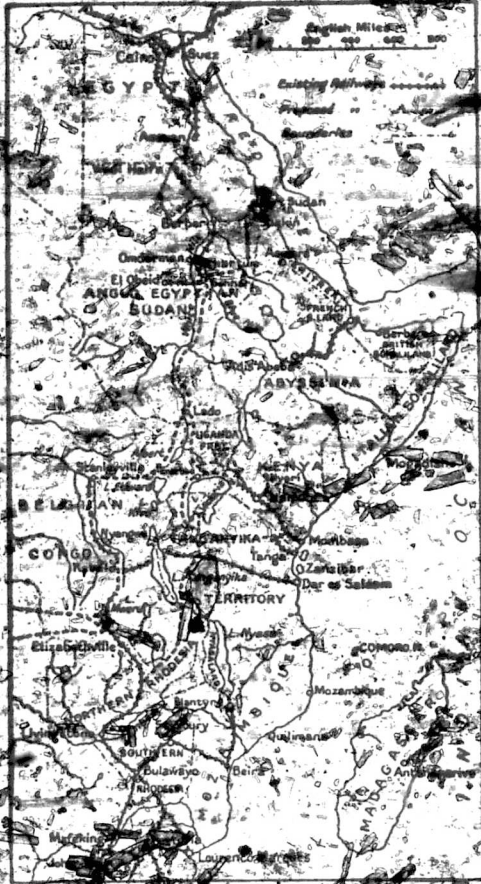
## DR. SCHNEE'S INTEMPERATE REPLY TO MR. AMERY'S PRONOUNCEMENT.

DR. HEINRICH SCHNEE replies in *American News* (a newspaper published in the English language in Hamburg by the American News Company in B.H.) to Mr. Amery's recent interview with the London correspondent of the *Lokal-Anzeiger* of Berlin, a paper which was, we believe, prominently dealt with in no other British newspaper than *East Africa*. Dr. Schnee's retort is more vehement than effective, but we quote hereunder some of its closing passages:—

"The British Empire must be compared to an insatiable monster, ready to devour more and more territory. Imperialistic and statesmen are wont to forget their promises and declarations when the war is put to proceed advantage for their idol. We do not mean a man here the promises of the liberal Lord George Balfour, the former Foreign Secretary, but the former Secretary of State, Lord Curzon, although he in his capacity of Prime Minister of Great Britain issued these declarations, which should be binding for ever. The former party leader in the House of Commons, Lord Curzon, who declared that Great Britain had expanded sufficiently and that there were no needs of further expansion, but that it should be Great Britain's business to develop what it possessed.

In the Treaty of Versailles the colonies were ceded to England, much as Mr. Amery would now like to interpret the agreement accordingly. Germany was forced to renounce its colonial possessions under pressure by the Allied Powers and in direct violation of the basic peace agreements as put down in the note of the American Secretary of State, Lansing, of November 1918. This was done in order to fulfil mandatory paragraphs in keeping with the League of Nations, paragraphs which form an integral part of the Versailles Treaty. As fixed in the statutes of the Treaty, the colonies were to be administered under the trusteeship and under the auspices of the League. It must be termed a bold and imaginative construction on the part of Mr. Amery if he now wishes to imply that Great Britain received the mandatory districts as permanent parts of the British Empire, which in fact were meant to be administered under a trusteeship. Just how would Mr. Amery look upon a trustee who was trying to appropriate foreign property entrusted to him?

Such a policy to be completed with cooperation and mutual understanding between the nations, as advocated by British statesmen. This question must be answered by the native Mr. Amery, who has assumed that the British nation will never consent to the robbery of its colonies, wrested from them under false pretexts. And another important factor is that British statesmen should not forget that Germany's demand for her colonies is based on economic and racial necessities. Without due consideration of this necessity, lasting peace and understanding between the nations is impossible, although Great Britain should be as much interested in safeguarding the peace of the world as other nations. All beautiful talk of reconciliation and friendship will scatter in the wind if any such talk is not followed by deeds.



# WINNING UGANDA FOR THE EMPIRE

## SIR FREDERICK LUGARD'S REVIEW OF FOUR DECADES

Specialist reported for "East Africa"

Hereunder we have pleasure in publishing Sir Frederick Lugard's address at the Royal Albert Hall celebration of the Jubilee of the U.S. Uganda Mission. Headings have been introduced editorially for the convenience of the reader.

The story of the founding of the Protestant mission in Uganda is so full of romance and heroism on the part not only of the British missionaries, but of the Native Christians who endured martyrdom for their faith, that one wonders why such a tale has not become a common theme of school readers in mission schools throughout Africa—West as well as East—where all the stories of English life and Christmas show, which are wholly incomprehensible to an African.

The story of the events which led to the inclusion of Uganda in the British Empire is hardly less full of drama and even of more interest than that of the mission, to whose history in the country it is primarily due that Uganda is British to-day.

### Uganda Coloured in German on German Maps.

In 1888 the British East Africa Company was incorporated under Royal Charter and undertook the administration of what is now known as the East Colony, while Germany controlled what is now known as the Mandated Territory of Tanganyika. Uganda was not at first specifically included in either, but the presence of the British mission in the country was held to constitute a British claim. The colonial party in Germany were, however, eager to include it in the German sphere, and it was coloured as German territory in their maps. The French Roman Catholic Mission of the White Fathers, of which Cardinal Lavigerie was the head, had arrived in Uganda two years after the Protestant missions, and the Cardinal endeavoured at the Brussels Conference to secure the isolation of Uganda from the political supremacy of any Power, hoping that the dominant influence would be that of the French Catholic priests. In Uganda, however, the rival factions were not known by any religious designation, but simply as English and French.

Thus, while in Europe England, Germany, France and the Vatican were all interested in its political future, Uganda itself was the scene of a bitter religious rivalry between Protestants, Roman Catholics, Mohammedans, and the adherents of the old pagah faiths indigenous to the country. It was a very curious situation.

Here was a little country in the very heart of Africa, which had advanced in social organisation far beyond its neighbours, ruled by a despot who was regarded as semi-divine, to whom all the surrounding countries owed allegiance. Its people were eager to adopt the religion and the higher civilisation of strangers, who had brought Christianity, European goods and new systems, competed for a mastery, while three or four European Powers desired to obtain political control over it. Yet all around were vast areas still unappropriated and unexplored, and though the length and breadth of Africa the slave-trade still flourished.

The conference of 1889, which aimed at suppressing this trade by armed gunboats on the lakes, fortified posts, and cities of refuge for fugitive slaves, was signed in Brussels. The International Act, passed in the following year in the name of Almighty God, was not ratified till 1892.

To the north the Mahdi ruled in the Sudan. Stanley's expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha, starting from the West Coast, had disappeared into the unknown forests of the Aruwimi, and as months and even years went by without news, the interest of Europe in its fate had grown till it became one of the leading topics of the day. The British Chartered Company, whose directors were largely associated with Stanley's venture, fitted out a powerful expedition early in 1889 under Mr. Jackson to explore the interior up to Lake Victoria and get news of Stanley, but with orders not to penetrate to Uganda.

### Sir Frederick Jackson's Expedition.

On arrival at the Lake in November, the expedition received an appeal for help from the Christians in Uganda, who had been fighting continuously with the Mohammedans, first one and then the other gaining the upper hand and driving their opponents out of the country. Not only had Jackson been instructed not to go to Uganda, but (as he reported later) his men were in a mutinous state, and he could not rely upon them. So he decided to go, but sent a Company's flag and marched in a northerly direction.

Meantime, the Germans had not been idle. The notorious Karl Peters, with a band of well-armed Somalis whom he called the "German Emin Relief Expedition," marched rapidly through the British sphere without informing the British authorities, and reached the Lake soon after Jackson had left. In March, 1890, Jackson returned to find that Peters had opened his letters and gone to Uganda.

Stanley, meantime avoiding the Hornets' nest of Uganda, had reached the East Coast with Emin through German territory. An opportunity now seemed to offer to the Germans of securing not only Uganda but Emin's old province in the South Sudan. They induced him to accept their service in March, 1890, and put him in command of a very powerful fighting force of Somalis recruited by British permission in Beber, and sent him in great haste to the south of Lake Victoria.

The Chartered Company meantime, having no news of Jackson's movements, and being faced by public opinion to assert British claims, instructed him in March, 1890, to mount an expedition and go to the lake. A British steamer was about to start when my orders were cancelled and I was asked to undertake other work.

On his return to the Lake in March, Jackson found a second appeal awaiting him. The Company's offer had been accepted, and Peters had already preceded



him decided to do, and in spite of a mutiny among his men, he reached Uganda in April, 1900. Peters had failed to obtain a treaty on behalf of Germany. The people resented the liberties taken by his men, and hearing of Jackson's approach, he left for German territory to join him. Jackson was to be found the Christians to the moment of the ascent, but King Mwanga would not agree to the terms of the treaty he proposed, and Mwanga and his chiefs decided to send envoys to him and to ascertain to which of the European powers Uganda was to be subject. They left with him in May, and his colleague, Mr. Gedge, remained with thirty-five men to represent the Company. In August he went to the south of the Lake to see him, and the Germans, though receiving him cordially, took care that he should not find means to return.

Meanwhile by the Anglo-German Treaty of July, 1900, Germany definitely abandoned her claims to Uganda, and the Chartered Company, feeling it was incumbent on them to put an end to the chaos and fighting, and conclude a treaty, once more instructed me to proceed there. I was at the time in Kakuyu, where I had built a small fort close to the site of the present capital, Nairobi. The instructions reached me on October 18. I was to conclude a treaty with Mwanga, assuring him of the protection and powerful assistance of the Company, and guarantee of peace.

I had but a comparatively small party of tired men, practically no ammunition or provisions, and only two colleagues, Vinton and Grant. Our clothes were in rags, but to return to the coast to re-equip would take much time, and the matter was urgent, for it appeared that the lives of the missionaries were in danger. So we started off as we were, and marching rapidly by compass we were in Uganda by December 18, and camped on a little knoll called Kampala—the capital.

**Ending the Turbulent Factions**

On arrival, I found that the English and French parties were on the verge of conflict, while the Moslem army on the frontier awaited the sign to strike another blow for domination. The treacherous and cruel king was nominally on the French side, but probably at heart in sympathy with the heathen peasantry. He had been reinstated by the chiefs on

condition that they and not he should rule the country. After much discussion, the chiefs agreed to the treaty, and it was signed by them and the king at Christmas.

On December 31 Captain Williams, with a small detachment of Sudanese, joined me. Though the rival factions several times nearly came to blows, a better feeling was gradually established. Mr. Gedge returned from the south towards the end of December, and left soon after for the Coast, being extremely ill. Bishop Tucker arrived at the end of the year and left again in January. During all this troubled period my diary bears witness to the unflinching courage and goodwill of the two British missionaries, the Reverends Gordon and Walker, who were the only other Englishmen in Uganda, the Germans too, as soon as they heard of the terms of the Anglo-German Treaty, were most cordial and friendly. By the beginning of April I was able to lead the Christian factions—now on excellent terms, against the Mohammedans who were raiding the frontier, and we defeated them.

Williams and I had come to the conclusion that it was absolutely necessary to have at our disposal a stronger force, which would command the respect of the turbulent factions. I therefore now set out on the long Stanley to the Albert Lake to get in touch with Emin's Sudanese garrisons, who had been left behind by Stanley, leaving Williams in charge in Uganda. I was opposed by the Onyoro army, but succeeded in relieving the wretched people of Toro from the oppression of Kabaraga and reinstating their king under British protection.

**Murder of Emin Pasha**

I reached the Sudanese camp, and they agreed to come with me. With their women and followers they numbered over eight thousand souls. Leaving part of them in small forts along the southern frontier of Onyoro to protect Toro, I brought a few back to Uganda to help me to maintain the peace there. Emin, who had preceded me, found them resentful at their desertion by him and Stanley. He returned to Europe by Stanley's route to the westward, but later received letters from the Germans asking if I could help him. His men had mutinied. He had lost his eyesight and deserted.



SAVANNAH IN THE MORNING

(Litho. by B. R. Hoffman)

blind and starving, he was murdered by the Arabs, who had a grudge against him.

Got back to Uganda at the end of the year 1891 to find that a large caravan had arrived bringing the first tools and supplies since we had arrived in Uganda a year before. It brought letters from the directors ordering me to withdraw from Uganda, since the Company's resources were exhausted, and the Government refused assistance. Reports of this intention were brought by the French Bishop who arrived with a party of priests a few days later, and were spread through the French factories.

The Roman Catholics became overbearing, and ten days later, as soon as the caravan had left for the Coast, in spite of our efforts war broke out. I maintained absolute neutrality to the last moment, and many of the French chiefs were on very cordial terms with me, but we were included in the French attack. They were beaten, and Mwanga fled to German territory. All the work of the past year seemed to be lost. Order was eventually restored. A new treaty was made, and not only the French party but the Mohammedans were repatriated.

#### Campaign against Evacuation.

Peace at last reigned through Uganda. Meanwhile, further letters had brought the news that withdrawal was to be postponed till the end of the year. This reprieve was due largely to the splendid response made to an appeal by Bishop Tucker in October, 1891, which enabled the missions to guarantee half the cost of remaining for another year. In June, 1892, I left for England to lay the case before the British people.

For several months in the autumn of 1892, the question of the retention of Uganda was the foremost topic in British politics. The missions took up the challenge with enthusiasm. Throughout England and Scotland it was made known that treaties had been made pledging our faith to protect Uganda and Toro. Mwanga and his chiefs sent letters, imploring the British Government not to abandon the country to chaos and civil war. I pointed out that Uganda controlled the Nile sources, on whose waters the welfare of Egypt and the Sudan depended. We could not afford to put these millions of hands, Mr. Gladstone's Government eventually reversed its decision and postponed evacuation till the end of March, 1893, by which time Sir Gerald Portal, who was sent to report on the best means of dealing with the country, would have arrived. On April 1st the Union Jack replaced the Company's flag, and a year later a Protectorate was declared.

Uganda is to-day a notable example of prosperity. The country described by Mr. Labouchere in Parliament as "swamp and jungle, which would be a constant source of expense to the British taxpayer," has not only long been entirely self-supporting, but last year it exported nearly \$5,000,000 worth of Native-grown cotton—the type of which Lancashire is so greatly in need. The railway, which was denounced as needless expenditure, cannot cope with the volume of exports awaiting transport to the coast, and is now being extended. Projects are under consideration for controlling the waters of the Nile at their sources at the Great Lakes to afford an unlimited supply of water to the Sudan and Egypt, and these are rendered possible only because England and Scotland decided without hesitation when the case was placed before the people to keep the peace, by which we had saved ourselves and to fulfil our bond whatever it might cost us.

#### Present and Future Problems.

And what of the future? There are some difficult problems to be solved in which the co-operation of

the missions with the Government is essential if all is to go well with Uganda. There is the problem of education in which the missions have done so great a work. Here, above all, co-operation is vital, especially in the education of the peasantry in the village schools in order to raise the standard of the life of the village communities and not merely of the privileged class in the principal towns. There is the problem of labour for necessary works, complicated by the acquisition of great wealth by the primitive cotton-growing tribes of the valley. There is the problem of the right development of the Native machinery of Government in its relation to the Administration of the country, and there is the problem of land tenure, especially complicated in Uganda and Nyasaland by the system of landlord and tenant introduced by the British Government, though foreign to Native conception. In the solution of all these questions in the best interests of the people the Government will look for the cordial help of the missionaries, who have an intimate knowledge of local custom and tradition.

We are here to-day to celebrate the jubilee of missionary work in Uganda. It stands as the pioneer effort of Christian missions and of British Administration in the far interior of Africa. Of the yearnings of Europe have recognised more fully the heavy responsibility attaching to those Powers which accept the great task of guiding the evolution of the people of Africa. In this task Great Britain claims to take a leading part, and if the British Empire, as we would wish it to do, should some day pass away as other Empires have passed, we believe that the principles of justice and freedom, and the Christian standards for which it has stood in Africa will be the guiding principles of new nations to come. To bear a share in such a task is a great opportunity and privilege. I am sure that I voice the feeling of this great meeting in wishing the Uganda missions God-speed in their splendid work.

## UGANDA JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

Great Meeting in Royal Albert Hall.

Specially reported for "East Africa."

THERE was scarcely an empty seat in the Royal Albert Hall last week when a mass meeting, presided over by the Archbishop of Canterbury, was held in celebration of the jubilee of the C.M.S. Uganda Mission. It was in all respects a great gathering—great in mere numbers, great in the story which was told and great in its enthusiasm.

Among old Uganda residents present were Sir Frederick Lugard, Bishop Willis, Bishop Gresford Jones, Archdeacon Walker, Rev. R. P. Ashe, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Canon E. S. Daniell, Rev. and Mrs. A. B. Fisher, Rev. R. F. Leakey, and many others. The Rev. A. B. Lloyd, formerly Archdeacon of Uganda, was at the last moment prevented from attending by an attack of influenza.

#### Primate's Tribute to East African Heroes.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said that fifty years ago something had happened in Central Africa which led to events unique in some respects in human history, and quite unmatched in their consequences. In the school atlas which he used at Harrow in 1863 Uganda did not appear. Even Victoria Nyanza had a somewhat adventurous outline and there was no sign of other lakes. Even in those not far-away days geographers put elephants and the like on their maps. All the world knew was that Central and East Africa were the centres of the slave-trade of



cannibalism, and of horrible cruelties and wrongs. We owe an immeasurable debt of gratitude to men like Bruce, Baker, Speke, Grant, and Livingstone. It was in 1875 that Stanley reached Uganda.

Then the history began, and the fifty years which had passed since then had been crowded with incidents. The dangers and difficulties were such as would have daunted any men who were not heroes, but there were heroes there, and the difficulties were overcome, and great progress was to be seen to-day. After fourteen years of work there was one Church with 70 catechumens and 200 baptised Christians. Now the one Church has become 2,000; the 70 catechumens have grown to 43,700; and if they added the Christians who do not belong to the Communion, they found something like half a-million of Christians in Uganda to-day.

The Primate recalled the heated denunciations by Mr. Henry Labouchere when it was first proposed to build the Uganda Railway, and Lord Rosebery's famous speech urging the need for a continuity of moral policy in a land which had witnessed the heroic exploits of that Christian Bayard, Alexander Mackay. What was done in the early days they were now commemorating, and they recalled the names of the heroes who had done the work—men like Stanley, Mackay, Ashe (who was at the meeting), Hannington, Tucker, and many more.

Sir Frederick Lugard, who was Administrator of Uganda from 1889 to 1892, so successfully related historical facts and dates with romance and vitality that the audience again and again punctuated his words with applause. Elsewhere in this issue *East Africa* is privileged to publish the text of Sir Frederick's address.

Next week we shall give extracts from a most interesting review entitled "Uganda: Yesterday and To-day" by Mrs. A. B. Fisher, formerly of Bunyoro, who told her story with extraordinary force. It was, indeed, a brilliant effort by a woman speaker, who, from her first sentence, had apparently forgotten that she was addressing a vast gathering in the Empire's greatest public hall.

**Bishop Willis on Uganda's Advancement.**

Bishop Willis, introduced by the Archbishop as the present commander-in-chief in Uganda, began by reading a telegram which he had received from the Acting Governor of Uganda. While they were commemorating the Uganda Jubilee, the day was also the fifteenth anniversary of his own consecration in Westminster Abbey.

As they had listened to the story that Sir Frederick Lugard had told them, had they not had a glimpse of that little body of tired, travel-stained men, spent, poorly equipped, and hungry—and yet pressing on to their goal? What a marvellous transformation had passed over Uganda since that time! He wanted to recapitulate some of the great changes that had passed over Uganda, particularly during the past fifteen years. Two dominant factors had altered the whole situation. The first was the presence of the British Government in Uganda, and the second was the cotton crop. The presence of the British Government in Uganda had afforded an object lesson in the government of Native races. It would be difficult to find anywhere a wiser and more sympathetic Government on the whole, which has dared to take risks, and trust the Natives to administer their own country; the result was that the people had responded, had risen to the occasion, and in a wonderful way were administering their own country. The cotton crop was literally transforming the whole life of the people. It had brought wealth into the country; it had necessitated the making of roads

and the extension of railways. The result had been that those tribes which had been isolated and alienated from one another were being drawn together, and all the old tribal boundaries were being broken down.

The whole country had been covered with a new work of Christian Churches. During the last fifteen years the number of baptised in the Church had doubled, and the number of catechumens reading for baptism had increased almost fourfold. The work of the Bishop Tucker Memorial College under Canon Daniell was exercising an immense influence on the country as a whole. It had been found necessary to divide the dioceses into two, and Bishop Kitching had taken on that very difficult task of handling that part of the eastern side of Uganda and an immense area in the Southern Sudan. In July they were hoping to approach a very difficult subject, viz., the formation of an East African Province for the whole of that immense area of Zanzibar, Mombasa, Uganda, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Madagascar. It was a question beset with difficulties, but they were going to consider together whether they could not take the next step in building up a great African Church in East Africa.

**The Importance of Education.**

The Natives had awakened to the importance of education. The Government also realised the importance of training the Natives, and of giving them, not only superficial, but an efficient education, and the Government had adopted the deliberate policy of working through and with the Missions. Everywhere there had been a great increase in the number of schools, and they now had 180,000 children in their schools alone. For the first time the supremacy and leadership of their own school at Budo had not only been challenged, but for the time, had been taken from it. A Roman Catholic Bishop at the age of fifty went out to Uganda from Canada and adapted himself to the new life there. In course of time he went back to Canada and appealed to his fellow countrymen to send educationists to work in Uganda. In response to that appeal no fewer than one hundred offered to go. Of that number four were chosen, one of whom had given up a post in which he had charge of a large college with about six hundred students; he went to Uganda to teach sixty Native boys. He and those with him concentrated all their efforts on those boys, with the result that at the last examination for entrance to the Government College twenty-five of the twenty-nine boys from Kisubi passed, while only ten out of thirty-seven C.M.S. boys succeeded. They were trying to do a work of enormous size with an entirely inadequate staff. In Mr. Hossey they had a sympathetic and Christian Director of Education.

**INTERESTING EAST AFRICAN EXHIBITS.**

Sub-committee O. M. S. Display.

Special "East Africa."

The exhibition in connection with the Jubilee celebrations of the Uganda Mission held during the past week at the Salisbury Square headquarters of the Church Missionary Society contained many exhibits of peculiar interest to East Africans.

There was to be seen the printing press used by Alexander Mackay, the teacher, preacher, translator, printer, physician, and engineer, who was at one and the same time the Tubal Cain, the Tyndale, and the Caxton of Uganda. With his penknife he cut from hard African woods the type with which

the printed St. Matthew's Gospel, of which an original copy, bound in bark cloth, was exhibited, and there was also shown a wooden candlestick carved by himself and a dagger given to him by Mtesa.

A likeness of Mwanga, the vicious son of King Mtesa, was to be found near those of Hannington, the martyred Bishop, whose diary, compass, watch, seal, teapot, and other personal belongings were framed in a glass case, above which was the Ichabod flag carried at the head of the caravan which returned with the news of Hannington's murder. Part of the original Treaty between the Imperial British East Africa Company and Mwanga was likewise to be seen, while many sketches done by Bishop Tucker, some of the first books baked in Uganda, the national fetiches of Bunyoro, witch-doctors' diviners and head dress, and mat, metal and bead work were all displayed.

Photographs of the Kabaka in football kit, of Apollo of the Eigma Forest, of Mengo Cathedral, of the Bishop Tucker Memorial College, Mukono, and of innumerable events in Uganda's recent history, all aroused considerable interest. At the Mukono College, it will be remembered, is the Thornycroft Chapel, erected to the memory of Captain Thornycroft, the first K.A.R. officer to be killed in East Africa (at Kisi) during the war. There was also a good array of books and pamphlets on Uganda subjects, while the bust of Shergold Smith, the first volunteer for service under the C.M.S. in Uganda, was prominently mounted. A number of present and past missionaries of the C.M.S. in Uganda were in attendance to explain exhibits to visitors.

### FINDING THE FUNDS TO SAVE UGANDA.

An Epoch-Making Meeting.

MR. THOMAS D. STOCKDALE, formerly private secretary to the Rev. Lord Blythswood, has sent to the *Glasgow Herald* the following interesting note on the circumstances in which Uganda was saved for the Empire:—

"The incident took place at Balmacara House, Loch Alsh, the residence of the Rev. Sholto Douglas (who afterwards became Lord Blythswood), in September, 1891. There were staying at Balmacara House as the guests of Mr. Douglas, Bishop Tucker, of Uganda, Mr. Eugene Stock, one of the secretaries of the Church Missionary Society, and others interested in Uganda.

