

EAST AFRICA

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

No. 212

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1933

Annual Subscription
30/- post free

Single Copies
3/-



BRITISH INDIA LINE

REGULAR SERVICE, LONDON AND MARSEILLES, TO AND FROM EAST AFRICA
Every four weeks via Mass and Port Swettenham, carrying first and second class
passengers.

FAST MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE, DUBAI—KILINDINI—DURBAN

Fortnightly via East African Coastal Ports, also calling at Zanzibar Islands (Mombasa)

EAST AFRICAN LOCAL SERVICES—M.V. "DUMBA" AND M.V. "DWARKA"

Connecting with other services and providing frequent facilities at smaller ports
touching by the Home Line and Mail Steamers.

For full details and attractive Booklets apply—

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COOKSPUR STREET, S.W. 1

FRAY, BAWES & CO., 122, LEADENHALL ST., E.C. 3

AGENTS—GRIFFITHS, HANKEY & CO., LTD., DOCK HOUSE, BELLINGER ST., E.C. 4

Schweppes

DRY GINGER ALE
SODA WATER-TONIC WATER
GINGER BEER-ETC

These celebrated waters are
supplied at all first class hotels,
clubs and stores throughout the
world.



A list of agents in any part of the
world sent upon application to
Schweppes Ltd

Marble Arch House, London W.2

KIT & EQUIPMENT

EVERY POSSIBLE REQUIREMENT
FOR THE TRAVELLER

WHEN ON LEAVE CALL AT OUR SHOWROOM
10 & 10A, WARWICK SQUARE, BARNET, HERTS.

WHEN ABROAD WRITE US

GRIFFITHS, MCALISTER

LIMITED.

TAXIDERMIST—INSURANCE
CIVIL and MILITARY ENGINEERS

PRINCE PROPOSES ANTI-MALARIAL CAMPAIGN

Camp Fire Comments

Litigation as a Sign of Prosperity.

The number of civil cases which came before the Supreme Court in Kenya during 1927 was 645, an increase of 58 over 1926, and this, in the opinion of the Judicial Report, was a normal increase due to the development of settlement and trade. As 63 advocates took out certificates during 1927 of whom 24 were barristers and 28 solicitors, the legal profession, at least, would appear to be prospering.

Natives who eat "Stink-Beetles"

The African Natives will eat termites or "white ants" and enjoy a feed of locusts is well known and not particularly surprising; but the limit to this direction seems to have been reached by certain pagan tribes in the Nuba Mountains of the Sudan. Mr. Macdonald, a pioneer missionary in that district, declares that "the girls like to catch handfuls of flying ants to eat alive as delicacies, while it is worse still to hear them crunching up alive-mouthfuls of the loathsome beetles known familiarly, on account of their dreadful odour, as 'stink-beetles'." This is probably the first time we have heard of such a habit, though the wider Central African tribes are indifferent enough as to the state of "highness" of their meat ration. Have other readers known Natives to eat "stink-beetles"?

Chaffing the Big Game shot.

As, thanks to the Royal visit, East Africa and big game hunting are in the news, *The Strand Magazine* has published a chapter entitled "Big Game," founded on the diary of Major A. B. C. Duff, O.B.E., F.R.G.S., Veteran Explorer and Hunter. He arrives at Mombasa—

August 21—Mombasa, typical tropical port. Found it rather dull. Same old savages in Native dress, war paint, beads, and the like. Members of the Monumweri, Kavirondo, Masai and Wandorobo tribes—the regular lot. Noisy, smelly bazaars; piles of fresh elephant tusks; lots of horns and leopard skins—the usual familiar Africa scene. On a day about forty miles south of Lake Victoria Nyanza, he sees a greater koodoo, but misses it at 257 yards, his eye being a "bit off." Then, as a monster male lion glowers down on him from the branches of a baobab tree, his gun-bearer, Dumbe Dumbo, hands him his gun, crying "Shoot, *Shwana*, pingo the simba in the gum-tum." (Shoot, master. Shoot the lion in the gum-tum.) We have encountered less inaccurate descriptions of Mombasa in the last few weeks.

Native Language of Time.

African natives have not added 101 time as European understand it, but do have a commonplace of observation. Commenting on this, the Kenya Education Report for 1927 observes that—

The tribal habits of the Masai are almost incredible for example, they have no method of reckoning days or months or years, but they keep at school after a holiday's interval, but they do not go to school on which a boy cuts a notch each day, returning to school at noon, No. 30. This is an advice on Court practice at Nairobi, where it is the custom to be swift in suing for a witness who is wanted again, he has to make one each day and return when the string is clear. The Kajiado boys have to do their own counting.

The curious disability seems to cling to the African in the most extraordinary way. Even the West Indian Negro has only two expressions for time— "Just now" and "Ever since." "When are you going to do this?" you ask, and the reply is "Just now." "How long have you been waiting?" brings the answer, "Oh, ever since." And that is as far as you can get. Time appears to be quite a hazy notion and the great Napoleon, the first person to teach Europe the value of it, perhaps even the Native will also learn in time.

Dogs versus Snakes.

While I was living near Tabara," writes Kapena, "I was out one evening exercising two of my dogs—one a quarter-bred mastiff, and the other a small smooth-haired fox-terrier, both African-born and bred. Both were over three years old and were in the habit of fearlessly rugging and putting up various kinds of animals and game. As we reached a small hill covered with long grass and small bushes, and on which were many butting boulders of rock, I took the lead, the two dogs following at my heels. Suddenly, as we were rounding a large projection of rock, something flashed past my stockings, and my dogs yelped, and the mastiff leapt in front of me. Then I realised that my large dog had his jaws firmly fixed in the neck of a big puff adder, which was struggling on the ground in front of me. For a very short time he held it, and then jumped clear. There lay the fat, four-foot-six briste, coiled up loosely and incapable of hard or quick striking owing to the paralyzing effect of the dog's bite. Both dogs commenced dancing and circling round the snake, leaping in now and again to bite it. And they would have continued doing this until it died had I not dashed it off with a stick and then buried it. He lattered owing to the fact that the poison lasts. My foot slipping on the rock no doubt saved me in the first place, but the action of the dog saved my life."

Telegrams & Cables
"STORAGE"
MOMBASA

Telephone 106.
Code A.A.E.C. 5th Edition,
Bechtley

P.O. Box 52
Mombasa.

Mombasa Bonded Warehouse Co., Ltd.

General Shipping, Forwarding, Customs Clearance,
Insurance and Passenger Agents.

LARGEST BOND & FREE STORAGE IN AFRICA.

Sitings from Kilindini Station to Godowns.

Forward your Bills of Lading to us for careful and prompt attention.
RAISE YOUR EXPORT PRODUCE TO US

NATIVE ADMINISTRATION IN UGANDA

The Governor's Outspoken Warning.

At the last meeting of the Legislative Council of Uganda Sir William Gowers, the Governor, made some frank comments on Native affairs. His Excellency said *inter alia*—

"It may be expected that before long the report of the Hilton-Young Commission will be made public. That report, which may have far-reaching effects on the future of East Africa generally, will not, I am confident, neglect to take cognizance of the agreements which have been entered into with certain of the Native chiefs. These agreements have always been the subject of special consideration both by the Imperial and Protectorate Government. It is unfortunately the case that certain Natives, whose actions are much to be deplored, endeavour to see in every effort made to assist those responsible for administration an attempt on the part of the Protectorate Government to interfere unduly with the work of Native Governments or to tamper with the agreements themselves.

While there is much to commend in the efforts of many chiefs and other Natives responsible for administrative work, the time is not yet in sight when the active assistance and advice of the Protectorate Government can be dispensed with, and it is essential that this fact should be recognised. If the work of administration is to be performed with reasonable honesty, efficiency, and despatch it must be supervised and directed, and I look to those Natives who have the welfare of their country at heart to adopt a much less suspicious and ill-adviced attitude towards the Protectorate Government than exists in some quarters. It is only by whole-hearted co-operation that the shortcomings that are known to exist in Native Administrations can be remedied and honest and efficient public work be accomplished. Indeed, winning acceptance of a certain degree of control and guidance at the present stage is the surest road to securing the stability and permanence of the traditional and historical institutions and organisation which are so much cherished."

THE BRIDGE ACROSS THE PUNGWE

A TELEGRAM from Beira published last week by *The Times* states that the first test train followed by goods and mail trains has been run over the first completed viaduct of the new Pungwe protection works on the Beira-Rhodesia main line. The works include eight reinforced concrete viaducts, the pile foundations of which are sunk 40 ft into the swamp, and a new bridge over the Pungwe river. All of them carry rails several feet above the highest known flood level. As the rains are now about to begin, the completion of this first viaduct, which is situated at an especially dangerous point and allows of a full opening a third of a mile long for water, is regarded as very satisfactory, and is considered to ensure the safety of the line for this season in almost any circumstances. The remaining viaducts are nearly complete, and the erection of the bridge is proceeding rapidly. The pier foundations are now sunk to 80 ft below the river bed. The steel work which is being erected by Messrs. Norman's Coy. & Company in similar fashion to that of the new Tyne Bridge, has now reached the ground span.

The Zambezi river has fallen four feet in the last two months and new banks and islands are to be seen every week.

COFFEE GROWING IN KENYA.

An Agricultural Bulletin.

BULLETIN No. 19 recently issued by the Department of Agriculture of Kenya Colony has been given the title "The Coffee Industry of Kenya Colony." It is a brochure of less than twenty pages. The author is Mr. A. E. le Poer Trench, the Senior Coffee Officer, who has done excellent work in his special line, but who naturally fails to cover so large a subject in so small a space.

Some interesting figures show, however, that the area planted in coffee in Kenya was about 6,900 acres under coffee in Kenya in 1922, there are possibly 200,000 acres, and the estimated crop for 1923 is 2,000,000 lbs. There are 700 coffee planters, of 250 of whom the occupiers in the Colony. A graph of the market prices shows that from a minimum of 10s. 6d. in 1921 the price rose to a maximum of 15s. 6d. in 1924-25 and fell to about 10s. 6d. in 1925. It gives a very good picture of the great fluctuations.

Discussing the capital required to develop a coffee estate, Mr. Trench considers that it is not advisable for anyone to start with less than £2,500 after the land has been purchased. £25 to £30 an acre is needed to bring an acre of coffee land into bearing. Costs of production work out at £50 per ton of coffee, labour accounting for over 20% of the total. Marketing will cost just under 20 per ton for Nairobi coffee shipped in parchment and cleaned in London, or £17 a ton shipped clean, the price of coffee being taken at an average of 80s. a cwt. These details are useful for anyone looking to the bulletin for a full account of the coffee industry in Kenya Colony will be disappointed.

NAIROBI CHAMBER AND CONVENTION

Commerce and Political Questions.

At a recent meeting of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce Mr. A. C. Tannan moved—

That this Chamber, while recognising the necessity for the closest union between commerce and agriculture, is of opinion that it is inadvisable for it to be directly connected with or subscribe to any body or association whose constitution permits of political and racial questions being debated and resolved upon, and this Chamber therefore resolves—

(1) That the present membership of the Chamber with the Convention of Associations be discontinued forthwith, and (2) that it be a recommendation to the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa that it should endeavour to make arrangements for its Executive to meet the Executive of the Convention of Associations at appropriate times so as informally to discuss non-political matters of mutual interest to the two bodies. The motion was carried *nem. con.*

THE ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY.

By permission of the Privy Council, the Royal Geographical Institute has now become the Royal Empire Society. An official notification sanctioning the change of name having just been received by the Society from Sir George Hankey.

SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN

GRATEFUL PUBLIC acknowledgment is hereby made to the School where children find their way to the school. Also to the Board of Education for their kind assistance. R. HARRISON, Royal Geographical Society, London.

TECHNICAL TRAINING FOR KENYA NATIVES.

Convicts Not Paid Labour.

SOME interesting information on the technical training of the Natives in Kenya is given in the latest official reports for 1927, and it is instructive to compare the Prisoners' Report on this point with that of the Public Works Department. In the former we read—

The arrival of five of the six European technical instructors procured from England has enabled a beginning to be made in the training of a large number of convicts as carpenters and masons. The Public Works Department staff have expressed appreciation of the quality and output of these convict artisans, comparing it favourably with that of paid African labour. The progress made by African convict artisans during the few months' training under European instructors (the first of whom arrived in July, 1927) is remarkable, and goes to show that the African, when under strict discipline, is fully receptive of industrial training. The best convict artisans are usually those who are undergoing long terms of imprisonment which allow time for their official training, and who are as a rule recidivists. If they can qualify whilst in prison, for employment as artisans on release, the probability of their return to prison is greatly lessened.

Experience of the P.W.D.

The P.W.D. Report says—

The supply of African labour skilled in the trades required for building is negligible. Such semi-skilled labour as exists ordinarily demands such high wages in relation to output as to be almost an uneconomic item, except in isolated cases. The chief source of supply of African labour for these buildings was the Native Industrial Training Depot at Kabete, and also the Prison Department, which was engaged in training convicts in trades so that on release they would have a good chance of becoming useful members of society. It was an important principle of the policy that the construction of the C.M.S. Loan buildings should be the means of giving the African youths, who were indentured to grades at Kabete, training in practical construction under working conditions. Unfortunately, the supply both from Kabete and the Prison Department was only sufficient to enable a small part of the building programme to be started. Those buildings which were in course of construction proceeded very slowly, with consequent high overheads, and, in spite of constant supervision, items of the work had to be done two or three times before satisfactory results were obtained. The more costly and intricate of the work and low requirements of quality of special trades had to be carried out by the Government, as the artificers and convicts were incapable of anything out of the ordinary.

Developments of the Education Department.

The Report of the Education Department states that progress during 1927 in African education has been satisfactory, though it has not yet reached higher technical training than instruction and practice in manual trades.

The Native Industrial Training Depot at Kabete, established at the end of the year with about 120 apprentices, by the end of the year had been increased to 200. The Government had been desirous of accommodating next the Depot at Nairobi, but this had to be raised to that date, and at the end of the year stood at 300.

As soon as sufficient European technical artisans, a new class of instructor, recruited from the staff of the Crown Agents, were available, apprentices were sent out to gangs under the Public Works Department, and to erect the new James School buildings under our own supervision.

Although these gangs necessarily included a large proportion of raw boys, and the proportion was at first necessarily experimental, their work has been of considerable value to the Government and to themselves. Now the gangs are in full swing, and the number has become 2,800, and it is expected that there will be no difficulty in raising the number to the full strength of 600 by the end of the year.

It is well to have every point of

THE FUTURE OF EAST AFRICA.

Governors Ordered Home.

East Africa is able to announce that Sir Edward Grieg and Sir Donald Cameron, the Governors of Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory, have been instructed by the Colonial Office to return to London in conjunction with the report of the Hilton Young Commission on the close union between the British East African Dependencies. Sir Donald Cameron is expected to arrive in this country in January and Sir Edward Grieg will probably precede him. Sir William Towers, the Governor of Uganda, may also return, but in view of his recent absence from the Protectorate he may consider it inadvisable to leave Uganda again so soon.

There are reasons to believe that the Hilton Young Commission has been unable to arrive at unanimous conclusions on some of the most important matters referred to it.

THE COMPANY OF ADVENTURERS.

A Northern Rhodesian Review.

HAD John Boyes, author of 'The Company of Adventurers,' lived in Elizabethan days, he would have been a worthy companion of Drake, Probus, Hawkins and Raleigh. Throughout his book are exhibited the characteristics he shares in common with them—courage, daring, love of adventure, good humour, and a mounting of difficulties.

One of the real pioneers of Central Africa, he gives us in 'The Company of Adventurers' a simple, convincing account of his experience in the heart of the 'Black North' at the beginning of the twentieth century. To elephant hunters his tales of hunting in the Lado Enclave should prove enthralling. He collected, single-handed, 1,500 lb. of ivory in one month. The sympathies of the ordinary reader are, however, entirely with the slaughtered elephants.

He writes entertainingly of the many adventurous spirits with whom he fraternised on his various trips, and in every human fashion retells some of the tall stories related round camp fires and at 'The Harbour Lights,' the expressive name of his depot at Kulu. There is more to be told of from time to time, being many others such as Phaedon, Rose, and the two Crutens, and Mr. D. M.

An interesting chapter deals with a trip to Abyssinia and its august and dusky potentate, Menelik. The subsequent account of his expedition from Addis Ababa to Nairobi, containing as it does tales of hardship and danger, is a fitting close to a book which should appeal to all interested in early days in Central and East Africa.

Such is the opinion of 'The Livingston Mail' of Mr. John Boyes's book 'East Africa Recalled,' and it is not surprising that it should appeal to all interested in early days in East and Central Africa, indeed, it was only because we held that view that we published the volume. Copies will be sent by registered post to any address in the world on receipt of 17s. 'East Africa,' 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

A DELIGHTFUL GIFT

Do you want to send a present to a friend? Give 'The Company of Adventurers,' a delightful record of pioneer life in East and Central Africa.

East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1. Will send it anywhere by registered post on receipt of 17s.

Read the Reviews on the outside back cover.

FROM the Seychelles Blue Book for 1927 (Gov. Printer, Mafhe) it appears that the revenue was Rs. 730,883, of which Rs. 359,324 came from Customs and Rs. 107,703 from taxes and licences, and that the expenditure was Rs. 665,306, in which the chief item was Medical, Rs. 193,772. The estimated population of the islands was 20,835, of whom 13,405 were males and 13,630 females. 3,375 children were on the rolls of the elementary schools, of whom 1,014 were boys and 1,144 girls were in Roman Catholic seminaries, 313 (165 boys and 148 girls) were being taught in Church of England schools, and 40 in private (non-aided) institutions. The secondary schools had 308 pupils on their books.

Of the total of Rs. 1,829,710 worth of imports, which included Rs. 25,000 of specie from India, the United Kingdom sent goods to the value of Rs. 510,000, India Rs. 737,535, worth out of Rs. 782,010 from other parts of the British Empire, and France, Rs. 147,953 and Dutch possessions Rs. 121,035, out of Rs. 537,209 from foreign countries. Of the goods sent from the U.K. Rs. 344,194 worth were articles wholly or mainly manufactured, and of the Indian contribution Rs. 209,865 were paid for food, drink and tobacco. The Seychelles exported Rs. 2,155,401 worth of domestic produce, of which Rs. 470,327 went to the U.K., chiefly food, drink and tobacco; Rs. 301,604—and Rs. 812,343 was sent to other parts of the British Empire. Of this the largest proportion Rs. 507,387 went to South Africa, the heading "Food, drink and tobacco," by the way requires a little explanation, for in imports it includes, mainly rice, sugar, wheat flour and salt, and in exports copra and vanilla. Of the Rs. 1,399,413 worth of exports under this head in the year under review, no less than Rs. 1,338,913 were received for copra.

It is sad to read that the endemic trees are practically extinct, with the exception of four, which are exploited for timber, and that the forests are badly in need of replanting. Mention is made of the coco de mer, or double coconut, the palm of the Seychelles, where alone it is indigenous; that unique palm is not yet extinct, though only 2,821 nuts of the species were exported. No minerals survey has ever been made on the islands, but 11,320 tons of phosphatic guano were shipped in 1927. Streams are numerous, but dry up during the S.E. monsoon from May to September. What else can be expected when the forests are systematically destroyed?

CONSIDERABLE changes were made in the staff of the Department of Agriculture in Zanzibar during 1927 (Annual Report, 1927). Government Printer, Zanzibar, the posts of Agricultural Assistant, Horticulturist, and Mycologist being abolished, while the Government plantations were made a distinct section of the Department under an officer specially appointed for that purpose.

The heavy and persistent rain during the last quarter of the year was a severe handicap to the clove harvesting operations, and great difficulty was experienced not only in picking the clove, but in drying them satisfactorily after they were picked. As a consequence the greater proportion of the crop marketed was of poor quality. Artificial drying is by no means an easy operation, as serious loss of clove oil may result, and though experiments were conducted with copra driers and with a maize conditioning plant, neither of these methods gave good results. The matter continues to engage the earnest attention of the Department.

1927 was particularly noteworthy by reason of the formation of the Zanzibar and Pemba Clove Growers' Association, which promises to exercise a very beneficial influence on the industry. Its first duty has been to control the rates of pay for clove picking, with the object of securing a more even distribution of labour during the clove harvest. The rate fixed was such as to enable a picker to earn a rupee a day, or even more if expert. The possibilities of co-operative transport and marketing were investigated and gained favour with the growers. Great attention was paid to the grading of the cloves, and to seeing that all cloves exported were properly dry. The enforcement of the Agricultural Produce (Adulteration) Decree prevented the export of wet cloves from Pemba, with the happy result that the marked difference in price between Zanzibar and Pemba cloves disappeared.

The total crop for the season was 733,900, or 35 lb. which was above the average—560,000 lbs.—for the past five years. During the year the price in Zanzibar varied from Rs. 5.75 to Rs. 3 per frasila for cloves and Rs. 2.25 to Rs. 1.1 for stems; in London the prices were Rs. 0.25 to Rs. 7.37, and Rs. 4 to Rs. 2.75 respectively. The copra crop reached 643,000 frasilas, which was below the five year average of 704,000 lbs. and the price fell to Rs. 4.23, the lowest for five years.

