

EAST AFRICA

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN EAST AFRICA DEDICATED
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF
THOSE WHOSE LIVING TRADES HOLDING
PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA
A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Vol. 5, No. 233
Registered with the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

THURSDAY MARCH 7 1925

Annual Subscription 2/6
Single Copies 1/6



BRITISH INDIA LINE

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

FAST MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE, BOMBAY-KILINDINI-DURBAN
Fortnightly, via East African Coastal Ports, also calls at Seychelles Islands (Momb.

EAST AFRICAN LOCAL SERVICES—M.V. "DHUBRA" AND M.V. "SWAKA"
Connecting with other Services and providing frequent facilities for smaller ports not
served by the Home Line and Mail Steamers.

Partially weekly on alternative Mondays only.

Agents: **P. O. HOUSE, 13, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W. 1**
GRAY, DAVES & CO., 122, LEADENHALL ST., E.C. 3
FRANCIS GEORGE HARRIS & CO., LTD., DOCK HOUSE, WALLING LANE, E.C. 5

Tanganyika Territory

ESTATE AGENTS
MANAGERS AND SECRETARIES
Inspections, Valuations and
Reports on Properties anywhere in Tanganyika
Register of Properties for Sale

THE TANGANYIKA ESTATE OFFICES

DAR ES SALAM
Messrs. J. H. BARNETT & CO. WILLIAMS &
MANY YEARS' EAST AFRICAN EXPERIENCE
Telegrams: Tanganyika Estate Offices
Mascara, Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar, Mombasa
Post Boxes: 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

KIT & EQUIPMENT

EVERY POSSIBLE REQUIREMENT
FOR THE TRAVELLER

WHEN ON HOME WALKS AT OUR SHOWROOM,
10 & 11, BUNNICK STREET, BUNNICK STREET,
LONDON.

WHEN ABROAD WRITE UP GRIFFITHS, MCALISTER

LIMITED
TAXIDERMISTS, INSURANCE
GILDED, HAT, HAT TRAILORING

THE PRINCE TO ATTEND EAST AFRICA DENNER

What does "KODAK" mean?



"Kodak" means Experience

Kodak Roll Film was the original roll film, the father of modern snapshot photography and cinematography also. The first camera to take roll film was a Kodak. That was nearly 40 years ago. The experience of forty years spent in research and experiment, the largest and best equipped photographic manufacturing plant in the world and all the resources of the "Kodak" Company are behind our products.

EXPERIENCE TEACHES
MILLIONS USE ONLY

The best known products are:—
"Kodak" Film—the world's standard
"Kodak" Camera—the world's standard
"Brownie" the world's standard
"Velo" the world's standard

Kodak (East Africa) Limited (Incorporated in South Africa) Zebra House, Nairobi.

THE
African Marine & General Engineering
COMPANY LTD. Kilindini
Ship Repairing. Sail Making and Repairing.
Moulding
OXY-ACETYLENE WELDING
and CUTTING.
In their well-equipped Carpenters Shops, all types of
House and Office Furniture are made and repaired.
Estates requiring repairs to machinery, implements, etc., are
invited to communicate.
ESTIMATES GIVEN.
Telephone: 36. Telegrams: "AmexCo", Mombasa.
SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO. General Managers.

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO.
P.O. BOX 120, MOMBASA
NAIROBI, KAMPALA, DAR ES SALAM,
ZANZIBAR, TANGA, MADAGASCAR
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
STEAMSHIP CLEARING,
FORWARDING AND EXPORT AGENTS
CONSIGN YOUR GOODS AND BAGGAGE TO US.
BONDED WAREHOUSE PROPRIETORS.
BAGGAGE CLEANED AND STORED.
Tel: MACKENZIE.

COOK'S
WAGONS-LITS
WORLD TRAVEL SERVICE
WHEN YOU LAND
IN EUROPE
or Stop over in Egypt, and
desire information regarding
your journey or return
passage, apply to
COOK'S OFFICES
PORT SAID NAPLES
CAIRO GENOVA
ALEXANDRIA MARSEILLE
THOS. COOK & SON, LTD.
and 300 Branches throughout the world, including
Cape Town, Johannesburg, Elizabethville, etc.