"One morning after breakfast the conversation turned on the serious position as to the future of Uganda. The company were in the garden in front of the house looking towards the narrows leading into Loch Alsh from Glenelg. Mr. Douglas said: 'What would I give to see Sir William M'Kinnon's yacht coming through the narrows.' It was no sooner said than the yacht appeared.

"Sir William M'Kinnon came ashore. A conference took place. Sir William M'Kinnon said: 'I have bled before, and I am ready to bleed again.' He named a considerable sum which he was ready to give in order to enable Uganda to be carried on for another year. Bishop Tucker and Mr. Eugene Stock returned to London. They summoned a great meeting at Exeter Hall, at which sufficient money was raised which, with the amount contributed by Sir William M'Kinnon, enabled the Government of Uganda to be continued under the control of the British for another year, during which Lord Rosebery's Government came in and took over Uganda, and so it was saved to the British Empire."

### NEW CO-OPERATIVE FILM OF AFRICA.

MR. T. H. BAXTER'S Venture.

From a Correspondent.

MR. T. H. BAXTER, Secretary of the Missionary Film Committee, leaves London to-morrow for Africa to superintend the making of a film of African life which shall make that continent a little better understood of the people.

So that he may devote all time to this type of joint missionary propaganda through the film, Mr. Baxter has given up his position of Exhibition Secretary of the C.M.S., which he has occupied for the twenty-one years since he left the Civil Service, and the Committee now has offices at 59, New Oxford Street. Outstanding of his work for the C.M.S. was his organisation of the two Africa and the East Exhibitions in 1908 and 1922, which were visited by hundreds of thousands.

Accompanied by Mr. Joseph Best, B.Sc., the well-known cinema man who has done important work for Pathé Frères," Mr. Baxter said, "we shall make an extended tour through the Transvaal, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda (where we hope to be present at the Jubilee celebrations), and then across Central Africa and down the Congo. We expect to be back in England in August."

The film, Mr. Baxter explained, will not be just a series of views, but will have a definite theme, and will particularly attempt to illustrate the impact of the West on Africa.

### SWAHILI POETRY OF MERIT.

THE current issue of the *Journal of the African Society* had an interesting article on "Swahili Poetry" by Professor Alice Werner, who says:—

"Few people, one imagines, are aware how considerable a body of Swahili poetry is in existence. It is of two kinds—the literary, formed on Arabic models, and containing a large proportion of Arabic words, and the popular, mostly unwritten, improvised from day to day, and passed on from one singer to another—to live on or be forgotten according to its merits. Songs written down from recitation in 1911-12 were usually recognised by Natives to whom I read them ten years later, but dismissed almost contemptuously, as old songs, now superseded. Yet some old favourites seem to hold their ground. I heard *Mashimi ndiwa yangu* (a version of which appears in Dr. Velten's collection, published in 1907) sung at Jomvu in 1911, and I fancy it may still be known, at any rate to the old people.

"Altogether, one is inclined to suspect that the illiterate populace of Zanzibar, Mombasa and Lamu is not greatly inferior to the Italian peasantry in the gift of song. Many of these productions are crude enough in thought, and they vary greatly in artistic finish, but it is hard to refuse to the best the name of poetry.

"Though what has so far come to light of Swahili poetry cannot for a moment compare with the great literatures of the East, yet I think it will be agreed that there is much of it worthy to be rescued from oblivion and presented to European readers. For some further specimens I would refer to the Rev. W. E. Taylor's 'African Aphorisms.' This eminent authority possesses, we understand, a large collection of Swahili MSS., which if it is much to be desired, that he would give to the world."

Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar, and the Arusha and Moshi districts of Tanganyika contributed over £4,230 to Earl Haig's Poppy Day Appeal for 1926. Wellstone, East Africa.



# WHAT THE NATIVE THINKS.

## III. SAA SITA'S VIEWS OF THE POST-WAR WORLD.

Originally recorded for "East Africa" by a Tanganyika Planter.

The first of this most interesting series appeared in our issue of January 20. The further instalments which will appear during the next few weeks reflect the Native view of many questions, and will, I believe, be appreciated by all who have studied the workings of the African mind.

"I had strolled out into what was once one of my cotton fields, and if ever I had evil thoughts in my heart and mind, I had that day. The year had been very bad, for the rains had failed, and suddenly in October Pluvius thundered forth, and to my then great joy some fifty acres or so of my cotton started to grow splendidly. Now all was blackened ash. The order of the Government<sup>1</sup> I muttered with a sigh, and cursed out aloud.

"Why, *bwana*, what is the matter?"  
It was my old boy, Saa Sita, who had followed, unknown to me, hoping, no doubt, that I might hit a roadblock, as I was carrying a gun; that would mean a feast for him.

"I did not mean anything, Saa Sita."  
"But you are angry, *bwana*. Tell me, what custom is this? You first cut down the trees and bush, and many people work at cleaning the ground, you plant the cotton, and yet when it grows up, it is about to bear, and in another month the whole place would be like a piece of *Amerikani*, and you would have gathered the crop, and add it for much profit, you suddenly get all your men to cut it out and then burn it. Why was this? Was it a custom so that the crops might be better next year, like my father used to do when he was making *bombe*,<sup>2</sup> he would pour a little on the ground."  
"No, Saa Sita, it was an order from the Government, which said that the cotton must all be cut out by a certain month."

"But, *bwana*, can the *Serkali*<sup>3</sup> rule the elements? Does it always rain the same time? Do the crops grow the same each year? Why, at Mwanza they plant in January and here in June. It is silly. Who made this order?"

"The *Bwana Shamba*<sup>4</sup> I suppose."  
"I know him. He was at another place where I was. But if the cotton has to be cut out and burnt each year, why did he not tell the Goan who had the big plantation near the river to do so, unless he did not know the difference between the cotton of one year old and two. You, *bwana*, have grown much cotton and understand."

"Maybe, Saa Sita, but what have you been doing to-day?"

"I have been round to the villages and to see your workmen, but I saw many people in the villages, but few in your *shamba* working. How is this? I know you pay them well. You do not give

them the *kipoko*<sup>5</sup> which I think is silly. All Natives want *kipoko* now and then. Don't you want the men to work *bwana*?"

"Yes, I do, Saa Sita, but I have lost much money. I have a lot of boys on my *bombe* to whom I have given huckets, brushes, and knives to tap the rubber, but nearly all have gone to work for another *bwana*."

"But they had their work carts to finish?"

"I know, and I saw the *Bwana Shamba*<sup>4</sup> about it, but he said they could leave any time, and he would not help me."

"But if a man has a *kipande*<sup>6</sup> he knows he must work till it is finished, otherwise he will be imprisoned. If he works each day his work is a *kibarua*. Is that not right? Now you tell me that a *kipande* is the same as a *kibarua*. It is foolish."

I thought to myself, how well old Saa Sita had summed up the matter, and would have given a good deal for the Administrative Officer to see it in the same light.

I walked on, followed by Saa Sita, who I knew would soon commence talking again.

"*Bwana*," he said at last, pointing to the mountains which were being rapidly shorn of all trees. "The Government let the *washenzi*<sup>7</sup> cut off the trees. Each year the rivers are drying up. All the valley will soon be like Dar-es-Salaam, a parched desert. Your two streams are dry, the Natives have cut them off, and you do nothing. Your plantation will soon be scorched up. You have sent and told them that they must let the water come back. But have they done so?"

I had to confess that they had taken no notice of my order.

"How is it, *bwana*, these Natives here do not they like you in the old days if a white man gave an order, he was obeyed. I think it is because the *bwanas* of the Government are frightened?"

"No, they are not frightened, Saa Sita. They have to obey orders from their own master."

"But where does that master live?"

"In England?"

"Well, how can he know what is good for the Natives? Let him look after his people in Europe. Can a man in *Anglo* know about a man in *Tanga*?"

"I shake my head."

To be continued.

<sup>1</sup>Native beer.

<sup>2</sup>Government.

<sup>3</sup>Agricultural Officer.

<sup>4</sup>Lit. *Shamba* - his whip.

<sup>5</sup>Administrative officer.

<sup>6</sup>Cash.

<sup>7</sup>Lit. savages or Bush natives.

### FROM AFRICA TO MINGING LANE

How Benchant's Tusks are Sold.

Specially written for "East Africa."

If the elephant were equipped with prophetic vision it would cause him some little amazement to know that when the best of his perishable remains had rotted beneath Africa's sun and rains more durable parts of his anatomy would still be of keen interest to many people in the drab and prosaic atmosphere of Minging Lane. Those who regard the elephant as a cumbersome beast whose main utility is to carry a few children on his ample back round the London Zoo have usually only the vaguest idea that hundreds of the great pachyderms are each year butchered to make some billiard spectator's hoards. If they could attend an ivory auction, as I did last week, they would learn with mild surprise how valuable the elephant really is—when he's dead and dissected.

If the dangerous work of the elephant dentist is consummated in Minging Lane it must be confessed that the romantic glamour that attends the dentist's work is lost when the teeth he has extracted find their way to London. In the Minging Lane sale-rooms there was not a sign of ivory. One saw merely rows of very keen, very watchful, and very matter-of-fact business men who calculate carefully the margins of loss and profit, and whose interest in the elephant's life starts at that precise moment when the elephant's own interest in it has ceased.

On the occasion of the first quarterly auctions of the year, held on January 25 and 26, there were nearly forty tons of ivory to be sold, and there was a good attendance of buyers, the competition for some grades being remarkably keen. The proceedings as a whole were prosaically commercial, but they were relieved at times by little disputes—invariably good-humoured—between various bidders.

#### In the Sale Rooms:

A trifling hesitancy in bidding on the part of a prospective buyer often means that some business rival gets a good bargain, and normally the man to whom a lot is knocked down at an unusually low price keenly anticipates the fall of the hammer. "Too late, too late," he cries eagerly, as a better bid synchronises with the hammer's fall. The auctioneer has not always an easy task in adjudicating in such instances, but the general good sense of the buyers usually helps, and an occasional fracas is smoothed over.

One of the things that most forcibly strikes the casual observer is that buying is not so simple as it looks, and that the difference between adroit and slack bidding represents the difference between success and failure. In this line of business the man who hesitates is lost.

Naturally when bidding is brisk prices are good, and the keen competition on this occasion ensured that there was not likely to be a fall in value. The highest grades sold at well over £100 per hundred-weight, and it was not often that the auctioneer had to withdraw a lot. There was an excellent collection of large and medium tusks, both of the soft and hard varieties, and the prices for these were firm at an advance of £2 to £3 per cwt. There was not a large supply of ball ivory and consequently there was keen competition, prices advancing £10 to £20 per cwt.

While the sale is progressing the work itself is in the ivory room of the London Docks, and con-

of course, to inspection by prospective buyers. Even here, although even the novice can realise the value of the elephant and sealhorn teeth, rhino horns and walrus horns, walrus teeth and bear tusks that lie, neatly labelled and catalogued upon the floor, it seems incredible that the contents of the floor represent a value of something like £80,000.

### EXPLOITATION OF THE NATIVE

A Clergyman Reply to Archdeacon Owen.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

DEAR SIR,

May I venture again to protest against the teaching of Archdeacon Owen when he says, "He who attempts to drive any unwilling animal to work must be ruthless." We can only drive the African at the cost of deterioration in his own character. What animal, I wonder, will ever work willingly? What ox will without compulsion accept the yoke, what colt can be ridden without a bit? It is surely an assumption of a most uncharitable nature that the man whose duty it is to break in an ox or a colt is ruthless, and that the breaking deteriorates his character. This bending of brute beasts to do our will may have the very opposite effect ascribed by the Archdeacon, and develop such virtues as patience, sympathy, etc.

The African is but a child without understanding in many things, and the unkindest treatment may at times be to use no compulsion. I venture to think the Archdeacon might do well to study the teaching in the old book on the blessings of chastisement. (Heb. xii. 5-11.) Many years ago I remember inquiring of a well-known M.P. as to his brother, whereupon he asked which one I meant. I replied that it was his schoolmaster brother, "who was supposed to have licked me into shape." "Did he cane you, then?" came the question, and I promptly admitted, "Often." But the last thought I ever entertained of that strict disciplinarian was that he was "ruthless," because one of the first things he had instilled into me was the fact that he was an eminently just man, and I knew I richly deserved all I got. I had a life-long respect for that man. It is, I believe, the same with the African to-day. If you neglect to use the rod of discipline when required, he despises you. He is as conscious as any schoolboy as to whether you are just or not, and if he learns that you are just, he will respect and thank you in after days, even if you have used some force to teach him his duty.

There is far too much humbug talked in these days about the settlers and Powers-that-be in Africa. It may be good enough to go down with unthinking audiences, but this perpetual slandering of men who are bravely doing their duty as the pioneers of that Empire which has and is bringing such countless boons to the multitudes at home is truly lowering of character. The ceaseless lack of charity to our own kind and kin—men of grit and character—is such a distressing feature in so many of our religious and semi-religious publications to-day. "East Africa's" pages are constantly giving witness to these slanders, and you are doing excellent work in exposing them; and you deserve not only the thanks of the settlers in Africa, but the gratitude of all thoughtful men in upholding our Empire-builders in their strenuous work.

Yours faithfully,

(R.E.) W. H. SHAW.

Banks Court,

New Mills



## A JUNGLE MYSTERY.

Specially written for "East Africa"

By Capt. H. Parsons.

It came out of the rolling blackness of the night a great, rending, tearing crash as though a dozen giant trees had been splintered from top to bottom by some gargantuan hand.

I started from sleep. I jerked myself upright and for one bewildered second sat listening.

"Elephants!" was my instantaneous thought. And the next moment, snatching up my rifle, I rushed to the door.

Once outside, however, I was in no better case for great, black masses of rain clouds were piled thick and low over the jungle. (I could not see a foot in front of me, and I moved very warily) for not ten yards away to my right, sloped the steep bank of the Luchenza river. And the Luchenza was in flood.

Something moved behind me.

"What's there?" I called sharply.

"Bwana!" came the instant reply.

And a moment later a dark blur was leaped against the blackness of the night.

"Is that you, Selimani?" I whispered, taking vast comfort from the sound of a human voice.

"N'dio, bwana— and the cook."

"What do you want?"

"We heard the noise and are frightened," he said.

When one is badly scared it is surprising how much fresh courage can be got from the bare knowledge that someone else is more frightened! I was badly scared myself, but I was able to laugh as I heard the cook's teeth chattering like castanets.

"What's afraid of an elephant?" I rallied them.

"And both of you Yaos!"

"Not afraid of elephants, bwana, as you well know," replied Selimani in a hushed voice. "But this—"

"What?" I laughed, now feeling thoroughly superior.

"Spirits!" he whispered.

And I could tell by the altered sound of his voice that he was looking over his shoulder.

"Spirits be damned!" I ejaculated testily. "They are elephants!"

Does the lion keep silent because of the elephant, bwana? Does the hyena stop hunting because an elephant passes? Why is the swamp silent? Listen—everything is silent, is frightened.

I listened, without thinking, and it came as a shock to me to realise that what he said was perfectly true. The jungle was silent as the grave. And as I listened it seemed to wrap me round like a thick blanket. It was a silence that pulsed—hotly; a silence that hurt one's ears; a silence that suggested weird things, and spoke of—

"Here!" I said sharply, pulling myself together with a jerk. "Don't come talking that—drivel—to me!"

The next minute, and before the words were out of my mouth, came the unmistakable crash of a falling tree. And while my eardrums still tingled, a terrific splash came from the river.

"The house, bwana!" shrieked Selimani.

And in one wild leap I was parting in the blackness of the room, while Selimani frantically barred the door.

In sending this sketch to the Editor, Capt. Parsons remarks that a friend of his to whom he once told the tale declared that he had undergone a similar experience. "East Africa" is always pleased to receive accounts of such incidents and of course, is only too glad to publish them.

Breathing heavily, I crossed to the other side and for a second stood staring through the window-hole out across the river. Every nerve in my body was on edge, and the first thought I heard, the sound of footsteps.

Turning swiftly, I saw that the boys were shivering before the remains of last night's fire, their bodies vaguely silhouetted against the red glow, and once again the sight of their greater terror brought me back to reason.

I licked my dry lips preparatory to speaking, but before ever a word was said, a thud, waiting cry came from somewhere outside. The blood ran suddenly cold in my veins. (Clutching my rifle, I stood turned to stone, waiting for—waiting for what?)

"That's a bush-baby," I said at last.

And my voice, even to my own ears, sounded strangely hollow. "And it's a *kioko* splashing about in the river."

All was still. Not the faintest shadow of a rustle came to my ears. Even the bull-frogs in the swamp were frozen into sudden immobility.

"If only there were a moon," I cursed. "Anything but this black pall of darkness!"

"Selimani!" I whispered. "Selimani! There are plenty of elephants in the bush to-night."

No answer. Nothing but a low moan from the darkness.

"Selimani!" I cried sharply. "Do you hear?"

"Bwana!"

"A bush-baby splashing about in the river, and— and bush-babies crying. I went on, fighting to keep my voice steady. "Do you hear?"

"Bwana!"

"So I'll light the lamp, I think." And with fingers that trembled I struck a match and applied it to the wick.

The globe clicked back with a crash in the silence that sounded like the fall of a hammer on an anvil, and then the yellow light brightened, and spread over the room. With a grateful sigh I straightened my back and took a fresh hold of myself. I'd been a fool, I thought, allowing myself to be frightened by a couple of Natives. I took out my case and, finding a cigarette, lit up. The smoke tasted as though I had just rounded a bad go of malaria, but I kept on with it, for I knew I was feeling better for it.

"Get up," I said to the boys. "They're all gone now."

Slowly Selimani rose to his feet and for a moment stood looking me straight in the eyes.

"Well?" I asked, challengingly.

"If you hadn't been here, bwana, I should have been eaten," he said, simply.

"Eaten?" I repeated. "What do you mean?"

"The spirits are afraid of the white man, so they cried outside and tore up the trees because they could not get at Selimani."

And he shivered, as he spoke.

I tried to laugh, but it was not a success.

"To-morrow," I said, "you will see why the bwana was not afraid of your spirits. You will see the whole country wrecked by the passage of the biggest herd of elephants you or I have ever seen."

Slowly the bug-night wore through. Neither of the boys showed the slightest inclination to go back to the compound, and I think I was quite content that they should stay. Save for those two boys I was alone, the other people having all gone on safari with my partner.

With the very first signs of day we went out into the compound. A mist hung low over the river, and the stark ugliness of the swamp was shrouded in a whirling haze of vapour. Glancing round, I saw

that the jungle was standing just as it had stood at nightfall the previous evening. The big trees and the dew-laden grass gave no indication whatever of the havoc that I knew must lie somewhere near.

And presently I took my rifle and went off down the trail. I walked steadily for two miles or more, but not a single tree was uprooted, nor did I find the spoor of a single elephant. Fizzled, I walked back by a circuitous route to the camp, but wherever I went everything was perfectly normal.

Selimani was waiting for me as I stepped into the clearing, and his sombre eyes at once read the bewilderment in my face.

"You saw nothing, *bwana*," he asked, in the manner of a man sure of his reply.

"Nothing," I replied, shortly.

"Nor ever will, *bwana*,"  
For a second I eyed him disdainfully.

"Don't be a fool, Selimani," I jibed, and walked away to my breakfast.

For the rest of that day I scoured the countryside. I felt I had to convince myself that the affair was a perfectly natural one, as well as to vindicate my white man's scorn of African superstition. I searched closely and I searched far, but throughout that long day I saw not a single tree uprooted or a single indication that an elephant—or even a hippo—had been within fifteen miles of my camp that night.

Had the boys not heard the noise, I should have come to believe that I had dreamt it all, but that was quite impossible. The only explanation I have ever evolved is that in certain conditions of the atmosphere it is possible, perhaps, to get a kind of mirage of sound, and that what we heard that night was, in fact, the crashing of a big herd of elephant, but at some considerable distance away.

I am aware that my theory may not hold water from a purely scientific point of view, but at any rate I would rather believe that explanation than admit that Selimani was in the right of it!

and the coastal region, with its tropical climate and vegetation. Mr. Trobridge conducted his audience along the railway to the inland plateau, the elevation of which provided a climate eminently suitable for white settlement.

At the time of his first visit in 1904 Nairobi possessed no hotel, and with the equipment he had brought from Mombasa the lecturer established his camp near the site now occupied by the Stanley Hotel. Serious trouble was at the time feared from the Masai, and, at the advice of Colonel Eric Smith, who was then acting as representative of the East African Syndicate, application was made to Lenana, the Masai chief, for guides to lead the expedition safely through. Lenana readily provided this escort, with the result that all trouble was avoided.

The season of 1904 was one of the driest ever known in East Africa, and by the date of the expedition's start no rain had fallen for some five months. The lecturer gave a graphic account of the hardships endured in the Great Rift Valley on this account. The last water on the route was a Masai water-hole, some fifty-five miles from Lake Magadi, but the expedition was saved by a fortuitous thunderstorm which broke on the hills behind it, at a time when the expedition was almost at extremis. This storm provided an abundant supply of good water about fifteen miles from the lake, but there was no water available on the remainder of the route. It was necessary to provide a supply by carriers from this source, and the sixty forming the personnel of the expedition had to be provided with their requirements by this means for the next four weeks which they spent on the shores of the lake.

The lecture was illustrated by numerous lantern slides, produced from original photographs taken during this 1904 expedition, and was very well received.

It is, by the way, interesting to record that Mr. Trobridge was selected to report on the great Magadi soda deposits because he had been associated with the alkali industry all his life. He was an original member of the Society of Chemical Industry and chairman for two years of the Newcastle Section. Until 1913 he was retained as consulting chemical expert by the Magadi Company, but had, of course, nothing to do with the financial side of the business.

**LAKE MAGADI IN THE EARLY DAYS.**

A lecture by Mr. Arthur Trobridge.

*From a Correspondent.*

A lecture entitled "Across the Great Game Reserve to Lake Magadi" was delivered the other day at Port Sunlight by Mr. Arthur Trobridge, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Colonel Villiers presided over a good audience.

The lecturer directed attention to the rapid development of Kenya Colony. In 1882 the Royal Geographical Society commissioned Mr. Joseph Thomson to explore the country lying between Mount Kilimanjaro and the Victoria Nyanza—a large territory until that time closed to white penetration on account of the hostile attitude of the warlike Masai tribe inhabiting that region.

In 1904 the lecturer, who had been commissioned to report on the soda deposits at Lake Magadi, *safari'd* from Nairobi for that purpose; his remarks mainly dealt with that early expedition. At that time Nairobi was little more than an assemblage of galvanised iron structures built in connection with the construction of the Uganda Railway. As chemical expert to the large expedition organised by Sir Marcus Samuel and Co. Ltd., he again visited the lake in 1909, immediately prior to the formation of the Magadi Soda Company. During the five years' interval Nairobi had grown into an important town, with many substantial stone buildings. Having given a brief description of Mombasa

**RHODESIAN EXPEDITION OF 1890-92.**

MR. R. COBRINGTON, a member of the Rhodesian Expeditionary Force, writing from Barton College, Sidmouth, to the *Times*, says:—

"With His Majesty's approval a war medal has just been presented by the Chartered Company to all those who took part in the Rhodesian Expedition of 1890-92, a somewhat deferred recognition of their services, but fully appreciated. I venture to suggest that this medal imposes a moral obligation on the present Government to perform an act of grace, if not justice, by revoking the regulation whereby all Regular Army officers selected for the expedition forfeited a percentage of their retiring pay for each year of absence. This regulation was devised on February 23, 1890—i.e., after most, if not all, the officers had been appointed—was not published until May 1, and only communicated to the officers when embodied at Macloutsie, in Central Africa, 7,000 miles away. Officers were even allowed to buy the necessary outfit and leave England as late as April 14, without any conditions being mentioned—a regrettable suppression of the news for seven weeks."



SHORTAGE OF LABOUR IN NYASALAND.

Planters' Association Disagree with Governor.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR, The attention of Members of this Association has been drawn to report of an interview with His Excellency Sir Charles Bowring, Governor of Nyasaland, published in East Africa of November 11 last. At this interview it is stated that

asked whether he thought the rapid extension of tobacco growing by Natives was likely to affect seriously the supply of labour for European plantations, His Excellency replied in the negative, stating that it was the experience in Nyasaland, as in Kenya, that those tribes which were the best producers for themselves were the very ones which most readily supplied labour for European enterprise.

Assuming the report of the interview to be correct, Sir Charles appears to be very badly informed as to the actual conditions in Nyasaland. There is an acute shortage of labour for European plantations and also for Government works. This acute shortage is due, almost entirely, to the increase of the number of Natives engaging in the Native tobacco industry.