The rainfall reached the remarkable figures of 68.25 in at Kidichi (Zanzibar Island) and 82.6 in at Weti (Pemba).

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

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

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
British East African Territories					
Grey cotton piece goods	2,400	7,900	51,500	254	2,000
Bleached	285,000	27,000	103,700	5,671	7,630
Printed	473,700	57,300	331,000	12,577	13,709
Dyed in the piece	184,700	20,700	309,200	18,746	48,504
Coloured	51,800	1,400	317,300	1,869	458
Non-British East African Territories					
Grey cotton piece goods	72,800	85,100	12,700	1,592	2,086
Bleached	149,600	292,700	204,100	7,769	4,227
Printed	135,100	126,700	160,100	4,211	5,395
Dyed in the piece	494,900	174,700	90,300	8,121	7,418
Coloured	6,200	44,300	705,300	2,206	350

"EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU.

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

Advertisers 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.

It is proposed to form an Uganda branch of the Aero Club of East Africa.

The Paris office of the Mozambique Company has been moved to 53, Boulevard Haussmann.

The King of the Sisal Estates, Tanganyika, won the second prize for sisal at the recent Nairobi Show.

A recent letter from Nyeri says that there have been heavy falls of snow on Mount Kenya and hard frosts in the foothills.

The Tanganyika Government gives notice that an area of land on the southern slopes of Monduli Mountain in the Arusha district is reserved for Native occupation and will not be alienated.

Uganda's total exports in 1927 were valued at £2,312,207. In the first seven months of this year the exports of the Protectorate reached a value of £2,757,053, this great improvement being due to the much higher price of cotton.

H.M.S. Enterprise, Captain H. D. Priddy, spent from November 6 to 12, inclusive, in the Seychelles, this being the last port of call on the East Indian Station during her present commission, which began in April, 1926.

A number of Ayrshire cattle have been shipped from England to various purchasers in Kenya Colony, including Mr. A. G. Hall, Captain H. C. Hoer, Mr. F. W. Watson, Mna Farms Ltd., and Mrs. Margaret Estate, Esq.

It is now possible to travel by road between Blantyre, Nyasaland, and Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and one Nyasaland transport contractor quotes a price of £12 for the return journey, which is considerably less than the single fare by rail.

Ale and stout from Kenya Colony were tasted last week by two experts at the Beer Exhibition at the Royal Agricultural Hall, and the stout had good bodies and had lasted the sea-journey well. The ales were not in such good condition.

A report by Mr. C. J. McGregor, the newly appointed District Agricultural Officer for 1928, which has been issued by the Tanganyika Department of Agriculture, estimates that 100,000 lb. of kaibobacca will eventually be produced annually by growers in the Iringa district.

Notice is given of the dissolution of the partnership existing between Francis Xavier D'Silva and Franz Leder, carrying on business as general merchants at Morogoro under the style of "The Warehouse." The business will be carried on under the same style by Franz Leder and Erich Stache.

An Order-in-Council published in the Gazette notifies that in Northern Rhodesia in civil cases between Natives every Court shall be guided by Native law so far as it is applicable and is not repugnant to natural justice or morality, and decide all such cases according to substantial justice without undue regard to technicalities of procedure and without delay.

At the recent eighteenth annual general meeting of the Lumbwa Co-operative Society, Mr. H. J. Carlisle, Chairman of the Board, who presided, said that the Society produced 195,322 lb. of butter in 1927-28, as against 203,129 lb. in the previous year, and that the Society's factory was working at only 50% of its capacity. Steps were being taken, however, to increase supplies of cream from Native sources.

Messrs. Tyson Bros. cable from Nairobi that the agricultural outlook in Kenya is very promising now that the rains have started. Though the coffee crop may not exceed 50% of that of last year in many districts, they believe that the total coffee exports will probably be 75% of the 1927 figures, and that the maize exports will be at least equivalent to those of last year. Though the trade position in Nairobi is depressed at the moment, they do not consider this to be a true reflection of the general position of the Colony.

During the first five months of this year Kenya and Uganda imported from Great Britain goods to the value of £1,175,555, representing 37% of the total entries for that period, thus comparing unfavourably with the corresponding proportion of 43% for 1927. Tanganyika, however, does something to redress the balance, for during the first six months of this year that Territory imported from the Mother Country goods to the value of £723,115, representing 36% of the total imports for the half-year, as against a value of £585,214, equal to 35% for the corresponding period of 1927.

MAKE YOUR OWN SODA WATER

at 1/- per Dozen Large Bottles on the

FLUGEL'S

AERATED WATER MACHINE

Water filtered

Purely measured

FLUGEL'S MACHINE

Filt. and Crown

Pressure

For a Cantyans, Regimental Messes, Hospitals, Clubs, U.K. Country Stations.

FLUGEL & Co.
(London) Ltd.,

225, Abchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C. 4.

CLIMAX MADE IN ENGLAND **CLINKER**

CHAMPION FOLDING SAW
 INSTANT FACE ADJUSTING SAW
 CHAMPION FOLDING SAW
 INSTANT FACE ADJUSTING SAW
 CHAMPION FOLDING SAW
 INSTANT FACE ADJUSTING SAW
 CHAMPION FOLDING SAW
 INSTANT FACE ADJUSTING SAW

CLIMAX **CLINKER**

AN IDEAL TROPICAL SHOE



STYLE
6018
12/6

U.K.—Post Free
OVERSEAS—Postage
extra

This popular model is made of fine White Canvas with toe-cap facing and quarter in brown leather. The soles and heels are of lightweight grey chrome leather, ensuring coolness, comfort and extreme durability.

LENNARDS LIMITED,
BRITAIN'S BEST BOOTMAKERS.
Overseas Dept. **BRISTOL, ENG.**

Write for 200-page Illustrated Catalogue—post free upon application.

A Standardised PLATFORM SCALE
No. 282

All parts of the "Avery" No. 282 have been designed scientifically and then are made to gauge. Besides ensuring perfect accuracy, these conditions permit low cost and spare parts can be obtained and fitted without trouble.

Sturdy for all climates.
Supplied through all the leading Import Houses.

Write for Booklet 765
W. G. AVERY, Ltd., Goho Foundry, Birmingham

The **282**

AVERY

FORTNUM & MASON
FOR
TROPICAL CLOTHING & STORES

It is the RIGHT kind at the RIGHT price, and backed by Fortnum & Mason's 200 years' experience of serving palaces overseas.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS
SHIRTS & UNDERWEAR
BOOTS & SHOES
TROPICAL TENNIS RACQUETS
HELMETS
& MOSQUITO NETS

WRITE FOR OUR EXPORT CATALOGUE
182 PICCADILLY, LONDON

Telephone Regent 0042 Postcode London

Buy only advertised goods, only good quality and sound advertising.

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE

As a result of the various conditions East African coffees are with a good demand, and prices were paid as follows:

Kenya No. 1	110s. 0d. to 145s. 0d.
Do. No. 2	97s. 0d. to 134s. 0d.
C.C.A.	102s. 0d. to 138s. 0d.
Peaberry	111s. 0d. to 154s. 0d.
London graded	104s. 0d. to 138s. 0d.
First sizes	114s. 0d. to 138s. 0d.
Second sizes	104s. 0d. to 138s. 0d.
Third sizes	97s. 0d. to 134s. 0d.
Ungraded	104s. 0d. to 138s. 0d.
Uganda No. 1	102s. 0d. to 138s. 0d.
Do. No. 2	97s. 0d. to 134s. 0d.
London cleaned	118s. 0d. to 142s. 0d.
First sizes	107s. 0d. to 138s. 0d.
Second sizes	102s. 0d. to 133s. 0d.
Third sizes	130s. 0d. to 147s. 0d.
Peaberry	118s. 0d. to 142s. 0d.
Mixed	102s. 0d. to 138s. 0d.
Kenya cleaned	118s. 0d. to 142s. 0d.
First sizes	107s. 0d. to 138s. 0d.
Second sizes	102s. 0d. to 133s. 0d.
Third sizes	130s. 0d. to 147s. 0d.
Peaberry	118s. 0d. to 142s. 0d.
Mixed	102s. 0d. to 138s. 0d.
Uganda	102s. 0d. to 138s. 0d.
London cleaned	118s. 0d. to 142s. 0d.
First sizes	107s. 0d. to 138s. 0d.
Second sizes	102s. 0d. to 133s. 0d.
Third sizes	130s. 0d. to 147s. 0d.
Peaberry	118s. 0d. to 142s. 0d.
Mixed	102s. 0d. to 138s. 0d.
Kenya	102s. 0d. to 138s. 0d.
London cleaned	118s. 0d. to 142s. 0d.
First sizes	107s. 0d. to 138s. 0d.
Second sizes	102s. 0d. to 133s. 0d.
Third sizes	130s. 0d. to 147s. 0d.
Peaberry	118s. 0d. to 142s. 0d.
Mixed	102s. 0d. to 138s. 0d.

London stocks of East African coffee on November 1st totalled 27,508 bags, compared with 2,000 bags of the corresponding date of 1927.

Other Products

The market for wool, spot value of fair to good East African being 100s. while that of Madagascar 105s. per cent. The market for hides, the nominal value of East African being 100s. per lb. and 110s. per 44 lb.

Cash Seed—The market for East African descriptions for November-December shipment 1927 is 100s. per ton, but the latter are being made.

Chilies—Business has been done in Mombasa for November shipment 1927 at which price there was a slight rise. Old chilies have been offered recently and are being offered at 135s. to 145s. per 100 lbs. for quality.

Stocks—The market is steady, with a bid quoted for January spot. The stock is 5,883 bales compared with 9,778 bales at this time last year.

Opium—The market has improved. For first quality Tanga Sun-dried opium the nominal value 75/000 has been paid.

Cotton—The Liverpool Cotton Association reports that the market is quiet. American East African and Sudan since August 1st total 1,170,000 and 8,400 bales respectively, compared with 1,000,000 and 6,000 in the corresponding weeks of 1927.

Wool—The market is quiet, with a bid at 100s.

Skinner's—The market is lower, but no East African hides are being offered. The nominal value of East African November is 100s. for a November-December shipment.

Hides—The market is quiet, with very little business passing. Nominal quotations for Mombasa hides are 100s. and upwards, 16d. per lb. for 12 lb. to 16 lb. 100s. per lb. 2 lb. to 12 lb. 15d. per lb. 100s. and under 12 lb. to 16 lb.

Wool—A parcel of No. 2 white fat East African has been sold for 30s. 1/4 in bags for January-February shipment, at which price there are further buyers.

Skinner's—No business is reported, the nominal value of white and yellow being about 22/100s. for November-December shipment.

Sisal—Firm and steady, with No. 1 Tanganyika and Kenya quoted at 10/0 10s.

Hides—The market is dull, owing to the considerable quantities being offered and to recent unassuredness as to the value of East African chopped hides. The nominal value of East African ground is 100s. per 44 lb.

FRANCOIS THOMPSON LTD.
LONDON & NEW BRISTOL



LIGHT RAILWAY TRACKS, WAGONS, LOCOMOTIVES

FOR BRILL COTTON SUGAR ESTATE
NEW BRISTOL

SOLE AGENTS: DALGITY & COMPANY, 11, NEW BRISTOL



For all general purposes, at home or in the shop, this unique British Tool of just what's wanted. It combines Hammer, Match, Case Opener and Nail Extractor in one compact, well-balanced Tool, with a solid base of Steel Head and Hart (12" long) and galvanized body. Weight 1 1/2 lb. Stock it, display it, sell it. It's worth writing for more. Every one warranted. Write for Literature Today.

When going home
make your first call at—

MOSS BROS & CO LTD

Navy, Military, R.A.F. & General Outfitters



THE FAMOUS HOUSE
for READY-TO-WEAR

OVERCOATS
LOENGE SUITS
MORNING SUITS
EVENING DRESS
SPORTING KIT
LADIES' HABITS

New and Specialized
SADDLERY

Kilts, Toggles, Franks,
Knee Suits, Hosiery,
Bijoux, etc.

SOLE ADDRESS

Corner of **KING ST** and
COVENT GARDEN Bedford St.

(Just off the Strand) W.C.

Telephone: Curzon 110, G. 1104
Wires: "Parson, Rangoon, London."

THE FAMOUS "CRUSOE" SHOE AT 2/4 FOR EXPORT

Mass production has enabled a renowned
British manufacturer to offer the "Crusoe"
shoe at a price unheard of since the War.
This shoe is made on up-to-date
lasts by recognized experts from
high-grade canvas and toughest and
rubber and it represents the highest
business opportunity to be found in
any Overseas market to-day.
Indents through British
Merchants.

Ladies 2/4, Sizes 2 1/2 to 3 1/2
Gents 2/4, Sizes 6 1/2 to 10 1/2
In boots with Laces



Liberal
Discounts
for
Quantities

THE PALATINE BRANCH OF THE LEYLAND & BRINGHAM
RUBBER CO., LTD. PRESTON, LANCSHIRE, ENGLAND.

SCYTHES, REAPING HOOKS, etc.

GEORGE BOOTH & SONS, LTD.
CONISBROUGH, YORKS.



Export Agents and Showrooms of
INDENTS, LTD.

Algon House,
41, Moorgate, London, E.C.2.

Telephone: LONDON WALL 4276

Indents through any European Buying House.

ESANOFELE

THE SURE
CURE FOR
MALARIA



Throughout the
tropics
Esanofele
has proved
itself during
the past
ten years to be the best
remedy for malaria. It is both
a prophylactic and a cure.
East African doctors recom-
mend and prescribe Esanofele,
which is obtainable from any
chemist.

Price for the full cure: sh 6, post free.

Sole Distributors for East Africa—

A. H. WARDLE & CO. LTD.
NAIROBI, MOMBASA AND ELORET.

YOUNG'S MOUNTAIN DEW

American Gold Medal 1904
Great Post-Bromide 1906
Highest Award 1907

A WHISKY THAT
MAKES EVERY
SCOTSMAN BOUD
OF THE
COUNTRY'S PRODUCTIONS

General Representatives for
British East Africa

THE KENYA AGENCY LTD.
Nairobi.



Whisky First Since 1797

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

THE LOCUST MENACE IN KENYA

Subakia Farmers Dissatisfied.

The Subakia Farmers' Association has addressed another communication to the Colonial Secretary of Kenya, urging the necessity for more energetic anti-locust measures. Their letter says:

The Association would like to place upon Government the paramount importance of destroying all hoppers as they are hatched from these present swarms, as should the Colony be dealt with the prospect of another three years' visitation, such a prospect will do incalculable damage to the financial position not only of individuals but of the Colony in general. Seeing as we do daily, the havoc that locusts have created in our crops this year, we beg for definite assurance that every step is being taken, regardless of cost, to ensure that similar or worse damage is not going to be inflicted on the crops of next year in this and other districts of the Colony.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS

The Pepsodent Company, the well-known toothpaste manufacturers, have appointed as their sole agents in East Africa Messrs. A. H. Wardle & Co., Ltd., of P.O. Box 103, Nairobi, and also of Mombasa and Mombasa.

BUY EMPIRE PRODUCE

Due to increased demand the price of the well-known A. J. S. Nyasaland Cigarettes has been reduced to 4s. per 100.

Postage paid on orders of 200.

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

A. J. STOREY, Mitre Square, E.C.3

What are your interests?

If you tell us what they are we shall be happy to send you (gratis) catalogues and Lists of Books dealing with the subjects which you are interested in. We have over 1,200 titles, including land and new overseas, available subjects, and including an immense number now out of print. We send on approval to any part of the world.

FOYLES, 136, CHANCERY CROSS ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

BIG GAME SHOOTING

in Northern Rhodesia.

FRED COOPER, Big Game Hunter
P.O. MAZABUKA.

Complete Outfit supplied for Shooting Parties. Responsible. For best references refer to Messrs. Rowland Ward, Ltd., 107, Piccadilly, London.

EAST AFRICAN LANDS & DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LTD.

Registered Office: ST. SWITHIN'S LAKE, LONDON, E.C.4.

About 120,000 acres of unshold tenure from the Crown, in the best proved dairy district of the Kenya Highlands. Block and lots large, well watered and wooded. Suitable for pasturing or for small scale settlement. Instalment terms arranged.

General Secretary, London Office, 25, Estates Manager, Gilgil, Kenya Colony.

EAST AFRICAN STEAM MOVEMENTS

BRITISH INDIA

- Mashua left Suva outwards, Nov. 13
- Maldia left Port Said homewards, Nov. 13
- Modesa left Beira homewards, Nov. 13
- Katona left Seychelles for East Africa, Nov. 13
- Karanara left Lourenco Marques for Durban, Nov. 13
- Khandalla left Zanzibar for Mombasa, Nov. 14
- Karagalla arrived Bombay, Nov. 14
- Illora left Bombay, Nov. 14
- Illora arrived Mombasa for Mombasa, Nov. 14
- GRAN STEERMAN HARRISON
- St. Helena left arrived Mombasa outwards, Nov. 14
- St. Helena left Durban outwards, Oct. 14
- Craftsmen arrived Durban for East Africa, Nov. 14
- HOBBS & ARMED LINE
- Melbork arrived Suva from East Africa, Nov. 14
- Rietfontein arrived Durban for East Africa, Nov. 14
- Springfontein left Mombasa for South Africa, Nov. 14
- Nieuwerkerk arrived Port Said for East Africa, Nov. 14
- Kaplothon passed Cape Finisterre homewards, Nov. 14
- Vadok left Zanzibar homewards, Nov. 14
- Billion left Beira homewards, Nov. 14
- Nieuwerkerk left Durban for East Africa, Nov. 14
- Melbork left Cape Town for Lourenco Marques, Nov. 14
- Gierkerk left Rotterdam for South and East Africa, Nov. 14

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

- Sydney Roland Carros arrived Diego Suarez outwards, Nov. 6
- General Duchesne left Djibouti for Mauritius, Nov. 6
- Chambray left Port Said for Marseilles, Nov. 8
- Le Conte de Lulle left Marseilles for Mauritius, Nov. 8
- Bernardin des St. Pierre left Zanzibar homewards, Nov. 9
- Leopoldine left Mauritius homewards, Nov. 9
- UNION CASTLE
- Mundrum Castle arrived East London for London, Nov. 9
- Dunrobin Castle arrived Alagoa Bay for Beira, Nov. 12
- Durham Castle arrived London from Beira, Nov. 14
- Gaska arrived Mombasa for Natal, Nov. 14
- Garth Castle left Las Palmas for South Africa, Nov. 14
- Glenorm arrived Agouassane for London, Nov. 14
- Granville Castle arrived London from Beira, Nov. 14
- Guilford Castle left Mombasa for London, Nov. 16
- Llandaff Castle left Ascension for London, Nov. 17
- Llanthony Castle left London for East Africa, Nov. 17
- Sandgate Castle arrived Cape Town for Beira, Nov. 17

EAST AFRICAN MAIls

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 5 p.m. to-day and at the same time on November 20, 21, 22, and December 4, 5, 6, for Nyasaland and Rhodesia close at the G.P.O., London, at 11.30 to-morrow, November 17.

Forward mails from East Africa, expected at London on November 17 and 21.

ROSAQUETTA BLOCK AND BRICK PRESSES

Patented throughout all over the world.

THOSE who use the compressed
block presses with other
forms of the Rosaquetta of 1880
know a day.

NOTICE:—The Rosaquetta, H.E. and
L.H. are the best in the world. They
are the most reliable.



THOSE who use the compressed
block presses with other
forms of the Rosaquetta of 1880
know a day.



**OVER
25 YEARS
IN
USE.**

THOSE who use the compressed
block presses with other
forms of the Rosaquetta of 1880
know a day.

Block press, H.P. No. 1
The construction of, and small
size, makes it to-day the
most reliable and economical.



See the effect of the Rosaquetta
Block.



THOSE who use the compressed
block presses with other
forms of the Rosaquetta of 1880
know a day.

THOSE who use the compressed
block presses with other
forms of the Rosaquetta of 1880
know a day.

MALCOMB ROSS

TRADING AND EXPORT COMPANY
10, BROADWAY, LONDON, E.C.4

MARSHALL & CO.

8, ST. ANDREW'S WALK, ST. PAUL'S, E.C.4

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

NAME: _____
ADDRESS: _____
CITY: _____

REBUILT TYPEWRITERS UNDERWOOD'S MAKE

With guarantees similar to that given by the
manufacturer, and at prices charged.



You will be glad to know that the
rebuilt typewriters are of the same
quality as the original machines.
They are guaranteed for a period of
one year, and are sold at a price
which is very reasonable.
If you are interested in this
subject, please write to the
rebuilt typewriter department,
The Underwood Typewriter Co.,
100, Broadway, New York, U.S.A.

Tony

PERMANENTLY PREPARED
EFFICIENT PROTECTIVE
RESISTANCE TO RUST
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR
CALVARIZED IRON

One Quality - THE BEST

Agents through Merchants and
Paint and Decorating firms

THE TONBAY PAINT Co., Ltd.

25-26, BILLETTE STREET, LONDON, E.C.3

You haven't read all the news yet. You've read the Advertisements.