IN ADDITION TO ALL THE NEWEST
BOOKS OF EVERY KIND
We have always a very large stock of prominent
works of Travel, Biography, History, Belles-Lettres,
Books on Art, Sport, etc., etc., and some thousands
of Novels, available at great reductions. The copies
are in many cases perfectly new, and in other
instances second-hand, in excellent and clean
condition.
Write for any of the following Catalogues, which
are forwarded free of charge to any address in
the world:—
NEWLY PUBLISHED BOOKS
WORKS OF FICTION at greatly reduced prices
SECOND-HAND BOOKS on TRAVEL, BIO-
GRAPHY, HISTORY, SPORT, NATURAL
HISTORY, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices
NEW BOOKS at second-hand prices: TRAVEL,
BIOGRAPHY, HISTORY, ART, SPORT,
NATURAL HISTORY, etc., etc.
POCKET VOLUMES
FINE LIBRARY EDITIONS AND SCARCE
BOOKS
BOOKS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

The TIMES BOOK CLUB.
42, Wigmore Street, London, W.1, Eng.

East Africa in the Press

GERMAN AIMS IN EAST AFRICA

East Africa has so frequently shown light on German aims and activities in East Africa that its readers will not be surprised to read the following quotations from an article recently contributed to *The African World*—which journal no one can regard as anti-German. The article reads:

In pre-war days Germany possessed almost a stranglehold upon the commerce of East Africa. There was no town or settlement on the coast of that rich colony which did not contain a number of German "commerces" or representatives. Scores of British, Indian, and Portuguese merchants were financed by capital generously employed by the German agencies of wealthy Hamburg houses whose long credits for goods supplied often enabled local traders and businessmen to times of difficulty to keep afloat. In a word, smart money and German commercial influence became a power in the land upon which the Portuguese administration often looked with ill-concealed distrust and misgiving.

Then came the war, during which to all appearance "autonomic" activities came to an end. Their cessation, however, was more apparent than real, for in many cases their interests were safeguarded by neutral, and sometimes by Portuguese, agents so that at the end of hostilities the resumption of business proceeded smoothly and as if it had never been interrupted.

Immediately after the return of peace the Hamburg agencies re-established themselves, retaining to their former clients as to offices wherein their income was as before, as indeed, it undoubtedly was. Once again they re-established relations with local business men who turned to them hoping for a renewal of well remembered, favourable pre-war conditions. It is obvious, however, was the decision of German agents sharpened their wits and hardened their terms. The policy was to finance than to secure existing interests or an approval of their terms. In other words to consolidate in Portuguese East Africa the position of German commercial and other influence by the acquisition in the country of a definite state whose main aim was to grow and increase.

In this regard, recently several unimpaired of first-rate importance are stated to have come from Swiss, Portuguese and other sources to Germany, but only a few of these are derived from their pre-war financial position. Many have of late been tottering on the brink of bankruptcy, over which fact they have been plunged.

That there is a well-considered motive for the evidently inspired commercial policy at present pursued by the Hamburg houses is regarded as certain and in well-informed circles it is looked upon as probable that this motive may not be unconnected with the future of at least the northern portion of the province at present under the administration of the Companhia do Niassa, whose seat is at Lisbon. Government eye it appears, on the point of determining, it is somewhat suggestive that it is precisely in that neighbourhood, north of the Mozambique Province, that German agents whose presence has been of late strikingly displayed, and as a result the question of the future destiny of the

rich, and fertile areas which lie between the Niassa and the Indian Ocean is being freely debated.

The large and continuous influx of Germans into the neighbouring mandated territories of Tanganyika, which it is often stated is not unconnected with the well-known fact that that division may one day return to German control, may not indeed be without bearing upon aspirations in the direction not only of the re-establishment one day of a German administration at Dar es Salaam, but of a still greater extension of East Africa, swelled by the incorporation thereof of at least a portion of those rich and wholly defensible Portuguese areas on the other side of the Niassa.

THE "SMALL MAN" IN KENYA

SIR RICHARD W. SKERRY, who was Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Agriculture from 1924 to 1927, and who has recently visited Kenya, has given *The Daily Mercury* his impressions of the "small man" settler problem.

In an interview he said: "80% of the people with whom I have had the question declared that it was imperative that they should have men with at least £5,000. Now they do not want the small man, and if I had not had the assistance of my early advocates of small holdings in England, behind me I would have been completely overcome by their arguments. As it is, I was not deceived and my belief that the small man is the proper type of man will make good in Kenya."