I enclose herewith a report prepared by a sub-committee of European planters in October last, and submitted to Government and published in the Nyasaland Times. I should be glad if you would be so good as to give full publicity to both this letter and the report.

Yours etc.

F. M. WIPHERS

Hon. Secretary

Nyasaland Planters' Association

Blantyre, P.O., Nyasaland.

Terms of the Report.

THE report above mentioned was prepared by a sub-committee appointed by the Cholo Planters' Association, received the unanimous support of that Association at its annual meeting, and was later adopted in toto by the Nyasaland Planters' Association. It is in the following terms:—

The existing labour shortage is, apparently, felt most by tobacco growers, and is in our opinion chiefly due to the rapid spread of the Native tobacco industry and the incessant propaganda spread by buyers, planters and others to induce Natives to leave their work on European estates (which is the actual effect) and to take up village tobacco cultivation.

The fact that such shortage is felt directly by European tobacco growers is in our opinion not due to any dissatisfaction with the present conditions of employment, but to the obvious fact that such Natives understand, to some extent, the working of a tobacco crop, and it is only natural that they should be the first to engage in production for themselves; if this is found to be more or less successful from their point of view, the obvious end is that practically every Native in the Protectorate will take up tobacco growing (which is the object in view of the buyers of such tobacco, who are actuated by no altruistic motives for the country's benefit in their efforts, but simply desire large quantities of cheap tobacco).

With regard to the suggestions as to increased wages, better food supply and more attractive conditions of employment in general, we find from inquiries that it would be quite impossible to pay Southern Rhodesian rates of wages owing to the fact that the climatic conditions are more stable in Southern Rhodesia, railway freights are lower, the climate is cooler, reliable overseers are more easily and more cheaply obtained, and Rhodesian labour is mainly all long service contract labour.

We desire to point out that the Native labourers are not fed by employers in Southern Rhodesia during work hours neither are the Indian labourers on Eastern sea estates (child labour excepted), and, so far as we can ascertain, the food issue usually given in Nyasaland compares very favourably with those customary elsewhere.

We think that the main cause of the present inefficiency of Native labour is due to the lack of any proper system of contract: the employer's interest in his labour is limited by the short term of their legal employment, viz., one month. We suggest Government might consider the introduction of a method whereby employers be allowed to retain the whole or a greater part of the wages of contract labourers without the necessity of agreement before the Resident on the part retained safeguards can be used if necessary to protect the employees' interests.

We cannot but notice that, while in Southern Rhodesia and in South Africa, where a contract system is in force, Native labour is highly paid and fairly efficient, whereas, in Protectorates such as Nyasaland and Tanganyika, the wages of Native labour are much lower and the labour itself is much less efficient. The fact that Native labour under the contract system in Southern Rhodesia is well treated is borne out by the number of Nyasaland Natives who emigrate there for employment.

It is obviously impossible for any agricultural industry to be carried on successfully under a system of month-to-month labour when the supply varies between such wide limits, and we think that if Government desires to assist in solving the present labour shortage, the first point to be tackled is to allow some system of contract labour, suitable to the needs of the country, to be initiated—higher wages and better treatment and consideration will then follow as a natural course. If this is not done conditions can only go from bad to worse.

We consider the present conditions under which European planters are endeavouring to work are obviously unfair and almost entirely hopeless. Large numbers of Europeans roam about Crown lands persuading Natives to stay in their villages and to grow tobacco—thus free made of Crown land by such Native tobacco buyers, the planter is expected to pay land tax, to plant timber and to buy his land in the first place. Heretofore most European planters drew their outside labour from the Crown lands, but this source of supply is now being almost entirely made use of by the Native tobacco buyers. In these circumstances it is obvious that no increase in the European planting community can take place: in fact, the production of European grown tobacco must decrease as there is not the slightest inducement to anyone to engage in this industry.

It is not too much to say that the whole Protectorate is being ruined by interested parties into a huge Reserve for the production of renegade, cheap, Native tobacco, to the detriment of the European planter's labour supply and the future of the European agricultural industry.

HERBERT L. B. NORMAN

TENNENT

F. C. HAYTER

NATIVE TOBACCO GROWING IN NYASALAND.

A VALUABLE correspondent of long Nyasaland experience writes that, although good rains have fallen in the Protectorate and tobacco planting has gone ahead, there is a feeling of insecurity amongst European planters, who feel that the Government has overdone its encouragement of the growing of tobacco by Natives. They consider that if tobacco should slump as cotton has done, grave discontent would be evident amongst the Natives who do not understand market fluctuations. On account of the fall in prices cotton is regarded as hardly worth growing in Nyasaland this year, with the result that an extended acreage is certain to be put under tobacco by Native growers.

THE proprietors of "East Africa" are prepared to consider the publication of books dealing with East African agriculture, industry, travel and tribal and animal life. Manuscripts, of which every page will be taken, but for which the proprietors do not hold themselves responsible, should be sent under registered cover to 21, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1.

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East Africa in the Press.

RELIGIOUS DANCING IN ABYSSINIA.

The Addis Ababa correspondent of the Times has written most interestingly of the experiences in Abyssinia of Dr. Hugh Scott and Mr. Omer Cooper, both of Cambridge University. Of the Maschal celebration he says:

In the Abyssinian Church, this festival celebrates the descent from the Cross, and is accompanied by a ceremony of washing the Holy Aton in the river. Although in the Djera (them feast the majority of the inhabitants are pagan) allas, they usually celebrate Maschal, the date of the festival having doubtless so often happened, been adopted by the Christian Church from some primitive pagan celebration, and many of the details of the festival, such as lighting fires and dancing, are carried out by both the Christians and the pagans.

On the eve of Maschal all the villages and huts have lights soon after sunset, which are kept going till ten or 11 o'clock. Parties of dancers go from house to house carrying torches and dancing. A small party of these visited the camp of Dr. Scott. The next day the camp was visited by parties of dancers, each in a more or less condition as the preceding. One party of twenty-three dancers was in a particularly excited condition, and a feature of their dance was a most realistic mock combat between two men armed respectively with a spear and a large knife. After that they rushed at the onlookers, and then at the British party, but on finding that they were not wanted they returned once more to their own huts, and finally left the camp well content with the present of four dollars.

The following day was the day of the principal ceremony. A large tree stands by the bank of a river in the forest, and the crowd assembled on the bank opposite it. They then crossed the river in small parties, carrying bunches of flowers which they dipped in the river, and after sprinkling themselves lay down at the foot of the tree. The tree is treated with great veneration, for apart from the offerings of flowers, it is anointed with butter, and the women kiss the trunk.

The dances were controlled by a leader, who struck the feet of any dancer not keeping proper time, and consisted of the whole party jumping up and down, keeping the upper part of the body stiff and moving only the lower part. The women also had their dances, from which the men were excluded, but Mr. Omer-Cooper managed to obtain admittance into one ring. The women were not armed and they danced in pairs, clapping their hands and singing and moving round each other much in the manner of the men dancers, but more slowly and more in rhythm.

As the dance proceeded the people got more and more excited and several real fights took place, one Galla chief being killed and another seriously wounded. Dr. Scott and Mr. Omer-Cooper then thought it time to retire and returned to camp well pleased with the interesting interlude in their expedition.

LAKE NYASA'S RICH HINTERLAND.

The railway and a lake will bring Karonga nearer to Feira than any other place in the day, then, surely there is a certainty that the whole lake littoral will contribute to the volume of traffic. The Maschal Times, commenting, "We must not forget the Tanganyika Territory, and even if the projected Dodoma-Fife line were built and diverted some of the northern traffic, there still remains the whole of Tanganyika Territory east of Lake Nyasa, which is precluded from reaching that railway by the physical conformation of the country, and there still remains the rich area of Portuguese Territory east of the Lake, both of which, along with the Fort Mesopotamia, and their best outlet for years to come via our railway system. Around Lake Nyasa we have a territory as big as the little Nyasaland which our railway will develop, and, provided fares are reasonable, the route from the Lake to the sea via Nyasaland is the natural one for a large territory as rich as any in Africa."

DEFENCE OF KENYA COLONISTS.

A KENYA Colonist writes thus to the Evening Standard:

The Right Hon. C. F. G. Masterman, in his article in your columns, says that the average public school and university man (alluding to Oxford and Cambridge only) whom he describes as "physically and mentally incapable of any intellectual development," eventually disappears, that is, he has no money, to take his place in Kenya or some other "nigger" populated colony, thereby creating problems which have to be settled by men of a different type from his own.

The "problems" to which he alludes are not created by the ex-public school and university man in Kenya. I have been in Kenya continually since the War, working with and for the "niggers" to whom Mr. Masterman alludes so contemptuously, and I can say with full conviction that the type of Britisher turned out by a good public school and university succeeds better with the Natives and is of more value to the Natives and his fellows than any other.

A CHARMING UGANDA POST.

Mr. W. Cross writes in the Barrow Guardian:—"What a delightful situation is Masindi Post! It is simply one huge garden, and as you stand on the golf-links and gaze all around, it looks as if it is a huge round table of beautiful land, as on every side the territory flows away very gently, and then across the stream comes beautiful stretches of cultivated lands, and to the north a fine hill all richly clothed in foliage. I took a stroll this morning along the route leading past the P.C.'s house and others, and it was really charming to note the multitude of flowers, all in bloom, and the richly tinted trees—everywhere fruit and blossom pleasant to the palate and eye, and extraordinarily well kept. As far as one's eyes can reach over these undulating lands all seems in a state of cultivation. The varied tints of green lend an added charm, and especially the softness of the main route, with beautiful creepers all the way. There are no trees everywhere, giving some welcome shade from the sun, and flowers in abundance."

Hundreds of well-clothed Natives promenade, and it is evident they are prosperous. Indians and along in fine motor cars, and some of the buildings are constructing very ornamental dwellings in perfect surroundings."

East Africa a weekly journal which every Belgian colonial ought to read regularly. L'Echo de la Belgique



## PERSONALIA.

Mr. H. W. Arnott has arrived from Nyasaland.

Mr. E. J. and Countess Buxton have returned to London.

The Rev. P. Butler left London last week for Mauritius.

Sir Hector Duff left England last week for the Continent.

Mr. F. W. H. Migeod has been confined to bed with an attack of influenza.

Mr. D. O. and Lady Evelyn Malcolm have returned to London from Sierra Leone.

Admiral Mark Kerr, who has been dangerously ill, has left for Madeira with Mrs. Kerr.

Mr. L. Gilbert has been appointed Town Clerk and Treasurer to the Nairobi Corporation.

Commander S. L. K. Lawford, R.N. (retired), has been appointed a J.P. for the Fort Hall district.

Mr. A. A. Willis has been appointed a member of the Mwanza Township Authority, vice Mr. D. G. Rance.

Colonel C. S. Stack, C.M.G., has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the Mau Summit area of Kenya.

Lady Milcom Rees has returned to England from East and South Africa by the s.s. "Llanstephan Castle."

Mr. R. G. Forbes-Bassett, who has recently left for Kenya, has played Rugby for Hampshire and Richmond.

The Hon. Chumbhai Jerhahai Amin, Official Member of the Legislative Council, has left Uganda on leave.

The Rev. C. W. Douglas, Archdeacon of Korogwe, last week addressed a meeting in St. Leonards.

The death is announced at Iver, Bucks, of John William Hayes, M.R.C.V.S., formerly of Arusha, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. Arthur E. Robinson has some interesting notes on the Gamtja tribe of the Sudan in the current issue of the *Journal of the African Society*.

We regret to record the death of Mr. G. D. Cleugh, Attorney-General of Northern Rhodesia, who had spent some fifteen years in the Protectorate.

Sir Harry and Lady McGowan, accompanied by their daughter, have left England for Egypt, from which Miss McGowan intends to visit East Africa.

Capt. F. J. W. Bong-Hall, Major A. R. E. Lucas, Colonel and Mrs. R. H. St. Maur, and Lady McMillan are amongst outward-bound passengers for Mombasa.

Colonel W. A. Franklin was in Liverpool last week and has been in London this week for the purpose of interviewing firms interested in trade with East Africa.

Mr. A. C. Freeman Pannett has been nominated to act as M.L.C. Kenya during the absence from the Colony of Major R. W. B. Robertson-Eustace, D.S.O.

Mr. J. R. Nowell, the new Director of the Amam Institute, sails from Marseilles to-day by the s.s. "General Duchesne." Mrs. Nowell accompanies him to Tanganyika.

Mr. H. C. Parkin, Controller of Customs Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed Honorary Trade Correspondent in that Protectorate of the Department of Overseas Trade.

Lieut. Commandr. Richard Betton Sayce, R.N., who died recently at Funchal, Madeira, served for some time in East African waters, and while in the paddle sloop "Agassiz" assisted in the capture of two slave galleys.

Mr. Richard Spearing Morris, head of the firm of Morris, Sons and Peard, estate agents of Taunton and North Curry, died a few days ago at Mozambique while on a voyage round Africa. The cause of death was heart failure.

Dr. A. W. Burkitt, the well-known Nairobi practitioner, left England on Thursday last by the "Madura" after spending a few months at home. This is, we believe, the first visit he has paid to England for about seven years.

Mr. Ernest Morison spoke in Hull last week taking as the title of his address "Twenty Thousand Miles to Sell a British City." His subject was his recent visit to South and East Africa to endeavour to secure a direct steamer service with Hull.

Mr. Eric William Mann, Deputy Chairman of the British East Africa Corporation, is on the Board of a new company with a capital of £550,000 formed to acquire the British Empire rights of certain patents and processes relating to non-inflammable films.

The Uganda Chamber of Commerce, the Uganda Planters' Association, and the Uganda Cotton Association have nominated Messrs. C. W. Hattersley and D. F. Busden to represent the public bodies of Uganda on the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board.

The Corporation has appointed the following to be members of the Nairobi Municipal Council: Messrs. F. Rickall, E. M. Taylor, A. Wood, C. Wall, W. C. Hunter, C. N. M. Harrison, M. H. Malik, Nauhia Ram, Yusufali M. M. Gamji, Hakim Singh, and Dr. A. C. L. de Souza.

Vice-Admiral Sir Maurice FitzMaurice, Commander-in-Chief of the Africa Station, whose death in South Africa is mourned, served with the Naval Brigade, assisted by Sudanese and Zanzibar troops at Vitu, East Africa, in August 1896 for the annihilation of the rebel chief, Munguani, whose strongholds at Pumvudi and Jomoni were stormed and captured. Lieut. FitzMaurice was wounded in this campaign, and was mentioned in dispatches and awarded the General Africa Medal with clasps for Vitu.

Colonel J. Wedgwood, M.P., suggests in the *Observer* that Britain should relinquish her protection of Egypt in favour of Italy, for which arrangement, Rome would, he believes, sacrifice Eritrea so that we could rotate off the Sudan and eliminate a submarine base from our Indian Ocean.

We regret to record the sudden death of Lieut. Colonel R. F. Standage, O.I.E., late of the Indian Medical Service, who was on the medical staff of the East African Field Force in 1919, and served in what is now Tanganyika Territory, Nyasaland, and Northern Rhodesia. He was mentioned in despatches.

Messrs. N. B. Cox (chairman), J. C. A. Jenks, and P. A. H. Pettman have been appointed a committee to inquire into the organisation and functions of the various Government Departments of Zanzibar. It is announced that no unofficial member was appointed because none of those approached could spare the time necessary.

Major, Mrs., and Miss Blake Taylor are leaving England to-morrow to spend the summer in Kashmir, and we trust that the trip, with its change to old familiar surroundings, will prove of great benefit to Mrs. Blake Taylor's health. Some twenty years ago, while Major Taylor was in the Indian State Railway Service, they spent six months in the valley of Kashmir, the beauty of which greatly impressed them. We understand that their return to England will probably be *via* Mombasa, and that they are not likely to be back in London until the autumn.

Mr. Perceval Landon, the distinguished special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, who died recently in a London nursing home, had paid special visits of investigation to the Sudan, of which he wrote:—

"In the five-and-twenty years which have elapsed since the Battle of Omdurman (this was written in 1924), the Sudanese people have quadrupled their numbers. Can the same be said of any other race on earth? And what of their material prosperity? Verily no greater memorial of this work of ours could be set up than the phrase of Lord Kitchener himself only fourteen short years after his victory—'There is hardly a poor man in the Sudan'."

In his latest attack on Kenya Dr. Norman Leys says:—

"The powers behind the throne in Kenya never meant the dual policy to succeed. Not one-tenth of the money the Government has spent on roads has been spent in the reserves. The most profitable crop in the country has been, and still is, prohibited to the Native villagers so that the planter may enjoy its monopoly. The unorganised peasants get from the shopkeepers a far smaller price for their produce than the planter who deals direct with the shipper. The producer in the reserves is forced every year to do a month's unpaid labour on public works, to the interruption of his own work, while his fellow-labourer working on some plantation is exempt. Crushed down under these and other disadvantages and discouragements, Native production has never had a chance, and the dual policy has been a farce. The modern kind of slavery cannot be destroyed until it is stripped of its disguises. In Kenya these disguises are already wearing away. Base calumnies against a race that is industrious and docile to a fault will not last for ever."

Telegrams from Nairobi report the serious illness of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson, the well-known naturalists and cinematographers, who both contracted pneumoemia after an attempt to film Mount Kenya.

The Rev. A. S. H. Ranger, the first European missionary to work among the Ansenga, who has recently arrived home on leave, played a good deal of hockey before going to Central Africa in 1913. He won his half-blue at Cambridge—the *Varsity* now gives a full blue for the game—and had also represented the Midlands.

On their way out to Uganda for their first term of work as C.M.S. missionaries are the Rev. and Mrs. E. Roberts, Miss J. N. Evors, and Miss D. M. Parter, all of whom left London for Mombasa a few days ago. Miss Evors and Miss Parter are both taking up educational work, the former at the well-known King's School, Budo, and the latter at Ng'ora, where 10,000 women and girls of the Eastern Province are clamouring for teaching. The exact location of Mr. and Mrs. Roberts is not yet decided.

The Hon. A. B. Jarvis, Acting Governor of Uganda, said in his address to the Legislative Council a few weeks ago:—

"As this is probably the last occasion on which I shall have the honour to address this Council from the presidential chair, I will avail myself of the opportunity of expressing to the Members of this Council, both official and unofficial, my profound appreciation and gratitude for the invariable help, courtesy and consideration I have at all times received in the performance of my duties, both in my capacity as Chief Secretary and on the various occasions on which I have had the honour to administer the Government. I record with feelings of pardonable pride that when I arrived in this country thirteen years ago it was in receipt of an Imperial grant-in-aid of revenue amounting to £65,000. I leave it with an accumulated surplus balance amounting to nearly £1,250,000. My earnest prayer is that Uganda and its people may continue to prosper."

#### FIVE GUINEAS FOR AN ARTICLE.

THE Editor of *East Africa* offers five guineas for the most interesting article received before March 15, 1927, describing the life and experience of a settler in either Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Nyasaland, or Northern Rhodesia.

The only conditions of entry are (i) that the Editor is to be the sole judge as to the allocation of the prize; (ii) that articles shall be typed for written on one side of the paper only; (iii) that the full name and address of the entrant must accompany each manuscript, though a pseudonym may, if preferred, be used for the purposes of publication.

Even if you do not win the five guineas, your article if published will be paid for at *East Africa's* usual rates. If you have photographs taken by yourself which illustrate the story by all means send them for reproduction. The most interesting article, not necessarily that with the best literary polish, will win the prize.

Send in Your Story Without Delay!

PROFITLESS PROPAGANDA IN TANGANYIKA

Why German Calculations Misarrried.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

DEAR SIR,

The Germans, who undoubtedly embarked upon the policy of paying their ex-askari in Tanganyika solely from the propagandist standpoint, are, I am glad to say, not reaping the reward on which they counted and which we had every reason to fear. In fact, the gesture is not doing them much good, the chief reasons being (1) that the Natives believe we ordered them to pay, and (2) that in every case they have to cut down the perfectly preposterous claims made by the Natives.

For instance, I know that in one centre the personal claims totalled over Shs. 500,000, while the amount actually paid out was under Shs. 200,000. Moreover, the Germans are paying out only actual wages due, entirely disregarding any amounts which may have been banked with company commanders and other officials. Take the supposititious case of "A," who served from 1916 (they were all paid in full until then) till 1917, and was then captured. At the rate of pay of Rs. 20 per month, he would be owed Rs. 240 for 12 months' work. But the man may have—and very often has—another receipt for Rs. 300 or 400. That is immaterial: he gets nothing for his savings, only the amount of his wages, the argument being that the rest must have been won at cards or by some other means. Result: "A" very fed up—and far more so when he gets only 1s. 4d. for his rupee, instead of 2s., which he has long regarded as the exchange value of a rupee, and which has been its value ever since he came in contact with shillings. So Germany looks like getting a poor return for her diplomatic generosity.

Of course, the Indians have reaped an enormous harvest, but they do not forget that the Germans still owe them millions of rupees for unredeemed interim war notes. There has been talk of boycotting German goods unless the notes are honoured, but probably nothing will come of the proposal. If it looked serious, and were, if necessary, embarked upon, Germany would no doubt take some action. At present, she is content to sit tight and do nothing, counting on our incredible stupidity to get off scot-free.

Yours faithfully,

"Ex-K.A.R."

Tanganyika

TWO STRANGE ITEMS OF NEWS.

Germany, having despoiled thousands of East African residents—Europeans, Asiatics, and Africans—of millions of rupees by her refusal to honour her interim war notes, is now impudently seeking to get more of their cash into her hands, this time by inviting them to buy lottery tickets. The lottery, in which 13,600 prizes are to be distributed among the 30,000 ticket-holders, is said to be guaranteed by the State of Hamburg.

We hear a strange story from Tanganyika of a mosque having been burnt down by the orders of a district officer. The alleged incident appears, not unnaturally, to have aroused very considerable feeling in Indian circles, and a public statement on the facts of the case would seem desirable. Perhaps information will be elicited in the Legislative Council.



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**AS KENYA SEES THINGS.**

Manifesto of Lord Delamere's Party.

From Our Own Correspondent.

In view of the pending elections for the Legislative Council, the party of which Lord Delamere is the chief, known as the Reform Party, has issued a manifesto. This has been signed by all the existing elected members except Capt. Coney, who is absent from the colony, and Major H. J. Ward, who adheres to a part of the programme, but reserves to himself independence of action in other portions, without openly disagreeing with any stated object. As Capt. Coney has written to Lord Delamere expressing his adherence to the policy of the party, and Major Robertson Eustace, who represents the Coast constituency (and is also absent), is invariably voted with his popular colleagues, the manifesto may be regarded as the accepted policy of the Europeans of Kenya.

There may be one or two opposing candidates for some of the electoral areas, but these other candidates, as far as is public at the moment, do not present any fundamental opposition to the tenets of this party manifesto, which, consequently stands. The leadership of Lord Delamere will remain unchallenged, and it is not likely that any serious differences will reveal themselves when the various electoral meetings have been held. The first meeting of this sort has been held at Kilungu, where the voters were addressed by Mr. Maclellan Wilson, the sitting member, and Col. Durham, who also stands as a candidate. There was very little that was conflicting in either of these gentlemen's addresses, the choice remaining a personal one rather than resting on any striking divergence in ideas.

**The Demand for Self-Government.**

The manifesto consists of 18 points, the most important of which is the resolve to press by constitutional means for a European elected majority in the Legislative Council. The second point gives favourable consideration to a scheme to incorporate the various East African territories, providing that an elected majority is granted, and yielding to each territory its own constitution and government and financial control. The idea is not federation, but that there shall be a common High Commissioner, whose seat shall be at Nairobi, with the creation of some central authority with a view to promoting common legislation in such directions as Customs, police, postal and other adaptable common grounds. The next item of importance is closer European settlement, in order to increase the white population and strengthen the Imperial connection. The remainder are of purely local concern, except that of Native policy, which demands Native education on practical lines, designed to build up character and morals; also to improve the voluntary labour supply for agriculture. A European Defence Force is demanded on lines approved by the country.

By the above it is seen that the manifesto contains nothing very revolutionary, the great feature being the now popular resolve to obtain a measure of self-government. The importance of this to the Home Government and to the people who take an interest in East African affairs in London, commercial, industrial and from the native standpoint, is the definite head, and certain resolve, that the

European effect in East Africa has come to stay and intends to control. And so far as any serious students of East African affairs can estimate, European settlement is now so well spread and deeply implanted in the land of Kenya with hundreds of young adults who now call Kenya their native land, and many more hundreds of children approaching a similar stage, that short of physical force, there is nothing to shock or to countervail this paramount European influence, even should those who favour the paramount rights of the Native endeavour to oppose it. Having in view the history of British colonization, the wise statesman will decide that the damage (if it be damage) is now done, and Kenya Colony must be regarded finally as a white man's country and not essentially a black man's reserve.