"Eastern Africa To Day"

which is now in the hands of the printer, will be the best special volume which East Africa has yet produced.

Everyone in any way interested in East or Central Africa will find it a mine of information containing thousands of facts, specially compiled and collated, hitherto inaccessible to the inquirer.

The cost of this well illustrated, well printed, and well bound book of about 400 pages, for the almost nominal sum of 10/-.

Write TO DAY for YOUR copy to *Eastern Africa*, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1.

Reviewers Unite in Praising The Company of Adventurers

"A complete mass of good facts and dry tone." — *Country Life*.

"The most complete mass of good facts I have read for years." — *The Observer*, in *The Kenya Daily Mail*.

"This fascinating book is modest, good-humoured, and packed with good reading." — *Western Country Life*.

"A good book and a capital object to the wags and tales of *Wags*, that could have been written by the bush." — *West Africa*.

Every East African should possess this delightful volume. Your copy will be sent by

registered post for the price of 17/- by East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield St., London, W. 1.

Please send "The Company of Adventurers" Name:
Address:
I enclose 17/-



For More Years and More Miles

- CHASSIS TYPES**
- MERCHANTS EXPRESS
—110" wheelbase
 - COMMERCIAL TRUCK
—120" wheelbase
 - 1 1/2-TON—130" wheelbase
 - 1 1/2-TON—140" wheelbase
 - 1 1/2-TON—150" wheelbase
 - 1 1/2-TON—165" wheelbase
 - 2 1/2-TON—180" wheelbase
 - 2 1/2-TON—195" wheelbase

Graham Brothers Trucks and Buses are famous for their simplicity of design, ruggedness of construction and the high grade material of which they are built.

These features represent basic value. Dodge Brothers, always vigilant for improvement, have augmented this base value with 6-cylinder engines and 4-wheel brakes—and 4-speed transmissions in the heavier chassis.

Owners, as a result, testify to their profitable operation year after year—wherever goods or people are carried.

S. FISHER & SIMMONS (EAST AFRICA) LTD
NAIROBI

GRAHAM BROTHERS TRUCKS AND BUSES

BUILT BY TRUCK DIVISION OF DODGE BROTHERS.
SOLD BY DODGE BROTHERS DEALERS EVERYWHERE

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

KENYA, UGANDA,
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY,
ZANZIBAR, NYASALAND
AND
NORTHERN RHODESIAN
OFFICE IN LONDON.



PHOTOGRAPH OF LONDON OFFICE
TAKEN FROM TRAFALGAR SQUARE

Here, in the Heart of London,
is the Trade and Information
Office of H.M. East African
Dependencies.

Tourists,
Intending Settlers,
Commercial Enquirers,
Investors,

are invited to ask for the
latest information regarding
the rapid development of
these countries.

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies
Trade and Information Office

Royal Mail Buildings, Cockspur St. Trafalgar Sq. London.

TELEPHONE: REGENT 5201/2

TELEGRAMS: "EAMATTERS" WEST STRAND, LONDON

"East Africa" is published every Thursday in time to catch the outgoing East African mail.

SUDAN

KHARTOUM: On the Blue Nile, 1,600 feet above sea level, enjoys a warm winter climate. Constant sunshine tempered by invigorating breezes acts as a rapid tonic on those in search of health and pleasure. The Grand Hotel is under the management of the Sudan Government Railways and Steamers.

OMDURMAN: Nearly stretches for seven miles along the bank of the great river. Almost every African tribe and nationality are to be found in this wonderful native city.

Travelling via Egypt the journey is performed in comfort by express steamers and Dining and Sleeping Car trains, of which the catering is of the highest order. The river scenery between Khartoum and Wadi Halfa is of constant interest to the traveller.



MAJOR STEAMER ON SUEZ CANAL, REACHING

BIG GAME SHOOTING: The Sudan is one of the best shooting grounds in which Big Game abounds, and in large territories a most varied choice of shooting grounds. Private steamers can be chartered at fixed rates which include a Van Dyke, a motor launch, a car and attendant, bearers, skimmers and provisions. As the number of steamers available is subject to the demands of river traffic, early application is necessary. Excursions can also be arranged in conjunction with the Game Warden, Khartoum, to whose visitings to shoot in the Blue Nile, Kordofan or Dongola districts.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT

SUDAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS AND STEAMERS

WELLINGTON HOUSE, BUCKINGHAM GATE, LONDON, S.W.1

Telegrams: "SUDANOLGY," "S.W.," LONDON.

Telephone: VICTORIA 123.

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



KENYA COLONY SHIPPING IN KILINDINI HARBOUR.

For information apply to—

H. M. Eastern African Dependencies, Trade and Information Office, Royal Mail Building, Cockspur Street, London, Thos. Cook & Son, all Branches, or the

Kenya and Uganda Railway, Head Quarters Offices, Nairobi, Kenya.

COMFORTABLE RAIL
TRAVEL
THROUGH THE
ENRANGING SCENERY
OF THE
KENYA HIGHLANDS

Easy Access to Mounts
KENYA, EL MARIARO,
SINDU and
RUMURUTI.

The Great
RIFT VALLEY
and LAKE District

LAKE VICTORIA
and the NILE

A Country that offers such a wide variety of interest, from a Settlement, Tourist or Sport standpoint, with its host of photo opportunities through the media of many diversified characteristics whose variations of altitudes result in every degree of temperate climate and every form of vegetation, cannot but prove interesting and worthy of close inspection.

EAST AFRICA

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



Vol. 5, No. 218.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1928.

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

Annual Subscription
30/- post free.

Sixpence.

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. S. JOHNSON.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES.

91, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W. 1.
Telephone: Number 7270. Telegrams: "Limitable, London."

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

PAGE	PAGE
An Anti-Malarial Campaign in Kenya 285	Sisal Sub-Section of London Chamber 269
Pen Pictures of East Africa 286	Mrs. Arnold Hodson Entertained 297
The Prince in Tanganyika 288	Transforming the Sultan Personalia 300
Letters to the Editor 290	Camp Fire Guinness 302
East Africa in the Press 292	East African Investment Company 305
East Africa in the House 294	Some Statements Worth Noting 313
The Empire and the Native Problem 295	The East African Show 313
East Africa's Bookshelf 296	Dalgely and Co. Ltd. 314

AN ANTI-MALARIAL CAMPAIGN IN KENYA?

The Prince of Wales, one of the most widely travelled men in the world, has had exceptional opportunities of noting the toll which malaria still takes of the inhabitants of British tropical territories, and it is highly encouraging that His Royal Highness should have pleaded in his Armistice Day speech at Nairobi for an intensified campaign against the disease. To those who live in non-malarial lands it often appears that more might be done to control the scourge, for that control is fundamentally so simple that they fail to understand why it is not more effective; but to those who read with care and admiration the annual and other reports of the Medical Departments of our tropical Dependencies comes a constantly renewed conviction that within their limitations—and these are mainly financial—the medical and sanitary officers of those Services are doing their utmost. They realise the importance of the work; they are instent in season and out of season in combating by hard work and propaganda the malarious attacks of the most destructive of human diseases. In Kenya the public health engineer with special qualifications has now been engaged, as well as a sanitation officer and an entomologist—all of whom have recently made an exhaustive study of malaria—and the supplementary institutes provided for an entomological survey of badly infected areas in the Colony, especially the Trans-Nzoia district, which has been causing anxiety recently.

What then are the factors which account for so restricted a measure of success? Perhaps the chief

one is to be found in the British character. The settler, a sportsman at heart, is accustomed to take risks of weather, of financial and market fluctuations, of comfort, and of situation. His life is constantly at risk, and he—and she—though recognising the importance of precautions against malaria, gradually becomes inured to the menace of it. In some cases long residence in a hot climate weakens strength of will and encourages a habit of fatalism. How many old settlers can say that they have kept up diligently the "quinine habit" which they practised enthusiastically on their first arrival? Do they not easily fall back on the excuse that doctors themselves are not agreed as to the best methods of quinine prophylaxis? Mosquito nets and mosquito boots may be items of equipment in universal use in malarial areas, but they are not sufficient. It is generally not a difficult thing for those paying a short visit to malarious countries to avoid infection, but most of those who make their home there are infected in the long run, though the infection may with care be long postponed and may, even at long last, be moderate. But its menace cannot be denied. The germs, lying dormant in the body, are easily stimulated to a rapid and dangerous activity. Three simple rules carefully followed would do much to reduce the incidence of malarial attacks in permanent colonists. The first rule is to take quinine regularly. The second is never to allow Natives to sleep in or near a European dwelling, and especially to avoid the presence of Native children, for these latter are always carriers of the germ, and they will infect, without fail, any *Anopheles* mosquitoes which may be about. The third rule is to avoid chills. It has been well said that nine-tenths of the illness in the tropics is due to chills; and yet how often does one see tennis players after a hard game sitting on the veranda of the club-house "cooling out," as they would term it? Even in England players of strenuous games take a bath immediately after their exercise and change into dry and warm clothing; how much more essential is that practice in the tropics. Fatal results to doctors, in some cases, have followed the neglect of this simple precaution. Naaman, the Syrian, hesitated to take advice because it seemed to him "too easy," he appears to have left a good many descendants.

If Kenya initiates the intensive anti-malarial campaign proposed by the Prince of Wales it will be hazardous, him, insuring its own present and future and serving its neighbours, the Empire, and the world at large. A more appropriate and truly humanitarian memento of the Royal visit it would be difficult to conceive.

PEN PICTURES OF EAST AFRICA.

LEOPARD SPOTS.

A Story of the Wild.

Specially written for "East Africa."

By "Mocassin."

Up in the rocks, high up on the edge of the world, Molkai lay blinking into the eye of the morning sun. The night's hunting had been eminently successful. Molkai had killed, swiftly and well, and she therefore lay content, immobile, waiting for a warm sun-bath ere retiring for the day's sleep.

The morning crept quickly up High Rock, revealing in its roseate light the rugged grandeur of the escarpment. The sun's rays, glowing faintly, laved Molkai's sleek coat and her muscles rippled with the ecstasy of the warmth. Beautiful and young was Molkai, reveling in the strength of youth and priding herself on her wonderfully spotted coat. See, she has performed her morning toilet as thoroughly as any domestic cat, licking and pawing away all traces of the night's chase.

These nightly hunts were a source of never-ending delight to Molkai. Her senses sharpened and her appetite whetted by hunger, she would descend from High Rock as the shadows lengthened and the birds ceased their chirping. Then she kept the deepest shadows, stepping daintily and making not the slightest sound as she passed through the black forest, winding stealthily along the edge of the open glade where the great trees ceased and the grasses of the open plain swayed in the soft night wind.

There Molkai stops, taking reckoning of that wind. Her gleaming yellow eyes become brighter. The full moon is rising blood red over the rim of the escarpment, changing to a cold white brilliance as swiftly it mounts the night sky. The stars are there, as though some giant hand had hung countless thousands of glittering jewels upon a curtain of purple velvet. And all was silent, as though silence itself were dead.

That hardly moving shadow, crawling belly to ground, is Molkai. Gently she approaches the grazing reedbuck, whose head goes up in alarm at some strangely threatening scent upon the wind. Molkai's hindquarters gather under her and quiver. She springs, and the buck goes down under her crushing weight. A black cloud veils the moon as though to blot out this tragedy of the wild places.

Aweary but satisfied, Molkai returns through the white mists of the morning to her accustomed place up in High Rock, there to await the welcome rays of the coming sun.

Came the time when Molkai met Borna, well named the Strong. Standing taller and longer than any of his brethren, his strength was in keeping with his greater stature. It was he who brought down the biggest prey, whom none could challenge in battle without sure defeat; who ventured further afield than all others in search of the nightly quarry. There were none to say him nay, no, not even Molkai the Beautiful, for whom there was no more fitting mate.

Up on High Rock they made their home, and looking down on the world from their lofty pinnacle, they were happy. Always they hunted together, Molkai content now to let Borna kill. There were times when Borna went forth alone, when the drip, drip of windless rain outside their lair told of chill nights. Borna would return scuffed and wounded

through the wan mists, which drifted wraithlike about their mountain home, but Molkai would lick and heal those wounds and was happy, for had not Borna fought for her?

Then came the Shadow. As was their wont, Molkai and Borna lay basking in the early morning sunlight. Stealthily over the rocks behind them crept the Shadow, coming closer, closer, until it passed, and with the pause a sharp crack rent the still air. The Shadow became Man, and Borna's heart blood fell in a crimson stream over the sun-kissed boulders. Molkai hesitated for the infinite part of a second, and with a mighty bound was gone.

For many days and nights Molkai lay heartsick, nigh unto death. No longer was she Molkai the Beautiful. Lean and gaunt, unsatisfied hunger shining from her great yellow eyes, she at last roused herself from stupor to appease that hunger—no hunger for meat, but a cold insensate yearning for revenge, a passionate desire to kill, to kill Man. Borna, Borna the Strong had been taken. She must again find Borna.

And so one night she slipped down from her hiding place—not from High Rock, for that romance died with Borna—and made her way to the home of Man the Killer. In the days of her beauty, she would have leapt with perfect ease the fence which surrounded the ridge shack. Now she could but crawl through.

Ah! yes, Borna was there, was he anywhere. His blood was calling to be avenged. Borna's once wonderful coat lay pegged to the ground—a pitiful thing.

Suddenly the door of the shack opened, and in the shaft of accompanying light there stood Man. With blind fury Molkai sprang, but again came the sharp crack, and Molkai the once Beautiful lay dead with Borna the once Strong.

Molkai and Borna are dead, gentle reader, but it would appear their history continues.

Animals, you say, and particularly the big cats, have no souls.

Did I but think that had, you might laugh at me. But bear with me awhile.

That particular portion of Africa of which I tell is but sparsely inhabited by natives, and the white men could be counted on your two hands. But it is a country rich in hardly discovered gold, so the white man was there.

When Vale (the Shadow and Man of my foregoing history) sent a note over to his nearest neighbors it took the Native messenger seven days to deliver it for it is a country of long distances.

Alec Lansing handed the letter to his brother. "Read it, Hal," he said. "Vale's gold washings seem to have turned his mind. I know he has struck it fairly rich."

Hal Lansing read.

"Come over, both of you. Spend a week with me, and pull me tight. Call me a liar if you like, but give me your attention."

Some weeks lay silent on the escarpment for leopard. Alec previously seen two big beasts around the shack and said, "Well, that morning I shot a beauty, but was unfortunate in failing to get his mate, who was lying in a few nights after, however, as I was being up my eye I opened a crack in the fence, and picking up luck than the wind, I investigated. It was more than sufficient, for a leopard made one great dive at me, and I was dashed fortunate to stretch her dead alongside the skin of the brute I already shot. And somehow, I suspected she had been his mate."

This did not seem to have much bearing on the subject of the gold, but listen to what Lansing's next

When I shot that devil in the compound it was full moon. I can remember it, blood red, creeping up from behind the escarpment. Nothing happened that night and I went to bed well content. The event was dismissed from my mind until many nights afterwards I had turned in. Whilst drowsing off to sleep, I looked through the window and saw the great full moon throwing the edge of the escarpment into black relief. Suddenly I screamed in terror, for beside me, on each side of my bed, stood two great leopards. I grabbed my electric torch with one hand, and my revolver with the other. I switched on the torch I fired, but there was nothing there, nothing, save that cursed moon, red and laughing. I examined all doors and windows, but found them firmly closed.

"Now, lapping, old chap, you may judge from the foregoing that I am just about fit for a mental home, but what I am about to tell you will no doubt confirm your judgment. To be brief, exactly the same thing occurred on the last full moon. Am I mad?"

"Come over, for God's sake!" If you start at once, you should be here on the day of the next full moon.

Distractedly yours,

JIMMY VALE

Well," said Alec Lansing, "it seems a queer business. Suppose we'd better saddle up and go."

"Sure," answered Hal, "and go like hell. Vale is not one to get scared at nothing. Something must be wrong."

The Lansing brothers arrived at Vale's shack after three days' hard riding. It was late in the afternoon when they offsaddled. Vale's cheerless "Hullo!" did not greet them, nor was there a human being visible.

"Strange," remarked Alec, "not even a boy. They can't all be down at the washings."

The door of Vale's shack stood open. They entered and found the place empty. Presently came an old, old man, bent with the weight of years. Beckoning to the Lansings to follow him, he led them to a patch of jungle some yards distant from the shack, and there they found Vale—dead. There was no sign of a struggle, no spoor, and, unclothed, the body, the brothers could find no trace of a wound.

"Poor old chap," said Alec Lansing, "looks like heart failure. We'd better get some boys and lamps and bury him."

"Look!" screamed Hal, and on the skin of the half-naked corpse there began to appear several spots, yellow and black ringed—leopard's!

Then from behind the escarpment came the full moon, blood red and laughing.

CHANGES IN THE NATIVE RESERVES.

Socially written for East Africa.

By the Rev. W. J. Sampson.

Those who can look back on an experience of ten or fifteen years with Native life in the Reserves must admit that both socially and economically things are rapidly changing in Kenya. The extension of railways and mechanical transport facilities, the opening of markets for all kinds of Native produce, and the steady advance of elementary education are important factors in the transformation of the Reserves.

"The good old days have gone," said an old pioneer when discussing with the writer the past, the present, and the future. The old-time porters and travellers, or administrative officers visiting the various Government camps, could easily procure food for porters and servants. The chief would produce from gardens not his own necessary food for the crowd, and also a sheep for the *harambee* as a gesture of the warm welcome of himself and his elders. Fuel would be piled up in the camp for all con-

cerned, and no question would be asked as to whence either food or fuel came.

To-day things have changed. The words of the old pioneer can be applied to Natives as well as Europeans. The chief who thrived on his subjects by bribery and threats realises that the good old days are gone. He can no longer demand that young girls as social slaves to cultivate his gardens and retain them at night for immoral purposes. The nearest garden from which to obtain bananas for Dom, Dick, and Njeroge is no longer at his disposal, nor is the little stock of fuel carried for miles by the old women available. The sheep regularly presented to the first European who turned up at his camp cannot be demanded from whomever has the largest family herd. Drink to satiate the thirst of his inner circle can no longer be obtained by victimisation of certain individuals.

No one experiences the change more than the old medicine man. So profitable was his profession a few years ago that every clan had a member in it. Dressed up in the most diabolical get-up, certain men known to the writer became positive terrors to the district, but the smoke from a fire burning no less than seventy-two outfits collected from the district proved to the people that the practice had met with the strong disapproval of the Government. The old flivver, backed by members of secret societies in each district, knows his good old days are also gone. No longer dare he bring about the death of an old enemy of his own or of the chief by putting poison in the victim's beer or by a pinch of snuff liberally given.

The interpreter who is the medium of all disputes stands on very slippery grounds when he compromises with the man who tries to bring about the conviction and fine of an innocent party. The Native clerk who takes the census of district taxpayers has been found out so many times that he is very wary of the more courageous who report his names to the officer in charge. Social customs are breaking down, and the numerous demands for goats on various occasions have to be sought for among the old people, for the more enlightened will no longer tolerate his best goat being taken in his absence without some plausible intimate reason than that usually given.

The custom of extracting certain teeth has dropped, and the younger men take a pride in their teeth by using the Native toothbrush as regularly as Europeans do the more elaborately imported brush. Piercing and stretching the lobe of the ear almost to breaking point is now a thing of the past. Greasy young warriors no longer parade with a coveted jam-pot or condensed milk tin in their ears as an ornament. In fact, hundreds now go to the various local dispensaries to have their unsightly ear-lobes stitched together. Girls are no longer content to be mere hewers of wood and drawers of water; they are found anxiously trying to read in every bush school, so as to be on a par with their respective suitors. Twin infants are no longer thrown into the bush openly, nor are the unfortunate infants who cut their upper teeth first laid for the *harambee* undertaken. The custom of leaving those sick unto death in the bush for the hyena is not so common to-day, and many of the dead are buried.

Economic developments must, one feels, sooner or later result in fewer men leaving the Reserves for work on European farms. The plots formerly cultivated to maintain the family until the next harvest are being enlarged every season, and the acreage under cultivation in Native Reserves in Kenya is

75% more than in 1924, and the surplus exported from one district alone by Indians in two months amounted to approximately 10,000 tons of maize. The writer purchased from natives of the district hand-mills and stones for water mills costing over £150 in 1927. Every available waterfall is being harnessed for grinding maize and millet, and women are seen at all points of the compass wheeling them away to the nearest grinding mill.

Native shops, meagrely stocked, are being erected everywhere, and the weary traveller no longer adds to his burden by carrying the customary chunk of tobacco or sweet potatoes. Refreshment shops are dotted along the main roads where he can purchase all his requirements, even to a cup of tea or a small calabash of native beer. Motor lorries owned and driven by Natives are frequently seen in most unlikely places, crowded with passengers, while chiefs own comfortable cars of their own.

Houses of the Coast type are displacing the grimy but, and sheep, goats, calves, fowls, cats and dogs are now accommodated in separate huts. Trees, which were formerly cut down to supply a section for a beehive are no longer left to rot, but are converted into doors, window-frames, and useful articles of furniture. Ox-carts owned by Natives are transporting produce to the nearest station instead of the women folk who formerly sold the garden produce to the local Indian.