Two things will be immediately necessary to ensure success in any scheme that may be launched. First, there will have to be very careful selection in England of intending settlers. Then, having the right type of man, the next thing will be to settle them on the right type of land in Kenya.

In England there is a strong opinion since the War very much in favour of the type of man that was to be found there even before the outbreak of hostilities, and the question arises, what are those farmers going to do for their sons? It is obvious that the acreage could not be conveniently subdivided to provide competency for each member of the family who vacates the estate. So these young English farmers are turning their eyes and thoughts to the Colonies and Dominions. And that is the type of settler who is going to make good in a country like Kenya with a limited amount of capital at his disposal. It is not the hard work, and what is more essential, a colony such as Kenya, where obviously he would not be expected to work as intensively as in the temperate climate of England, he has carried the seeds of servitude, which will stand him in good stead in the hands of his Native subjects, who will not be slow to do most of the heavy work. There is one of Benjamin Franklin's maxims which sums up the whole matter of my argument. That is, "The energy of the master does more work than both the servants."

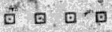
Sir Richard said that he had made a few suggestions in regard to closer settlement and he felt sure that the formulators of the provisional scheme in Kenya would not be slow to take into account before the responsible Minister in London for approval.

His administration has since moved from post to post far too frequently to a general knowledge throughout East and West Africa, but has not done that that stay in the colonies a little more than a few weeks. He has visited the Niassa and through the Niassa he has visited the District Officer of the province, and he has tried to

EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU.

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

Optimism is general in the Kampala Bazaar.



Messrs. Bulwos and B... have opened a branch in Mombasa.



An island in the Seychelles group is offered for sale at £1,800.



Tea grown on Major Leslie Kenyon's estates at Mityana, Uganda, is now on sale at a trading Kampala store.



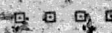
Notice is given that the 37th Stores, Kitale, have been sold to Abdulla Mahomed by the former owners, Ali Kassam & Sons.



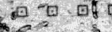
Imports into Kenya and Uganda during the week ended January 19, included 8,102 casks of cement and 165 packages of cotton-textile goods.



The latest mails from Uganda report a scarcity of corrugated iron. Wealthier Natives are now treacherously inclined to build brick houses.



Abyssinia, too backward in many respects, has decided on the erection of a wireless station at Addis Ababa—which capital, by the way, already has electric light.



The British South Africa Company has declared a dividend of 10% on each share with a bonus of 20% per share payable on March 7 in respect of the year ended September 30, 1928.

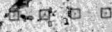


The Hydraulic Engineer of the Public Works Department of Uganda is now in England arranging for the supply of equipment in connection with the Water Supply for Kampala.

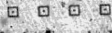
About £50,000 is to be spent on the macadamisation of roads in Lower Marques. British firms interested may obtain further particulars from the Department of Overseas Trade.



Last year Nyasaland spent more than £5,000 on the purchase of iron and steel manufactures, mainly millinery's for dress-makers, above the figures spent on the same articles by the Protectorate in 1927.



The partnership hitherto existing between J. Vickerstaff and Kirkwood & Co., of Kitale, under the style and title of Vickerstaff & Co., mercantile, has been dissolved by mutual consent.



Messrs. C. H. Bayly and B. H. Gilbert have joined the board of Messrs. Edwin Wigglesworth Ltd., who have moved to more commodious offices at 8, Crosby Square, E.C.3 (Telephone Agency 404).



The Kenya Government gives notice that goods intended to be landed at the wharves at Kilindiini should be labelled "Mombasa" and that all goods not marked "Mombasa (Old Port)" will henceforth be landed at Kilindiini.



The total domestic exports from Kenya for 1928 are, according to a cable received by H. M. Eastern African Dependencies Office, valued at £3,266,402, or an increase of £170,486 over the previous year. Of these, those of Uganda are returned at £3,395,294, showing an increase of no less than £1,084,000.



In recent months we have published several letters dealing with proposals for the establishment of cotton mills in East and Central Africa, and our readers will therefore be interested to learn that six textile factories are to be built in the Belgian Congo, and that the first was recently opened in Kinshasa.



The Buganda Seed Cotton Ginning Association is to operate during 1929, but on lines different from those followed last season. This year the ginneries are to be taken over by the Association, which is to pay one cent per pound of lint as rental to the ginners, all working charges being borne by the Association, amongst whose members it is to be divided this year, hot seed cotton, as was the case last year.

BUYERS OF MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Will find it well worth their while to communicate with us before placing their Orders at Home. We save them trouble and money.