**Opposition to Unofficial Members.**

As previously indicated in these columns, there still remains a tendency among a certain section of Europeans to question or challenge the supremacy of the Delamere party, but, as shown by the above review, this nascent opposition is not serious, nor has it any material support among the settlers of the country people. There is a section of Nairobi town-dwellers of democratic tendency who would take up the Labour or Socialist attitude, as in England, and protest against compulsion in defence, taxation or any expenditure having any pretence to strengthening administrative authority. This restive section threatens to challenge the Reform party in its appeal to the electorate, but though the elections are close at hand, not one of these has as yet come forward as candidates. Even the Independent party much-talked about has taken no shape in reality. The reported candidature of Mr. Riddell, Nairobi's mayor, for the Legislative Council, opposing the Reform party, has now proved to be mere talk. Up to the time of writing the Delamere party is supreme and the settlers practically united in its support.

While in the past official policy had been strongly opposed and opposed, under the last three Governors there has been a distinct rapprochement, first initiated by General Sir Edward Northey, continued by Sir Robert Coryndon, and followed by Sir Edward Grigg. In these later times both the official Government and the unofficial members of the Legislature have mutually endeavoured to govern by agreement instead of by fighting. This has brought the criticism that it is the duty of the popular party to oppose and not fall in too freely with the views of the Administration. The natural reply to this charge is that the Reform party get what they want by agreement and consultation with the Administration, then there is no need to oppose.

Another charge levied against the Delamere party is that it presents too much of an appearance of a cabal. In a measure this is true, but with a widely scattered electorate it is not very easy to arrange meetings, and such meetings when arranged are not so well attended by the busy farmers unless some exciting issue is the topic. Hence Lord Delamere prefers to consult with his few followers on the Council to making speeches direct to their constituents. On the other hand, in recent days consultations with members' constituents have been undoubtedly too infrequent.

**The Defence Bill.**

Things have moved far in this matter during the last week, as anticipated, after the copious correspondence in the press, abetting to compulsory service, followed by a public meeting held at

\* This feature, which is published with the object of obtaining public opinion on Kenya, is confined to an outline of considerable length. The views manifestly radiate from those of this journal, but their expression will be most helpful to a better understanding of the actual situation.

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Nairobi and filled by protesters against compulsion, opinion has swung back in favour of the Bill, as far as it imposes compulsory service in the Defence Force. The logic of facts and common sense have prevailed. If the country is to strive for self-government it has also to be prepared to defend itself within its own borders—in other words, to maintain law and order among the tribesmen; not that there is any present indication of unrest, but the potentiality is there. Also the necessity of maintaining a coloured military force, officered by regular soldiers, is high, and the country wants this cost reduced. Four provincial meetings have been held in favour of compulsion, and all the candidates for election who have already spoken are in favour of the compulsory principle. But the details of the Bill will be a generally amended to render such compulsory service as light as possible, with special exemption in training for old and efficient soldiers passing the elementary test of fitness.

**Entertainments.**

A very ambitious programme of amusements has been staged by the Theatre Royal, Nairobi, during December. The principal feature was the pantomime *Cinderella*, which has proved a remarkable production for this small place. Typical of the land and the quality of its residents and settlers, this pantomime has been produced almost entirely by local talent, even to the libretto, the songs and the music. Proverbially such pioneer centres as Nairobi (as in Rhodesia in the early days) include an extremely high proportion of the upper grade of society and others who have travelled a lot, hence a critical audience very much bored with rubbish. So the entertainer has to be careful, as only the best goes down, either in drama or cinema. *Cinderella* has been a huge success. Result: full houses for about eight days—a record here. Dr. Wilson was mainly responsible for the words and lyrics; Mrs. Wilson, the chief producer, was well seconded by Mrs. Nesbitt, while Mrs. Skelton made an ideal *Cinderella*. A tremendous amount of work was put into the staging and chorus. The musical direction was under Mr. Trevor Cole, and Mr. Ley acted as conductor. All these ladies and gentlemen are well-known people here, and gave their talents and labours in the cause of charity, which will benefit to the extent of £200.

Then we have had our cabarets, our children's plays and boxing contests. Racing is now on, and altogether it has been a full festive month, many visitors not being able to obtain accommodation and camping out. The weather has been ideal, though a trifle hot.

**C.O.D. IN UGANDA**

SOME little time ago we published a dispatch from our Kampala correspondent in which he drew the attention of British firms to the grave risk they are running in sending C.O.D. goods to Natives in Uganda. We are now indebted to the Chief Secretary of the Uganda Government for pointing out that the number of C.O.D. parcels from the United Kingdom received for delivery in Uganda during the past six months totalled 1,902, that the number of parcels refused and returned to senders in the same period was 67, and that of the latter number only 25 were addressed to Natives of the Protectorate.

**PARCEL POST TO BELGIAN CONGO.**

The rates of postage which the Postmaster-General has directed to be charged on outgoing parcels addressed to the Belgian Congo are as follows:

Place of Destination	Equivalents	Rates of Postage of such Parcels (per 500 grammes)			
		1 lb.	2 lb.	5 lb.	10 lb.
Belgian Congo					
(a) All places	Antwerp	2 9	6 0	10 0	15 0
(b) Katanga Province only	Belga Cape Town	4 6	6 0	9 0	10 9
(c) Eastern Province and Katanga Province only	Aden	3 6	3 6	5 3	0 11 2 9
(d) Haut Uele and neighbouring districts	Sudan	2 6	6 0	6 0	7 0

**NEW EAST AFRICAN MINING VENTURES.**

EAST AFRICAN EXPLORERS LIMITED has been registered as a private company with a nominal capital of £2000 in 5s. shares. The objects are to search for, prospect, examine and explore mines and ground supposed to contain minerals or precious metals, to search for and obtain information with regard to mines, mining claims, mining districts and localities, to acquire, hold or dispose of lands, gold, silver, copper, lead, tin, quicksilver, iron, stone, coal or other mines, &c.

The subscribers (each signing for one share) are: F. C. Howard, 18, Austin Friars, E.C.2, solicitor, and W. Watt, 18, Austin Friars, E.C.2, W.S., who will appoint the first directors.

Solicitors: Slaughter and May, 18, Austin Friars, E.C.2.

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(Successors to STAMATOPULO)

Head Office:—116, Sirdar Avenue (P.O. Box 26), Khartoum. Port Sudan and Wad Medani: Abyssinia—Goree, Buren, Sayo, Gambia.

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## Happy Motherhood

Infant is to be free from infantile ailments and to develop in brain and body he must enjoy the advantages of normal feeding. Medical Science is agreed that no form of food is so good for a baby as the milk of a healthy mother.

Doctors, Nurses and Mothers daily testify to the wonderful qualities of "Ovaltine" for producing a rich supply of maternal milk. It should be regularly taken throughout the entire nursing period. Not only does "Ovaltine" promote adequate lactation, but it endows the mother with a reserve of strength to aid her recovery after the birth.

The delicious and easily digested beverage contains the concentrated nutriment extracted from malt, creamy milk and eggs. It is entirely free from preservatives.

# OVALTINE

TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

Enables Mothers to Breast Feed their Babies

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Cine "Kodak"

*How would you like to make  
your own Movies? You  
can now—the Kodak way.*

A Cine "Kodak" costs only £16/6s. and is used as easily as an ordinary camera.

The "Kodascope" costs £15 and can be used to show your own films or any of the five hundred or more from the "Kodascope" Lending Library.

When your next leave comes along you will be able to take East Africa home with you—and take it back alive.

There are "Kodak" dealers the world over—ask for a demonstration

**Kodak Limited**  
Kingsway, London, W.C.2



Kodascope

# Our Woman's Page



## NEWS, NOTES AND NOTIONS.

### The End of the Game.

Most of the January sales have ended, but during the past month the leading London stores have vied with each other in their bargain offers. In one West End establishment, which specialises in furniture and furnishing materials I was authoritatively told that more than a quarter of a million pounds had been taken in cash during the month—a fact which seems to show that there is still plenty of money in the Old Country, despite prolonged strikes and the exactions of the tax collectors.

### Signposts to Points of Interest.

The steps which are now being taken to erect signposts throughout the countryside to direct the attention of motorists and other travellers by road to the beauties of hamlets, villages, and country towns are already assured of a large measure of public support. East Africans, so many of whom have in recent years spent a good deal of their leave in motoring, must often have learnt regretfully when too late that they had passed some famous or quaint spot, which would have been most interesting to visit. Henceforth the wayfarer's route will be better signposted to the benefit of us all, even those who think they know the district in which they live.

### Women's Triumph.

All East Africans who were present at last year's great mass meeting at the Royal Albert Hall—and there were scores of them present, past and present officials and business men and their wives, as well as missionaries—must have been struck by the address of Mrs. A. B. Fisher, the only woman speaker that night in that great place of assembly. The clearness and expressiveness of her delivery, the calm emphasis with which she stressed her points, and the absolute absence of the slightest trace of nervousness, were remarked by all—not least by the bishops and other prominent men who sat upon the platform, and who, as I noticed, congratulated her at the close of the meeting. It was indeed a triumph. Uganda, where Mrs. Fisher lived for years, will be glad to hear how well it was represented.

### The Old Horse Traffic.

When Parliament reassembles next week a petition will be presented asking for the abolition of the export of worn-out horses from this country to the Continent, but at the moment of writing it is impossible to say how many signatures will have been obtained for a document which commands the support of all animal-lovers. I have, however, seen a number of the completed forms, a few of which have been circulated by and among East Africans in London, more of whom would have been approached had time permitted. May the petitioners be sufficiently numerous to ensure the consideration of the

flowers that be and the banning for ever of an abominable traffic.

### Coming Fashions.

Printed crepes-de-chine, foulards and marocains, with smaller designs than were usual last year, are promised us for the spring and summer frocks, which are also likely to be seen in new Paisley designs. There are a number of new and beautiful colours and very many shades of blue, ranging from navy to the lightest shades. Lovely shades of browns are also well represented. For evening wear there are some charming shades of coral.

Paris threatens to make the waistline higher, but the general tendency is towards a simpler, more practical, less masculine effect in dress.

### To Remove Coffee Stains.

Have you tried glycerine to remove coffee stains?

"NANETTE"

From the British West Indies

# Rose's Lime Juice

Made from fresh Limes and Cane Sugar

Entirely British



If the salt hath  
lost its savour —  
it cannot have  
been —

**Cerebos**  
SALT

General Importers for East Africa  
GENERAL AGENCIES LTD. NAIROBI

C.A.B.



The best  
Baby can get

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

In 4 oz. tins  
of all Chemists  
and Grocers.



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Helmets  
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Taxidermy  
in all  
its  
branches.



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Telegrams  
EMBROIDERY,  
PICCY, LONDON.

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



**EAST AFRICA'S PROMISE AS SUGAR PRODUCER.**

MR. BEN MORGAN, Chairman of the British Empire Producers' Organisation, who last week read a paper on "The Sugar Resources of the British Empire" before the Royal Society of Arts, made the following references to East Africa:—

"In Portuguese East Africa a large cane industry is growing up on the River Zambezi, 55,000 tons being produced and exported to Portugal in 1924-5. Further north, Kenya and Uganda, particularly the former, are capable of very large sugar development; in fact the East Coast of Africa generally may prove within reasonable time a very important contributor to the world's supply of cane sugar. Two classes of country are open to development, the river valleys near the coast, such as the Tana, and the higher ground where harder varieties of cane, like Natal Uba, can be grown. Three factories are now in successful operation, and there is no doubt that there are great possibilities for largely increased sugar production in these colonies. If a thorough examination of the sugar possibilities in East Africa were made by experts of undoubted authority, I believe these territories could be made a great source of supply to the Mother Country in a few years time.

"Mauritius is the most important Empire supplier of sugar to Great Britain. The industry is compact and ably managed. The export is centrally handled and this facilitated the diversion of the crop to Great Britain in 1920. The average tonnage of cane per acre of recent years has been 14 and the average sugar extraction 10.5%. Certain labour difficulties have been experienced, the labour being East Indians, brought in for the purpose, or their descendants. Mauritius produces about 210,000 tons annually, of which the whole is exported, nearly all of it coming to Great Britain. There is no possibility of much expansion of the cane area, though a higher yield of sugar per acre might be obtained and more use made of by-products, especially of the molasses for alcohol production for power and industrial purposes."

**TO IMPROVE BANKING FACILITIES.**

SPEAKING at the recent general meeting of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas), Mr. E. C. Goodenough, the Chairman, said:

"Your board is giving careful attention to the question of providing extended banking facilities in East Africa. Certain points in Kenya and Uganda have already been decided upon for the establishment of branches.

"There has been a rapid increase in the production of such commodities as cotton, coffee, oil-seeds, etc. For instance, Uganda, which in 1909 produced 5,000 bales of cotton, exported in 1925 196,000 bales, and, as more than two-thirds of that country's Native population of 3,000,000 are engaged in agriculture, the prospects of still larger production are favourable when the railway taps the cotton areas in the south-east.

"The notation and allocation of the projected loan of £10,000,000 for East Africa should hasten the transport development of these countries, and the commercial exploitation of their natural resources, which are very considerable.

"Copper developments proceed in a most promising manner, and production on a large scale is taking place in Northern Rhodesia."

**IN MEMORIAM.**

EARL HAIG'S BRITISH LEGION APPEAL FUND can place a Poppy Wreath made by the disabled on any grave or Memorial in France or Flanders on any anniversary. Include a few pence from 10/- Wreath, 2/- Eccleston Place, London, S.W.1.

**MAJOR NEWCOMBE AND THE ZAMBEZI BRIDGE.**

*From a Special Correspondent,*

*Blantyre.*

I AM not at liberty to report verbatim the remarks made by Major Newcombe when he met the Nyasaland Merchants' Association a few days ago, but it may be stated unhesitatingly that the opinion he expressed in favour of Portuguese methods of Administration and irksome control did not indicate that he would advise the spending of the huge sum provisionally allocated for the building of the Zambezi bridge and the railway extension to Lake Nyasa without assurances that the port, wharfage and other facilities at Beira would be so improved as to be able to cope satisfactorily with the increased traffic that would accrue if the bridge were built. "Appalling difficulties," and "most humiliating obstacles" are examples of the remarks one heard regarding incompetent Portuguese officialdom.

"If the bridge is coming," said Major Newcombe, "we must see that there is security of communication to the sea and ensure that there are adequate facilities for the transit of traffic to and from Nyasaland over the Trans-Zambesia and Beira Junction Railways and through the Port of Beira. We must also collect data which will assist in the framing of agreements with the parties interested, to ensure that such adequate facilities are assured, and that only fair rates and charges will be levied on the traffic. Assuming that the bridge were to be built, and that there were direct rail communication between Nyasaland and Beira, the question to be considered is how such would help Nyasaland."

The bridge will not remove our present communication difficulties if the Portuguese authorities are to continue to bolster their depleted exchequer by placing all sorts of onerous duties and taxes on exports from British possessions which have to pass through their territory. That is exactly what the Nyasaland taxpayer fears.

There is a remarkable general tendency upon the part of the agricultural communities to limit their dependence upon Native labour as much as possible through the introduction of machinery, and East Africa constitutes a very valuable market for many types of agricultural equipment at the moment, declared Mr. G. R. Stevens, Canadian Trade Commissioner in South Africa, on returning from a tour of East and Central Africa.

**A BOON TO MOTORISTS**

**FREE GARAGE ACCOMMODATION**

in our own central heated garage is offered to all FOUR EAST AFRICAN CLIENTS

visiting England on leave who take advantage of our RE-PURCHASE SCHEME

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WHEN CONSIDERING ARRANGEMENTS FOR VISIT to England every EAST AFRICAN should write to us for particulars specifying make of car desired.

**The Eccleston Motor Co. Ltd.**

10-14, Eccleston Place, Victoria, London, S.W.1  
Phone: VICTORIA 6287. 3 mins. from Victoria Station.  
(Officially Recommended by R.M.A.A.)



Endures 10 times the normal strain

Built entirely of the finest steel (no malleable iron castings as in other bicycles), every model of the

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## THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

is made to endure ten times the normal strain. That is why it can be and is Guaranteed for Ever

And its running is so delightfully easy, with a natural, comfortable position in the saddle and steering and balance so accurate as to be almost automatic. You need no more Raleighs to appreciate the joy of it

Send for "The Best of the Raleigh" free.  
 The RALEIGH CYCLE CO. LTD  
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See how standard is Raleigh

### "RESULTS FAR EXCEED ALL ANTICIPATION"

THE ECOLESTON MOTOR CO. LTD.  
 10-12 14, Eccleston Place,  
 Victoria, B.C. 1  
 January 11/6, 1927.

The Editor of EAST AFRICA,  
 91, Great Titchfield Street, W. 1

Dear Sir,  
 This being the month in which we always look into the results of our advertising, we should like to state that our business with East Africans visiting this country for various lengths of years has far exceeded all anticipation and is still growing daily.

As we are officially recognised and recommended by the Hon. Sec. of the Royal East African Automobile Association, Mr. Galton-Fenzi, we think that, with your co-operation as regards publicity and his, we are warranted in informing you that we intend to advertise regularly in your excellent newspapers for another two years, in the same advertising position as heretofore. We have had a large number of replies from every single district covered by your paper, and we take this opportunity of thanking you for the excellent service you have rendered on our part.

Yours faithfully,  
 (sgd.) D. A. PARSONS,  
 Managing Director

### The "Blackstone" Paraffin Engine.



Large numbers of this type of Engine have been supplied to Farms, Estates, Plantations, Irrigation, and Pumping stations.

It will run on ordinary paraffin lamp oil and is started by heating the vapouriser and igniter with a lamp for a few minutes only.

It is made in sizes ranging from 4 to 40 H.P. and its paraffin consumption per B.H.P. hour is from 75 lbs. in the smaller sizes to 34 lbs.

Our agents can supply these engines from stock. For further particulars see Booklet concerning Blackstone Oil Engines with accompanying literature.

### Blackstone & Co., Ltd.

Stanford Oil Engine Works, Stamford, England  
 or to our Agents  
**Kestles-Roy, Limited,**  
 Mombasa, Nairobi, Kampala, Zanzibar & Dar es Salaam

# "EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU.

"East Africa's" Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers desiring the Editor's aid on any matter. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa and any information which readers are willing to give for that purpose will be cordially welcomed. Manufacturers wishing to appoint agents and agents seeking further representations, are invited to communicate with the Editor. No charge is made for the service rendered by this Journal in such matters.

Kenya's maize exports during the first ten months of last year amounted to 745,773 cwts.

Madagascar imported 200 motor cars in 1925, compared with 112 in the previous year.

Creditors' claims against Alibaba and Bahamallah must be lodged not later than February 15.

The Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council is to meet in a few days to pass the Railways Bill.

The next meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board is to be held on February 9.

18,990 tons of cement, valued at £36,775, were imported into the Sudan during the first nine months of 1926.

Messrs. Carr Lewis, the well-known Nairobi motor agents and garage proprietors, have opened a branch in Kampala.

77 merchant ships entered Port Sudan during November last, compared with 53 and 56 during the same month of 1925 and 1924.

The amalgamation of the Kenya Farmers' Association and the Plateau Maize Growers Ltd. has been agreed upon in principle.

New regulations under the Kenya Statistics Ordinance provide for an annual census of the wheat and wheat-milling industry of the Colony.

Wheat exports from Kenya between January and October, 1926, totalled 13,826 tons, or about 60% as much as in the corresponding period of the previous year.

William Hunter, D. H. Selby, manager of the Mombasa branch of Messrs. W. & A. Hunter and Co. has returned to business after convalescence following an operation.

Tanganyika trade imports for the first ten months of 1926 totalled £2,021,453, of which Great Britain 46%, India 15%, Germany and Holland 9% each and Japan 8%. The corresponding figures for 1925 were £2,484,082.

Exports during the ten months show encouraging increases in sisal and groundnut shipment of wheat having risen to 1,000,000 tons (against 875,000) and groundnuts to 4,610 tons (against 3,755).

East Africa understands that some of the leading cotton pickers in this country anticipate that as the Uganda cotton buying season advances the price paid to Native growers will drop to 10 cents.

The Kampala Township Authority estimates that the extension of the Kampala market will cost £10,000. A considerable proportion of the expenditure would be on concrete.

The Postmaster-General of Kenya and Uganda announces that letters intended for dispatch by the Kisumu Chartroom air mail service, must bear additional stamps of 50 cents (6d.) per ounce.

Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields Ltd. has been formed with a capital of £50,000 in shares of 5s. each to acquire the benefit of two licences to prospect an area of about 330 square miles adjoining the territory of Ankole Tinfields Ltd.

The Directors of the Standard Bank of South Africa have declared an interim dividend of seven shillings per share (being at the rate of 12% per annum) subject to income tax, out of the profits for the half-year ended September 30, 1926.

We are officially informed from Tanganyika that through low prices much of the cotton is being left on the plants to be burned now that the end-of-season cleaning is being carried out. This is all the more regrettable in view of the good outlook of high grade cotton that the favourable season just closing has produced.

The partnership firm of J. W. Milligan and Co., merchants, land and estate agents of Nairobi, the members of which were Messrs. W. Milligan and Messrs. E. Duke Moore and A. G. Nourse, has been dissolved. Major J. W. Milligan and Mr. A. G. Nourse will continue the business in partnership on the same scale as heretofore.

The Standard Bank of South Africa announces that maize reaping 1926, proceeding in the Nakuru district, where crops are heavy, although reaping operations have been considerably hampered by heavy rains. Reports from the Uasin Gishu and Trans-Nzoi indicate good maize and wheat yields, but some damage from rat bite to excessive and late rains is apparent.

H. M. Trade Commissioner at Nairobi has compiled a comparative statement of the stocks held in bonded warehouses at Dar-es-Salaam on September 30, 1925 and 1926. The Board of Trade Journal, in publishing the figures, comments that those for piece goods were generally much lower than a year previous, an indication of the healthy state of the market. The following table shows the quantities of the stocks on hand.

Stocks	Sept. 1925	Sept. 1926	Stocks	Sept. 1925	Sept. 1926
Best goods	465	1,056	Cigarettes	cases	258 150
America	bales	85	Petrol	cases	1,077 1,400
China	bales	70	Paraffin	cases	8,215 12,177
Kanla	bales	178	Other oils	cases	433 263
Khadas	bales	11	Copper wire	pkgs.	114 226
White shirt	pkgs.	64	Other wires	pkgs.	606 728
lin.	pkgs.	64	Corrugated		
Other piece			iron	bdl.	720
to goods	pkgs.	902	Sheets	bdl.	01
Blankets	bales	204	Beads	cases	300 375
Whisky	cases	1,614	Cordons		
Bread	cases	330	hats	cases	325
Gin	cases	138	Shoes	cases	68 168
Garments	cases	244	Tea	cases	132 1,104
Manufactured			Soap	cases	144 79
tobacco	cases				



When you Land in Europe  
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regarding your journey  
or return passage,  
apply to

# COOK'S OFFICES

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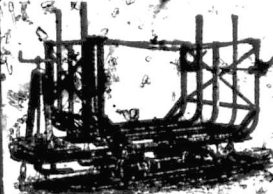
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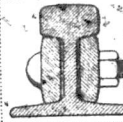
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118. Port Louis—EGYPT: Robert Hudson, Ltd. P.O. Box 1446, Cairo.  
Ghana (all offices) Railways. Codes: ABC 5th & 6th, Bentley and Maroon.

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Specialists in the Manufacture  
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SISAL HEMP DECORTICATING PLANTS



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ENGINE & BOILERS OF ALL TYPES

LEEDS ROBEY & CO. LTD. LINCOLN ENGLAND  
CODES: A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

**EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.**

**COFFEE.**

There was again a fair demand at the public auctions, steady prices being realised. Prices were as follows—

<i>Kenya</i> —		
A size	136s. od.	to 152s. od.
B	115s. od.	to 147s. od.
C	105s. od.	to 131s. od.
Peaberry	120s. od.	to 160s. 6d.
Brown and buni	74s. 6d.	to 87s. od.
London graded:—		
First size	140s. od.	to 142s. 6d.
Second size	120s. od.	to 137s. od.
Third size	105s. 6d.	to 112s. od.
Peaberry	144s. 6d.	to 146s. 6d.
Ungraded	115s. od.	to 130s. od.
London cleaned:—		
First size	137s. od.	to 150s. od.
Second size	118s. od.	to 133s. 6d.
Third size	108s. od.	to 108s. 6d.
Peaberry	142s. od.	
<i>Uganda</i> —		
Dull pale	86s. od.	
<i>Tanganyika</i> —		
Native Bukoba	75s. od.	
<i>Arusha</i> —		
London cleaned:—		
First size	134s. od.	to 154s. 6d.
Second size	111s. od.	to 122s. od.
Third size	88s. od.	to 104s. od.
Peaberry	122s. od.	to 150s. od.
<i>Kilimanjaro</i> —		
London cleaned:—		
First size	132s. 6d.	to 157s. od.
Second size	114s. 6d.	to 142s. 6d.
Third size	84s. od.	to 117s. od.
Peaberry	120s. od.	to 156s. od.