The individual realises as never before the value and possibilities of his fertile soil, and in districts where the boundary question is still unsettled there is a determination to maintain Native rights of ownership. District Councils can express current grievances, and have a real voice in the administration of district funds, from which money is being allocated for the erection of hospitals and schools. Inoculations have checked disease common in every district, and the introduction of facilities to grind maize and millet, together with a greater variety of food, have played an important part in the improved health of the people. The steady demand for elementary education has resulted in no less than 7,850 village schools in the Colony, while the railway workshops provide trainings for those keen to learn a trade. Technical departments under the *doma vide* missionary societies, aided by Government grants-in-aid, are full, and have waiting lists of those anxious to learn either carpentry or masonry.

Those who leave their districts to enter the towns as personal servants come and go so frequently that they obviously go merely to obtain sufficient money to meet some existing need, such as goats and sheep to pay either the first instalment of the marriage dowry or those long overdue. The Native townships in Nairobi provide dumping-grounds for jaegers-on, and Native drink is provided by the municipal authorities which have made them veritable cesspools of evil. Natives from the Reserves learn the art of house-breaking, card-sharps, and every kind of vice common to the town. Consequently, bad characters return to their districts to live by rags and theft. Young women are enticed into the towns by the younger men, and finally swell the ranks of those already in ill-famed houses. The accordion and other instruments of torture form the jazz band for the dances, and European dances are copied and brought into the Reserves.

Such are the changes already, and the future is pregnant with possibilities and dangers. Even the months' long checkers are saying: "The good old days are gone."

THE PRINCE IN TANGANYIKA

Bad Road Conditions Encountered.

The Prince of Wales left Nairobi at two o'clock on the afternoon of November 24 by train for Kajiado. Originally he had hoped to travel the whole way from Nairobi to Arusha by road, but during his last week in Kenya heavy rain had fallen almost every night, and the road between Nairobi and Kajiado had become impassable.

So day His Royal Highness was dressed in the clothes of a typical African settler, a brown helmet, rather the worse for wear, a khaki tunic open at the neck, khaki trousers, and a heavy pair of unpolished brown-tanned boots. Says *The Times* Nairobi correspondent, who adds that "there was no ceremony, as the time of departure had not been announced, and fewer than 100 Europeans had collected for the informal farewells—the Governor and Lady Criggle, members of the reception committee, some members of the Legislature, and heads of Departments, and a few settlers and merchants, besides a few members of the Indian community, and a crowd of curious Africans.

His Royal Highness's safari party is small and compact, and its whole organisation is in the hands of Captain Denis Kirich-Hatton. Although the Governors of Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia have prepared camping places, the Prince prefers that his safari should be self-contained, in order to be able to camp anywhere if necessary. Its transport includes four cars and four lorries and a Native staff of seventeen. The Prince expects to meet the Duke of Gloucester at Ndola, and to entrain on December 5 at Broken Hill, which was the most northerly point visited by him during his African journey of 1925.

Bad road conditions have delayed the Prince's arrival at Dodoma, which he is now expected to reach to-day (Thursday) instead of on Monday last. Telegraphing from Dodoma, Sir Percival Phillips, the special correspondent of *The Daily Mail*, says:

The postponement of the ceremonies in honour of the Prince raises a serious problem concerning maintenance, as there is insufficient food and water here even for a limited rationing of such a large gathering over another four days. It is probable that the majority will begin to drift back to their homes before the Prince arrives. The paramount chiefs and other Native rulers from all the provinces will remain. The midnight train from the Kigoma terminus at Lake Tanganyika brought a number of notable chiefs from the western section of the territory.

Some of them have never seen a train before. They have brought vast piles of state luggage, weird and varied in character, in charge of members of their suites, most of whom sit clad in leopardskin traveling cloaks.

Three chiefs brought chairs of State—one has a chair five feet high, complete, with footstool, and lesser chairs for his sub-chiefs—and full ceremonial robes and insignia of office ranging from large sea-shells to carved ivory discs. One striking figure is Kingo, the celebrated rain-maker, who showed his pessimism by making the most important part of his personal luggage four gallons of water in old petrol tins, which he guarded with marked anxiety.

The ringing note of enthusiasm in the speech of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales at Nairobi, will be very pleasant in the ears of the good people of

... They will carry us out of the wide and fertile plain of the ... in ... and ... of the ... and added vast and beautiful ... of the ... the Royal approval and praise ... will ... the scene and having due regard to the ... and it makes ... answer to ... who in their ... have sought to ... the ... and to ... the ... even ... their ... the ... and ... of the ... and of the ... of the ... who have never ... to ... in the way of knowledge and ...

That there is still much to be done before the perfect condition for enterprise and development obtains in the Colony is clear from the Prince's eloquent and earnest plea for concentration upon a campaign against the causes of malaria, which still impedes settlement and postpones the harvest of much excellent work, and, knowing the community one may safely conclude that the Prince's visit will be very suitably commemorated for all time by a swift, concerted and scientific attack on the lurking danger. It will be many times better than merely planting trees, better even than naming a Nairobi thoroughfare after His Royal Highness, as is often done with fussy fulfurling and because of lack of imagination.

On this side, His Royal Highness's enthusiasm will, we hope, do something to rekindle in our midst admiration for the great adventure overseas, and to renew the outward sense. It will be a bad day for us when we cease to be stirred by just such a story of brave doings as the Colony of Kenya stands for. Are our families too small to spare a son? Be British and let the boy go! In very few years a mere handful of our kith and kin have conquered Nature in her fiercest guise and laid the foundations of a State which is destined to convey a mighty message of deliverance to the black multitudes of Africa, to be a great source of Empire wealth, and to establish our political ethics and excellent Culture throughout the Dark Continent. It is not the least of the Prince's beneficial and very sensible activities that in moving to and fro in the far places that go to make up our Empire he points the path of duty for the rising generation and the only sure road to our healthy continuance in prestige and prosperity.

This our contemporary South Africa whose enthusiasm for Empire is constant

His Royal Highness left Arusha for Dodoma on Saturday last.

While in Kimpala, the Prince of Wales visited the European Hospital and spoke to every patient.

Richard Willis had the honour of entertaining the Prince of Wales to luncheon during his stay in Tenda.

During his stay in Arusha the Prince witnessed dances by the Masai, Arusha, and Wamern, and viewed Wachavasa and other chiefs.

The title of Gloucester has been bestowed on his eldest son, the Chamberlain, who is one of the necessary appointments in the Prince's household.

The Prince's journey from Kapado to Arusha was interrupted by a breakdown near Longido, the scene of one of the most stubborn engagements in which the East African Mounted Rifles took part during the early stages of the War.

A dinner held in Arusha in aid of Earl Haig's Fund was attended by the Prince, who was met on arrival in the Arusha township by Mr. G. F. Webster, Acting Provincial Commissioner, a Brigadier General, and Major-Moore, the local member of the Legislative Council, and Major-General C. G. G. Olden Brown, Deputy to the Governor for administrative details of the Royal Society in the Territory.

The Prince was greatly impressed by the energy of the Royal fiddlers, who despite a full official programme managed within two days to play seven pounds of golf on the picturesque local nine-hole course, and in addition nine games of squash rackets. The Prince evidently believes firmly that residents in the tropics should take strenuous exercise.

The Hon. Denys Finch-Hatton, who is in charge of the Prince's safari through Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia, is a brother of the Earl of Winchilsea. He has for some time past been settled in Kenya Colony, of the big game of which he has extensive knowledge. Many of our readers may remember that some months ago we quoted a plea of his for the prohibition of hunting big game by motor car.

The Mombasa Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture has adopted a unanimous resolution of regret that its elected President, who is also this year's President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, was not amongst those invited to meet the Prince of Wales on his arrival in Mombasa. Feeling is, we gather, very strong in the town, which also fails to understand why the Port Captain was not presented.

SIX BRITONS TO EIGHTY GERMANS.

By Road from Nyasaland to Porto Amelia.

The road from Nyasaland to Porto Amelia via Fort Johnston, Namwera and Amaramba (Mandimba), twelve miles from the border, is now open for motor traffic up to a maximum of one ton, says *The Nyasaland Times*, which adds that Mr. G. D. N. Bartlett, of Nyasaland, who has just completed the return journey by motor lorry, reports that the road is in good condition and runs easy for light cars to negotiate. The distance is approximately 270 miles from Fort Johnston, and the journey from the highlands can be done comfortably in three days, or even less. There are no rest houses en route, but the Portuguese are extremely hospitable and are always ready to assist travellers. The route, in an emergency, would be of great value and shows a considerable saving of time as compared with the Beira route for East Coast passengers. Mr. Bartlett, in fact, boarded a liner at Porto Amelia, which had left Beira a week earlier, and met some Nyasaland passengers on board who had left a fortnight before. The territory is principally settled by German and Italian farmers, there being only six Britons to eighty Germans in the district round Porto Amelia.

HOW DOES A BUFFALO CHARGE?

THE CROWING-CRESTED COBRA

Mr. R. C. F. Maughan's Experience.

A Claim from N.E. Rhodesia.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

To the Editor of "East Africa"

In the interesting Camp Fire Comments contained in your issue of November 13 the question arises, "How does a Buffalo Charge?" and the statement of an official of the Zoological Society is quoted to the effect that these animals charge head down. Such, however, is not my experience.

On the various occasions of my having provoked the assement of the big black African buffalo, and on his approach with a view to settling the matter at issue between us, he has, with one exception, invariably done so with his head in the air and nostrils extended. What his proceedings have been had he succeeded in reaching me, I do not know, but I presume he would have endeavoured to get me down by a sidelong blow or hook. I have then argued the question by means of his well-known stamping, kneeling, and smashing process. The only exception to the procedure above outlined which has come within my experience was a case wherein an old bull, in fairly open forest, charged me at first as described. When he had almost reached me, however, and I must confess was a little undecided how to receive the attack, the bull suddenly went down and enabled me to deal with the situation as I subsequently discovered that he had probably put his foot in a hole, and the momentary drop of the head was the result of a partial tumble.

Your correspondent adds in the Comment referred to that the usual head-carriage at the moment of a buffalo's charge adds to its danger and, no doubt in grass or bush this would be so. But if the encounter took place in open plain—such, for example, as out of those vast expanses to the south of the estuary of the Zambesi where, years ago, these beasts roamed the country in large herds—the position in which, on charging, his head is carried exposes the broad chest which, in patience he excels, forms a fairly easy mark at, say, 20 or 30 yards, and I have more than once, with a 450 yardite rifle, extricated myself from a position of some uncertainty by fixing the chest shot at fairly close quarters.

It is my experience, I may add, that buffaloes, in their behaviour on attacking a man, much less unto themselves, and it is consequently most dangerous to attempt to generalise. I have, for instance, often heard that these animals never attack a man unless he is lying down. However, on one occasion, in the region I have mentioned, the object of a most vicious charge from a buffalo, at which I had not fired and of whose proximity I had the moment at which she was dangerously near, was wholly unaware. This case was the more remarkable as she was quite a young, though the grown animal, and had no calf. I remember arguing this incident to my old friend the naturalist, P. C. Selous, and recalled the saying, "I have expressed myself, I would think, in a manner which your readers have not only understood, but have enjoyed."

Bank Mch 1927

With the best regards to our readers
I remain, Sir, as ever,
Yours faithfully,
R. C. F. MAUGHAN

H. Perry Clavins and
H. Harry New Bear

I have read with interest the letters published by "East Africa" during the last few months about the crowing crested cobra, and as some of your correspondents seem to doubt its existence, may I relate my own experiences?

I have heard this snake several times and have actually seen it twice. The first time I saw one was at 3 a.m., when the light was not very good. The snake was in a tree behind my tent, and moved slowly from one branch to another until it reached some rocks, when it disappeared. Its length was about 5 ft., its colour that of a used silver coin, and its crest a dull reddish ridge about 2 in. in length. Its cry was very muffled like the cry of a rook in a crate or sack. To-day these snakes can be heard in the Mpaifwe Hills of North-Eastern Rhodesia.

The Native (Achéwa) name of the snake is *mboko*. The Natives will on no account cross the fence at the point where they believe these snakes to live until the bushes burnt. According to the Natives, the habitat of these snakes is among silvery grey rocks, so their colour renders them almost invisible against that background.

Yours faithfully,
E. J. HOLLAND.
Fort Jamson, North-Eastern Rhodesia.

THE AGE OF THE NATIVE

How Long does the African Live?

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR,
I am often asked what age the average East African Native attains, and am stumped for a satisfactory answer.

I remember hearing it said in pre-War days that a Kikuyu was old at thirty, though there would be few people who could have observed the Native from infancy to adolescence.

One can think of certain isolated cases who are dated, more or less, such as the famous Matthew Wellington, but are these people exceptional?

It should be grateful, if some of your readers would throw light on the matter.

Yours faithfully,
L. ANTON, A.C.F.
GRANVILLE SOUTER.

THE KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES

Mr. Escott-Morris's Verse

To the Editor of "East Africa"

I am an old King's African Rifleman, very glad to congratulate you upon the lines by Mr. Escott-Morris on the K.A.R., which you have published.

My own experience tells me that they are the best things still to be read by any non-military, educated, people who should know better, and I hope you are as a matter of fact suffering from an unobtrusive, insidious, and simple...

immense enjoy reading "East Africa" every week.
Yours faithfully,
Army and Navy Club,
Pall Mall, W. W. JONES

LITTLE-KNOWN AFRICAN SNAKES.

To the Editor of "Pests & Diseases."

Mr. Lyell's reply to my former letter does not seem to contain any reasonable argument, that should have been allowed to pass the editorial pen. I refer to him to four snakes, of two of which I had a good look myself. Very many alligators have been preceded by hearsay, so that is no reason why such evidence should necessarily be discredited. I have entered my twenty-ninth year in this country, and have had experience of it from end to end. Mr. Lyell has some acquaintance with this fact; yet he writes as though I were a colonist who had merely done a motor trip across Africa. He ought to have taken it for granted that all his possibilities were considered. I am familiar with the word "noise" made by the "bush-baby," both in this country and elsewhere. The puff-blower call may be heard in localities where the highest wild animal ever to be found is the mouse. I remember that baboons invade my estate in large numbers throughout the year, and often roost at the stream half a mile from the opposite side of my house, and have never been seen in the quarter section of the estate where the "pythons" call was heard continuously for a period of a year, too, where there are none of the large stream trees selected by the above two animals—I have every means of forming an intelligent opinion. I consider the association of "spitting" with this particular cobra an error, but I do not disbelieve that this creature has a four-toe call, and I suggest that this male with the tongue and lip parts is a new African Native, and the great men in England (and Scotland) call them fools, one replied in the common Native way by asking another question, "Does not the domestic wall-hizard make a sound with its mouth?" It certainly does when on fighting bent.

I am not satisfied that *uroboros* and *newgus* is the same snake? A Native who saw one of the latter killed said that it was a very large snake and had a yellow colour, one of the two being a sort of reddish. It was fierce. A village with twenty dogs went hunting, they came to a pumulee boulder amongst bamboos, where the dogs began to worry one of these snakes, with the result that every dog was killed by it. This snake is usual in the grass. Where the above occurred both the large and the small conix occur.

I previously omitted to mention another Native fact, which is this "cobra." It is said to build a nest of mud, of grass and twigs cemented together, the constituent of this cement is soot. This is formed at night, from an unoccupied Native hole by boring the grass roof. I attribute the variety in colours attached to the description of the "cobra" was due to fading of its skin.

Lately I have heard two unusual calls. One I attributed to one of the solitary francolin which frequents the spot, and the other to a civet cat. This latter was at a thick bush on my garden boundary. It made four notes repeatedly, two like a hen turkey and two like a barn-door cock, evidently to distress and attract some of my flock. There was no bird in the tree above. When I went close up to see, trying to peer through the bush, it got away. This was followed by the disappearance of *Agouti* on six successive days, and then by a guinea fowl, when the leathers and corks were followed a time or two later. It will require men of the courage of Messrs. Lyell and Parkin to push through a thicket where one can get a yard ahead to investigate the things presented. A huge active *Protonotus* crested *Protonotus chingidica*. Is this possibly a King snake? *Protonotus* can here Name their skins

Lyellville entered the "treasure" cave, and slew the large "bush-baby" but the prize was much gold other precious treasure, and the hero's reward for saving the night? I have seen a black "bush-baby" and a red kind of bush-baby in the night, their wailing plaintive cry, possibly confounded with the cry of the "bush-baby" of the ordinary guinea fowl, and he blew the head of the male "cobra" (female) or some.

Finally, I can add one new fact (Native). On cross-examination (one of three different tribes present) I was informed that the *uroboros* is not less than the female of the under-growing crested cobra (*uroboros*) just as we speak of a cock and hen. Asked why the one at Fort Herald did not attack me, they said it was because it had no purchase on the flat road—that it required its tail half around a tree of bush to get therefor, and it to Mrs. Doves of Shume, that was snake was a brownish-black like a light coloured *Protonotus*, and lighter than a sea-longer, and that it is identical with the *uroboros* or female of the crested cobra.

So my conclusions are as follows: (1) One of your readers reported the killing of a snake with a black crest (*uroboros*) south of the Zambezi. (2) Messrs. Shell and Harvey have produced evidence of the presence of a Tanganyika Territory of the same snake under the name *Khoboko*, here called *uroboros*. (3) I previously saw the female (*uroboros*) from its colour on a Lower Shire road, the head being kept out of sight, a good many years ago. (4) Mr. Lyell's informant saw possibly one of the same black cobra under the name of *uroboros* in Northern Rhodesia. (5) I suggest to Messrs. Shell and Harvey that they probably find that the name of the male of the female cobra *uroboros* north of Lake Nyasa is called *uroboros*, and is the male crest cobra proper. It occurs, we don't know that it is correctly a "cobra" or not. Yours faithfully,

John A. Newland, F.R.S., Old

I have now had a servant, who informs me that when he was at Songea, Tanganyika Territory, during the Warley killed three orange-bellied pots of boiling water, as it always strikes at the vertex of the skull, and a tree. The natives tell me that the reason *uroboros* is so fatal in Nyasaland now is that the old people state that they used to burn a medicinal plant modernly they are occupied by a *uroboros*, this used to stop it, and if they were not then able to kill it, it would leave the locality on recovery. This is correct, because once I had the same trial tried against a snake above my office ceiling, the plant being property of my estate.

[This letter has been considered and published owing to its great interest. Ed. N. E. A.]

Christmas Mails for East Africa

LETTERS intended for Christmas delivery in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar must be posted at the G.P.O. London before 4 P.M. (1913).

Letters for Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland should have been posted last week.

East Africa in the 1930s

A JOURNALIST LOOKS AT NAIROBI

...the city... Daily... this...
...Phillips, the newspaper...
...East Africa... Kenya capital...
...the Daily Mail... the editor of which was...
...inquired for permission to reproduce the article...
...full.

How can one catalogue a community that mixes Saxon with Saksaton on a landscape littered with burnt down by a tropical sun and blanketed with red... asks Sir Percival... A town that displays its cheerful people in... its... the sedate background in a...
A suburban colony of pleasant English gardens with hungry lions lurking behind them.

There is the usual hotel rendezvous with a lounge like a railway station, and as feverishly alive, and where Goanese cocktail mixers try to cope with the rising thirst of the younger generation of settlers. Long rows of parked cars skirt the pavement. Noise, dust, gum helmets, and coloured spectacles everywhere. England and Africa inextricably mingled under a brazen sky, a devil-may-care atmosphere, and a comfortable feeling of prosperity and novel adventure.

Interesting, but misleading. This is not the real Nairobi. The two lively thoroughfares, with poor relations of side streets, all Native bazaar and tumbledown sheds, hanging on their banks, push resolutely for a few hundred yards in four directions, and then die out abruptly in open country as though suddenly weary of pretence. They do not sustain the social life of this youthful capital. Unlike Piccadilly and Regent Street, they are busy only when people are buying. For hours on end they are as dead as the reclaimed streets of Pompeii. Even a cinema and a Theatre Royal do not give them a semblance of gaiety after nightfall.

To find the real Nairobi you must wander over the surrounding hills. It is there, spread in a spacious way across many miles of country. A clubhouse on one far eminence, a club-house on another, solid English homes of stone and timber and of imaginative designs dotted about between and around them, all loosely knit together by a network of motor roads of surpassing excellence.

Journalists about the rambling reproduction of an English suburb may be complicated by adventures such as no English suburb can offer. The wild beasts of East Africa decline to accustom themselves to the intrusions of European progress. Two lions stalked through a portion of Nairobi a few nights ago looking for dinner, and the motor ways in and around it are still crossed and recrossed by herds of zebra. It is not an unusual occurrence to run down a zebra while motoring to a dinner party. Only recently a car encountered a bewitched eland that it had to be killed.

For the dignified servants of government, housed in rows of humdrum residences, the temporary headquarters of an army in the field, and in a place of hard work. For the... who regard themselves as lords of the land, it is a playground, and when they come in from their estates they make it so.

They take their amusements in July. Bed shirts, and because they are... protection against the deadly sun, are supplied by dinner jackets. A jazz band and a ball-room second to none compensate for the banalities existing in the country.