W. A. FORBES & Co.

Engineers, Merchants and Shippers.
28, VICTORIA ST., LONDON, S.W.1.

WAPORNI LONDON W. A. FORBES & CO. 28, VICTORIA ST., LONDON, S.W.1.

ASK for and **INSIST** upon obtaining **CHAMBERS' Empire Cedar Pencils**. F. 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.**

FRANCIS THEAKSTON LTD



LIGHT RAILWAY WAGONS, LOCOMOTIVES

FOR RICE, COTTON, SUGAR CRYSTALS, TEA, GUANO, SHEETS, WAX, RUBBER, AS W. H. OF OTHERS.
- DALGETY & COMPANY, LTD. (London) -

"CYCLOPS" CONCRETE BLOCK AND SLAB MACHINES.

Hollow Concrete Blocks Made on "CYCLOPS" Machines combine attractive appearance with great structural strength. These blocks, obtained in any quantity, will enable you to dry build which will save for ever. The principal building on the West Coast, including the large Native Hospital at Accra, have been built with "CYCLOPS" blocks.

RICE & CONCRETE EQUIPMENT CO. 9-11, Hill Street, Liverpool.

Established 1882.

SHOLES, REASING HOOKS, etc.

GEO. BOOTH & SONS, LTD. COMBOROUGH, YORKS.



INDENTERS, LTD. 21, Moorfields, London, E.C.2.

Telephone LONDON TALK 2224
Agents through any European Trading House.

DUX BLACK CANVAS

Proved by Government right for military use in Tropical Conditions.

Durability twice other canvases.

Waterproof, insect proof.

Does not rot, grows green, water-soluble, all requirements met with same properties.

THE DUX CHEMICAL SOLUTION Co., Ltd., Bromley-by-Bow, London, E.S.

SPALDING



TROPICAL TENNIS BALLS

DURABLE and UNIFORM

SPECIAL.

A new method of Packing Tennis Balls for Tropical use.

The balls are packed up in special Waxed Tropical Canvas, each containing three, four or six balls at a time.

Manufactured exclusively in England by **A. G. SPALDING & BROS. (British) LTD.**

Export Dept. P.O., BOX No. 90, LONDON

THE DAWSON-NEWS SERVICE

Annual Subscription Rates, including Foreign Postage.

	BRITISH	
Little Red Book	10/0	12/0
Times Weekly	3/0	4/0
Franch	1/0	1/0
Parade Weekly	2/0	2/0
Colony	1/0	1/0
Saturday Express	1/0	1/0
Engineering News	2/0	2/0
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News	2/0	2/0
London Standard	2/0	2/0
Labour and the Fight for Social Reform	2/0	2/0
Windsor Magazine	1/0	1/0
News of the World	1/0	1/0
Manchester Guardian Weekly	2/0	2/0
Sunday Express	1/0	1/0
	AMERICAN	
Ladies Home Journal	10/0	10/0
Golden Age Magazine	10/0	10/0
Harper's Magazine	10/0	10/0
Money Magazine	10/0	10/0
Scouting America	10/0	10/0
Country Magazine	10/0	10/0
Contemporary	10/0	10/0
North American Review	10/0	10/0
Literary Digest	10/0	10/0
Collier's Weekly	10/0	10/0
Scribner's Magazine	10/0	10/0
Popular Science	10/0	10/0
Modern Era	10/0	10/0
Review of Reviews	10/0	10/0
Saturday Evening Post	10/0	10/0
	FRENCH	
L'Espresso	10/0	10/0
La Vie Parisienne	10/0	10/0
Revue des Deux Mondes	10/0	10/0
Le Figaro	10/0	10/0
Le Monde	10/0	10/0
Le Parisien	10/0	10/0
L'Espresso	10/0	10/0
Economiste	10/0	10/0
	SPANISH	
Los Seguros	10/0	10/0
Los Seguros	10/0	10/0
Los Seguros	10/0	10/0
Los Seguros	10/0	10/0
Los Seguros	10/0	10/0
Los Seguros	10/0	10/0
Los Seguros	10/0	10/0
Los Seguros	10/0	10/0
Los Seguros	10/0	10/0
Los Seguros	10/0	10/0

W.M. DA BONA BONA LTD. Cannon House, Park Lane, London, W.1.

"Eastern Africa To-day" - North a Guinea costs only 1s. per issue.