*Nyasaland*—

London cleaned	139s. od.
First size	112s. od. to 139s. od.
Second size	86s. od. to 102s. od.
Third size	
Peaberry	120s. od.

London stocks of East African coffee total 19,218 bags, as against 34,431 bags in the corresponding week of 1926.

**GUM ARABIC**

The current gum arabic circular of Messrs. Boxall and Company, of Khartoum, states that arrivals of old and new crop in Kordofan and Tendelet for December, 1926, were double those of the corresponding month of 1925. Prices for new crop were about 1s. more than those for old crop. There are about 1,500 tons of old crop stocks, an amount not regarded as excessive considering the fact that the 1926 exports were the largest on record, the nearest approach being 22,425 tons in 1923, while the total for 1926 was 22,742 tons, as against 18,950 tons in 1925.

**OTHER PRODUCE.**

*Castor Seed*.—There is little change, the nominal price being in the neighbourhood of £18.  
*Cloves*.—The market is quiet and easier, with Zanzibar spot offered at 8½d. to od. Some sales are reported at 7½d. c.f. for January/March shipment. Stock stands at 7,360 bales, compared with 14,030 bales a year ago.  
*Cotton Seed*.—Little change, with afloat seed quoted at £6 5s., and forward shipment at £6 10s.  
*Groundnuts*.—Small lots of afloat and January shipment have been sold at £20 10s. during the past week, but for larger parcels of sound quality a better price should be obtainable.  
*Wax*.—No 2 white flat East African has been sold at 35s. 3d. for shipment first half February, and there are further buyers at this level.  
*Simsim*.—Little or no business is reported, although there are still buyers at about £25 10s. for prompt shipment of afloat.  
*Sisal*.—Quiet and unchanged since our last report.  
*Tim*.—Easier, though some of the loss in values noticeable last week have been recovered. The price generally may be put at about £7 10s. per ton under last week's figures.

**TANGANYIKA KENYA UGANDA**

**SISAL, COFFEE, COTTON, & C. TRADING, MINING.**

REPORTS AND VALUATIONS.  
 SCHEMES INVESTIGATED AND REPORTED UPON.  
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16 YEARS' EAST AFRICAN EXPERIENCE.

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Former Chairman: Mombasa Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture; Dar-es-Salaam Chamber of Commerce; Uganda Cotton Growers' Association.

**Department of African Languages**

Practical and theoretical instruction is given in the following languages, under the direction of Professor Alice Werner:

**SWAHILI, LUGANDA, CHINYANJA, ZULU.**

Instruction in other Bantu languages may be arranged.

Classes are fixed to suit the convenience of intending students, and special courses are given for those whose time in England is limited.

For further information apply to the SECRETARY, University of London School of Oriental Studies, London Institution, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C. 2.

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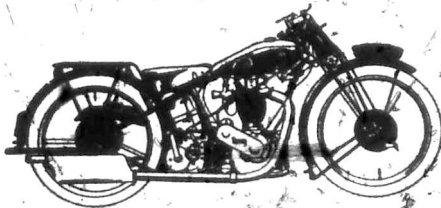
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# ARIEL

THE MODERN MOTOR CYCLE



NOTE THESE FEATURES  
of the  
5 h.p. O.H.V. Sports Model



**Frame:** Latest racing practice with single top tube and duplex cradle tubes, giving a low, comfortable and safe riding position. **Engine:** Double roller bearing big end, heat treated aluminium piston, fully floating rods and special overhead rocker gear. **Brakes:** Powerful cast type internal expanding, 7" dia. to both wheels; interchangeable. Strong front forks, with central barrel spring and dampers. Three speed gear box, Dunlop tyres, continuous lubrication to all parts, including chains, etc.

—and the price - £52:10:0!



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Side Valve Sports	£45 0 0	Side Valve Sports	£55 10 0
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O.H.V. Touring	55 0 0	O.H.V. Sports	68 0 0
O.H.V. Super Sports	60 0 0	O.H.V. Touring	71 0 0
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## ARIEL WORKS LTD.

SELLY OAK, BIRMINGHAM, Eng.

East African Representatives  
Mr. G. W. DAVISON, P.O. Box 5, Nairobi, Kenya Colony

Please mention East Africa when writing to Advertisers.

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A SERVICEABLE BROWN MODEL

LENNARDS model justly famous for its great durability, its all-weather qualities and its moderate price. In addition to the best of materials and workmanship, this model has several features—first, the layer of sheet rubber between the outer and middle sole and secondly, the storm welt. These adjuncts make it impossible for wet or damp to penetrate either through the soles or through the welts and the result is an all-weather boot that can be thoroughly relied upon for foot protection. The **Wet Grip** uppers take a high polish and are lined throughout with soft **Call** whilst the special soles of nearly half-inch substance.



PATENT WET GRIP

The crest visible on the illustrated boot under the magnifying glass shows the exact number of the Patent Storm Welt.

Guaranteed foot with a great reputation.

New 160 page illustrated Catalogue sent post free on receipt of post card.

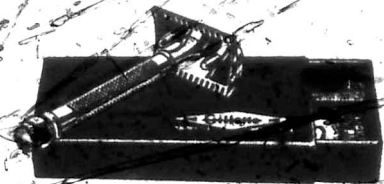
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BRITAIN'S BEST BOOTMAKERS.  
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OVERSEAS DEPARTMENT - BRISTOL, ENG.

## The EAST AFRICAN NATIVE COVETS A SAFETY RAZOR

Every East African settler has had proof of the fact, and to meet the keen demand we are now marketing a New East African Model known as the No. 1 Special Set at a price the Native can pay.

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



## GILLETTE RAZORS

Are selling better than ever for the East African Native Trade.



RAZOR MADE IN ENGLAND. BLADE MADE IN CANADA

Particulars of trade terms of this and other models through our Home Agents or direct from

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR LTD.  
184-B, Great Portland Street, London, W.1



## PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

THE s.s. "Gloucester Castle," which left London on January 27 and Plymouth on the following day for South Africa via Las Palmas, carried for

Mr. E. E. Balderstone	Mr. L. C. N. Russell
Mr. J. Darstone	Mrs. Williams
Miss M. Balderstone	Miss M. Williams
Mr. J. Chamberlain	Mr. J. H. Woodall
Mr. W. Gardiner	Mrs. Woodall
Mr. J. D. Milner	Master J. Woodall

THE R.M.S. "Edinburgh Castle," which left Southampton on January 28 for South Africa via Madras, carries for

Capt. H. G. Hitchcock	Miss H. K. R. Hitchcock
M.B.E.	Mr. G. B. B. Richey

THE Messageries-Maritimes liner "General Duchesne," which leaves Marseilles to-day, carries the following passengers for East Africa:

<i>Mombasa</i>	<i>Zanzibar</i>
Mr. G. H. Minshall	Mr. and Mrs. G. Nicol
Mr. A. S. Penfold	Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Nowell
Major and Mrs. C. S. Ramsay-Hill	
<i>Tamatave</i>	
Mr. G. E. Sankey	Miss M. Leonard
Mr. W. C. Simpson	Mr. E. P. Leslie
Mr. R. Truman	

## EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. to-day, and at the same time on February 10, 15, 17, 24, March 3 and 10.

For Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and Portuguese East Africa mails close at the G.P.O., London, at 11.30 a.m. to-morrow, February 4, and at the same time on February 11.

Inward mails from East Africa are expected in London on February 5.

**WHEN YOU ARE ON LEAVE**  
**KEEP IN TOUCH** with East African affairs by reading "East Africa" week by week. Any newsagent will procure it for you, or, if you prefer, it can be posted to you direct for any period and to any address. See inside back cover for subscription form.

## EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

## BRITISH INDIA

"Modasa" passed Perim homewards, January 29.  
 "Mašura" left Marseilles for East and South Africa, January 29.  
 "Mulbera" left Dar-es-Salaam for further East and South African ports, January 28.

## CLAN-ELLERMAN-HARRISON.

"Counsellor" left Dar-es-Salaam for further East African ports, January 25.  
 "City of Agta" left Suez for East Africa, January 30.

## HOLLAND-AFRICA.

"Ryberkerk" arrived Hamburg, January 28.  
 "Nias" arrived Rotterdam homewards, January 27.  
 "Ares" left Cape Town homewards, January 22.  
 "Randfontein" arrived Beira for further East and South African ports, January 19.  
 "Rietfontein" left Mombasa for further East and South African ports, January 20.  
 "Springfontein" left Antwerp for East and South Africa, January 12.  
 "Nykerk" left Antwerp for East and South Africa, January 25.

"Bilderdiik" arrived Hamburg, January 20.  
 "Duyfhuysen" arrived Marseilles homewards, January 24.  
 "Kliphfontein" left Port Said homewards, January 24.  
 "Billiton" left East London for East Africa, January 25.  
 "Heemskerck" arrived Cape Town for further South and East African ports, January 24.  
 "Mapia" arrived Las Palmas for South and East Africa, January 24.  
 "Gorontalo" left Amsterdam for South and East Africa, January 25.

## MESSAGERIES-MARITIMES.

"Chambord" left Port Said for Mauritius, January 25.  
 "Amiral Pierre" left Réunion homewards, January 24.  
 "General Voyron" left Mombasa homewards, January 25.  
 "Bernardin de Saint Pierre" arrived Marseilles, January 27.

## UNION CASTLE.

"Dromere Castle" left Zanzibar for Natal, January 26.  
 "Dundrum Castle" left Cape Town for America, January 27.  
 "Dunluce Castle" arrived Natal for Beira, January 29.  
 "Garth Castle" arrived Beira, January 28.  
 "Glengorm Castle" left Cape Town homewards, January 27.  
 "Gloucester Castle" left Plymouth for South Africa, January 29.  
 "Guildford Castle" left Marseilles homewards, January 20.  
 "Llandaff Castle" left Aden for Natal, January 29.  
 "Llanover Castle" left St. Helena for Beira, January 28.  
 "Llanstephan Castle" arrived Tilbury, January 27.  
 "Ripley Castle" arrived New York for Philadelphia, January 28.

From a Well-Known Firm of Manufacturers' Agents.

"We know the value of your paper and we recommend our manufacturers to make use of its advertising columns."

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Regular Sailings from Norway, Sweden and Denmark to

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Telegrams: "Clarkson, London."

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Apply to Secretary, London Office, or Estates Manager, 20, Hill, Kenya Colony.

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



Mombasa Island. A tree-shaded road.  
Island is noted for its variety of foliage.

For information apply to—

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, Trade and Information Office, Royal Mail Building,  
Cockspur Street, London, E.1. Also Cook & Sons Ltd Branches, or the  
General Manager (C. E. N. F. King) Kenya and Uganda Railway, Head-Quarters Offices, Nairobi, Kenya.

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TRAVEL  
THROUGH THE  
ENTHRALLING SCENERY  
of the  
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Easy Access to Mounts  
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ELGON and  
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The Great  
RIFT VALLEY  
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A Country that offers such  
a wide variety of interest  
from a Settlement, Tourist  
or Sport standpoint, with  
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many diversified character-  
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altitudes result in every  
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and every form of pro-  
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interesting and worthy of  
close inspection.



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WHICH IS SUPERIOR TO THE SPEEDY  
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BECAUSE THE PAPER IS NEVER  
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WEIGHT OF THE OPERATOR IS  
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| Motor Tractors       | Gramophones         |
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to communicate confidentially with the  
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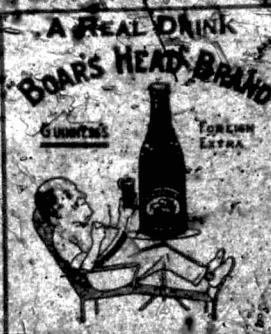
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EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF  
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EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.  
A WEEKLY JOURNAL



No. 125

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1907

Annual Subscription  
12/- per Annum

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**THE EAST AFRICAN NATIVE COYETS A SAFETY RAZOR**

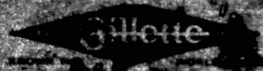
Every East African settler has had proof of the fact and to meet the keen demand we are now marketing a New East African Model known as the No. 1 Special Set at a price the natives can pay.

The Dealer can sell it safe and still have a handsome profit. This set comprises a GILLETTE GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR and a double-edge GILLETTE BLADE (two shaving covers) packed in a neat push-in case of high quality with fastenings and is splendid value for money.



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Are waiting between your eyes for the East African



GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR L.M.  
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Models Nos. 15 & 15a. G.M. Gramophone Co. Ltd.

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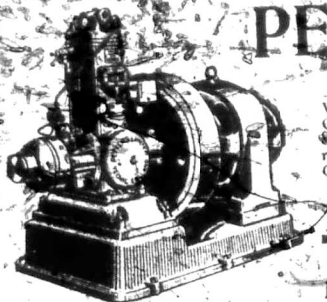


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Work on Two-Stroke cycle. No valves. No trouble. By means of the Petter Patent Cold Starter, 28 Types engines start instantly from cold. Work on crude fuel oil, palm oil or kerosene (paraffin) with great economy. No steam boiler, or gas plant. No residue. Efficient scavenging. Positive lubrication to all parts. Low cycle variation. Occupy small floor space. Low foundation cost. No skilled attention required. Always ready for work and always thoroughly reliable.

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Manufactured by **PETTERS LIMITED, WOVN & IPSWICH, ENGLAND.**

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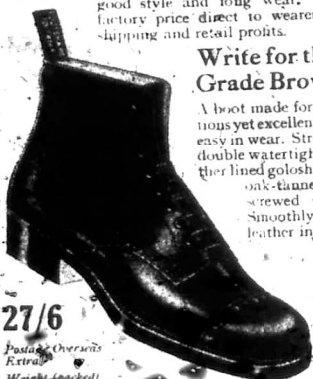
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A boot made for rough conditions yet excellently shaped and easy in wear. Strong backstay; double watertight tongue; leather lined gosh. Stout, solid oak-tanned leather sole, screwed and stitched. Smoothly finished solid leather insole.

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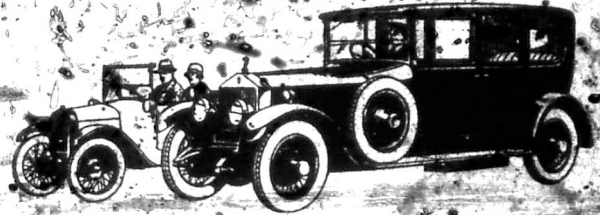
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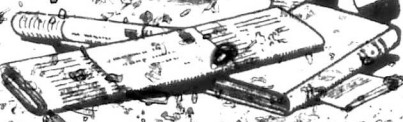
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## WHAT THE NATIVE THINKS.

WHAT does the Native think? Those best acquainted with him are the very people who say most frankly that it is oftentimes difficult to know what the African will think and how he will act under given circumstances. The records of travellers, administrators, missionaries, and other observers bear frequent testimony to the difficulty of estimating what the Native's attitude will be in peace and war he has often done what was least expected of him. To fathom the workings of his mind is a task of great complexity but of great fascination. The humble student of Africa and the African will follow with deep interest the progress made by the new International Institute of African Languages and Cultures.

That international organisation, the aims and constitution of which have been fully reported in these columns, is seeking to discover what the Native thinks and to make that knowledge available for the world at large. East Africa has much to gain from the results of such research. Governments will be the better able to deal with the multitudinous matters that confront them; missions will see certain factors from a new angle; settlers may hope for some practical help in dealing with the labour and analogous problems with which they are perennially perplexed. If only the Institute can secure the goodwill and co-operation of these various sections of society, its scope and usefulness may well surpass the ambitions even of its best friends.

The African must, of course, benefit directly and immediately from a better and wider acquaintance with his laws, customs, beliefs, and character; issues of his business, and his some knowledge of the motives that prompt the tribesman's actions, and his own knowledge of his language, is certain to be a better friend to the African and to wield a greater influence as an elevating factor. Because we believe the individual trader and settler can in his own person contribute enormously to the progress of this movement, we think that the settler communities will give increasing evidence of practical enthusiasm for all research work calculated to bring to light new facts concerning the Native. The Home public must not be left with the idea that administrators and missionaries are the only people anxious for more knowledge, for such is not really the case. Kenya's desire to devote a considerable sum to a study of native affairs is proof of settler interest, and a broadening of that interest has everything to recommend it.

# UGANDA YESTERDAY AND TODAY

## THE ROMANCE OF FIFTY YEARS

By Mrs. A. B. Fisher.

"East Africa" is privileged to publish the following extracts from a most interesting paper read by Mrs. Fisher, formerly of Bunyoro, at the great Albert Hall meeting in celebration of the Uganda Mission Jubilee. Mrs. Fisher's delivery of her address was strikingly impressive.

In celebrating the Uganda jubilee we are also practically commemorating the nascency of a continent. Fifty years ago the invasion of Europe upon Africa had not commenced. Except for small colonies established by the Portuguese and Spanish, Equatorial Africa beyond its coastline was untouched by European influence. In 1877 the total area controlled by Europeans did not exceed one-tenth of the whole of Africa; in 1927 barely one-tenth is free from European domination, and roads and railways traverse regions which fifty years ago were wrapped in mystery.

No part of the continent has felt with greater force the repercussion of political and religious events than Uganda. Our knowledge of it begins when Burton, Speke and Grant went out to prove the existence of Victoria Nyanza—the statements of the C.M.S. missionaries, Krapp, Rebbant and Erhardt, as to the existence of such a lake having been considered incredible. In 1875 Stanley, visiting the court of King Otesa, saw much of the ignorance of the people, their well-organised government, and also of the cruelty and superstition which marred their lives. In his famous letter to the *Daily Telegraph* he wrote: "Oh, that some pious practical missionary would come here! It is the practical Christian tutor who can teach people how to become Christians, cure their diseases, construct dwellings, and do his best to anything like a sailor—this is the man who is wanted."

### Arrival of the First Missionaries

This appeal was passed on to the C.M.S. Within forty-eight hours gifts in an anonymous gift was sent to the Society on condition that they should be prepared "at once and with energy to organise a mission to the people of Nyanza." The decision was taken. Men and stores of service poured in, and by the end of April, a party of eight young men had sailed. They fully recognised the perils and difficulties of the undertaking. One of them, Alexander Mackay, said to the Committee, "Within six months you will probably hear that one of us is dead. When that news comes, do not grieve down, but send someone else immediately to fill the vacant place." Within three months, one of the pioneers was dead; others fell ill in the course of the journey, and on June 30, 1877, only two of the party arrived at Mlisa's court. Mackay himself arrived later, and within three years he was the only one of the original party remaining in Uganda.

At first King Mlisa was friendly, but the arrival of a Roman Catholic and Mohammedan missionaries with their conflicting opinions confused and angered him, and he finally decided that their only path of action was rest for his people. In an atmosphere of suspicion, anger, illness and sickness, Mackay sailed on. He had been paid as a printer, and in 1885, he printed the first sheets of St. Matthew's

Gospel in Uganda by means of a little press he had brought from England. The circulation of the Gospels led to a large number of inquiries and conversions. But a period of six years of political intrigue, persecution and martyrdom followed. Three Christian boys, servants of Mackay and Ashe, were carried off and burned to death, and shortly afterwards, under the orders of Mlisa's son, Mwanga, thirty Christians were burnt at the stake, while others suffered mutilation and banishment. Bishop Hannington was murdered on his way to take up the leadership of the Church, and it seemed as though the infant Church must be wiped out.

### Contrast between the Old and the New

The once bare hill of Namirembe is now covered with mission buildings, hospitals, dispensaries and schools, and towering over all, stands the Cathedral. Fifty years ago there was no shrine in Uganda except the spirit temple in the courtyard of every household, in which the evil spirits were propitiated by gifts of food every day at sunset. To-day there are over 2,000 Christian churches extending right across the country, numbering over 15,000 baptised adherents.

Uganda had never known a prophet or religious leader, the only priests they even had were witch-priests. To-day there are seventy-one Native classes of the Church of Uganda, and no greater contrast to the loneliness of Mackay and other pioneers can be imagined than to see black and white clerics meeting together in the annual synod. In 1913, for the first time in their history, the Kings of Uganda, Toro, Buayoro, Ankon, and the Paramount Chief of Busoga, whose long record had been one of mutual hatred, plunder and bloodshed, met together in friendly relationship after partaking together of Holy Communion in the Cathedral of Uganda.

In modes of travelling one finds one of the biggest contrasts between the old and the new Uganda. The explorers who first visited it and the missionary pioneers had to make the whole journey on foot. The fording of rivers and the crossing of dangerous swamps were of every-day occurrence. The normal time for the journey from the coast to the Lake was about three to six months, and travellers were in constant danger of fever, wild animals, and unfriendly natives. Now a quick and comfortable train accomplishes the journey in two days. The Lake is crossed by steamers, and the National and other motor-boats speed over well-constructed roads, the most important of the Uganda State.

### Industrial Primitive and Modern

The primitive industries were confined to certain essential families. The blacksmith, for example, the spear-maker, the potter, the miller, and the cooper, were the only ones who worked in handicrafts, and the



hatched out the bark stripped off the trees, the herdsman held a position of peculiar honour among all tribes.

In the last twenty years events have transformed the entire outlook of these people. A wood-stained Ancient Briton awaking one morning to find himself in modern England would hardly see more amazing changes than the Baganda are witnessing in their own country, chiefly as a result of the growth of the cotton industry. In 1904 cotton seed was first introduced into Uganda by two missionaries. In 1926 the crop was 200,000 bales, and over £3,500,000 was paid into the hands of the Native cotton producers. Up to 1904 there was no currency in Uganda except cowrie shells—thirty cowrie shells valued at 1d. was a fair wage for a day's work. These changed circumstances have naturally had a profound effect on the life and outlook of the Baganda.

**Problems brought by sudden wealth.**

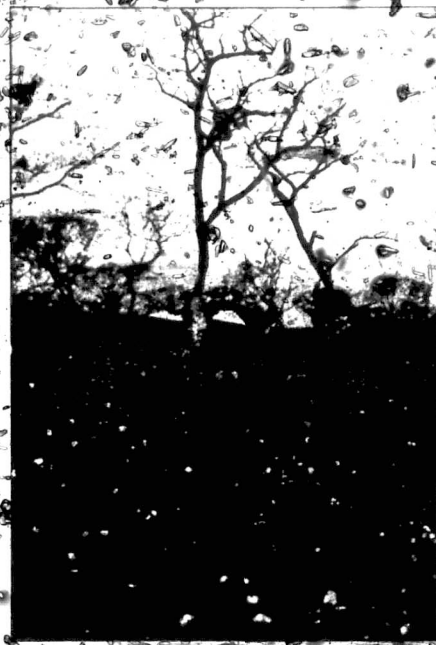
Unaccustomed wealth is proving a big problem. The Muganda has no idea of saving, there was never anything to save in the old days. His own country offers little on which he can spend his money, and he naturally turns to European commodities. A chief will buy a motor car, European clothing and furniture, and a silver tea service. The peasantry buy bicycles, tooth brushes, chairs, tables, and such things. The beehive-shaped huts buried away among the banana groves are rapidly giving place to brick bungalows with iron roofs, with flower gardens and neatly clipped hedges. Well-planned townships are springing up. As recent as any European are the Natives on tennis, cricket, football and golf, at which His Highness the Kabaka excels.

The sudden acquisition of wealth has brought new temptations: drinkiness, immorality and idleness are on the increase. It is these great temptations which have led the Government to consider the matter of Christian education for the African. Education is obviously imperative if the African is to hold his own in face of modern conditions, and, as elsewhere in Africa, education is almost entirely in the hands of missionaries. Many of the little village schools are below the standard and therefore not eligible for a Government grant, but are nevertheless doing an important work; their sole apparatus is a spelling sheet and an occasional blackboard, they express primitive aspirations. Here, seated or standing upon the earth floor, may still be seen any day a gradual series of dusky figures, irrespective of age, solemnly chanting out syllables, and being taught the rudiments of the Christian faith, and for the first time in the history of the race, the return to prayer.

**Education of Boys and Girls.**

Fairly wide opportunities are offered in the intermediate schools, the best type of which is found in a chain of schools for the sons of chiefs, which lies along the north-eastern frontier of Uganda. Many are boarding schools, run as much as possible on public school lines; each in charge of a European, but other members of the staff are Baganda. Industrial work forms an important feature of these schools. The boys learn carpentry, weaving and bookmaking, and thus cultivate the general income cases the salaries of Native teachers are provided from the sale of cotton grown by the boys.