...a... hour too far.
It is not... The cost of living is...
...exorbitantly high... standards...
...accepted and to...
...charge... not only...
...but... the...
...also... the...
...but... they...
...an open... the...
...lands... place...
...right... money...
...single... play...
...that... for...
...their... the...
...some... over...
...the... The...
...nationally...
...sticker...
...less... that...
...under... the...
...lands... the...
...first... which...
...could... a...
...asked... the...
...the... too...
...long... leave.

In some aspects Nairobi reminds me of a precocious child. Like other precocious children born in the tropics its intended outlook, often expressed in amazing self-assurance, impatience under criticism, profound belief in its right to be free from all external discipline, and petulant resentment against the restraining influence of its elders. But it shows also unwavering loyalty, unshaken faith in its own future, and the determination to make for itself a high place in the family of nations which is called the Empire.

THE PASSING OF A GALLANT PIONEER.

...particulars are now given by The...
...the death of Colonel Charles Gray, who was...
...and... by a bull buffalo on the...
...of Lake Tanganyika in July last. When the animal had been driven off the old pioneer instructed his boys how to dress his wounds, his...
...being packed into the holes made by the buffalo horns. He was then carried to the lake and placed aboard his launch, which, wounded as he was, he steered 100 miles back to Kigoma. He arrived late at night, but not wishing to disturb people, he waited until early next morning to make his presence known.

When under treatment at Kigoma he asked, says the Daily Salaam paper, whether a hurricane was not blowing outside, and it was then discovered that what he heard was the noise caused by the air rushing through the puncture in his lung. A nursing sister was sent from Tabora, but after a wonderful fight for about six weeks, and saying he could not fight any longer, he died on September 3, and was buried in the European cemetery at Tabora.

He had a most charming and lovable personality and hosts of friends who will mourn his passing, but will take a pride in knowing that when the story of his last days becomes known another heroic will stand to the glory of Britons and for example to the younger members of our race.

Thirty Shillings a Year
Brings YOU EAST AFRICA every week
If you have any real interest in East Africa you need it.

COMRADESHIP IN WAR AND PEACE

SIR HOWARD GORDON, Governor of Kenya, contributed to the War Graves Commission an article on the East African Campaign in which he wrote:

I doubt whether many of the men who took part in that campaign have ever missed the terrible hardships and aching loneliness of the campaign. From where was one to get any food, and what food? Nothing, indeed, but some more remarkable than the best given back to the bodied troops and to the wounded as they fought out the line. In East Africa food was always scarce, and often the little of it available was practically unobtainable. Men often starved and fought under a tropical sun with nothing but rags on their limbs and shreds of leather on their feet. Though constantly exposed to wasting disease, the army was constantly short of the necessary medical stores. The campaign was, indeed, an ordeal and a test of character far more like primitive than modern war, except for the weapons with which it was waged.

That the campaign in East Africa was one of extraordinary hardship is generally recognised; and tales of individual heroism could be told not eclipsed in any other field of operations of the War. Nothing but indomitable personal bravery and sheer power of leadership could have achieved such results. The men who were achieved with utterly untrained and untrained material of a sort which reacts very quickly against the discipline of all but exceptional men.

There is a notable quality of the War in East Africa which I have always found inspiring. In East Africa, as we know it to-day, is the joint achievement of the two races, white and black. Its present political configuration is the outcome of a great comradeship which we must never forget or forswear. The future of the East African Territories depends as much as that very recent past on understanding and co-operation between all races which call it home. True leadership on our part will evoke the same response from the African in peace as in war. He is splendid material, and for one believes that the future history of the races working together as they will confirm beyond all earthly the moral of the war.

MOTORING THROUGH TANGANYIKA

MR. AND MRS. A. J. MACLEAN, who accompanied by Mrs. Brassfield and Mr. G. Barnes, both of the East Africa Plateau, left Eldoret some little time ago to motor through South Africa. Had we hear a most enjoyable and interesting journey, a good account of which was given to *The Natal Mercury*. The Prince of Wales has now motored from Arusha to Dodoma and is about to continue into Northern Rhodesia via Harare, W. We therefore quote from the above-mentioned newspaper extracts relating to that portion of the Kenya party's trip.

The country round Mount Meru can be aptly described as the farmers' heaven. The scenery is beautiful, the trees being large and shady, with their running water and flowers. Between Arusha and Babati the road is fair on the whole, having some bad descents into valleys to start with until the Masai Steppes are reached. Here the road up to the next steppe is very tough. In Masaka, a small village, is possessed and the road for another 30 miles is soft and very heavy. This road leads into the A. Nime Mountains to Babati camp. The road

to the camp passes through beautiful forest country and is well graded. The steep climb to Babati is a good one. From Babati, beyond which the road seems to have no more to offer, the scenery is wonderful. The road is very hard from the top of the hills. The road is very hard from the top of the hills. The road is very hard from the top of the hills.

The road between Kondoa Irangi and Dodoma is being reconstructed, and it should be perfect when completed. Dodoma, almost midway between Dar-es-Salaam and Lake Tanganyika, depends on brackish water, and the people have to drink soda water.

Beyond Dodoma is Iringa, a picturesquely situated town in the mountains, with the Little Ruaha River flowing in the valley far below. The road to Iringa has a very gradual descent for 47 miles, and for the next 31 miles it is good, passing through desolate and dry country. The Ruaha River is reached and crossed by a bridge. On the other side of the river, there is a gradual rise over a steep patch leading into the foothills of the Hohe Mountain. This is the beginning of a fine piece of engineering work. The road rises for about 1000 feet, and the gradient is so perfect that the 10 miles of escarpment road can be taken on top gear. Some of the turnings are nasty on account of a perpendicular drop of 200 feet or more.

Appended is a note of the distances between various points on the route:

Nairobi to Karado	116
Karado to Longido	116
Longido to Arusha	116
Arusha to Babati	116
Babati to Kondoa Irangi	116
Kondoa Irangi to Dodoma	116
Dodoma to Iringa	116
Iringa to Malanzani	116
Malanzani to Brand	116
Brand to Mwenzo	116
Mwenzo to Kasama	116
Kasama to Mvika	116
Mvika to Serenje	116
Serenje to Kashtu	116
Kashtu to Broken Hill	116
Broken Hill to Lusaka	116
Lusaka to Matabele	116
Matabele to Monze	116
Monze to Pemba	116
Pemba to Choma	116
Choma to Kalomo	116
Kalomo to Livingstonia	116

ASK for and **INSIST** upon obtaining **CHAMBERS' Empire Cedar Pencils**.
Chambers & Co., Ltd. are the only **Pencil Manufacturers** using **Empire Cedar** exclusively. If you have any difficulty in obtaining **Chambers' Pencils** write direct to the **Garden Pencil Works, Stapleford, Notts.**

EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE

The Sultan's Reply

Mr. Cecil Deane asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the House might be presented with a copy of the correspondence between the Government and the Sultan's Commission on East African questions. The Under-Secretary for the Colonies replied that he would refer to the report of the Sultan on the Sultan's Commission. He said that he would see that a copy of the report is made available to the House. He said that he would see that a copy of the report is made available to the House.

Zambesi Bridge

Sir Samuel Hoare asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether any decision had yet been taken with regard to the construction of the Zambesi Bridge.

Mr. Ormsby Gore: I regret that owing to the abnormal condition of the river it will still be some time before completion of the investigations in hand. It is, however, known, no decision is possible.

Sir S. Hoare: Can the right hon. gentleman hold out some expectation of a definite date by which the very long delay can be brought to an end?

Mr. Ormsby Gore: According to the latest report the abnormal condition of the river is abating somewhat, but until we get the engineer and surveyor's report it is very difficult to be said. It is now entirely a question of technical advice.

Mr. Hoare: In view of the serious condition of the coal-mining industry in this country will His Majesty's Government do their utmost to prevent the abandonment of this bridge with British guarantees as the Portuguese labourers in the colonies there are paid as a month?

Mr. Ormsby Gore: Honestly, I cannot give an undertaking. The question of the guarantees under the East African Guarantee Act is being approached not from the point of view of anything connected with affairs in Portuguese territory, but owing to the great difficulty of both Native and other labourers in British Nyasaland in exporting their products.

Mr. Hoare: Can the right hon. gentleman not say that it is the case that the labourers in the colonies on Portuguese territory, the development of which is to be facilitated by this bridge, are paid as a month?

Mr. Ormsby Gore: The hon. member must put the question to the Foreign Office. I cannot give in my hand figures of that sort relating to foreign territory. I have no other what they are.

Locusts in Kenya

Commander Scott asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what steps had been taken in Kenya to exterminate locusts and to prevent a repetition of a similar visitation.

Mr. Ormsby Gore: I understand that all possible measures were taken by the authorities in Kenya to deal with this plague. Special expenditure amounting to £100,000 was sanctioned for an anti-locust campaign which was vigorously conducted by the Department of Agriculture. It includes a staff of entomologists, also, with the generous co-operation of the Government of Portuguese East Africa. It was arranged that Dr. Fuller, who is now entomological adviser to that Government, who has previously had many years' experience of locust work in the service of His Majesty's Government in the Union of South Africa, should

Mr. Ormsby Gore: I understand that all possible measures were taken by the authorities in Kenya to deal with this plague. Special expenditure amounting to £100,000 was sanctioned for an anti-locust campaign which was vigorously conducted by the Department of Agriculture. It includes a staff of entomologists, also, with the generous co-operation of the Government of Portuguese East Africa. It was arranged that Dr. Fuller, who is now entomological adviser to that Government, who has previously had many years' experience of locust work in the service of His Majesty's Government in the Union of South Africa, should

Water Rights in Kenya

Mr. Ormsby Gore: I understand that all possible measures were taken by the authorities in Kenya to deal with this plague. Special expenditure amounting to £100,000 was sanctioned for an anti-locust campaign which was vigorously conducted by the Department of Agriculture. It includes a staff of entomologists, also, with the generous co-operation of the Government of Portuguese East Africa. It was arranged that Dr. Fuller, who is now entomological adviser to that Government, who has previously had many years' experience of locust work in the service of His Majesty's Government in the Union of South Africa, should

Native Reserves

Mr. Ormsby Gore: I understand that all possible measures were taken by the authorities in Kenya to deal with this plague. Special expenditure amounting to £100,000 was sanctioned for an anti-locust campaign which was vigorously conducted by the Department of Agriculture. It includes a staff of entomologists, also, with the generous co-operation of the Government of Portuguese East Africa. It was arranged that Dr. Fuller, who is now entomological adviser to that Government, who has previously had many years' experience of locust work in the service of His Majesty's Government in the Union of South Africa, should

Mr. Ormsby Gore: I understand that all possible measures were taken by the authorities in Kenya to deal with this plague. Special expenditure amounting to £100,000 was sanctioned for an anti-locust campaign which was vigorously conducted by the Department of Agriculture. It includes a staff of entomologists, also, with the generous co-operation of the Government of Portuguese East Africa. It was arranged that Dr. Fuller, who is now entomological adviser to that Government, who has previously had many years' experience of locust work in the service of His Majesty's Government in the Union of South Africa, should

Conservation in Kenya

Mr. Ormsby Gore: I understand that all possible measures were taken by the authorities in Kenya to deal with this plague. Special expenditure amounting to £100,000 was sanctioned for an anti-locust campaign which was vigorously conducted by the Department of Agriculture. It includes a staff of entomologists, also, with the generous co-operation of the Government of Portuguese East Africa. It was arranged that Dr. Fuller, who is now entomological adviser to that Government, who has previously had many years' experience of locust work in the service of His Majesty's Government in the Union of South Africa, should

Mr. Ormsby Gore: I understand that all possible measures were taken by the authorities in Kenya to deal with this plague. Special expenditure amounting to £100,000 was sanctioned for an anti-locust campaign which was vigorously conducted by the Department of Agriculture. It includes a staff of entomologists, also, with the generous co-operation of the Government of Portuguese East Africa. It was arranged that Dr. Fuller, who is now entomological adviser to that Government, who has previously had many years' experience of locust work in the service of His Majesty's Government in the Union of South Africa, should

Mr. Ormsby Gore: I understand that all possible measures were taken by the authorities in Kenya to deal with this plague. Special expenditure amounting to £100,000 was sanctioned for an anti-locust campaign which was vigorously conducted by the Department of Agriculture. It includes a staff of entomologists, also, with the generous co-operation of the Government of Portuguese East Africa. It was arranged that Dr. Fuller, who is now entomological adviser to that Government, who has previously had many years' experience of locust work in the service of His Majesty's Government in the Union of South Africa, should

Communal Labor in Kenya

Mr. ERNEST BROWN asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what action he proposed to take with regard to the Bill which is to be introduced into Kenya Colony to amend the Native Authority Ordinance by imposing imprisonment as an additional penalty upon those Natives who refuse to render compulsory service.

Mr. BROWN: The amendment to which the hon. member refers is designed to put a stop to the practice of some Natives who, when called out for communal labor for the Government, remain at home and commit an offence against the law by sending women and children in their stead. I understand that in such cases, if the offenders are fined, they obtain the money to pay the fine and by working themselves, but from the produce of work performed by their women and children, and in these circumstances I agreed to the amendment being introduced.

Empire Tobacco

Mr. WILSON: Is the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs aware that in the British House of Commons about 30% of Empire tobacco are sold per week?

Mr. WILSON: As a non-smoker, I am not aware of that fact, but I will draw the attention of the Kitchen Cabinet to it.

Sir Frank Sanderson: Is the right hon. gentleman aware that he smokes nothing but Rhodians?

AGRICULTURAL ADVISERS TO THE COLONIAL OFFICE

An Assistant Adviser Appointed

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has selected Mr. E. A. Stockdale, C.B.E., Director of Agriculture, Ceylon, for the appointment of Assistant Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State. The creation of this post was recommended by the Committee on the Organisation of a Colonial Agricultural Service whose Report was published in Command Paper, Cmd. 3049. At the present it is not intended to fill the appointment. Chief Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State, Mr. Stockdale will assume duty at the Colonial Office on March 19, 1929.

COLONEL W. H. FRANKLIN ENTERTAINED

Colonel W. H. FRANKLIN, C.B.E., D.S.O., His Majesty's Aide-Commissioner in East Africa, was the guest of honor of the Incorporated Sales Managers' Association of the United Kingdom at their dinner meeting last week. He was a popular and very interesting and East Africa therefore proposes to publish a lengthy report in its next issue.

KENYA LEGISLATOR TO RESIGN

We learn from Kenya that the Hon. T. O'Shea, the member of the Legislative Council for the Plateau South constituency, will shortly resign his seat in view of the pressure of his private affairs. Mr. O'Shea has, however, declared publicly that he hopes to be able to re-enter public life within the next year or two.

THE EMPIRE AND THE NATIVE PROBLEM

The Ethnologist's Point of View

The problem of the impact of Western civilisation on the Native races of the world has in fairly well-considered form three points of view—those of the missionary, the trader, and the Government official—but less has been heard of the purely scientific aspect. This is no doubt due partly to the fact that field ethnology is a recent development but the trained experts of the most modern branch of anthropology are making up for lost time, and are expressing their views in no uncertain manner.

No name is better known in modern ethnology than that of H. R. Rivers, and in a lecture on "The Empire and the Native Problem," given a few days ago at the Royal Institution, Captain G. Pitt-Rivers, a sign of that ilk, presented the ethnologist's view with considerable power and vigour. He was unworldly in his condemnation of what had already been done, and expressed the fear that if we are now to do, in many ways to save many fine savage races from extermination or to preserve their culture, structure and intelligible Native culture forms.

Contact with European Civilization Lethal

He dealt with this with eloquence and the clarity of which his knowledge was clearly precise and convincing, and only in mentioning the rival policies of direct and indirect government, and in quoting Herlihy as "the spirit of the planting of an alien culture on a Native soil—a bitter tonic—did his remarks bear on us. He contended that scientific anthropology should support neither the direct nor the indirect policy of government. He was particularly sarcastic on the latter, and he claimed that the daily contact of "European civilization" on primitive races was inevitable, it need not be lethal. The fact that a Native government does not conform to our notions, he declared, does not prove that the Natives are incapable of governing. Native customs, even if unimpracticable to us, should be left alone—essential to Native culture, and society were vital factors in Native life. Hunting, he said, perhaps, an essential of culture, and the patriarchal and benevolent hierarchy of the East did not call for the ruthless oppression which had been dealt out to it.

Mr. Pitt-Rivers's Speech

He made an earnest plea for more intensive study of the Native himself. The problem was most acute where contact with Europeans had been longest. The education, the government, the morality, even the medical attention we had given the Native, had all been ours. Field ethnologists had been driven to the conclusion that "European proselytism in the widest meaning of the word" had done immense harm. Their policy should be to avoid contact as much as possible, to interfere with the utmost caution, and watch the natural course of evolution.

Do not let your results from East Africa. They tell us so, and that is why our advertising grows and enables us to increase the size of the journal.

East Africa is deprived of some of its due credit when a reader fails to mention its name in referring to an advertisement.

Please make a point of quoting East Africa. Thank you.

EAST AFRICA'S BOOKSHELF.

FROM THE MISSIONARY STANDPOINT.

Two Interesting Little Volumes.

Two small mission books, each of which will interest many East Africans, lie on the desks of the "Pioneers," charmingly illustrated with three-colour pictures, is published by the Church Missionary Society, 25 Abury Square, E.C.4, at the modest price of 1s. The other, "Beyond the Waters that Thunder," a book about Northern Rhodesia, issued by the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, 10 Dartmouth Street, Westminster, S.W.1, also costs only 1s. Both are worth study as representing a phase of Christian missionary work in tropical Africa.

"Tales of Pioneers" tells, among others, of three African episodes—the first, the rescue of a girl of Uganda—a Sese Island maiden—to accompany the missionary to the mainland. Said she: "When I have learnt much wisdom, then I shall go back and work my friends; for how can they learn if they have no teacher?" Incidentally, the learning of the worst pests in the Sese Islands are ants and mosquitoes. The other two come from the West coast—the devotion of a woman who volunteered to evangelise a rural, capitalist district, and made good; and the success of a "home-maker," a girl who people who were timely saved from death at the hands of local pirates, by the arrival of the District Officer, and whose home became the light and centre of a sweet Christian influence. "The tales are disarmingly straightforward and simple, without undue dogma or ritual, erring, if at all, in representing missionary work as too easy and too invariably successful.

Mr. "Beyond the Waters that Thunder" fondly catches the echo of the Kilimanjaro Conference, and not a little of the thunder is episcopal.

All missionaries meet very amiably in conference every three years, and generally agree as to the localities into which they propose to extend. But from time to time the Bishop has to remind them that his diocese is Northern Rhodesia, and cannot do anything else.

That is sufficiently uncompromising.

It is sometimes thought that Anglican missionaries are occupied in planting the Church of England wherever they go. This is not so.

What, at least, is honest. The Bishop of Likoma, we are told,

explored very thoroughly the shores and islands on Lake Bangweulu. He would have stated work there had not the White Fathers, for whose work he had immense respect, claimed the whole lake and all the country to the Basuto as far as Lake Nyasa as within their sphere.

But it appears from the excellent little map which precedes the text that the Bangweulu area is nevertheless included in the diocese of Northern Rhodesia.

The Bishop has a vision of the church which is to be built.

On the sides there are groups of buildings, churches, schools, a hospital, a ministered presbytery.

Down the avenue and over the bridge, a chanting procession with censer and thurible.

The singing dies away, and the procession enters the Synagogue.

It is a remarkable to behold admirals from the sea, and those who pioneered Northern Rhodesia, and whose deeds and self-sacrificing efforts are so well told in this little book. Their aim, directly and indirectly, was to build an African Church—a "free church"—in which the Europeans will be able

gracefully to withdraw if they are not one day to be forcibly ejected.

The Church is a building must be African in thought and expression, in architecture and liturgy, but Catholic in its adherence to Holy Scripture, creeds, ministry, and sacraments.

An interesting statement is that the actual tree under which Livingstone's heart was buried fell down some years ago, and the two crucifixes bearing bronze figures, were made from the wood, one now hanging in Zanzibar Cathedral and the other at Likoma.

[A full-page photograph of the Livingstone tree at Old Chitambo, taken towards the end of last century by Captain Pulett Weatherly, appears in "East Africa To-day," which will be published at the end of this week. —E.A.]

AN ENGLISH-AMHARIC DICTIONARY.

In publishing the English-Amharic Dictionary (The Spon Press, 12s. 6d.) Mr. C. H. Walker, O.B.E., B.M.'s Consul for Western Ethiopia, has done a service to the study of Native African languages. Amharic grows yearly more and more important as the only independent Native State in East Africa, and naturally the importance to Europe of its difficult language, Amharic, with its even more difficult syllabary, grows with it. Owing to the grave cost of using Amharic type, the author has adopted Roman lettering, but students—beginners, at least—will be grateful for that. Amharic is a language of precision, which though not difficult to talk in disconnected phrases, is almost impossible for a European to speak fluently. However, says the author, even an illiterate Eastern is the sternest of censors, being himself grammatically perfect who will call attention once if requested, to mistakes in grammar, pronunciation, or syntax. As this dictionary is frankly colloquial, it should prove of great value to all who wish to acquire a really practical knowledge of this Abyssinian tongue.