FRANCIS THEAKSTON, LTD.

LOUVA CREWE BRISTOL



LIGHT RAILWAY TRACK WAGONS, LOGOMOTIVES
 FOR BRAC & CO. RUGBY ESTATES
 GENERAL OFFICE: 24, TUDOR STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1
 KENT & DISTRICT SALOON & GARAGE, LTD. NAIROBI

"CYCLOPS" CONCRETE BLOCK AND SLAB MACHINES.

Hollow Concrete Blocks made on "CYCLOPS" Machines combine attractive appearance with great structural strength. These blocks forming columns and walls, ensure a cool building which will last for ever. The principal buildings on the West Coast, including the large National Hospital at Nairobi, have been built with "CYCLOPS" blocks.

RIGBY CONCRETE EQUIPMENT CO.
 9-11, High Street, Liverpool.
 Established 1852

SICKLES, REAPING HOOKS, etc.

GEO. BOOTH & SONS, LTD.
 CONISBOROUGH YORKS.



Trade Mark
 Export Agents and Showrooms—
INDENTS, LTD.,
 Astor House,
 41, Moorgate, London, E.C. 2.
 Telephone: 3122-3. (5 Lines)
 Indents through any of the above Buying House.

DUX BLACK CANVAS

Proved by Government rigid tests to be especially suitable for Tarpaulins and Tropical Coverings.
Durability twice other canvases.
 Absolutely waterproof and insect proof.
 Other varieties taken over, Green, White suitable for all requirements, and with same properties.
 THE DUX CHEMICAL SOLUTION Co., Ltd.
 Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. 3.

SPALDING



TROPICAL TENNIS BALLS

SPECIAL

A new method of marking
 Tennis Balls for tropical use.

The balls are put up in Special Waterproofed
 Cartons, each containing 6 balls, or 12 in
 an outer box.

G. SPALDING & SONS (British) LTD.
 Cannon House,
 G.P.O. BOX No. 96, LONDON

THE DAWSON NEWS SERVICE

Annual Subscription Rates, including Foreign Postage.

	<u>BRITISH.</u>	
Little Red Book Times-Weekly	21	5 0
Punch	13	0 0
Fowler's Weekly	33	6 0
Sphere	2	0 0
Talker	2	0 0
Figures and Facts	2	0 0
Eye	3	0 0
Illustrated News and Dramatic News	13	10 0
Woman's Weekly	4	0 0
Arise, My Soul, For Freedom	1	10 0
News	2	10 0
English Magazine	1	10 0
News of the World	1	15 0
Manchester Guardian Weekly	0	15 0
Sunday Review	0	0 0
<u>AMERICAN.</u>		
Ladies Home Journal	0	11 0
Life	1	7 0
Motion Picture Magazine	0	16 0
Harper's Magazine	0	18 0
Money Magazine	0	18 0
Scientific American	1	5 0
Century Magazine	0	18 0
Princeton Review	0	10 0
North American Review	0	17 0
Littell's Living Age	0	5 0
Collier's Magazine	0	11 0
Spectator	0	10 0
Atlantic Monthly	0	18 0
Atlantic Monthly	0	18 0
Atlantic Monthly	0	18 0
Atlantic Monthly	0	18 0
<u>FRENCH.</u>		
Revue des Deux Mondes	0	18 0
Vie Française	0	2 0
Revue des Deux Mondes	0	18 0
Revue des Deux Mondes	0	18 0
Revue des Deux Mondes	0	18 0
Revue des Deux Mondes	0	18 0
Revue des Deux Mondes	0	18 0
Revue des Deux Mondes	0	18 0
Revue des Deux Mondes	0	18 0
Revue des Deux Mondes	0	18 0
Revue des Deux Mondes	0	18 0

W.M. DAWSON & SONS Ltd.
 Cannon House, Upper Thames Street, LONDON, E.C. 4.
 ESTABLISHED 1845

WELL KNOWN LONDON FIRM

MERRICHANES, having extensive connections all over the continent with established selling organisations, desire to be sole agents or commission buyers East African Sugar Estate, West African Colonies, and East of Africa, and of Grand Westfield Street, London, W.

TURBAN DATES

Manufactured, carefully cleaned and packed in dust-proof cartons

OBAYO SARDINES

Specialty of Dried Fruits, Condensed Fruit Juices, Order "Turban" Brand, of best quality

FIELDER CO. (Fruit Merchants) Ltd., Turban House, London, E.C.2, England

EDWARDS, GOODWIN & CO.