The high-water mark of education in Uganda is reached in the two high schools at Mengo and Budo, which have just been amalgamated into one great public school. The Baganda themselves are becoming intensely interested in education, and the leading chiefs have guaranteed the money needed for this school, and have had several of the masters sent to England for a special course of training. The best



WORKING IN THE COTTON FIELDS

features of modern school life—not only intellectual training, but also physical culture, and the cultivation of a sense of responsibility, can be found at Budo. The training of clergy and lay teachers, as evangelists, is carried on at the Bishop's Catechetical Memorial Middle School.

Girls' education was first made to bring the education of girls into line with that of the boys. The first women missionaries came out to Uganda in 1895, and all of this party of five completed twenty years of service. When they arrived they found about sixty native women employed in teaching and taking women's baptism and confirmation classes, but it was long before the necessity for general educational work among girls could be brought home to the people. Now the Baganda themselves are recognizing the importance of women's education, and girls' schools of every grade are springing up. The girls' school at Kavaza corresponds in considerable degree to Budo. The girls receive a good education in Christian faith, and are also trained in cooking and domestic science, basket work and other useful crafts. When a pupil reaches the highest class, she begins again as a teacher of the lowest form, and gradually works her way up from class to class in her capacity. The pupils of the school are playing an important part in the education of Uganda's girlhood. Their influence on wives and mothers is no less important. The wives and the wives of many leading chiefs were educated at Kavaza.

There are now five companies of Girl Guides in Uganda, the Nile Company being one of the first to be enrolled in Eastern Central Africa. There are also several companies of Girl Guides.

**Improving the Health of the People.**

For over thirty years the Mengo Hospital has been bringing health and new life to the people of Uganda. The first hospital was built of reeds and

stitch and work was carried on in face of enormous difficulties. Little by little permanent buildings and up-to-date appliances have been introduced. The hospital has beds, and besides the usual accommodation for out-patients and in-patients, has been Indian, and African. It has a Medical School and Maternity Training School. Six dispensaries are affiliated to the central hospital and there are other C.M.S. hospitals at Toro, Nyoga, and Kigezi. The Medical School is an important branch of the work. Mr. Ormsby Gore said after his recent visit to East Africa: "You are never going to get better health and better moral conditions among the Natives of Africa until you have got a far larger number of Africans who can take their share in the work, being first-class doctors, but in all the other grades—dressers, dispensers, hospital assistants, and the like—people who are of the tribe themselves, doing their language and traditions, and able to bring them the knowledge of modern medical science and sanitation. There are fifty Native assistants and nurses in C.M.S. hospitals in Uganda."

The work of the Lady Coryndon Maternity Training School is having a vast effect on the motherhood and childhood of Uganda. In 1922 for the first time the birth-rate exceeded the death-rate. Infant welfare centres, in which there are twenty in Uganda, are both saving the lives of the children and training mothers in the proper care of their little ones.

**Tribe to the Pioneers**

It is indeed a new Uganda which in June, 1922, celebrates the fiftieth anniversary of the arrival of the pioneer missionaries. We think of Machay, one the first to offer, and one among the pioneers to whom was allotted the longest term of service, and we recall his labour in printing the Bible; we think of Pilkington, who crowned the work by translating the whole Bible into Luganda. We think, too, of the five Bishops: Haddington and Parker, who died before they reached Uganda; Bishop Tucker, who by his passionate appeal at a Cleaners' Union Anniversary was instrumental in setting Uganda for the Empire; Bishop Willis, the present Bishop of Uganda, who has rendered twenty-five years of untiring service in Uganda, and during the past fourteen years as Bishop of the Diocese has ably directed the Church through the first and critical years of self-government, and Bishop Kitching, who, after twenty-five years in the country as missionary and translator, has recently been appointed to the new Diocese of the Upper Nile.

One looks on Canon Apolo Kivebulaya, one of the great pioneer missionaries of the Uganda Church. He was the first to carry Christianity into Toro, and in spite of imprisonment, floggings and threat of death, has built up one of the strongest mission outposts at Alboga in the Belgian Congo, and by establishing work in the Congo among the Pygmies has forged the last link of a complete chain of Christian missions stretching right across Africa from East to West.

**A Unique Central African State**

Since 1922 the British East Africa Company flag was lowered and the British flag unfurled. Almost complete autonomy has been granted to the people of Uganda. In 1900 a Land Agreement was drawn up by Sir Harry Johnston, who gave to the Baganda their Magna Charta, which is a security against their ever passing from a Protectorate to a Colony, as in Kenya. The Church's constitution, which Bishop Tucker worked with such persistence to produce, has resulted in the Church of Uganda becoming self-governing and self-

supporting. In no other country in the whole of East and Central Africa can a similar example be found of a Native State with its own form of government, with its own land settlement, and its own self-governed Church. It was a magnificent conception, gravely planned and carried out by Statesmen and missionaries, and the result shows a civilisation indigenous and virile, the urge coming from within and the progress which has evolved from the soul of the PEOPLE.

**GLANCING BACK OVER SIXTY YEARS.**

*When the Slave Trade was at its Height:*

THE death at the age of eighty-five of the Rev. C. H. Sparshott has caused a correspondent of the Record to glance back over the progress which East Africa has made during the past sixty years. He says *inter alia*: "John Rebmann, the C.M.S. missionary who discovered Mount Kilimanjaro, was a solitary old man at Mombasa with a handful of converts. Twice did the Society send a young man to help him, but one died at once and the other came home quickly. In 1840 Sparshott was sent, and served there seven years. The East African slave trade, with all its horrors, was then at its height, though British cruisers were at liberty in certain special circumstances to visit the vessels engaged and set the slaves free."

Meanwhile, Dringstone was lost, and though Stanley found him at Ujiji on the Tanganyika Lake, he was presently lost again. Stanley's second great journey, including the memorable visit to Uganda and his discoveries in the Congo, were later.

But what was really wanted was that England should put an end to the slave trade, which she had done half a century before in West Africa. The C.M.S. and U.M.C.A., the Anti-Slavery Society, held public meetings, deputations went to the Foreign and India Offices; Bishop Samuel Wilberforce wrote one of his most eloquent articles for the *Quarterly Review*; Mr. Gilpin, a Quaker M.P., moved for a Parliamentary Committee. Mr. Gladstone's Government granted his (1840) recommendation; its members were Mr. (afterwards Lord) Kinnaird, and Mr. Kenilway, destined a few years later, to become the honoured President of C.M.S. The result was that the Queen's speech in 1822 spoke out on the iniquities of the slave trade, and presently Gladstone sent Sir Bartle Frere to the Sultan of Zanzibar with the message that Great Britain would determine to put an end to the horrors of which Zanzibar was a chief base.

The bluebook which contained his reports stated that from 20,000 to 30,000 slaves were being shipped every year to Arabia and elsewhere; and this really meant that three or four times that number had been stolen, the rest dying on the terrible march to the coast. Sir Bartle failed to enter the Sultan as a hearty ally in putting an end to the trade, but a treaty was wrung from him at last, and the vicar of the British Consul-General, Mr. John Kirk, in 1862 its clauses closed the slave market in Zanzibar itself, and on its site, on the following Christmas Day (1873) the new U.M.C.A. Bishop Dr. Steere laid the foundation stone of his Cathedral.

Meanwhile, Sir Bartle Frere, having returned to England, urged that the C.M.S. to revive its old Mombasa Mission, and to arrange for the reception of the slaves that might be rescued by British cruisers from Arab slave-ships, and to give Vivid



do the present matter, who was attending the committee for the first time that day, remember that appeal led to W. S. Price's ex-slave village (now happily named Frere Town), to all the C.M.S. work in what is now Kenya Colony, and indirectly to the Uganda Mission itself.

When Sir B. Frere made his appeal to the C.M.S., neither he, nor they, nor any one else in England, knew that Livingstone was no more. Only a few weeks earlier (May 3, 1873) at Ilala in the far interior of Africa, his 'Nasik boys' had found him on his knees, dead. Not till February, 1874, did a cable message from Aden announce the passing of the greatest of all travellers in the Dark Continent. It turned out that the 'Nasik boys', to their eternal credit, had persevered in the difficult and dangerous attempt to carry their master's body the 1,200 miles to the coast, and it was one of them who appeared, in Westminster Abbey as a pall bearer at that never-to-be-forgotten funeral, April 18, 1874.

**THE HYDRA-HEADED NATIVE QUESTION.**

Now South Africa is Taalike II.

THE treatment of the Native in South Africa is of the highest importance to East Africa, in which the whole question will be either helped or hindered by such action as the Union may take. We therefore quote the following passages from a leading article published a few days ago by the Times:—

"Every year the Natives grow proportionately more numerous, economically more industrialised, and racially more alive to the possibilities of their present position. What is generically termed the Native question is a long series of questions, all arising out of the superior numbers and inferior status of the black man. How is it possible to preserve white civilisation without arbitrarily denying economic opportunity and political rights to the Native? General Hertzog's answer is embodied in four Bills, which are to stand or fall together. Its keynote is segregation. The Natives are to be offered the choice of staying with the white men in a position of definite subjection, or of going to the parts of the country reserved for them, where all good posts will be kept for Natives, and of rising there as high in the scale of civilisation as they can.

The proposed Land Bill meets the wishes of General Hertzog's own farmer followers, who complain of the thefts of crops and cattle by the Natives who swarm and settle near white farms. It forces every Native to become the full-time servant of a European, who can then be made responsible for him, or a squatter, doing half-time labour and bearing a licence which will be granted or refused anew each year and will be based solely on the local magistrate's view of the labour needs of the district. The Labour Party's demands are met by last year's Colour Bar Bill and the closing of all the better occupations in the towns to black men. The difficulty is that if, finding that neither town nor country will give him a chance of getting on, a Native goes to his reserve, he may find himself unable to do so. As the Bills stand, no new land is to be added to Native reserves; but Natives are to be allowed to buy in competition with white men in areas where till now the market was reserved to the white man. The land already set apart for Natives is inadequate under present methods of farming, and there is always local opposition to the reservation of larger areas of good land. Much must go to the 'ifs' of the matter. These 'ifs' will mean hardening to the aching demand for educated Native citizens, and doubtless to the 'ifs' of the end.

by giving him a definite place as a leader of his own people. For the said proposals are accompanied by political proposals, which are also a development of practices already in existence on a smaller scale. The Natives are to have their own councils, and are only to have a nominal representation of seven members, with clipped powers, in the white-man's Parliament.

From those who accept the principle of segregation these proposals invite, and have already invited many criticisms as being more clearly designed to meet the fears of sections of the European than to provide a basis for the building of a black civilisation side by side with the white. More radical critics, including the Natives' own spokesmen, attack the whole principle of segregation, claiming that a man's civilisation and not his skin should be the test. Other critics of segregation point out that in fact black labour is essential to white South Africa and that nothing would produce more consternation, particularly among white labour habituated to the overseer's life, than the withdrawal of all the Natives to reserved areas, and that any black advance which threatened the labour supply would be thwarted. Others say that to create Native councils, white retaining all the best of South Africa for the Europeans, is to found schools of agitation and to invite racial trouble in its acutest form.

Meanwhile the wisest heads in South Africa are the most dubious about the future. Australian fears of eventual yellow invaders, American mystification at the Negro problem left by the Civil War, a remote or trivial worry by comparison with the question of the white man's future in Africa. It is not surprising that politicians have shirked tackling the hydra-headed 'Native question' and some credit at least must be given to the present Prime Minister for his responsible discussion. Fortunately there have been signs this week that the discussion will be, not only responsible, but enlightened enough to know that mere fears for the white man's future make bad counsellors.

**TO DEBATE EAST AFRICAN AFFAIRS.**

A Public Conference in London.

A public conference on Kenya and the East African territories will be held in the Council Chamber of the Caxton Hall on Thursday next, February 17, at 3 p.m. Lord Henry Cavendish, Bentinck, M.P., Lord Cranworth, the Rt. Hon. J. C. Wedgwood, M.P., Archdeacon W. E. Owen, Dr. Norman Lewis, and Messrs. C. R. Buxton, Travers Buxton, P. H. Harris, and F. C. Linfield are expected to speak.

It is to be hoped that the proceedings, which are being organised by the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, will not resolve themselves into a mere onslaught on all things Kenyan, but that an unbiased view of East African affairs will be presented and fairly considered. Everything is to be gained by a broadminded survey of the position by men of goodwill, even though their outlook may differ in many respects, but denunciations by those with a prejudiced and prejudiced opinion can do no good and must act merely as an irritant.

Of those who are expected to speak only Lord Cranworth can claim his own experience, represent the white settler element and be true that a number of other East African settlers and businessmen now residing in or visiting London, make a point of attending the meetings, each, however, to know his own facts and to have shown in certain cases, unfortunately, some tendency to be held on a small day and a more important time than a Thursday afternoon, and, really, have been chosen.



## WHAT THE NATIVE THINKS.

## IV. SAA SITA'S VIEWS OF THE POST-WAR WORLD.

Specially Recorded for "East Africa" by a Tanganyika Planter.

The first of this most interesting series appeared in our issue of January 20. The further instalments which will appear during the next few weeks reflect the Native view of many questions, and surely the beliefs, as appreciated by all who have studied the workings of the African mind.

I was putting the finishing touches to my letter one Sunday evening, when my house boy, Amani, came in and said Saa Sita wished to have a *shauri* with me.

"Tell him to come in," I said.

"Well, what is your *shauri*? I'm in a hurry, so if it is anything about the *mwalimu*, I don't want to hear it."

"No, *bwana*, it is not a big *shauri*. Only this will you put a ticket on this letter, which I want to send to my brother who is coming to see me. I want him to bring me the liver of the crocodile which they kill in the river Pangani. It had eaten three men, and so the *dawa* would be good."

"What do you want the liver for?" I asked.

"To eat."

"No, *bwana*, it is to make *dawa*, and then you can sell it for a lot of money."

"What is the *dawa* good for?"

Saa Sita smiled.

"It keeps a small piece in a bottle, and it will never be caught by a crocodile."

I took the letter and it was a relief to see Korogwe.

"Your brother will get this perhaps next Wednesday."

"But he is coming here on Tuesday. Will he not get it on Monday?"

"No, Saa Sita, if you want to send a letter to Korogwe from here, it must first go to Tanganyika, and afterwards comes back to Korogwe."

"Really, *bwana*, but if I take a message for you to Lusitane, do I go to Mombasa first and afterwards to Lusitane?"

"No," I laughed, "but it is a *shauri* of the Government."

"Is it stupid or is it done to give the Europeans at Tanganyika little work? When you lived in Tanganyika, often saw them sleeping in the afternoon."

"Saa Sita, I have told you before you see too much."

The Native went to the door and hesitated, so I knew that there was something further.

"Well, what now?"

"You said, *bwana*, you did not want to hear about the *mwalimu*. He is a *mwalimu* no longer."

"What do you mean? Is he in prison?"

"No, not yet, but he said that the work of a *mwalimu* was no good now. The Government was teaching all the Natives how to read and write. Now only a few *wahenzi* came to him to write their letters. And one youth who saw one of the letters he had written said it was wrong to end the letters with *Salaam sana*. It should be, 'I have the honour to be Your obedient servant.'"

"I have the honour to be Your obedient servant."

"I have the honour to be Your obedient servant."

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"Then, *bwana*, there is a new white man in the school, and he said that it was to be like a school in Europe where all the scholars like each other, and if you fought and one was knocked down under the table, the other would let him get up, which is a funny thing to say. Why do people fight and to hurt each other? And if you get a man down, you hit him hard so that he cannot get up to hit you. Is that not true, *bwana*?"

"But Saa Sita, that is a custom with the English."

"It is a stupid custom, *bwana*. Look at Tanganyika when the English came in big boats with machine-guns to fight the Germans. They sent a letter to the Germans saying they were going to fight, and let them bring all the *ashari* from Mombasa. And what was the result? Many English were killed, and the Indians died like flies."

"I sigh, and memory went back to that fatal day of the battle of Tanganyika, when English incompetence was brought to a fine art."

The *mwalimu* went on. Saa Sita wants me to teach him to become an *mchami*. "But, if I teach him, maybe he will take money which would be mine. Too many *wahawwi* would be a bad thing."

Not wanting him to give me any more details about the *mwalimu*, I asked if his brother was also in the profession of a witch doctor.

"No, *bwana*, he lives at Kihamba and grows cotton. The Government gave him much seed for nothing, and he got his wives and children to plant, and when it was ready, he sold it to a white man for much money. For every load he got thirty shillings. So he did no more work, and bought five wives. He planted more cotton for him. He got drunk every night, and got drunk many times. He was a big man. This year he only got nine shillings for a load, so he has left his wives and the white man have cheated him, and he will not plant cotton any more. It was a bad affair."

"Yes, I know, Saa Sita, but the price of cotton has gone up in Europe. Now I am paid only one quarter of what I used to get three years ago."

"Why is that, *bwana*? There is no maize, cotton in the plantation it makes the price go down, just as if there is a famine the maize is very dear, but if the crops are very good it is cheap. If I get such a little money for my cotton because there is so much, why don't I get my *kansu*, which is of cotton, for much less money? Instead of it is more expensive. No, the white man have cheated my brother."

"I have the honour to be Your obedient servant."

"I have the honour to be Your obedient servant."

"I have the honour to be Your obedient servant."

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"I have the honour to be Your obedient servant."

"I have the honour to be Your obedient servant."

Teacher

Medicine

Hush Babes

Sights but to be common

COLONIAL MANDATES FOR GERMANY.

In the General interests of humanity.

Mr. J. H. HARRIS states in his preface note that the title of his new book "Slavery or Sacred Trust" Mr. Williams and Mr. ... has been deliberately chosen as a challenge to existing colonial systems, and for the purpose of ... the author deals with slavery of two hundred years ago, the slave and his ... present day slavery, forced and contract labour, African land and labour value generally, Native production, and the Mandate system and its implications. The book, therefore, is of importance to East Africans, who can, however, hardly be expected to endorse a number of Mr. Harris's allegations. Why, for instance, does he talk of Kenya colonists as ... the "bare plea of seeking ... to uplift the lazy nigger"? Is it with the idea of suggesting to his readers that East African settlers regard and treat the Native as a mere "nigger," using the word, as presumably he intends, to convey gross contempt? If that is not the reason, what can it be? Surely Mr. Harris must know that the word is but seldom used among settlers.

But the book as a whole seems to indicate that Mr. Harris's judgments are well-worn, and some of his passages could readily be adopted by the settlers of whom he is still full that a little suspicious and who, it should be mentioned, have a much closer and less commercial concern with the welfare of the Native than many a reader of the volume under whom might imagine. Have not independent investigators testified to the fact that a surprising number of families in Kenya have at their own expense provided schools for their labourers and their families? Is it not the established custom for settlers through Tropical Africa to supply free medicine and free medical treatment not merely to their own employees but also to any strange Native who needs them? Have not Governors, missionaries and educationists declared that contact with the European in his estate is one of the most potent civilising agencies in East Africa? Those facts might, we think, have been painted in proper perspective in the picture.

One of the most interesting portions of the book is that which deals with Germany's colonial ambitions. Professor Gilbert Murray, who writes the preface, says: "Though the restoration of the particular territories taken from Germany is impracticable, it certainly seems desirable that, as soon as any new territories are ready to be brought under the Mandate system, the efficiency and good organization which Germany has shown in so many directions should also be employed in the service of the Sacred Trust." Mr. Harris, pointing to "several territories whose administration has for years constituted a colonial scandal," indicates that Germany might begin to look with the certainty of international support towards "territories which have for too long been kept waiting for the energetic and competent control which Germany could give as a Mandate."

There seems little doubt from his previous chapters that the author numbers the Portuguese African territories among those for which he suggests Germany should strive, and for which, he has noted Berlin has for months been scheming. It is hard to see how one ball of earth could contain such a mass, and it would not be surprising to find that the remarks of Mr. Harris will be utilised in the Relief by the colonial party, which, as East Africa has shown, systematically gives an statement made

foragers, particularly Englishmen, Frenchmen, and Americans, whose such quotations can be made to appear favourable to German aims.

Instead of supporting German designs on Portuguese territory, those solicitous for the welfare of the Native might be expected to remember the usual manners in which Germany treated those to whom she had extended her "protection." As a matter of fact, Mr. Harris admits, the well-proved charges against Germany, for he says that all those with practical experience of colonial problems agreed that any restoration of the conquered territories to Germany was unthinkable. The part taken by the Native rulers and tribes in freeing themselves from German rule was notorious, and in the event of the restoration of the territories, reprisals of the most terrible kind would have been inflicted upon the "traitors." No amnesty which the wit of man could devise would have been any safeguard whatever against the natural resentment of those who had lost so much through Native treachery.

While admitting thus unequivocally that to return what is now Tanganyika Territory to German domination would have been a base betrayal of its Native races, Mr. Harris flirts with the prospect, provided only that it is decently deferred, he considers that Germany cannot expect to have transferred to her a Mandate over any of her former colonies at least during the lifetime of the present generation. But this does not mean that Germany is to be debarred from exercising a Mandate over some colonial territory, on the contrary, both political and economic reasons point to the urgent necessity of harnessing German efficiency to the immense task of developing the great backward areas of the world in the general interests of humanity. Germany have repeatedly made it clear that they expect at some time to receive an administrative mandate, although they have wisely refrained from specifying any territory. It is clear that something like a prior claim to a Mandated area has been pecked out by Germany.

The fact that Germany persistently demands what she would not have lost, except for her unprovoked aggression hardly seems relevant to the discussion. And it is really "in the general interests of humanity" that Germany seeks to work? Surely Mr. Harris knows that Germany's ambitions are frankly economic and political, as he himself suggests, and not altruistic. If Germany's desires are simply "in the general interests of humanity" she can satisfy them to-day. Her missionaries and research workers are as free as any Briton to work in Tanganyika Territory, so, incidentally, are her agriculturists and traders. But economic freedom is not sufficient; for reasons best known to herself Germany wants political freedom. Why not state the issue frankly as to give them their due. German spokesmen almost invariably

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CONSCRIPTION IN KENYA OPPOSED

FORWARD of the City Temple, London, and we believe, Padre with the Australian during the War, and Mr. Leyton Richards of Birmingham, say in the course of a letter to the *Christian World* on the subject of the Defence Bill—

"A rigid military oath is required, and so far as our information goes there is no conscience clause. On the contrary the Ordinance provides that anyone who does not enrol himself within a month after the proclamation of his liability shall be deemed to be enrolled. Failure to respond to military orders will render him liable to a fine not exceeding £100, or to imprisonment not exceeding six months or to both."

This is not a matter in which only pacifists and conscientious objectors are interested, for it means a serious departure from the free traditions of British democracy. No conscientious objector in Britain who emigrated to the Crown Colonies is obliged to enrol, and it ought surely to be done with the full and deliberate consent of Parliament, and not merely as an administrative order of the Colonial Office. Our Free Churches and our congregations in general stand wholeheartedly behind the League of Nations. Are they going to allow this retrogressive step in the education of the civilisation of the Empire to be taken without a protest? Conscription was definitely abolished in this country at the close of the war; it was regarded as a war-time emergency measure only, and it seems to us that very definite justification ought to be given for a departure from the deliberate policy on the part of our Colonial Office.

East Africa in the Press

TSETSE INVESTIGATIONS IN ZULULAND.

*Farmer's Journal* has published some interesting facts concerning the tsetse fly studies which have been in progress in Zululand for the past few years, and which are of importance to East Africa. We therefore quote the following extracts—

"It appears now to be established that the insect subsists only on blood, and that it finds its prey by sight alone. In quest of a meal it hovers over objects inanimate and animate, until it chances on a suitable host. In flight it seems always to keep out standing bulky objects in view, and therefore to waft about chiefly along the paths, and in the openings amongst low-growing trees. However much experimenting has demonstrated that it may venture to objects well away from bush and cross hundreds of yards of open grassland separating one mass of bush from another.

"The tsetse concerned is a creature of remarkably low breeding capacity; and there is no evidence that a female may produce more than ten offspring. The young are produced one at a time at intervals of many days, after it appears that to have her full complement, the female must be fertilised more than once. The young insect is brought forth as a fully-grown larva, which seeks at once to work its way into soil. Soon its skin becomes shell-like and it enters the motionless chrysalis state. After many weeks the fly comes from the chrysalis. The chrysalis is normally formed in loose well-drained soil beneath leafy bushes where the surface is partly but not wholly shaded, and unless it has temperature conditions approaching that occurring in such an environment in tsetse country, it appears unable to develop fully. Altogether, the tsetse fly as a species has a very slim hold on life compared with insects in general.