A MEMORIAL TO BISHOP WESTON.

This memorial to Bishop Weston of Zanzibar, in St. Matthew's, Westminster—the church from which he went out to join the U.M.C.A.—was recently unveiled and dedicated by the Bishop of London. Among those present were the present Bishop of Zanzibar, Archdeacon Hallett, Canon Eustace Travers, formerly secretary to the U.M.C.A., and the present secretaries, Canon Spanton and the Rev. W. B. Suter. The memorial tablet is inscribed with the following words—

To the Memory of
FRANK WESTON, B.D.
Assistant Priest in this Parish
1896-1908.

In the latter year, obeying a call from God,
He went as a missionary to
Zanzibar.

And ten years later was consecrated
Bishop of that Diocese.

In the Cathedral Church of Southwark,
After a memorable Episcopate of sixteen years,
He died at Hogoopo,
November 2nd, 1924.

A sound Theologian and a great Orator,
Gifted with a vision of what might be,
And a firm leader of men,
He devoted all his life and splendid energy
To the service of the Africans,
Believing them to be God's children,
And loving them as his own brethren.

SISAL SUB-SECTION OF LONDON CHAMBER.

Admission of the Press.

Special to "East Africa."

Members of the East African Sisal Producers and Importers' Sub-Section of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce was held last week.

The Chairman, Mr. Wigglesworth, invited the Sub-Section to decide whether it should or should not invite representatives of the Press to attend its meetings. Hitherto they had not been invited officially by the Sub-Section, but by individual members—which was, he thought, generally regarded as an unsatisfactory procedure. Personally, he placed a high value on publicity and was confident that the reports of their meetings had been useful. There were, however, occasions on which it was desirable for them to discuss private matters, and there had been one instance in which certain particulars had been disclosed in the Press which it would have been desirable not to mention publicly. This observation, he added, had no reference to *East Africa*, whose reports had left nothing to be desired. He suggested that in future the Press should be invited only on instruction from the Chairman.

Mr. Ponsonby and Major Walsh urged that representatives of the Press should be invited, and Mr. Campbell-Hausburg and Mr. Ponsonby were appointed a Committee to draft rules on the matter. They were empowered to co-opt Mr. F. S. Joelson as considered desirable.

Proposed Independent Appeal Committee.

Correspondence was read from the Kenya Sisal Growers' Association stating that that body would continue its endeavours to bring about the establishment of an independent Appeal Committee, and from the Chairman reporting that the Tanganyika Planters' Association (Central Area) was against such an Appeal Committee. If they were to judge by those two presentations, said the Chairman, a section of Kenya growers—and the whole Colony had a total production of 17,000 tons of sisal annually—wanted a change in the trade, whereas if that one letter, the only one received from Tanganyika, represented the opinion of the Synthes of that Territory, Tanganyika, with an annual output of some 34,000 tons, was opposed to Kenya's idea.

Mr. Hausburg said he gathered that a number of Tanganyika growers were strongly in favour of the change.

Major Walsh said: "I do not think the statement before you from the Central Planters' Association really represents the majority interests of the industry. Tanganyika's sisal production is centred chiefly in the Tanga area, and in view of my own commitments I would rather be guided by opinion in that area. Some Tanga people may be against the proposed change, but my own group is in favour of aligning itself with the Kenya Sisal Growers' Association. To the best of my knowledge this is still an open question in the Tanga area."

It was decided to re-consider the matter at a later date.

Freight Rates on Sisal to U.S.A.

It has been reported that the shipping line has decided to continue the present rates of freight on sisal until June next. Mr. Henry Topp mentioned that one British line was about to send a direct steamer from East Africa to the U.S.A., and urged producers in their own interests to support the venture as strongly as possible. Their object of reduced freights rested chiefly on direct sailings, and if the first sailing showed a loss the steamer

owners could not be expected to continue the service. If the line could obtain a couple of thousand tons of sisal for the first voyage from East Africa, and that ought to be possible, producers might hope for a sailing about every alternate month.

Mr. McDonagh drew attention to the recent increase of freights from the Continent to the United States. Those of sisal had been awerp and New York having been increased from \$4 to \$5.

Report on Tanganyika Railway.

Major Walsh intimated that he had learnt from an undisclosed source that the Colonial Office proposed to send an officer from England to inspect and report upon the railways of Tanganyika Territory. He urged the extreme importance of securing the nomination of an entirely independent person, one who had not been entrusted with such a task in the past, and who would therefore bring a fresh mind to bear on the problems involved.

In the general discussion which followed several members emphasised that past recommendations on East African railways had on certain important particulars proved entirely erroneous, and that some recommendations which had been abandoned owing to strong public opposition were now universally admitted to have been short-sighted and parochial. There was a consensus of opinion that it was desirable that the full East African Section of the London Chamber should consider this question at an early date.

MR. ARNOLD HOBSON ENTERTAINED.

City Luncheon of the Royal Empire Society.

Mr. ARNOLD HOBSON, C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Falkland Islands and Dependencies, and until last year, H.B.M. Consul for Southern Abyssinia, and Mrs. Hobson were entertained to luncheon by the Royal Empire Society on Tuesday last.

His Excellency's address took the form of a racy, humorous, but sincere and collective plea for a wider realisation of the character and implications of our widely-scattered Empire. Those of our East African readers who know him—and they are many—will not be surprised to hear that Mr. Hobson stressed the influence of sport in Empire-building. "Pessimism is the grandfather of hopelessness," was one of his epigrams worthy of remembrance.

Among those present with East African interests were Sir John Sandeman Allen (in the Chair), Sir Sydney Heath, Mr. J. H. E. Ham, Mr. F. S. Joelson, Sir Geoffrey Ladden, Sir Trevor de Wyng, and Mr. Philip Zapiro.

RUMPUS
CHRISTMAS CATALOGUE

A classified list of the best new books and the best editions now in print in general literature chosen from the
500 OXFORD STREET will be ready during the first week in December, and may be had on application.

JOHN LANE PUBLISHERS
RUMPUS LTD.

Bookellers to His Majesty the King
Telephones: Mayfair, 1928-29, 3122

HUMPHREYS & CROOK, LTD.

3, HAYMARKET, LONDON, S.W. 1.



By Special Appointment
to the
High Commission
R. U. S. E.

SERVICE UNIFORM
and
MESS KIT

MUFFI

TROPICAL OUTFITS
EQUIPMENT

PROVISIONS
SHIPPING
INSURANCE

GUNS - RIFLES
CARTRIDGES
TAXIDERMAY

THE COLONIAL OUTFITTERS
and
MILITARY TAILORS
who are also
TAXIDERMISTS

We have nearly 100 years experience as Military and Civil Tailors
All our appointments are in the same premises
We have supplied Equipment, Cloths, &c., to officials in Africa for
over 55 years.

Uniform made by us
1850

HUMPHREYS & CROOK, LTD., 3 Haymarket, LONDON, S.W. 1.

Capital
HUMPHREYS & CROOK, LTD., 3 Haymarket, LONDON, S.W. 1.

We have no connection with any other firm.

Telephone:
13423 REGENT.

Aglow with Health

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

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

Particularly for weak and lincweary children "Ovaltine" is invaluable. It not only enters the digestive function and probably weakens and stunts the child, but sufficient nutritive elements cannot be obtained from any other food of dessert. The sweet taste is also gained by the "weak" children.

OVALTINE
TONE FOOD BEVERAGE

Builds up Brain, Nerve and Body

Solely Manufactured by WANDER, Ltd., London, S.W.

Craymer's
CYDETTE

GENUINE WINE
the
JUICE OF THE APPLE

CONTAINING
THE SAME VALUABLE
STIMULATING AND
FRAGRANT ETHERS
AS CHAMPAGNE

Garnier & Co.
THE TRADING COMPANY

EXPORTED ALL OVER
THE WORLD FOR MORE
THAN 50 YEARS

Representatives
THE KENYA AGENCY LTD.
P.O. Box 78,
N. ROBE

The most dependable Goods are those that are Advertised.

TRANSFORMING THE SUDAN.

Mr. Alexander MacIntyre's Review.

MR. ALEXANDER MACINTYRE, who joined the Sudan Plantations Syndicate twenty-two years ago, and who, after serving successively as civil engineer, manager, and managing director, is today chairman and managing director, took advantage of last week's meeting of shareholders to describe the pioneer work done in the Sudan by this great British enterprise. He said *inter alia*:

Great Work in the Gezira.

At Zeidab we have developed 14,000 acres, of which 4,000 acres are planted in cotton. On the Gezira Plain we have developed 300,000 acres of land, of which 130,000 acres are at this moment planted in cotton and 170,000 acres in grain and fodder crops. On this area the Government has provided the main canal system, and we have completed the subsidiary canalisation for the irrigation of the land and have erected the necessary ginning factories, which include seven large ginning factories containing no less than 560 gins, all gins, factored in England. This is, I believe, the largest number of gins directly under one management in the world to-day. We also possess a ginning factory at Zeidab. We have erected the necessary buildings, dwelling houses, offices, stores, and light railways, and organised the supervisory staff, required to run all these and to carry out the intensive cultivation of this vast tract of land.

The development of the area cultivated area entailed the construction of over 4,000 miles of subsidiary canals and over 8,000 miles of field channels, and by the end of this year we hope to complete the canalisation of the whole area, which will amount to 4,600 miles of subsidiary canals and 60,300 miles of field channels. For the erection of buildings over 28,000,000 bricks were made locally by the syndicate, and also thousands of tons of lime were manufactured by ourselves, all of which, together with other building material, had to be conveyed for long distances up to 50 or 60 miles and erected all over what was then a waterless plain.

Benefits to the Natives.

Native drivers and their assistants had to be trained to operate cultivating machinery of the most modern type. The land is ploughed twice over, and this means that on the average we have to plough 1,300 feddans per day from the middle of October to the middle of May. The ginning factories had to be equipped with a staff of engineers, cotton classifiers, ginning carpenters, checkers, and workmen trained to run the gins and baling presses, together with several thousand men trained to handle the cotton and cotton seed through the factories. The same applies to the running of our light railway and other works incidental to the scheme. A seed farm has been established to keep up a pure strain of cotton seed and to test such other varieties as seem likely to prove suitable and profitable to the Gezira.

I think that the benefits to the Natives, as far as the operations of the Native tenant and worker have been solved by our system of co-operation, which is the Government, the tenant, and the Syndicate, all share in the proceeds of the cotton crop, which means that one party cannot make a profit without the other two participating. The question of food for man and beast on this area, which in the past, in half a million years, was often subjected to famine conditions, has been solved by the introduction of irrigation and the annual production of grain and fodder crops on one-third of the area, all of which

the tenant gets for himself and his family tree, and with a reduction.

The problem of the expensive millennial has been eliminated by our syndicate supplying and carrying out all such services as ploughing, transport, ginning, shipping, and the marketing of the crop at cost. What with his cotton profits and an assured supply of food and fodder, the tenant and worker is vastly better off than ever he was before. Not the least of the new amenities of life which he enjoys is that drinking water for man and beast is now available all over the area. Consequently, the rivers and wells have increased considerably. In the past, in addition to water obtained from wells 70 ft. to 150 ft. deep, and used to occupy almost the entire population of a village most of the day to draw sufficient water for the daily requirements of themselves and their animals.

Volunteer Labour.

During the picking season a considerable amount of outside labour is required by the tenant and his family for the picking of the cotton crop, and the number attracted from all quarters, especially from the White Nile Province, during the two previous seasons, which were bad years in the surrounding areas and provinces, was very satisfactory indeed. Last year was a good year, and this, together with our increased areas, made me a little anxious. Much to my surprise, these people arrived in their thousands with their families and flocks, which assured well for our further requirements in this respect. The old lady, whose useful days were assumed to be over, finds herself much sought after and able to earn ample money by picking cotton; the young man and maid find a lucrative field to earn their marriage portion before returning to their own homes, and the old man, whose camel, whose productivity had ceased owing to poor feeding, again starts to reproduce when fed on succulent fodder—these are some of the things which appeal to the people and attract them.

So much for the work which has been done and for the benefits which have accrued to the inhabitants of the Sudan.

Now the industries of the country have benefited you can judge when I tell you that during the last two seasons we have produced and supplied to this country over 27,000,000 worth of ginning and cotton seed, and that practically all our machinery and building materials have been bought in Great Britain.

Mr. F. Eckstein's Service.

I only mention all this to try to convey to you what has been achieved during Mr. Eckstein's chairmanship, whose services the board has on record in the following words:

On his resignation to the chairmanship, the board unanimously resolved to put on record expressions of their high personal esteem for Mr. Eckstein, of their keen appreciation of his outstanding services to the Syndicate, and of their recognition of the part he took in which the present success of his enterprise and the contributions which it is now able to make to the betterment of the Native population of the Sudan and to the wealth of the Empire are due to his pioneering spirit, perseverance, disinterestedness, and close personal attention with which, from the very beginning, and in the face of all obstacles, he has guided our fortunes since its formation twenty-two years ago. That the above achievements are very largely attributable to his own work Mr. MacIntyre is not to mention, but our Sudan readers will know to be the case.

PERSONALIA

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Hurst left England last week for East Africa.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Whitham, who were on an outward-bound for Mombasa.

Nakuru has formed a Dramatic Society under the chairmanship of Mr. G. C. Cartwright.

Sir Henry and Lady Harris left for Kenya Colony on December 1st.

Mr. W. S. G. Barnes, District Officer, Tanganyika, has been posted to Kondoa.

Mr. E. Ashton Warner, Senior Assistant Secretary, Uganda, is returning to Uganda.

Mr. F. E. Drury, Government Engineer, Tanganyika, is on the water for Dar es Salaam.

Major and Mrs. A. S. Foster of Middle Uganda are outward-bound for the Protectorate.

Mr. Abdalla Karimjee Jiwamee recently drove a car from South Africa.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. George and their son and daughter are on the water for Mombasa.

Mr. R. A. Snoxall has left Bukoba to join the staff of the Uganda Department of Education.

Mr. H. R. Hosking has arrived in Uganda on his first appointment as Assistant Cotton Botanist.

The hotel at Lusitani, Tanganyika, has been taken over by Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Chaffman of Ashted.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Greenishade are outward-bound by the "Llanstephan Castle" for Dar es Salaam.

Mr. J. S. Russell, Officer-in-Charge, Tanganyika, recently sailed from Dar es Salaam on leave prior to retirement.

Lord Kilsant, Mr. Robertson, M. C. and Mrs. C. G. have joined the board of directors of Companhia do Nyasa.

Mr. R. W. R. Miller, Senior Agricultural Officer, Tanganyika, has been posted to Lusitani on his return from leave.

Mr. E. P. W. Swain, Senior Cultivation Protector, Tanganyika, has been posted to Malindi on return from leave.

Mr. P. L. Gething, Director of Surveys, Tanganyika, is returning to Dar es Salaam by the "Llanstephan Castle."

Mr. H. S. Scott, the recently appointed Director of Education of Kenya, is on his way out to the Colony to take up his duties.

Colonel Frank Johnson has received a portrait of himself in oils from supporters of the Southern Rhodesian Progressive Party.

R. W. M. Arbuthnot, a director of Messrs. Arbuthnot, Latham & Co., Ltd., and Mrs. Arbuthnot are outward-bound for Tanganyika.

Mr. P. H. Hope, the newly appointed Assistant Auditor of Tanganyika Territory, has reached Dar es Salaam on transfer from Fiji.

Mr. A. Wright has been appointed a member of the East African District Road Board, in the place of Colonel C. E. Foster, resigned.

Sir Philip Sassoon, Under-Secretary of State for Air, has returned to England from his flight via Cape Town, the Sudan to India and back.

Paymaster, Lieutenant-Commander A. Jeffrey, R.N.R., Assistant-District Officer, Tanganyika Territory, is now stationed in Dar es Salaam.

Colonel A. H. Nussey, who has assumed duty as Officer Commanding the Rand Military District of South Africa, served in the East African Campaign.

Colonel R. B. Turner, South African Trade Commissioner in East Africa, who is at present on leave in the United Kingdom, is expected back in Kenya next month.

Sir Ernest Maitland, who was defeated by six votes in the recent Southern Rhodesian general election, has resigned the leadership of the Progressive Party.

The engagement is announced between Mr. Lionel Price of Nataland, and Charles younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hemanee Bernheim, of Stanley Crescent, W.I.

Mr. J. Sutherland has been nominated by the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce to a seat on the Board of Directors in the place of Mr. H. Goodhue, who has retired.

WORK WANTED

REGULAR Cavalry Warfare Officer, lifetime in the tropics. R. Gun, and fever-proof hardy, able and conscientious. Government dairy farms and rodeos, India; accustomed to handling Natives, good stock raiser, expert horse and cattle, extensive practical veterinary knowledge, tropical climates and jungles, dairy cattle, pack and transport animals; knowledge of general farming, crops, cotton, road transport, tractor, stock or wildlife anything where faced with loyalty, efficient, efficient, efficient will be appreciated. Overview if desired in England or all at woman's netting, write Box No. 174, Ken. News, Great North Street, London, W.

The Hon. S. H. ... partner of Messrs. Smith Mackenzie & Company, was married to Miss Dorothy Grace ... at the English Cathedral, Zanzibar in mail week.

Among the passengers aboard the "Llanstephan Castle" for Mombasa were Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Burton, the Rev. and Mrs. H. Barrow, and the Hon. W. S. and Mrs. MacLachlan.

Councillor C. C. Sutton, who is at present visiting Kenya, has called the Reading Education Committee, of which he is Chairman, this in response to their request he will postpone his resignation of that office.

A Colonel ... the well-known settler in the Iringa District of Tanganyika and a former commanding officer of the K.A.R., is on his way back to his estate after a holiday spent in this country and in France.

Commander R. M. Reynolds, R.A.S.R., who, after serving for some years in the Marine Department of Southern and Northern Nigeria was Marine Superintendent of the Uganda Railway until he retired in 1925, is now visiting Kenya on behalf of the Royal Empire Society.

The War Office announces that the clasp for the champion shot of the military force of Southern Rhodesia has been won by a company Quartermaster-Sergeant F. V. Morgan, of the Southern Rhodesia Territorial Force, who won the King's Medal last year.

Commander Kidston, who, with several companions, left London for Kenya at the beginning of the month by aeroplane, has crashed in the Sudan, a few miles from Suakin. At the time of its departure the party was said by the Press to have declared its intention of shooting big game in the air.

Last week's bi-annual dinner and reception of the Overseas Section of the Forum Club, over which Princess Marie Louise, President of the section, presided, Sir Claude and Lady Halls, Major and Mrs. Cochran-Patrick, Miss and Mrs. H. M. M. Mound, and Mrs. Marie Jess were among the East Africans present.

Major Conrad L. Walsh, a director of the large sisal producing Group of Estates in East Africa, left London on Friday last to pay another visit to Tanganyika Territory. He expects to be absent about three months. A report of his educational and general meeting of the East African Plantations Company will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Councillor ... Wood, Mayor ... placed on records his appreciation of the ... by Councillor ... Brown in connection with ... standards and decorations for the visit ... the Prince of Wales, of Councillor ... in charge of the arrangements ... of Councillor ... with engrossed ... Their Royal Highnesses.

Mr. A. A. Somerville, Conservative Member of Parliament for Windsor, Mr. R. Woodham Morris, Labour member for Cardiff, Mr. W. of Ailing, Labour member for Doncaster, and Mr. E. J. S. H. ... Conservative member for Bradford, the members of the Empire Parliamentary Association who were invited to visit Tanganyika Territory at the request of that Government, arrived back in England on Monday by the ...

St. Fredwyn Wynne, a director of several East African companies, and a member of the Executive Council of the Iowa East African Board, Chairman of the Whitworth Finance and Investment Corporation, which has just offered a public subscription at par 200,000 per cent. Participating preference shares at £1 each, and 200,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each. The company, which has a capital of £350,000, carries on a mining, finance and investment business and also acts as an issuing house.

The marriage took place last week at St. Mary's Cathedral, Aberdeen, of Mr. Arnold Weimholt Hodson, C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Falkland Islands, son of the late Mrs. Algonon Hodson and Mrs. Gordon of Park House, Dorset, and Miss Elizabeth Gray, eldest daughter of Major General Gray, Colonel of Highlanders, and Mrs. Gray of Victoria, Aberdeen. Many East African friends of the bridegroom wish many years of happiness to Mr. and Mrs. Hodson.

Sir Philip Richardson, who toured East Africa a couple of years ago, was honoured last week by the Government of the Greek Kingdom when he was the recipient of the Greek Maritima Medal. This medal, which was accompanied by the Diploma of Honour, represents one of the highest distinctions offered of services rendered to the Greek Mercantile Marine. He is followed in Sir Philip Richardson for many years he has devoted to the development of commercial relations with Greece. It is believed that this is the first time that the honour has been granted to an Englishman.