"From the knowledge slowly accumulated in respect of the tsetse during the last five years, it is deduced that the only promising way to combat it on a large scale in Zululand is through greatly diminishing the larger wild animals, thus to prevent its extinction, by multiplying the difficulties which hinder the individual flies from procuring their wanderings for meals. It is believed that the mysterious departure of tsetse flies from parts of the Transvaal coincident with the decimation of game by hunters and by rinderpest is fully explainable by the logical supposition that, although far from exterminated, the animals for a time became so scarce that they no longer sufficed for the perpetuation of the insect. Because the tsetse is non-social, yet dependent on the meetings of the two sexes for the production of progeny, the chances of the survival of the species in an area fall off with decreasing numbers. Every thing that adds to the time and wanderings of an individual fly in finding food increases its risk of premature death.

"In equatorial Africa, owing to the enormous belts of bush country over which game and tsetse flies can freely move, there seems little hope of a tsetse fly species being exterminated until the country is far more occupied and developed. Some here or there sufficient individuals for the perpetuation of the kind would be likely to survive and to re-colonise at the present time; and it would inevitably follow that if the game population increased again to its former dimensions the fly population would increase and would spread from its original survival and comparative security in its former haunts, with the exception of such portions as were isolated by effective open spaces.

DRUGGED BY A POISON TREE

*Free Western Echo* states that one of its correspondents was told the following by a Mr. Clive—

"I was again taken to Lake Victoria on a visit to a friend who is farming in that area. Together we crossed the Lake and went into the wilds of Central Africa on a shooting party. One day, after advancing ahead of my companion, I sat down in the shade of a tall tree with overspreading branches. The spot was in a ravine which was over looked on both sides by tall slopes. I smoked for a bit and sniffed appreciatively when I noticed the powerful aroma which came from the flowers of the tree. After a time I became drowsy and fell asleep, and when I awoke I was in a Native village, with my friend standing over me and a crowd of Natives around me. What had happened was that the Natives on safari with my friend had come across me asleep under the tree, had quickly rested me (for they knew the tree's drug power), and applied crude restoratives at a friendly village. Fortunately, I recovered and was then told all about the tree by the Natives."

Returning to London after eleven months spent in Northern Rhodesia to capture specimens for zoological gardens, Mr. J. C. Ludin, a big game hunter, has told a *Daily Mail* reporter—

"The giraffe, with its long neck, can see great distances and is the most difficult animal to capture. One of the troop will spot us half a mile or more away and the troop will spot us at a trotting pace, the young ones being left behind. My horse goes at full gallop, and as I get alongside I take the young animal, leap from my saddle and slip on the harness. In any case, two the giraffe will take the milk we offer. In three days the Natives have tamed him."

PERSONALIA

Viscount Brough has sailed for Kenya.

Viscount de Lorge has returned from his visit to Kenya.

The Hon. T. M. Partridge is on his way back to Nyasaland.

Mr. C. Milson Rees is home from his coffee plantation at Arusha.

Mr. E. H. Hoey has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute.

Mr. H. H. Albrecht has assumed charge of the American Consulate in Nairobi.

Mr. F. Pugh, Deputy Director of Medical Services, Tanganyika, has arrived home on leave.

Councillors Riddell and J. A. Wood have been re-elected Mayor and Deputy Mayor respectively of Nairobi.

Capt. M. J. Moore, V.D., has been posted to Bukoba as first appointment as District Reclamation Officer.

Mr. E. Armstrong, Zanzibar's Assistant Director of Agriculture, has come home on leave on urgent private affairs.

Mr. E. O. W. Hope, C.M.G., known to most Kenyans and many Tanganyikans, has returned home on leave.

The Uganda Government intends to name a new steamer for service on Lake Albert after Sir Frederick Lugard.

The resignation by Mr. J. Mance of his appointment as Inspector of Mines, Tanganyika, is officially announced.

The Hon. W. G. A. Omsby Gore, M.P., was sworn a member of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council on Monday last.

The Hon. W. A. M. Sim, President of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce, is expected to arrive in this country at an early date.

The death is announced of Mr. Harry Nicol, stationmaster at Ludoma, Tanganyika, who was formerly in the service of the L.N.E.R.

The last mail from Kampala brought the news that the Uganda Planters' Association had made arrangements to give a dinner in honour of Sir Sydney Hemmings.

Mr. Christopher E. Gwynne, Clerk of the Peace, Kenya, of Mr. Gwynne, of Hatfield, Northumberland, was married at Holy Trinity, Brompton, on the lady's first name, Goff, daughter of Mr. Bruce Goff.

Mr. Frank Gray, who recently returned across Africa from Lagos to the Red Sea, has, says a correspondent, decided to abandon politics for business.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Loveridge arrived back from Tanganyika last week-end. Mr. Loveridge, as our readers are aware, rendered excellent service to the Government as Chrysler Expedition under Dr. Mann.

Major H. F. Ward has been appointed a Councillor of the Nairobi Municipal Council vice Mr. W. C. Hunter and Mr. W. E. S. Edgley, vice Mr. J. M. Harrison.

Mr. H. V. Arnott, General Manager of the Nyasaland Associated Railway, has been spending a few days in the country, but is expected to be in London at an early date.

Captain J. G. G. Chief Constable of Sheffield, who will be well remembered by many of our readers in East Africa, lectured last week to the Sheffield Literary and Philosophical Society.

We learn with regret that Major W. Dickinson, the energetic secretary of the Nairobi Club, was suffering from pneumonia when he last left Kenya. His many friends will join in wishing him a speedy and complete recovery.

Mr. Frederick Eckstein, Chairman of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate, has presented a portrait of the late Earl Kitchener to His Majesty's Government. The portrait, which is by the Hon. John Collier, will be hung in the Residency, Cairo.

Lieut. Colonel Leo Edwards, I.M.C., who has shown such practical sympathy with the establishment of the Khartoum-Kisumu air service, has just published a most useful text-book entitled "Commercial Air Transport" (Pitman, 7s. 6d. net), to which Sir Setfons Brancker contributes a foreword.

At the last meeting of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute, the following were amongst those elected: Northern Rhodesia: Mrs. R. S. Jeffreys (Livingstone); Kenya Colony: Mr. Christian Blank (Nairobi); Nyasaland: Mr. Edward E. Jenkins (Cholo); and Major F. T. Stephens, O.B.E. (Mombasa).

The annual general meeting of the Pony Breeding Society of Kenya was held in Nairobi recently, Capt. de la Poer presiding. It was reported that the Society now has 120 members. Colonel Stack was elected President for the ensuing year, with Major M. Ridley and Capt. de la Poer as Vice-Presidents. Colonel J. Denig, who has resigned the honorary secretaryship, has been succeeded by Mr. Welby.

A tablet erected by his wife and children to the memory of Sir Robert Phome Coryndon was recently unveiled in the Cathedral Church of All Saints, Nairobi, the ceremony being performed by the present Governor, Sir Edward Gigg. The service was conducted by Canon Wright and Britton, and Lord Delamere and Lord Francis Scott read the two lessons. So anxious were our hosts to be present that many had to stand throughout the service, at which all sections of the community

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### TO WALK FROM CAIRO TO THE CAPE.

Departure of a Northern Rhodesian

East Africa has had the pleasure of a call from Mr. Noel G. Clarke, Chief Transport Officer and Acting Controller of Stores in Northern Rhodesia during 1916, 1917 and 1918, who is about to leave this country to walk from Cairo to the Cape, thus reversing the usual order of progress. We do not as a matter of fact recall that anyone has hitherto attempted to do the trip in that direction.

Mr. Clarke, who has spent some sixteen years in Central and South Africa, intends to keep a photographic and perhaps also a cinematographic record of his experiences. All East Africans will we are sure, wish him a happy and successful issue to his enterprise.

### EAST AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

THE following appointments in the East African Civil Services were made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies during January:—

**KENYA COLONY.—Cadets, Administrative Department:** Messrs. E. M. H. Clarke and W. R. McGeagh, *Medical Officer*; Mr. E. A. Trapp.

**KENYA AND UGANDA.—Adviser of Forestry:** Lieut. J. W. Nicholson.

**TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.—Cadets, Administrative Department:** Messrs. H. S. C. Gill, R. D. H. Arndell, and Lieut. W. H. Lloyd, *D.S.O., M.C., Nursing Sister*; Miss M. Andrews.

**NORTHERN RHODESIA.—Senior Agricultural Research Officer:** Lieut. T. McEwen, *Probationer, District Administration*: Messrs. G. R. Onions, T. C. Fooks, J. S. Moffat, and J. H. Wallace, *Cadet, Administrative Department*; Lieut. A. Fox-Pitt, *Postal Assistant*; Mr. G. H. Gascoigne.

**UGANDA.—Superintendent of Prisons:** Mr. G. H. Heaton; *Inspector of Police*: Captain B. R. Duracher.

**ZANZIBAR.—Nursing Sister:** Miss F. Webb.

**NYASALAND.—Nursing Sister:** Miss M. H. Cumming.

**SOMALILAND.—District Police Officer:** Captain G. B. Buchanan.

### OUR MISSION NOTES.

The Bishop of Uganda preached in Westminster Abbey last Sunday evening.

The Rev. W. E. Bradley, Vicar of Cross-in-White, Keswick, proposes to visit Uganda for the mission jubilee celebrations in the summer.

Dr. R. U. Gillan, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., was last week dedicated as a medical missionary to the Church of Scotland Mission at Kilimanjaro, Kenya.

The Rev. J. H. Briggs, of the Church Missionary Society, is the official member appointed by the Governor of Tanganyika to the Central Pressure Water Board.

The Rev. H. W. Bolitho, who lectured last week in Jersey on his East African experiences, joined the Army as a combatant officer in 1915, became a non-combatant chaplain in 1916, returned to the Machine Gun Corps as a combatant in 1918, and was demobilised in 1919. He served in the East African campaign as a chaplain.

Speaking recently at Muswell Hill, the Rev. J. A. Ross, of Northern Rhodesia, told of a Native woman carrying a baby on her back when suddenly a lion appeared. She threw the infant into the bush, faced the animal, thrust her hand into its mouth, and screamed for help. Hearing voices, another Native came to her help. "She is still alive," concluded Mr. Ross.

We record with regret the death at the age of 100 of the Right Rev. F. A. Gregory, D.D., who went to Madagascar in 1874 as chaplain to the first bishop. Later he became a recognised authority on Malagasy, translating several works into that language. He left Madagascar for reasons of health, was chaplain at Mentone for several years, served later in South Africa, and in 1904 went as bishop to Mauritius, in which office he spent fifteen years.

Canon Stauffer, who recently went out to Kenya as a missionary, writes: "I suddenly discovered that the boys had given me a nickname. Every English man is called Bwana, but I was Bwana something which I could not make out. There is a large African bird which runs very quickly along the ground, making a great noise and frightening the little birds. It is called the Arum. At last I found that my nickname was Bwana Arum. One of the boys' heads was used to move his arm about, the boys said, like a cow's tail, and he is still known as Bwana Cow's Tail."

#### FIVE GUINEAS FOR AN ARTICLE

The Editor of *East Africa* offers five guineas for the most interesting article received before March 15, 1927, describing the life and experiences of a settler in either Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Nyasaland, or Northern Rhodesia.

The only conditions of entry are: (i) that the Editor is to be the sole judge as to the allocation of the prize; (ii) that articles shall be typed or written on one side of the paper only; (iii) that the full name and address of the entrant must accompany each manuscript, though a pseudonym may if preferred be used for the purposes of publication.

Even if you do not win the five guineas, your article, if published, will be paid for at *East Africa's* usual rates. If you have photographs to use by yourself which illustrate the story, or all round, send them for reproduction. The most interesting article, not necessarily that with the best literary polish, will win the prize.

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AS KENYA SEES THINGS.

Kenya and the Imperial Conference.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nairobi.

THE new era opening for the British Empire, as a result of the declaration at the Imperial Conference pronouncing all the Dominions equal in political status with the Motherland, under common allegiance to the Crown, is bound inferentially to affect the political condition of Kenya. We have not yet reached the state of self-government as a Dominion, but are closely approaching that condition. There is now a definite demand for self-government. The spirit of the Imperial Conference will affect Kenya in the stipulations of the Overseas colonies, for non-interference with the local government. This is the demand here, especially in connection with the Native policy.

Home Opinion.

By the mail lately to hand came two issues of East Africa containing full reports of the debate in the House of Commons on the East Africa Loan Bill, and also various statements made by Mr. Ormsby Gore and Sir William Gowers, Governor of Uganda on other occasions. Your leading article, "East Africa above Party," recommends the right course to place East African affairs above party politics. But, things being as they are, the old student of African affairs regards as practically hopeless the task of attempting to co-ordinate the views of the home people—even those held by our defenders in London—with East African local opinion. Their experiences and thoughts travel along parallel lines that never meet. The high discussion about Kenya methods, Native labour and Native policy, proceeding in the House of Commons and outside, is nothing new. The same ideas, the same opinions, and the same apologies have been rehearsed again and again in Empire history—first hundreds of years ago and in more recent times, for instance, over Rhodesia and its founder, Cecil Rhodes. Now Lord Darnley and Kenya are the butt. The point is that there is no complete understanding or severance in thought between the average Briton who resides in England and the Briton who resides in Africa.

There are, of course, a few in England who really know their Kenya, having settled in or visited the Colony at one time, but such people are commonly articulate, except such cases as Sir Robert Hamilton, M.P., Mr. McGregor Ross, and Dr. Leys, not to mention whom is or has been a settler in Africa, and all of whom are consequently not of the true colonial type. The man who lives here rapidly becomes assimilated, and, like his lives in, he evolves such political and social ideas as fit the environment. Yet he still retains his broader position in love of Empire, as history has always shown. People in England fail to grasp and appreciate the overseas British position. And when this variant becomes the case with the younger generation now reaching manhood—a class quite numerous here to-day and of course increasing—the disparity will become more marked. In other words, when you here will have a generation of Britons who know not the Mother Country, the present generation of home-born know not the Colony within that period the British Empire, for all its political connections, the changed times will have operated—as it has in the past and still is

changing phase in relations must be contemplated in the case of Kenya.

Kenya's Standard of Living.

The growth and apparent prosperity of Kenya Colony were shown during the Christmas and New Year holidays by the full and brisk business which Nairobi had to record throughout the festive season. In hotels, clubs, and places of amusement did the business, and it is characteristic of Nairobi and Kenya that the most expensive luxuries and a brisker market than the cheaper of common and better made Hotel charges are high, yet accommodation is difficult to obtain. The sale of high priced cars is larger nowadays than of the formerly Ford, and the rapidity with which motors are being bought is phenomenal.

A conversation which I had a few days ago with a leading motor car agent revealed the fact that all his cars were sold months ahead of their arrival; only one solitary car of super build stood in the garage for sale. Another firm running two or three makes of cars has some of its lines completely sold out, and this shortage is not due to lack of capital. A similar story is told in many other high priced proprietary lines of common use. The International Harvester Company of New York had a leading representative here some two or three years ago on a visit with his family with a mission to look around for commercial possibilities. That gentleman has remained here ever since, and is opening a permanent Nairobi office for this big implement

High Prices Willingly Paid.

Although the local fruit is plentiful, the grocers import Canadian and South African apples, retailing them at 1s. each. I heard this week of pears being imported from England and sold at a popular resort to our local gentlemen farmers at 3s. each. The local theatre has produced a pantomime and charged the unprecedented (for Kenya) price of 1s. 6d. for seats being less, down to 5s. At the box office they told me that all the expensive seats went first, though the playgoer can witness the performance well from all parts of the house. There is a cry here about the high cost of living, but the cause of this is not much due to the high standard set to living at the local cost of things.

A "standard of living" could be lived in Kenya very cheaply. Meat, butter, eggs, milk, fowls and vegetables are all cheaper than in the Home Country. Peculiarly so, the cost of bread is much higher, though Kenya now supplies its own wheat, that anomaly however, is now the subject of an official inquiry. Probably the reply of the experts will be that the price is raised by the cost of overseas exports, in other words, high wages and high standard of living. Discounting the undoubted fact that this Colony has a very high proportion of moneyed people impermanent residence on the land and visiting the country, it is undoubtedly the "middle class" and the My business and the typical individual, the bread and butter man, and farmer, rather than the businessman, as the prosperity of the one reacts upon the other.

Good Crops bring Prosperity.

The basis of this prosperity may be attributed to the good crops being reaped following a fine rainy season, many of the barometers here as to prosperity is the periodical "Chikwees." As the year course last week our market was well attended, and prices for staples offered higher prices than have been known for some time. When things were not so good the standard of living sometimes have been very meagre.

\* This feature, which is published with the object of increasing public opinion in Kenya, is contributed by an observer of considerable experience. His views may differ radically from those of the general expression of our readers, but it is our duty to have a full understanding of East African questions.

The cry of shortage of labour has greatly subsided; inquiries made of individual farmers and planters have elicited the answer that sufficient labour is offering; also the tendency to employ tools and machinery as against hand labour is greatly increasing.

**Lord Francis Scott.**

This settled or aristocratic lineage has come much to the front in Kenyan affairs in recent years. He is one of the important heads of settlers of his class who have selected Kenya as their adopted home—not necessarily because of reduced means or from any personal reason for living abroad, but because they like the place and have acquired estates here and work them. Lord Francis Scott's preference, be it added, is evidently shared by his wife, for they reside here with their family, and, as far as indications go, have become permanent settlers, though making periodical visits to the Home Country. Lord Francis, a staunch follower of Lord Delamere, and one of the representatives of the Reform Party in the Legislature, resides in the Nakuru district, though the district which has returned him is near Nairobi. He is now holding a series of meetings to expound his views to his constituents, in view of the pending elections.

A very well-attended meeting was held last Saturday at the Blue Posts Hotel, Thika, about forty miles from the capital, in which area are a number of important estates, seat and office being the principal products. The average settler in this district is of good social standing, well-off financially and prosperous. Lord Francis dealt fully with the articles in his party's manifesto, which consists of 18 points, or, as the speaker humorously put it, "more than those of President Wilson." In fact, they were keen on responsible government towards which the present Governor was favourably inclined. He also favoured a policy of consolidation of the various territories of Eastern Africa. He looked forward to a future British East African Dominion, stretching from Southern Rhodesia to the Kenyan coast, and thought that the Rhodesia, which had a common frontier with South Africa, were looking northwards. He favoured more economy in administration, and it was his party's job to keep expenditure down. With reference to defence, he was strongly in favour of compulsion, as against the voluntary system which had never held the view that there is no doubt about Kenya. These views on defence were met with unanimous approval.

**Uganda's Deficit.**

According to the latest available figures, the neighbouring Protectorate of Uganda, shows a deficit in its budget of £20,000—a very large amount, though fortunately the shortfall will be met out of past year's surplus in reserves. This drop in revenue is caused, of course, by the fall in the price of cotton, and the stagnance to East Africans is the result, coming to root and branch, repeated every year. It is a danger, very real to any East African territory, which depend upon the crop for its revenue and prosperity, more especially when such crop is Native grown. Uganda has not taken pride in its volume of exports, but rather, and rather condescendingly regards the struggling efforts of the European farmer in Kenya. But the tables are to-day reversed. Kenya's European production in several economic directions has been advanced a great pace in recent years, while the purely Native output has remained approximately stationary, or in some cases, such as cotton, receded in quantity and value.

The point, as Kenya sees it, is the relatively permanent advancement of European production (which will undoubtedly increase further in the future)

against the uncertain output and quality of Native production. The same story has long been told in South Africa, where the great maize and cotton growing industries are of European derivation and not the produce of Native working on their own account. Uganda's cotton industry may, and we hope, will revive when the markets better, but those who watch the relative figures of export will realise that Kenya's more stable industries will in the near future overshadow that one big Native industry which has been really promoted by the Uganda Administration. Meanwhile another point of importance to the Home Country is that Kenya, though in past times exporting less than Uganda, has imported a greater value of merchandise from Great Britain and is a better customer for the Home market than the land of purely Native production.

**Rewarding Native Bravery.**

That it should be left to an English M.P. to suggest in the British House of Parliament that the Native who saved the life of the District Commissioner at Kajiado by putting himself in the place of danger and single-handed attacking a lion which had got this hard-worked official under its claws, is not very creditable to the Colony; and few of us will cavil at the suggestion that we should have some recognised channel here for rewarding or showing our appreciation of such acts of bravery and loyalty to the white man. A very similar incident occurred only a short time ago quite close to Nairobi, the manager of a well-known plantation being suddenly sprung upon by a lioness, whereupon a Native who was with him interposed his body between the two and took the meaning which the European was about to receive. The Native was rescued from his wounds but so far as is known all he has gained by this act of courage is the gratitude of his master. In many other cases of this kind merit is collected, and it surely would be fitting for the community to make public acknowledgement for such really commendable conduct.

**Kavirondo Unrest.**

Some perturbation was caused in town last week by the bald statement published in the Press that owing to unrest in the South Kavirondo country it has been found necessary to increase the police in that part of Kenya. Further inquiry elicited the information that the trouble, nothing very serious being really at issue, was between the old fighting affinity between the Luo and the Kisii, who were like pastoral tribes that are noted here for their animosities. The Kavirondo, who do not seem to have anything to do with it at all, appear to be suffering the proverbial stigma from being associated with quarrelsome and disreputable folk.

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### ARUSHA SETTLERS DISCUSS PROBLEMS

General Boyd-Moss among his constituents.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Arusha.

General Boyd-Moss, C.M.G., C.B., M.P., recently addressed a meeting of Arusha settlers on the proceedings of the first session of the Tanganyika Legislative Council. The hon. member said there had been some discussion with regard to the Native Affairs Department having usurped the duties of the Protector in posting administrative officers. This, however, had occurred owing to some misunderstanding and would be rectified.

Gen. Boyd-Moss gave a critique of the Government's new Customs Bill, and said that the Luxuries Tax in Kenya was the only one which prevented a complete free trade Union, because it was the bill would work well and would do all sorts of good, unless it removed the Customs barriers.

Under the heading of Police and Prisons he had passed out in the bill that prison diet was better than that received by prisoners in Government service, while the prisoners do a considerable amount of work. The P.M.O. had been adamant, however, and he could not hold out much hope that there would be any change in prison diet.

The hon. member had advised it was essential to introduce legislation providing for the death penalty in cases of rape and indecent assault on European women on similar lines to legislation introduced in Kenya and the Chief Secretary had replied that the Government was prepared to consider the desirability of asking the Secretary of State for permission to introduce such legislation if it could be shown that circumstances warranted it. The Government was still awaiting an answer to a letter addressed to the hon. secretary of the Arusha Vigilance Committee. The meeting was not aware that such a letter had been received.

### Veterinary Services and Examinations

A long discussion ensued under the heading of veterinary services, the members pointing out that very much the same state of affairs existed as before the Government's visit. There were practically the same restrictions as before, and the view was expressed that the Veterinary Department appeared to be more concerned with the prices realised for cattle than with the control of disease. Dire results, it was emphasised, awaited anyone who purchased cattle outside the Government auctions.

The Provincial Commissioner thought that the circular in question did not affect Europeans trading amongst themselves. It was stressed that there was a great shortage of meat, which when procurable was sometimes retailed at one shilling per pound. This was a greater hardship to meat-eating natives than to Europeans. The benefit accrued in the main to the Misai, who spent very little of the money, which practically went out of circulation.

General Boyd-Moss told the meeting that the Director of Education was due in Arusha. He assured that Government was sympathetic and that there were funds for education. It was pointed out that Government was building a school for natives at Tabora which would eventually cost £100,000.

### Allegations of Official Wastage

Under the heading of Public Works the debate in Council had mainly concerned the Moshi-Arusha road and the hon. member had suggested that there was a waste of labour and funds. The meeting deprecated the issue of *pombe* to labourers

working on the road. The fact that the construction work cost £300 per mile. The member asked for a Road Board similar to those in Kenya and pointed out that the Board as at present constituted could not be said to have ever functioned as a Board.

It was also brought to the notice of our member that there were road gangs of 50 men working under a headman every ten miles on the Tabora-Arusha road, even when there was very little traffic and that the "gangs" were itself was really a network of beautiful macadamised roads, which there seemed to be little necessity considering the fact that there were only about two European passenger coaches here, one of which was the "bank".

The hon. member was also asked to note the fact that there were 1000 at Bukere Station and 17000 twelve Government-owned African lorry companies with European transport officers, drivers, etc., and that they were doing nothing. This, he was stated, could be more usefully employed in the northern area, where there was real need for Government-aided transport.

### NEW TRADE LICENCES IN TANGANYIKA.

Particulars of some Payable.

THE new Trades Licensing Ordinance which is to come into force in Tanganyika Territory on April 1 next has been published for general information. The object of the Bill is to effect such a revision of the system of trading licenses and an increase in the fee payable in respect of certain kinds of businesses with a view to an increased revenue equivalent to that formerly obtained from Trading Licenses and Profits Tax, and to enable the Profits Tax to be abolished. An official statement explains that:

Under the proposed system the fee to be paid by trading licenses relating to the principal classes of business depends upon whether the business is a wholesale business or not and whether or not

it is a business for importation or from places beyond the Territory. The present Ordinance draws a distinction between wholesale and other businesses, but the distinction between businesses which involve importation and exportation, or either, is new, and with the existing distinction, is intended to separate the larger and more profitable businesses from the smaller. This distinction is introduced at the suggestion of a Committee appointed by the Governor and including representatives of public bodies.

Among the principal licenses are the following:

- Wholesale license, including importation and exportations: £30 per annum for the principal or only place of business and £15 per annum for each other establishment.
- Wholesale license, including importation and exportation: £10 and £5 per annum.
- Retail license, including importation: £15 and £10 per annum.
- Retail license, including importation: £10 and £5 per annum.
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### SEYCHELLES ATTRACTED TO MAINLAND.

Development of Trade.

From Our Own Correspondent.

There is a certain amount of interest in the Seychelles to-day in the East African loan, for the community feels a natural drawing towards the main land nearest to it, and wonders how it may become a part of the grouping of dependencies including between the Sudan and Rhodesia. At present it is rather like a Cinderella, attached to no larger body, and beloved of nobody, but—presumably—the Colonial Office. Liaison with East Africa should bring grist to the mills of both parties. Seychelles can give an unequalled climate and useful connection to the mainland and admirals of the Kenya Highlands, while its fish, salted, should be an attractive addition to the "balanced ration" beloved of the mercantile fraternity, to the benefit of the African Native.

On the other hand, Kenya should be exporting cheese butter, potatoes, maize, coffee, and timber to the islands. Now, cheese and butter come from Europe (with the exception of a special consignment from England for the Eastern Telegraph Company's mess) by every available route. Potatoes should come from Bombay. Maize comes by sailing boat from the islands, and is of poor quality. Coffee comes from Aden, and is self-evident. The hand-pickings of good quality Mocha are in the pods, and unshelled beans, while timber is so scarce that there is talk of importing it from the Baltic. In regard to timber, the white ant is so pernicious that only the hard timber of the islands has been used in building in the past, but seasoned *podo* or *gamboge* wood should prove a useful substitute, and there would be a market for the Kenyan studs for painting the rougher woodwork.

#### To-day in East African Loan?

For the development of the islands capital is necessary, and, as I have hinted above, there is talk of an (unofficial) application for a portion—a small fraction—of the East African loan. Such loan would have the effect of tying the islands within the East African grouping of dependencies, which in itself might be no bad thing politically.

The money would be chiefly used for the development of fisheries, for which better boats, nets, and more of them would be necessary, also for the development of the outlying islands and the bringing them in touch with each other and with the mainland by Government steamer service at regular intervals or by some sort of subsidised service.

It must be remembered that the population of the Seychelles group is constantly increasing, and that prospects are so poor that the only outlet for the overflowing energies of this highly intelligent educated younger generation lies not in the islands themselves, but in the African mainland. And, if this may be good for the mainland, the islands should not be neglected.

#### A Good Wartime Story.

We have been somewhat intrigued at the announcement of the visit of a German warship, the "Emden," and of a French sloop, "Bellatrix," to the islands later in the year. There are to be receptions at Government House and garden parties, and the Seychelles Club is to be at the disposal of the German officer. The visits do not do us any harm, for the German sloop leaves on February 21, and the French sloop arrives on March 7.

When the French people here the sporting character of the German commander of the old "Emden" recognised. It is said that he never spoke of his various exploits, and there is a good story which can hardly be apocryphal, and is well known by the editor of the Seychelles papers, and, as you know, editors, like George Washington, can't lie. It is told as follows:

The commander of the "Emden" captured a ship in the Indian Ocean, and proceeded on board in the usual way to see that everything was in order before sinking the ship, to be confronted with the fact that a lady passenger was about to give birth to a baby. He protested that that sort of thing was *verboten*, anyway, she was not going to have it on board his ship. When he solved the problem in a cavalier fashion by presenting himself before the lady, and informed her, "Madam, I am sorry to say it is impossible for me to have the pleasure of your company on board the 'Emden,' and as I cannot sink this ship with you on board, I beg you to accept it as a present from the Kaiser. I will give orders to the captain and crew to escort you home to England." The ship got home safely, and the lady, on presenting her claim, was awarded a sum of £10,000. "This little tale, you will admit, is *veritas e ben trovato*."

#### Fisheries.

An exhaustive treatise on the fishery possibilities of the Seychelles archipelago has been prepared by Mr. James Hornell, F.L.S., F.R.C.I., late Director of Fisheries to the Government of Madras. It is not yet published, but will be on the same lines as his report on the fishery resources of Mauritius. He (Excellent) the Governor, Sir Joseph Byrne, accompanied Mr. Hornell on some of his cruises to the banks, and suggested himself that the potentialities of the subject were enormous. All that is needed is some initiative, start-up capital, and a secure market.

Mr. Hornell recommends the use of Liverpool salt, which is very apt to "deliquesce" or melt out of the salted product. He went to considerable pains to instruct the fishing community in the best methods of preparing the salt fish, and had a small experimental salting house erected on Government premises in the centre of the town, besides giving leaflets on the same subject.

Seychelles fishing folk are somewhat lethargic, and do not pursue a head-to-mouth policy, but from among them there are some who are bound to eventually take advantage of the efforts of the fishing expert. The natural spur to their ambition would come from the small capitalist, who, in turn, would naturally look to the Government for assistance.

#### Government Posts.

The Seychelles pursues the happy and economic policy of appointing posts in a single official, on the principle of the ancient maxim who sang, "O! I'm the cook, and the captain bold, and the mate of the 'Norey' brig." So one finds D. F. Watson as Member of the Executive Council, Member of the Legislative Council, Treasurer, Collector of Customs, Manager of the Government Bank, Revenue Officer, and Registrar-General. This formidable list does not include the versatile official from whom hang out his multifarious duties in an entirely efficient manner.

Hon. Wyndham Grech, LL.D., has recently had to proceed to Malta for a short visit on urgent business. He is the Crown Prosecutor and may possibly be filled temporarily by Mr. D. F. Watson, who, in addition to the post of Registrar-General, is also Justice of the



Peace for South Mahe district (with a yearly salary of 20 rupees) and Chairman of the Local Board, South Mahe (allowance 20 rupees per month). The latter figures are taken from the Seychelles Blue Book for 1939, an interesting and instructive periodical available for Rs. 2/6 from the Government Printing Office, Male.

Electric light has recently been installed in the main portion of the town of Victoria, Mahe. This is of great benefit to residents, as the streets were previously lit by feeble little oil lamps. Private houses have also had the new lights installed. We march with the times, and our fourteenth motor car is now arriving on the Island. Major Harold Kenworthy is planning on what is necessary road-making, which will in time make the Island available for motor traffic to its remotest corners. A recent 5 h.p. is the favoured model, being small enough to pass over the car on the existing roads, but as roads are widened, no doubt other models will come into use. It may hardly be believed that a Ford is unknown here, but such is the case.

The Planters' Association of the Island has recently been formed to enable planters to sort out their ideas on all subjects connected with agriculture, and to place them before the Government as their considered opinion. This should be a useful body, and should be helpful to government, as providing a means of authorised communication impossible in the case of individuals. The first meeting was convened by Mr. Eric M. Gray and the first President of the Association is the Hon. W. G. Stephens, a Member of the Legislative Council and a prominent planter of Mahe.

**SID WILLIAM HINDRY TO VISIT NYASALAND AND RHODESIA**

The February monthly meeting of the Council of the British Cotton Growing Association, it was reported that cotton prospects in Uganda were quite favourable, and that despite reports of a dried average having been predicted in some areas, this was now thought likely that the crop would exceed last year's, when it amounted to 1,00,000 bales. As in the case of Nigerian cotton, concessions have been made in inland ocean freight charges in order to help cultivators during the present emergency.

The Association have considerable interests in Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and it was decided that the Managing Director, Sir William F. Hindry, should pay a visit to those countries in the early summer, when cotton in many districts is ready for picking. It was also hoped that Mr. Astley Bell, the Chairman of the East Africa Committee, might be able to accompany Sir William on the journey. At the urgent request of the Council, Mr. Astley Bell has promised to consider the matter and to give his decision shortly.

**PARCEL POST TO MAURITIUS**

The rates of postage which the Postmaster-General has directed to be charged in place of rates previously published on outgoing parcels addressed to Mauritius by the routes specified are as follows:

Place of Destination	Route	Rate of Postage on each Parcel not exceeding			
		5 lb.	10 lb.	15 lb.	25 lb.
Mauritius	Direct	2 0	3 0	4 0	5 0
	France	2 0	3 0	4 0	5 0

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EXPLOITING UGANDA TIN FIELDS

RUO ESTATES LIMITED

Progress of the Company

At last week's statutory meeting of Anglo-Tinfields Ltd., Mr. Walter Broadbridge, who presided, said that the company had secured the benefit of two licences covering approximately 200 square miles of tin-bearing ground in Uganda, immediately to the north of the Tanganyika Territory boundary. The directors were advised that this was, with the exception of irregularly distributed throughout the areas in the form of local tin and detrital tin, and the company were fortunate in being among the first to secure areas in which tin had already been located. Mr. A. L. Webb, local director of East Africa for Tanganyika Goldfields Ltd., had visited all the areas in which their group was interested, and had formed a favourable opinion of their possibilities. Mr. Webb stated that ample power existed for development, and labour was available for present needs. In short, they were advised that the concession as a whole had great merit.

The policy of the board was systematically to prove the value of the ground, with the primary view of sections of it being worked by the company; and, secondly, if they were fortunate in locating tin over considerable parts, subsidiary companies would be formed to work approved areas, which should result in satisfactory profits to the company. Their development programme included the proper pitting and excavation of the deposits, the drilling of certain areas, and the exposure of the lodes at Nyarutimbu by trenching and sinking. Additional engineers and drilling plant had been dispatched from England to implement their policy on the ground during the short time that had elapsed since the formation of the company. A ton of tin concentrates had been yielded, the value of these at today's price was approximately £100,000. The concentrates were of very good quality, and it was expected would average between 72 and 75% of metal. There seemed every reason to believe that a new tinfield had been discovered in this portion of the Empire. Should these expectations be realised the company should have a very prosperous career.

The Chairman added a few remarks about the Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields Co. which has acquired the benefit of licences covering about 330 square miles adjoining the Ankole Co.'s territory to its western boundary. There was already evidence of the occurrence of tin in the Kagera Co.'s ground. Prospecting operations had been commenced and additional engineers and drilling plant had been dispatched from England. He mentioned that a subsidiary company would shortly be formed to take over an area in Tanganyika Territory on which the option to purchase had already been exercised.

The annual general meeting of Ruo Estates Ltd. was held at the registered office of the company, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, on January 28, 1923.

Mr. R. J. James, the Chairman, presided in moving the adoption of the report, he said that the extremely wet season had done little to both the tea and tobacco crops, especially in view of this, the better prices obtained enabled them to earn a good profit. The total cost of the tea crop was 9½d. per lb. and realised an average price in London of 1s. 6½d. per lb.

Their Likanga Estate had been enlarged by the acquisition of 883 acres fresh land and 20 acres leasehold and adjoining the boundary.

The new factory on the estate was situated in Malindi. The acreage in tea on all the company estates was now 820 acres, and would be extended gradually.

All the debentures were paid off during the year by a new issue of shares at £1 premium. A final dividend of 15% making with the interim dividend of 10% 25% for the year, was declared, £2,046 added to reserve and £2,203 carried forward.

The retiring directors and auditors were re-elected and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and the Secretary, Messrs. Dickson, Anderson & Co., Ltd.

Warrants for dividend will be posted on Feb. 14.

CONSTITUTION OF UGANDA COTTON BOARD.

An extraordinary issue of the Uganda Official Gazette gives the text of an Order to secure and maintain the production of the highest quality of cotton in the Protectorate and in general to regulate and control the cotton industry.

The Cotton Board shall consist of the Director and Deputy Director of Agriculture, the Provincial Commissioners of Buganda and the Eastern Province, the Land Officer, the District Superintendent of the Kenya and Uganda Railway, three members recommended by the Uganda Cotton Association, two by the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, one by the Eastern Province Chamber of Commerce, and the Kabaka or his approved nominee. The Director of Agriculture is President of the Board, the meetings of which are to be public.

ALREADY published in the D.M.B. receives but in its home. Mr. Heiligenthal, General Manager and parent corporation, recommends that you request it from Box 104, "East Africa."

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NEW CAIRO-KISUMU AIR TIME-TABLE

From a Special Correspondent.

Alexandria, Jan. 30

Mr. T. A. CLARKE, the originator of the Khartoum-Kisumu air service, leaves Alexandria in three or four days to fly to the Sudan in a Fairey seaplane put at the disposal of his company by the Air Ministry.

I am able to give you particulars of the new timetable which is specially interesting as showing the time for a return journey from Cairo to Kisumu has already been reduced to six days, and I am authoritative in forming that there are excellent prospects of the schedule being still further reduced to four.

The above schedule is as follows:

From	To	Day	From	To	Day
Cairo	Khartoum	Feb. 17	Khartoum	Kisumu	Feb. 22
Khartoum	Cairo	Feb. 20	Kisumu	Khartoum	Feb. 25
Cairo	Khartoum	Feb. 23	Khartoum	Kisumu	Feb. 28
Khartoum	Cairo	Feb. 26	Kisumu	Khartoum	Feb. 31
Cairo	Khartoum	Feb. 29	Khartoum	Kisumu	Mar. 5
Khartoum	Cairo	Mar. 2	Kisumu	Khartoum	Mar. 7
Cairo	Khartoum	Mar. 5	Khartoum	Kisumu	Mar. 10
Khartoum	Cairo	Mar. 8	Kisumu	Khartoum	Mar. 13
Cairo	Khartoum	Mar. 11	Khartoum	Kisumu	Mar. 16
Khartoum	Cairo	Mar. 14	Kisumu	Khartoum	Mar. 19
Cairo	Khartoum	Mar. 17	Khartoum	Kisumu	Mar. 22
Khartoum	Cairo	Mar. 20	Kisumu	Khartoum	Mar. 25
Cairo	Khartoum	Mar. 23	Khartoum	Kisumu	Mar. 28
Khartoum	Cairo	Mar. 26	Kisumu	Khartoum	Mar. 31
Cairo	Khartoum	Mar. 29	Khartoum	Kisumu	Apr. 1
Khartoum	Cairo	Apr. 1	Kisumu	Khartoum	Apr. 4
Cairo	Khartoum	Apr. 4	Khartoum	Kisumu	Apr. 7
Khartoum	Cairo	Apr. 7	Kisumu	Khartoum	Apr. 10
Cairo	Khartoum	Apr. 10	Khartoum	Kisumu	Apr. 13
Khartoum	Cairo	Apr. 13	Kisumu	Khartoum	Apr. 16
Cairo	Khartoum	Apr. 16	Khartoum	Kisumu	Apr. 19
Khartoum	Cairo	Apr. 19	Kisumu	Khartoum	Apr. 22
Cairo	Khartoum	Apr. 22	Khartoum	Kisumu	Apr. 25
Khartoum	Cairo	Apr. 25	Kisumu	Khartoum	Apr. 28
Cairo	Khartoum	Apr. 28	Khartoum	Kisumu	May 1

NEW OF OUR ADVERTISERS

Mr. J. S. ... this issue ... several occasions paid special visits to East Africa on behalf of bankers and well-known merchants and product houses for the purpose of inspecting, purchasing and reorganising groups of sisal and other estates. He resided in Uganda, Uganda, and Kampala for many years, and has made experience in East African trade, trading, shipping and finance.

We have received from the manufacturers of the Decca a clearly produced booklet in the form of a telephone book containing information and a list of sales agents and copies of which will be believe to gladly send to any readers mentioning East Africa when written to the company at 32, Worship Street, London, E.C. 2. The new telematic Decca is claimed to be twice as good as the earlier models from which hundreds of East Africans have derived hours of pleasure. Prices are now reduced ranging in price from 17s. 6d. to 10s.

NEW RAILWAY FOR THE SUDAN

Single Track from Kassala to Adarot.

An issue of £2,100,000 9% Debenture Stock carrying the guarantee of the Treasury, was made at the beginning of the week by the Gedaref Railway and Development Company (Sudan) Ltd. It is undertaking allied with the Sudan Government Railways, and is intended principally to construct and operate a single-track railway about 330 miles long from Kassala to Gedaref. The cost is estimated at £2,500,000 and there is an undertaking that all the rolling stock and machinery will be manufactured in Great Britain.

THE GORILLA HUNT

Mr. Gen. Burbridge's Film Crisified.

Special to "East Africa"

This very thrilling cinema picture of wild life in Africa ranks very high in the special category. Mr. Burbridge takes us through primeval forests and amongst many tribes to the home of the gorilla in the Belgian Kivu Provinces.

The composition and clarity of the photographs are excellent, and the pages we get of African scenery are perfect. It applies also to the Natives and their dances and customs, which have so often been overdone in travel films. The original pictures, which are few and far between until we reach the point of resistance, the gorilla hunt, are good with one exception. The close-up of a python is specially good, but when Mr. Burbridge touches on a subject almost as difficult as that of the gorilla, I mean the lion, he takes spoils his otherwise wonderful picture. One sees a lion in rather a poor morning light, some quickly to view, and then a fairly recoil of the sight. He appears to be his.

Some of the wording does not quite appeal to us, for instance, "The gorilla lunch" and following okhanga and rather doubt the accuracy of his statement that elephants are terrified of gorilla. From Mr. T. A. Barrow's books we glean that the gorilla, although fierce and formidable when roused, is very wary and shy. Yet we see Mr. Burbridge and his men drawing the great anthropoid apes towards them by weird noises.

The actual gorilla pictures are most interesting and enlightening, and, considering that the gloomy Congo forests are not the best places for good photographs, the results are marvellously good. Mr. Burbridge is to be congratulated on his skill, courage, and great enterprise, and also for being the first white man to show us moving pictures of the much-talked-of, yet scarcely known gorilla. W. T. S.

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# EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers. It is the Editor's aid on any matter. One of its prime objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa and to give information which readers are willing to give for that purpose will be cordially welcomed. Manufacturers wishing to appoint agents, and agents seeking further representations, are invited to communicate with the Editor. No charge is made for the service rendered by this Journal in such matters.

The fall in cotton values may lead to the growing of guano in Uganda.

The Kenya Oil and Soap Company Ltd. is being voluntarily wound up.

Zanzibar's exports of cloves during the first eleven months of 1926 totalled 138,642 cwt.

More than three thousand ploughs are now in use by Natives in the Toro district alone of Uganda.

The *Sphinx* refers to Zanzibar's harbor works as a white elephant with a hundred feet of 20 ft. to be exact.

Over ten miles of steel piping will be required for the proposed water supply for Jinja. £38,500 is the estimated cost of the scheme.

Customs duties on certain still wines imported into the Seychelles have been modified. Particulars are obtainable from the Board of Trade.

Nyasaland reports good crops in European stores and that favourable weather conditions have enabled all districts to put in a good acreages under tobacco.

During the year 1925 imports into the Seychelles included the following articles: Cotton piece goods, Rs. 208,048; gunny bags, Rs. 30,800; galvanised sheet, Rs. 15,118.

Uganda's experiment with the Roadrail system has been so unsatisfactory that the service has been closed down. £600,000 is officially stated to be the loss incurred in the venture.

The monthly trade report issued by the week-end by the National Bank of South Africa states the Nairobi bazaar business has been better, and that there is a steady demand for building materials and agricultural machinery.

The estimate given by the Department of Agriculture of Tanganyika for the output of cotton in the current season was 2,550 bales, as against 21,674 bales in the previous season. It is expected that this estimate will be reached.

In the period 1909-13 the whole Continent of Africa supplied only 1% of the total world production of coffee. For the years 1919-23 the United States supplied 40% of the total. Domestic Commerce estimates that the proportion of the trade will be...

A. D. Jones has taken over the agencies of the late Mr. R. Kiley of Kampala.

It is announced that the partnership previously existing between Mr. E. J. DeJama and Mr. E. Russell, under the style of Barry, DeJama & Russell, of Nairobi, has been dissolved. It is stated that the sole continuing partner, Mr. E. J. DeJama, will henceforth carry on the practice under his own name.

The new stores at Stokes, Blantyre, are being a fine building. In recent months we have chronicled numerous cases of modern buildings being erected throughout East African homes, and it is evident that Nyasaland does not mean to be left behind in this branch of progress. The British Central Africa Company deserves congratulation on its enterprise.

Madagascar's imports for 1925 reached the record figure of 27,000 metric tons, valued at £1,200,000, or an increase of 20% in tonnage and 80% in value over the total for 1924. The chief increase was in cotton goods which represented some 25% of the total value of the year's entries of merchandise.

Imports into Tanganyika Territory during the month of October included: Cigarettes, 2,503 lb.; cement, 708 tons; galvanised iron sheets, 128 tons; iron and steel manufactures, 308 tons; shovels and spades, 126,746; machines and machinery, 16 the value of £10,100; blankets, 21,195; petroleum fuel oil, 98,366 imperial gallons; soap, 812 cwt.; cycles...

The following table shows exports of cotton piece goods from the United Kingdom to British East Africa:

Year	Washed Piece Goods in Bales	Value in £,000	Total Value in £,000
1924	5	14	14
1925	7	70	254
1926 (11 months)	5	51	143

(1924 - Million Linear Yards; Other Years Million Square Yards.)

This table has been compiled by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

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**EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.**

**COTTON**

There is again a fair demand for most descriptions at the public auctions, steady to fall prices being obtained. Prices were as follows:

A size	131	6d to 138	6d
B "	128	6d to 138	6d
C "	126	6d to 125	6d
Peabery	126	6d to 154	6d

**Greenish**

London bids for East African cotton total 12,767 bags against 150 bags in the corresponding week of 1926.

**IVORY**

At the first quarterly auctions of the year held on January 25—described in last week's report—a moderate supply of ivory was brought forward. There was again a good demand, and practically everything sold at firm prices. Small tusks were firm, a high ball ivory and bangle teeth were dearer, for the larger sizes with other sizes, and the hollows and cut points were steady. Ordinary tusk teeth were firm to 22 dearer. Mossy white hard teeth were firm to 23 dearer. Mossy Higgins and Co. report the following prices:

Elephants' Teeth	107	to 102
30 lb. and up	87	to 103
over 20 and under 30 lb.	80	to 85
10 to 20 lb.	72	to 78
Sawed off tusks 4 to 9 lb.	58	to 52
Bangle Teeth	100	to 115
Bullhead Ball	170	to 145
Bagatelle Points	120	to 138
Cut Points for Bangle	75	to 80
Undercut Points	70	to 75
Cut Hollows 4 to 12 lb.	65	to 70

Rhinoceros Horns  
Firm to 100

Contributing to the current slump of the Liverpool Cotton Association circular, good business has been done, most of the buyers generally having paid 20 points. During the twenty-seven weeks from August 1 import of East African cotton into Great Britain have totalled 22,710 bales, compared with 74,222 in the corresponding period of 1925, and 38,000 in the same period of 1926. The quantity of East African cotton during the same period have totalled 7,200 bales, compared with 10,000 in 1925, and 10,000 in 1926. At the first auctions 170 packages of Kasaland was sold at the average price of 21.88d per lb. 105 packages from the Alantya and East African Caudahale Estate at 18. per lb. and 74 packages from Ruio Estates selling at the average price of 11.0d per lb.

**OTHER PRODUCTS**

Blessing Olfert steady prices with fair to East African and Abyssinian at 1655 per cwt. is quoted at 1605 per cwt. **Castor Seed**—The market is steady but slightly higher at £17 15s. per ton. **Chiles**—Morabaca chiles are very firm. The spot delivery and up to 75s. per ton. **Guano**—Medium quality Zanzibar is quoted 55s. **Guano**—On a strong market business reported up to 26 1/2 per cwt. in London, while European is selling at 12s. 6d. per cwt. February new crop and is considered likely to offer more with firm business in bank. **Groundnuts**—Little or nothing offering, but some business has again been done at 27s. **Guine**—No. 1 white flint for March/April shipment is quoted at 355.00 per quantity. **Guinea**—Green ideas around 225. **Guinea**—Green ideas around 225. **Guinea**—Green ideas around 225. **Guinea**—Green ideas around 225.

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January 11th, 1927

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