Mr. T. D. ... who will be well remembered by our Uganda readers as until a couple of years ago Botanist to the Agricultural Department of that Protectorate, visited a few weeks ago to the Peruvian Society of Natural Science on "East Africa, with particular reference to Uganda." The great differences between East and West Africa was his said, and whereas West Africa possessed great natural wealth in oil, timber, and mineral deposits, the commodities which are exported from East Africa were derived from the industry of Europeans and Natives, as a direct result of the establishment of sound Government and the free enterprise and progress of the European settler community. The education of native races, though necessary to the economic progress of their development, was being neglected and was being replaced by a profitable industry with the result that the world would be their ... Mr. ... showed a number of excellent ... of the country's inhabitants ... animal ... agricultural products.

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO.

P.O. BOX 120, MOMBASA.

and at

NAIROBI, KAMPALA, DAR ES SALAM,
ZANZIBAR, TANZANIA, SAMU, VINDI.

**GENERAL MERCHANTS,
STEAMSHIP CLEARING,
FORWARDING AND EXPORT AGENTS**

CONSIGN YOUR GOODS AND BAGGAGE TO US
BONDED WAREHOUSE PROPRIETORS
BAGGAGE CLEARERS AND STORES
TEL. MACKENZIE.

African Marine & General Engineering

COMPANY, LTD., Kilindini.

Ship Repairing, Ship Making and Repairing
Boatbuilding.

**OXY-ACETYLENE WELDING
AND CUTTING**

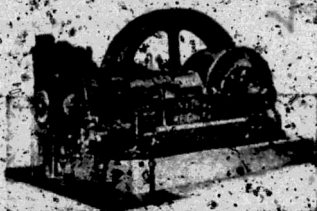
In their well equipped shops all repairs, alterations of
Hull and Office Furniture are made and repaired.
Estimates regarding repairs to machinery, implements, etc., are
freely given and invited to communicate.

ESTIMATES GIVEN.

Telephone 36. Telegram: AFRISCO, Mombasa.
SMITH MACKENZIE & CO., General Managers.

The Keighley Gas & Oil Engine Co.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)



SOLELY
OF
**International
Combustion
Engines**
FOR ALL
PURPOSES

You cannot do better than install an
"IMPERIAL KEIGHLEY" ENGINE.

Head Office: 107a, Upper Thames St., London, E.C.4, England.
Telephone: Central 1497 (5 lines). Cables: Colonial London.
Works: Imperial Works, Keighley, Yorkshire.
Tel. Keighley 54 (2 lines). Agents: Messrs. G. & J. Cross and Cable—Imperial, Keighley.

USE OUR FREE SERVICE COUPON.

SHAW AND HUNTER

P.O. BOX 70, NAIROBI, KENYA COLONY

The Leading Firm in East Africa for
ARMS, AMMUNITION & GUN ACCESSORIES
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
London Agents:
Messrs. G. & J. Cross & Co., 29, Charterhouse Square, E.C.1.

Galley & Roberts Ltd

Galley & Roberts Ltd

Established 1867

London Office: 4, ORCHARD STREET

Established 1867

The Established Engineering and Agricultural House of Kenya

Through honest endeavour and
Meticulous Service have ac-
quired the enviable reputation
which has from day to day in the
Field of Agriculture

Prospective Settlers Consult
us First

Galley & Roberts Ltd.

P.O. Box 66 - NAIROBI. Phone No. 33

For Service and Satisfaction

BRANCHES: NAKURU, MUDOROY, JINJA, KAMPALA, AND DAR ES SALAM.

Please mention East Africa when writing to Advertisers.

Camp Fire Comments

More Empire Geography

One would imagine, writes an indignant reader, that a Special Correspondent, actually on the spot in East Africa, would avoid mistakes in local geography. But notice in a London morning paper that the special puts Rukwa in the rich game region of Northern Rhodesia, when it was last in Africa. Rukwa was in Tanganyika Territory—where I hope it still is.

Very Unpleasant Companions

I cannot quote any instances of Natives eating stink-beetles, writes a correspondent, but Professor E. H. L. Schwarz, during a journey across the Kalahari desert, came across a tribe which has an unpleasant taste in fish. When Lake Komadoc dries up, he reports, millions of fish are left to rot, but the Natives collect them all the same and eat them. The smell of the putrid fish comes through their skins and makes them very unpleasant companions. This seems to me to beat Mr. Mac Diarmid's Sudan tribe whose appetite for stink-beetles was apparently confined to the young girls. There is no account given for taste, and it takes all sorts to make a world.

Pygmy Elephant at the Zoo

The little elephant which with the baby rhino, from Kenya and a domestic goat form a real happy family at the London Zoo, now turns out to be a true pygmy, and not, as was at first thought, a baby specimen. It was caught while running with a herd of ordinary elephants in West Africa, and was naturally thought to be merely immature. But the shape of its ears and especially the character of the tip of its trunk prove it to be of the pygmy breed, in which the "fingers" of the trunk resemble those of the Indian elephant rather than those of the African species. The Zoo authorities are not unnaturally delighted, as only three specimens of the pygmy elephant have been reached the Gardens alive.

How to be Cured by Snake Venom

Some while ago we commented on the interesting fact that malaria, induced by inoculation by infected mosquitoes, is now a routine and successful treatment for general paralysis of the insane. Experiments from South Africa declare that the same venom is to become the remedy for epilepsy, the first sign of the treatment is said to have been given by a Canadian who, bitten by a rattlesnake, discovered that his periodical fits ceased to occur. With the collaboration of a number of medical men, the venom has now been elaborated which of injection has produced a real remedy for epilepsy. The cases are reported to have given apparently complete cures, moreover, the treatment is said to be a general invigorator of nerves, blood, and muscles.

It is a remarkable example of knowledge that many deadly poisons, and very potent drugs in proper doses, and of the same kind, and for the same reason, why snake venom, which is not added to the list, but one cannot be too cautious, as many of the experiments are still going on, the track and location of the animal which supplies the venal have been given

Genuine Magic

Mr. R. S. Holmes' modest little paragraph, written by a correspondent, quoted by you in your last week's issue, describing how a gun-leaser protected a shot-wildfowl against vultures in a simple but evidently most effective form of magic, deserves more than a passing comment for it is the most convincing and well-authenticated case of Native magic which has been published for a long while. That the mere tying of a few knots in the snaw and tails of the animal should inhibit the attacks of vultures cannot be explained on ordinary grounds, that will, I think, be admitted. Now the effect was produced again, absolutely inexplicable, unless Mr. Holmes himself can venture on the task. For, in the incident is of extraordinary interest, and perhaps Mr. Holmes will oblige.

Jazz in the Bush

In chancing over the elaborate preparations for the Duke of Gloucester's safari, complete to the minutest detail, the correspondent of a London paper declares, with evident pride,

For the first time, too, on this occasion, a wireless receiving apparatus has been taken into the heart of the African wilderness, so that the Royal party, as they sit round their great camp fires at the cool of the evening, may listen to the jazz bands of Piccadilly and half the world.

One would have thought that the very last thing a sportsman in the bush would want to hear would be jazz. To one making his first African safari, at least, the sounds and voices of the tropical night, so pregnant with meaning and so mysterious, telling of a strange, lurking and menacing nocturnal activity so different from anything before experienced, are thrillingly fascinating. Why should he want to obliterate them with jazz?

The Need for Knowing Native Customs

Capt. G. Pitt Rivers told a good story when lecturing the other day at the Royal Institution on "The Empire and the Native Races," which illustrated the importance of really knowing Native customs when dealing local cases. It related to Papua, but it has a moral for Africa.

A woman of the polygamist, patriarchal, and patrilineal tribe in Africa became a widow, and in accordance with custom married a man of another tribe. There was no harm in that, but she took with her her two youngest children, which the Native has belonged to her first husband's clan. The chief complained to the first man, who, on moral grounds, decided that the woman had married polygamously, she was not a proper person to have charge of her children, so he awarded them to the tribe. The man asked the chief to let the woman, who appealed to the Resident, negotiate. He, a newcomer, decided on European principles, that as a widow she was entitled to all her own property, and gave her the custody of all her children. This thoroughly annoyed the chief, and displeased even the woman, who did not want more than her two youngest boys. The R. M. himself only admitted that he was wrong, and that his decision would have been different had he been familiar with Native procedure. As an argument for indirect government, the story has its value.

Contributions to this page are welcomed and matter published will be paid for at 4s. per line. All communications should be addressed to the Editor.

COMPLETE EQUIPMENT for SIAM FACTORIES



THE Robey Superdecor, the result of 25 years' experience is the most efficient machine on the market embodying all the latest improvements to suit present-day conditions.

We also supply Oil and Steam Engines for use as prime movers, and machinery for every other requirement of the Siam industry.

Quotations for single machines or for the complete equipment of factories are cordially invited. Interesting literature will gladly be sent on request.

ROBEY OF LINCOLN

ROBEY & Co., Ltd.
Globe Works, Lincoln, Eng.
91, Queen Victoria Street,
London, E.C. 4.

Cables: Robey, Lincoln, England
Codes: A.B.C. of Robey's Catalogue

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

ESANOFELE

THE SURE CURE FOR MALARIA



Throughout the tropics Esanofele has proved itself during the past ten years to be the best remedy for malaria. It is both a prophylactic and a cure. East African doctors recommend and prescribe Esanofele, which is obtainable from any chemist.

Price for the full cure, sh. 8.00, post free.

Sole Distributors for East Africa

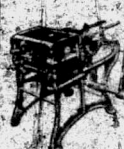
A. H. WARDLE & CO. LTD.
NAIROBI, MOMBASA AND ELDORET.

ROSACOMETTA BLOCK AND BRICK PRESSES

Patented and used all over the world.

HAND-OPERATED converted into motor driven even after years of use—300 blocks or 1,500 bricks a day.

MOTOR—Motor power, H.P. 2000 blocks or 1,000 bricks a day. Simple to fit—readily transportable.



GIVES 20 YEARS OF BEST WORK

Thousands of constructions, villas, houses, bridges, farm cottages, grain elevators, irrigation canals, being executed with the aid of a saving of 50% of the cost of the work.



Two different models, for 200 and 300 blocks.

The manufacturer of and dealer in better blocks. It is only a slight business proposition.



COMPAGNIA ROSA, COMETTA & C. S.p.A. MILANO (Italy)
Cable Address: "Rosacometta, Milano"

"East Africa" advertisement—gladly quote you prices

EAST AFRICAN INVESTMENT COMPANY.

Development of the Sisal Industry.

SATISFACTORY SALES AND A CONTENTED LABOUR FORCE.

The second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of East African Investment Company Limited was held last week at 3, Lombard Street, London.

Mr. Ronald Landale, Chairman of the Company, presided.

The Representative of the Secretaries, Messrs. Matheson & Co. Limited, having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors, the Chairman said:

The Chairman's Address.

Gentlemen, is no doubt you are aware, during the year there have been certain administrative changes in the affairs of the two producing companies in which this company is interested.

With the transfer of the registries offices to this address, I was invited by the directors to accept from them the chairmanship of the company, and though he has retired from his executive office, I am glad to feel he still maintains his association with the company and his advice is always available to render us advice in the future. I am also glad to see, owing to pressure of other business, that some of the board in favour of Mr. Landale, the registered offices of the company have been transferred to this address, the previous secretaries having surrendered their appointment in favour of Messrs. Matheson & Co. Limited.

Messrs. Matheson & Company have the organization here to handle the business in this country of the companies in which you are interested, and it will be their endeavour to make such arrangements in East Africa as will ensure the proper supervision of the working of the various estates and the handling and marketing of their production.

The Accounts.

During the year the nominal capital of the company has been increased, in the manner described in the directors' Report. The new shares thus created have not yet been issued. As you were advised last year, the policy of the company is at present the holding of shares in other companies, and it is our intention to review any changes have been made in our East African holdings.

It is our intention to endeavour to arrange that the accounts of the two operating companies in which we are at present interested shall be closed on June 30, and those of this company on November 30. By this means the result of the working of the operating companies will be known in time to include in our accounts the dividends which they have paid.

You will note in the auditors' certificate that they certify the accounts to be correct subject to the valuation of the shares which are assets of the company. These valuations stand at the same figure as last year. I have not yet had sufficient opportunity of studying the capabilities of this business, and I do not therefore wish to criticize the valuation of the estate companies or the values at which their shares stand in your books. I trust, however, that the future working of the estates will fully justify your expectations. It is quite apparent that in these the early days of our existence, and activities the adoption of a conservative policy is imposed upon us for the country in which our funds are invested is politically and economically in its infancy and our producing companies are in a sense still in their infancy.

New Decorticating Plant Necessary.

In a general way, I can advise you now that the mature planted areas of our producing companies are rapidly approaching an output that makes it necessary for them to consider the immediate installation of a good deal of new decorticating plant and a corresponding increase in estate transport facilities, in order to deal with all the sisal that can be harvested.

During the year Major Walsh carried out an extensive inspection of the estates, and he has reported to us in full. The recommendations contained in his report are receiving our closest attention, and I propose to call upon him at a later stage to speak to you more fully on the development of the sisal estates in Tanganyika.

Gentlemen, my association with your company is of recent date, but I have carefully studied the position of your affairs. The future prosperity of this class of business depends primarily on the efficient and economic working of the estates in Africa. I feel confident that each of the estate managers in Tanganyika now fully realises the responsibility which his office carries, and the need for directing every effort to reducing the cost of production under which these estates have hitherto been administered.

The Outlook.

We must ask you to give us time to enable us to devote our fuller energies to the affairs of the company, and I look forward to speaking in a hopeful tone when next we meet.

Apart from the question of the costs of production we are also dependent on this side on the demand for sisal. So far this demand has been steady and the price well maintained. Sisal sales have been made, and with the very necessary adjustment of the working costs and the installation of new machinery we can look forward to a period when we can once more resume, and not only resume, but what is of much more importance, maintain dividends in the future.

I would, however, repeat that it is essential for you to carry away the impression that a good deal has yet to be done before I can frankly admit to you that the affairs of your company are on a satisfactory basis as the directors desire to attain.

The Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report.

The Hon Edmund William Parker, seconded the motion.

Sir Trevellyn Wynne said he was able to corroborate the views of the Chairman to the effect that the future should produce good results, as he knew the estates owned by the company very well indeed. He had twice visited those estates, and he knew their size and value.

Major Conrad Walsh's Statement.

Major Conrad Walsh said:

Gentlemen, the Chairman has already dealt fully with the general affairs of the company, and I intend to restrict my remarks more to the actual estate administration and the East African sphere of our operations. I hope to place before you as complete a picture of the activities of the two producing companies, Bird & Co. (Africa) Limited, and the Usambani Sisal Company Limited, as is possible on an occasion such as this.

The stage of development we are now approaching has been realised for some time. In 1924 an intensive planting programme was put in hand on the Bird group of estates. The production has been increased to double the output of 1926 from this group alone, and our programme of development has been maintained on such a basis that

After I have moved the adoption of the report and the accounts and the board's proposals for the distribution of the profits available, I shall be pleased to reply to the best of my ability to any questions you may wish to ask.

I now beg to move. That the reports and accounts now read be approved and a dividend of 3s per share on the ordinary shares be hereby declared, together with a bonus of 7s per share, both free of British income tax—the same to be payable on and after November 21 next; that a sum of £25,000 be applied to writing down costs of premises; that £25,000 be added to the same profit fund; that £50,000 be appropriated as a bonus on the salaries of the Overseas staff; and that £25,351 18s 5d be carried forward.

Mr. Stephen Fairbairn, seconded the motion which was carried unanimously.

Mr. K. E. Bush, then proposed the retiring directors—Sir Leonard Fletcher, C.B., Mr. S. R. Livingstone, C.M.A., and General Ashton, Sir Herbert Alexander Grayson, C.B., be re-elected. Mr. Harold A. Sanderson seconded the motion, which was unanimously approved.

On the motion of Mr. A. W. Rake, seconded by Mr. S. Benedictus, the auditors—Messrs. Gerard van de Linde & Son—were reappointed.

Auditor's Remarks.

Mr. F. W. Wiseman, C.A., in returning thanks for the reappointment of his firm as auditors, said that the accounts of the head office and the branches came forward clearly and concisely, with ample reserves made for anything of a doubtful nature. With the explanation of the balance sheet given by the chairman shareholders could see how clearly the accounts were presented and the strong position disclosed. As the company's auditors he had great pleasure in congratulating the shareholders upon the successful working of the company during the past year. Again speaking as the auditor, he would point out that when they considered that there were twenty-two branches, thirty-seven sub-branches, and internal accounts for merchandise and other concerns, it would be readily realised that the position of the directors and managers was no simple one, and it was only by the assistance of the staff referred to by the chairman—that such results as had been disclosed were obtained during the past year. (Cheers.)

Vote of Thanks.

Sir Newton J. Moore, M.P., said he was sure he was voicing the views of the shareholders present in thanking the Chairman for his very interesting and exhaustive review of the operations of Dalgety & Company, out of the pastoral and agricultural interests of Australia and New Zealand. He had very great pleasure indeed in moving that the best thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman, the board of directors, the local board of advice, and the staff for the services rendered to the company during the year.

Mr. Robert Money, in seconding the motion, said that his first introduction to the company was in the early part of 1881 at Southampton Dock when he was going to New Zealand to conduct the negotiation with Dalgety & Company's connection with the shareholders was always a happy one and the results for the company had been most successful. Mr. Allison was second in command and the Chairman, as represented by him, had led the way to the report and the resolution. He was particularly grateful to the shareholders for the way in which the motion had been received, and could assure them that it was a great pleasure to

preside over this company; although, as Mr. Wiseman had said, it was not altogether a sincere one, still it was a great pleasure to work with such benefit as they had been able to secure for the company. Their thanks were also very much due to the staff, and he would take great care that they were conveyed to them. (Heart-beat.) The proceedings then terminated.

A FREE TRADERS' UNION IN UGANDA.

The Uganda Native paper, *Dobosi Iya*, although it does not state the number of people present, publishes a list of seventeen demands made by the Conference convened by the Middlemen's Association of Jinja which began the proceedings by a demand that its name should be changed to that of the Free Traders' Union of Uganda. As an indication of the resolutions adopted, the following may be quoted:

That it be resolved definitely that all constitutional steps be taken to oppose and defeat the formation of raw produce buying syndicates and the economic principle involved therein.

This Conference definitely lays it down that irrespective of the time not given to it and the Government purchasing in getting it ground, the members of this Conference and the Free Traders' Union of Uganda shall purchase seed cotton during the course of the next season for the sake of the principle of free trade and their own existence as independent traders.

That those members who have not yet formed a syndicate or those in localities where syndicates have come to a close be approached individually with a view to eliciting from them a desire to join they would then into agreements with the members of the aforesaid union for the ginning of seed cotton to be shared by them.

That members of members may make their own arrangements with individual ginners, but they shall obtain the formal approval of the Central Union Committee for their arrangements.

This Conference requests the Government of Uganda

(a) to take immediate measures to increase the sites, stores, and centres with view to bringing more land under the cultivation of cotton;

(b) to throw all the local ports closed in the past open for the free movement of raw cotton and produce within the country;

(c) to call upon a Royal Commission to undertake an exhaustive inquiry into the cultivation and distribution of cotton and the raw produce and to make necessary recommendations.

This Conference calls upon the Government to declare all syndicates formed with a view to monopolising the cotton and raw produce of the country with a view to restricting the return to the native growers.

This Conference also calls upon the Government to support and actively work an syndicate of the aforesaid nature that may be in existence at present or may be assured its existence in the near future pending an inquiry Government may undertake in case such inquiry into the question is considered desirable and essential by the Government.

This Conference requests the Government to make arrangements for four representatives of the Free Traders' Union of Uganda to sit on the Cotton Control Board in order to protect the interests of the growers.

Which was read and carried unanimously.

The conference closed and the work of the League of Nations and the General Assembly of the Second International Conference on Sleeping Sickness, held recently at Lyons recommended close and continuous contact between human and animal trypanosomiasis and that both human and animal trypanosomiasis should be considered as a single entity. It also reaffirmed the recommendations of the first conference in respect of control over the movements of Natives.

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

... public auctions East African coffee...
... and full prices were obtained.

Peaberry	107 1/2	od	to	135 1/2	od
London graded	101 1/2	od	to	125 1/2	od
First sizes	102 1/2	od	to	126 1/2	od
Second sizes	103 1/2	od	to	127 1/2	od
Third sizes	104 1/2	od	to	128 1/2	od
Peaberry	105 1/2	od	to	129 1/2	od
Ungraded	106 1/2	od	to	130 1/2	od
Brown	107 1/2	od	to	131 1/2	od
London cleaned	108 1/2	od	to	132 1/2	od
First sizes	109 1/2	od	to	133 1/2	od
Second sizes	110 1/2	od	to	134 1/2	od
Third sizes	111 1/2	od	to	135 1/2	od
Peaberry	112 1/2	od	to	136 1/2	od
Tanzania	113 1/2	od	to	137 1/2	od
London graded	114 1/2	od	to	138 1/2	od
First sizes	115 1/2	od	to	139 1/2	od
Second sizes	116 1/2	od	to	140 1/2	od
Third sizes	117 1/2	od	to	141 1/2	od
Peaberry	118 1/2	od	to	142 1/2	od
Mixed	119 1/2	od	to	143 1/2	od
Kilimanjaro	120 1/2	od	to	144 1/2	od
London cleaned	121 1/2	od	to	145 1/2	od
First sizes	122 1/2	od	to	146 1/2	od
Second sizes	123 1/2	od	to	147 1/2	od
Third sizes	124 1/2	od	to	148 1/2	od
Peaberry	125 1/2	od	to	149 1/2	od
Uganda	126 1/2	od	to	150 1/2	od
First sizes	127 1/2	od	to	151 1/2	od
Second sizes	128 1/2	od	to	152 1/2	od
Mixed	129 1/2	od	to	153 1/2	od
Peaberry	130 1/2	od	to	154 1/2	od
Tanzania	131 1/2	od	to	155 1/2	od
London cleaned	132 1/2	od	to	156 1/2	od
First sizes	133 1/2	od	to	157 1/2	od
Second sizes	134 1/2	od	to	158 1/2	od
Third sizes	135 1/2	od	to	159 1/2	od
Peaberry	136 1/2	od	to	160 1/2	od


London stocks of East African coffees on November 24 totalled 31,747 bags, as compared with 24,186 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

Other Produce

... with Zanzibar spot quoted at 40, and...
... of December February shipment at 45 and 47 1/2...
... The Liverpool cotton market...
... during the week limited business was done in East...
... African cotton quotations being advanced to points...
... since August 1 last total 20,000 and 8,000 bales respec...
... tively, compared with 16,000 and 7,000 bales during the...
... corresponding period of last year...
... (Cotton) — During the past week business has passed...
... of 28 (100 lbs) ex ship, at which price there are further...
... buyers...
... (Cinnamon) — Several parcels at present on the water...
... for Consignments have been sold at 20 25 and 26...
... consignments for October November shipments have been...
... contracted for at 20...
... (Tea) — Small parcels of No. 2 white Darjeeling...
... have again been sold during the past week at 10 50...
... January arrival shipment...
... (Tea) — The market is steady but quieter with values...
... of 1 Kenya and Tanganyika varying between 20 15...
... and 25 10 according to quality...
... (Tea) — 100000 lbs of 25 packages of tea from...
... the Lauder Estate reached 20 10 per lb...
... (Gum Arabic) —...
... (Khartoum) — Monthly returns Messrs. Buxall and Co. of...
... Khartoum state that from October 1 to 25 arrivals of...
... gum arabic in Kordofan stations amounted to 100 tons...
... while prices opened at 6d. less than the closing price on...
... November 20, they rose by 25 percent on the 28th and...
... closed on October 23 at 6d. higher than the ruling on...
... the 1st of the month. Demand generally has revived...
... though the United Kingdom, France, and America show...
... little interest. Stocks are apparently exhausted and...
... several orders for old crop gum could not be filled owing...
... to absence of stocks and to the smallness of arrivals...
... (Gum Arabic) — Total arrivals of gum arabic from the Sudan from January...
... to September 1928 amounted to 20,000 tons, compared with...
... 17,450 tons in the corresponding period of last year.

GOOD CROP REPORTS FROM KENYA

CABLE news received by H. M. Eastern African...
... Dependencies Trade and Information Office in...
... London estimates that the crops from Kenya...
... between July 1928 and June 1929 should be...
... 800,000 bags of maize, 8,250 tons of coffee, at least...
... 17,500 tons of sisal, and that the total production of...
... wheat should be 304,000 bags. It is to be noted...
... that the estimated coffee exports this year are...
... an increase of no less than 2,250 tons above the esti...
... mate issued towards the end of September 1928...
... also pleasing to be able to report that record maize...
... crops are reported from the Trans-Zoia, the Usutu...
... (Gishu Plateau) and the Kisumu districts.



JACOB'S
CREAM
CRACKERS

First
in favour

First
in favour



W & A. JACOB & CO. LTD DUBLIN, IRELAND

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

The "Llandovery Castle," which left Southampton for East Africa via the Cape on November 15, carries the following passengers for

<i>Betra</i>	Miss Worsley Worswick
Mr. D. M. Dall	and nurse
Mr. F. L. Garrick	<i>Savitar</i>
Mr. S. Henderson	Mr. A. T. Adamson
Mrs. Henderson	Mrs. Adams
Mrs. M. Kenney	Miss K. M. Adamson
Mr. D. E. Mark	<i>Tiffin</i>
Mr. Maulder	Miss V. D. Thorn
Mr. L. C. Price	<i>Mombasa</i>
Mr. A. J. Stead	Mr. H. Jones
Mr. H. F. Toddhunter	Miss K. A. Loughman
Mrs. D. Worsley	Miss J. M. Toth
Worswick	Mrs. H. M. Watson
Miss Worsley Worswick	
Miss Worsley Worswick	

PROTECTIVE DUTIES IN UGANDA

Last week we reported that the Joint East African Board had appointed a Committee to report on the subject of protective Customs duties and railway rates.

We now learn that the Chief Secretary to the Uganda Government, speaking recently in the Legislative Council of that Protectorate, used the following outspoken words:

"The question of protective duties has been engaging the attention of Government for some time past, and something would have been done if this only were waiting for the views of the Tanganyika Government, which we feel sure are the same as ours. We were promised an agenda by the Government of Kenya of a meeting which was supposed to take place some time ago. I think honourable members know that the feeling of Government is against these duties. That feeling is not only shared by this Government but it is our definite policy to get rid of these duties. It is not only the Customs tariff, but the railway freights, the rates on groceries are high. I do agree that the cost of foodstuffs and other articles is prohibitive, in some cases the cost of an article is increased by 100%. I should like to see some form of income tax introduced instead of the present system of taxation. It would be of benefit to the country, and we should then get some of the money at present paid to the Imperial Government."

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS

The first annual dinner of the Union-Castle Sports Association was held recently at the First Avenue Hotel, Holborn, under the chairmanship of Mr. Robertson Fyfe Gibb, joint manager of the company and himself a keen sportsman.

SCANDINAVIAN—EAST AFRICA LINE.

Mombasa, Beira, Goa, Zanzibar, Calcutta, London.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM NORWAY, SWEDEN AND DENMARK TO ALEXANDRIA, PORT SAID, RED SEA, BRITISH AND PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA, ZANZIBAR, MAURITIUS AND DEMBENI.

For Freight and Insurance apply to

THE CARLSON & CO., LTD., 60, Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH INDIA

"Medita" arrived Aden after homeward, Nov. 18.
 "Medita" arrived Dar-es-Salaam homeward, Nov. 18.
 "Medita" left London for East Africa, Nov. 18.
 "Medita" left Aden outwards, Nov. 17.
 "Kato" left Dar-es-Salaam for Durban, Nov. 20.
 "Khatana" left Mombasa for Bombay, Nov. 16.
 "Khatana" left Lourenco Marques for Bombay, Nov. 16.
 "Khatana" left Bombay for Mombasa, Nov. 14.
 "Khatana" left Bombay for East Africa, Nov. 21.
 "Dumra" arrived Kihindi, Nov. 18.

CHINA LINE

"Giuseppe Mazini" left Said homeward, Nov. 19.
 "Casareto" left Port Said homeward, Nov. 15.
 "Francesco Caspi" left Suez homeward, Nov. 12.

CLAN ELMERIE HARRISON

"City of Johannesburg" arrived Mombasa outwards, Nov. 11.
 "Clan Macnab" left Suez for East Africa, Nov. 13.
 "Clan Macnab" left Birkenhead for East Africa, Nov. 22.

HOLLAND AFRICA

"Rooftent" arrived Hamburg, Nov. 12.
 "Rooftent" left Durban for further Cape ports, Nov. 21.
 "Springfontein" arrived Beira for South Africa, Nov. 12.
 "Springfontein" arrived Antwerp for East Africa, Nov. 12.

"Kliphant" left Rotterdam for Hamburg, Nov. 11.
 "Vachet" arrived Perim homeward, Nov. 10.
 "Greenwich" passed Perim homeward, Nov. 12.
 "Billiam" left Dar-es-Salaam homeward, Nov. 12.
 "Hemster" arrived Beira for East Africa, Nov. 12.
 "Nieuw" left Cape Town for East Africa, Nov. 10.
 "Vachet" left Suez for Suez and East Africa, Nov. 12.

MERSA MATRUH TIMES

"Expedition Grenade" left Matamoras homeward, Nov. 17.
 "Bernardin de S. Pique" left Djibouti homeward, Nov. 17.
 "Aviateur Roland Garros" arrived Réunion, Nov. 16.

UNION-CASTLE

"Chepstow Castle" passed Beira for London, Nov. 18.
 "Dunluce Castle" left Natal for Beira, Nov. 18.
 "Durham Castle" arrived London from Beira, Nov. 18.
 "Galka" left Dar-es-Salaam for Natal, Nov. 18.
 "Glenora Castle" left Cape Town for London, Nov. 16.

"Guldford Castle" left Port Sudan for London, Nov. 18.
 "Llandovery Castle" arrived London from Beira, Nov. 16.
 "Llandovery Castle" left Southampton for London, Nov. 15.

"St. Stephen Castle" arrived Genoa for East Africa, Nov. 18.
 "Sandgate Castle" arrived Algoa Bay for Beira, Nov. 15.
 "Sandgate Castle" arrived East London for London, Nov. 16.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

MAILS for East Africa close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. on November 24, 29, December 4, 11, 18, and 20. Mails to Nyasaland and Rhodesia close at the G.P.O., London, at 11.30 a.m. on November 24. Inward mails from East Africa are expected in London on November 24, December 1, and 8.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION, Ltd.

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

East African Branches: Mombasa, Nairobi, Kisumu, Kampala, Ujiji, Bukoba, Swaziland, Tabora, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, etc.

Passenger berths reserved to East African, Port and Inland destinations, and to South Africa, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, etc. Through tickets and insurances quoted.

THE EAST AFRICAN NATIVE COVERS A SAFETY RAZOR

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

The Dealer can fill it at a profit and have a handsome trade. This set comprises a GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR and a GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR BLADE free having been placed in the package. It is packed within the Native's and is specially made for money.



GILLETTE RAZORS

THE SAFETY RAZOR WHICH BEARS THE NAME OF GILLETTE



SAFETY RAZOR MADE IN BRISTOL BLADES MADE IN BARBARA

Proprietors of the name of this and all other marks of the Gillette Safety Razor Co. Ltd.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR, Ltd.
124-5, Great Portland Street, London, W.1.

DALIS BOOTS GOLD ALLOY HARNESS DUBLIN

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all parts of the Empire. The Dalis Boot is made of the finest quality leather and is guaranteed to last for years. The Dalis Harness is made of the finest quality leather and is guaranteed to last for years. The Dalis Boot and Harness are made in Dublin, Ireland.

WHITE-COTTELL'S MALE VINEGAR

THE VINEGAR WITH THE DELICIOUS FLAVOUR AND PURITY

It is really good for you. It is made from the finest quality grapes and is guaranteed to last for years. It is the most delicious and pure vinegar in the world.

White-Cottell & Co., London, E.C.2.

THE FAMOUS "GRUBBER" SHOE AT 2/4 FOR EXPORT

These shoes are made of the finest quality leather and are guaranteed to last for years. They are the most comfortable and durable shoes in the world. They are made in England and are exported to all parts of the Empire.



THE PALATINE BRANCH OF THE LEATHER & BIRDING SHOE MFG. CO., LTD., 25, FETTER LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

A LAMP SPECIALLY BUILT FOR USE IN THE OUTPOSTS OF THE EMPIRE



THE "SUNLITE" Electric Lamp

This lamp is specially built for use in the outposts of the Empire. It is made of the finest quality materials and is guaranteed to last for years. It is the most reliable and durable lamp in the world.

WILLIAMS & CO., LTD., 10, SOUTHAMPTON STREET, LONDON, W.1.

DESCRIPTION FORM

THE RAZOR - EAST AFRICAN No. 1 Special Set

Name of Dealer: _____
Address: _____
City: _____

Name: _____
Address: _____
City: _____

CLIPS: _____
SPARE: _____
BURNS: _____

WILLIAMS & CO., LTD.
10, SOUTHAMPTON STREET, LONDON, W.1.

EAST AFRICA

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



Vol. 5, No. 410
Registered at G. P. O. as a Newspaper

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1925

Printed in England
by Messrs. G. & J. Mansel Blackford, Ltd.,
15, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4



BRITISH INDIA LINE

REGULAR SERVICE LONDON AND NANTES TO AND FROM EAST AFRICA

Every four weeks via Suez and Port Said, connecting with the
Mediterranean

FAST MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE BOMBAY—KELINDI—DURBAN

Regularly via East African Coastal Ports and calling at European Ports en route

EAST AFRICAN LOCAL SERVICES—M.V. "SUNN" AND M.V. "DWARF"

Connected with other services and providing special facilities at various ports not
served by the Steam Line and Mail Steamers

For full details and directions consult agent

SOLE AGENTS: P. & O. HOUSE, 74, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W. 1
LONDON

SOLE AGENTS: GRAY, DANIEL & CO., 10, BEECHDENHILL ST., N.C. 1
LONDON

Tanganyika Territory

ESTATE AGENTS,
MANAGERS AND SECRETARIES

Inspections, Valuations and
Reports on Property Anywhere in Tanganyika

Register of Properties for Sale

THE TANGANYIKA ESTATE OFFICES

WILLIAM A. L. BENNETT & WILLIAM
MAY, YEARS EAST AFRICAN EXPERIENCE
Tanganyika—London, The City
Cable—Tanganyika (Tanganyika) East Africa Station
Tel. No. 211

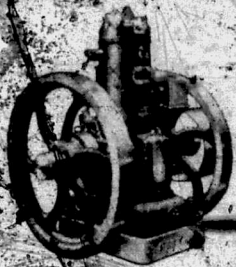
KIT & EQUIPMENT,

EVERY POSSIBLE REQUIREMENT
FOR THE TROPICS

KEEP ON LEAVE CALL ON OUR EXPERTS
TO A 19, WARWICK STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2
LONDON

WHEN ABROAD WRITE US—
GRIFFITHS, McALISTER
LIMITED
TAILORING — INSURANCE
CIVIL and MILITARY TAILORING

PETTER OIL ENGINES



For all power purposes. Simplest possible enclosed design; started immediately at any time without preliminary work; nothing wastes or actually burning. Easy to operate, & a skilled attention required. Work with great economy and efficiency on kerosene (paraffin) or crude fuel oil, palm oil, etc. Extremely

simple under all conditions. The most economical power for use during winter. Suitable for all kinds of machinery. Hulls, Crushers, Gins, Rubber Machinery, Pumps, Mills, etc. Specially suited for driving Electric Generators.

SIZES 1 1/2 to 600 Horse Power.

DISTRIBUTORS:

SOLE AGENTS FOR EAST AFRICA:
Messrs. J. W. WILSON & Co.,
P.O. Box 114,
Hargeisa Street, NAIROBI.

SOLE AGENTS FOR PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA:
Batra and District,
Messrs. NEWBORN & BROADFOOT,
P.O. Box 128,
Batra, PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

Type Engine
18 B.H.P.

Manufactured by

PETTERS LIMITED, YEovil, ENGLAND.

THE FAMOUS "GRUSOE" SHOE AT 2/4 FOR EXPORT

Mass production has enabled a renowned British manufacturer to offer the "Grusoe" shoe at a price unobtainable since the War. This shoe is made of up-to-date lasts by recognised experts from high-grade canvas and toughest rubber and it represents the biggest business opportunity to be found in any Overseas market to-day.



100%
Genuine
Leather

Indents through British Merchants.

Ladies 2/4, sizes 4 to 7
Gents 2/8, sizes 6 to 10
Inches with Laces

THE PALATINE BRANCH OF THE LEVLAND & BIRMINGHAM RUBBER CO., LTD. BOSTON, LANCAASHIRE, ENGLAND.

"Chronicles of Kenya"

BY

A. DAVIS & H. G. ROBERTSON ("Rab")

Two well-known East African Newspaper men, who blend humour and history to a most readable record of life in the Colony.

Price 7/6 net.

Published by

GEORGE PALMER, 49, Chandos Street, London.

SUDAN

KHARTOUM. On the Blue Nile, 1,200 feet above sea level, enjoys a warm winter climate. Constant sunshine tempered by invigorating breezes and a rapidly effective tonic on those in search of health and pleasure. The Grand Hotel is under the management of the Sudan Government Railways and Steamers.

OMDURMAN. Nearby, stretches for several miles along the bank of the great river. Almost every African tribe and nationality are to be found in this wonderful nativity.

Traveling via Egypt the journey is performed in comfort by express steamers and Dining and Sleeping Car trains on which the catering is of the highest order. The river scenery between Shellal and Wadi Halfa is of constant interest to the traveller.



MAIL STEAMER ON SHELLAL-HALFA REACH

Port Sudan is served by the principal Steamship Companies and Dining and Sleeping Car Expresses leave twice weekly for Khartoum. The Hotel is under the management of the Railways and Steamers Department. Good scapling is obtainable.

BIG GAME SHOOTING. The Sudan is one of the most easily accessible countries in which Big Game abounds, and its large territory affords a most varied choice of shooting grounds. Private steamers can be chartered at fixed rates which include servants, transport animals, forage and attendants, bearers, skinners and camp equipment. As the number of steamers available is subject to the demands of river traffic, early application is necessary. Extensive Big Game hunting in conjunction with the Game Warden, Khartoum, for those wishing to shoot in the Blue Nile, Kordofan or Dongola districts.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT
SUDAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS AND STEAMERS
WELLINGTON HOUSE, BUCKINGHAM GATE, LONDON, S.W.1

Telegram: SUDAN GOV. LONDON Telephone: VICTORIA 6375

When writing to Advertisers mention "East Africa" and ensure Special Attention



PHOTOGRAPH OF LONDON OFFICE
TAKEN FROM TRAFALGAR SQUARE

H.M. EASTERN AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES.

TRADE AND INFORMATION OFFICE
ROYAL MAIL BUILDING,
Entrance: SPRING GARDENS,
COCKSPUR ST., TRAFALGAR SQUARE
S.W. 1.

Telephone:—REGENT 5701/2/3
Telegrams:—EAMATTERS, WESTRAND, LONDON

TOURISTS,
INTENDING SETTLERS,
COMMERCIAL ENQUIRERS
AND INVESTORS,

are invited to ask for the latest information
regarding the rapid development of these
countries.

THE GATEWAY TO EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA VIA THE KENYA AND UGANDA RAILWAY

COMFORTABLE RAIL
TRAVEL
THROUGH THE
ENTRANCING SCENERY
of the
KENYA HIGHLANDS

EASY Access to MOUNT
KENYA KILIMANJARO
ELGON and
RUMETZORI

THE GREAT
RIFT VALLEY
and LAKE DISTRICT

LAKE VICTORIA
and the NILE.

A Country that offers such
a wide variety of interest
from a Settlement, Tourist
or Sport standpoint, with
its provision of choice pro-
vided through the media of
many diversified character
lands, where variations in
altitude result in every
degree of temperate climate
and every town of pro-
tection, health, but prove
interesting and worthy of
close inspection.

Pedigree Highlands in the

For information apply to

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office, Royal Mail Building,
Cockspur Street, London, Thos. Cook & Son, all Branches, or the
Kenya and Uganda Railway Head Quarter Offices, Nairobi

A New Departure in Fruit-Tree Spraying and Liming

The



"HEADLAND" PORTABLE SPRAYING PLANT

Has been especially designed for spraying fruit trees with a considerable quantity of spray. Machine combines all the advantages of an engine-powered sprayer with a minimum of fuel consumption.

Among the many outstanding features of this machine may be mentioned the following:

- The Pump will lift a distance of 25 ft. and delivers high pressure sprays to four separate 200 ft. lengths of hose simultaneously.
- All working parts are easy of access and all fittings are interchangeable and standard.
- Extremely easy of operation and absolutely portable.

The latest Martineau design is free on application.

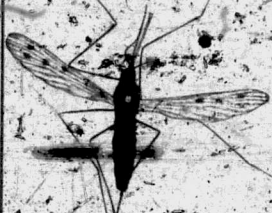


PRICE F.O.D.
 Complete £25 0 0
 Without Tank £24 0 0
 (Saving freightage)

MARTINEAU & SMITH,
 Holloway, Head, Birmingham, England

ESANOFELE

THE SURE CURE FOR MALARIA



Through out the tropics Esanofele has proved itself during the past

ten years to be the best remedy for malaria. It is both a prophylactic and a cure. East African doctors recommend and prescribe Esanofele, which is obtainable from any chemist.

Price for the full course sh. 8.00 post free.

Sole Distributors for East Africa

A. H. WARDLE & CO. LTD.
 NAIROBI, MOMBASA AND ELDORET.

DEPENDABLE



TRUSTWORTHY

THE Trailer for hard, every-day work under the most exacting conditions of Colonial Cross-Country Transport.



4 TON HARROW TRAILER-CHASSIS, suitable for any of our 5000

HARROW INDUSTRIAL COMPANY Ltd.

Green Lane Works, South Harrow, Middlesex, England.

Telegraphic Address: HARINDCO, HARROW, ENGLAND.

Buy only advertised goods: only good quality can stand advertising