IMPORTERS OF LEAF TOBACCO
SOLELY ON COMMISSION
ESTABLISHED OVER A CENTURY

SPECIALISTS in NYASALAND and RHODESIAN TOBACCO'S

Our clients include all the most important buyers, both at home and abroad.

Office: LIVERPOOL
11, B.C. 4th and 5th Editions, 1919
24, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4

ADDRESS: **27, Gradwell St., LIVERPOOL.**

Telephone No. 60741 2250.



WRITE FOR NEW TELUS CATALOGUE

In this new Price List you will find examples of Gordon's Latch-up shoes. It is invaluable to all who buy shoes or boots in small quantities at home or abroad. If you are not already on our MAILING LIST, send us your name and address for this Brochure and future issues. It costs you nothing and will save your pounds.

C.O.D. throughout Great Britain, also abroad where in force. Orders to be accompanied by a postal order of 2s. per pair of shoes.

ONE EXAMPLE OF HUNDREDS.

THE NEW TELUS CATALOGUE, Price List, and other information, is available in a number of languages. It is a valuable reference for all who buy shoes or boots in small quantities at home or abroad. It costs you nothing and will save your pounds.

W. ABBOTT & SONS, LTD., 11, Abchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C. 4

SINGLE PAIR SENT ANYWHERE



EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

COFFEE

At last week's public auctions there was an irregular demand for East African coffees, but steady sales were realized.

Kenya

First size	1755	od. to 1535
Second size	1065	od. to 1205
Third size	905	od. to 1155
Peaberry	1305	od. to 1305
London graded	1005	od. to 1345
First size	1055	od. to 1215
Second size	905	od. to 1135
Third size	755	od. to 1005
Peaberry	1055	od. to 1405
Upgraded	1055	od. to 1105
Brown	755	od. to 985

Tanganyika

Kilimojoro

London cleaned

First size	1155	od. to 1255
Second size	1055	od. to 1145
Third size	905	od. to 1035
Peaberry	1055	od. to 1205
Mixed	1055	od. to 955

Uganda

London cleaned

First size	1055	od. to 1305
Second size	905	od. to 1145
Third size	755	od. to 1085
Peaberry	1055	od. to 1325

Nashi

Palak

Peaberry	1105	od. to 1255
	975	od.

Usoga

London cleaned

First size	1345	od. to 1475
Second size	1105	od. to 1275
Third size	1075	od. to 1225
Peaberry	1375	od. to 1495

Uganda

First size	1035	od. to 1175
Second size	905	od. to 1095
Peaberry	1055	od. to 1225
Black and mixed	855	od. to 1025
Robusta	745	od. to 905

Toro

First size	1130	od.
------------	------	-----

Belgian Congo

London graded

First sizes, brownish	1055	od.
Medium and small	1055	od.
Peaberry	1215	od.

London stocks of East African coffees on February 20 totaled 20,285 bags, as compared with 21,550 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

OTHER PRODUCTS

Cotton Seed—The market is unchanged at 28 1/2 to 28 1/4 per ton.

Castor Seed—The value of East African is about 40 to 45 ton lots.

Groundnuts—The market is very quiet, and the value for March-April shipment is nominally unchanged at 210.

Waxes—Doubtless owing to the locust attacks, no direct offers are being made of East African descriptions.

Sisal—There is no activity at about 21 1/2 to 22 for white and/or yellow, with sellers offering 22 1/2 to 23 for February-March shipment.

Sisal—The market continues quiet and steady. Value of No. 1 East African for good marks is 2 1/2 per ton, while that of No. 2 is 2 1/4 per ton.

The twisting for a temporary suspension bridge across the five fast below the Ripon Falls caused a number of Indian and Native workers to fall into the Nile Cataract on Friday last, one Indian being drowned.

Thirty shillings a year.

Bring you EAST AFRICA every week
If you have any real interest in East Africa
you need it.

OPTIMISM GENERAL IN UGANDA

Optimism as to the forthcoming cotton crop is general in Uganda, and experienced observers, by no means given to undue optimism, report that a minimum crop of 200,000 bales is a practical certainty, and that a total of 210,000 bales would not be surprising. As last season's crop aggregated about 137,000 bales, it will be seen that there is a prospective increase of around about 50%, which will mean a large increase in the Native purchasing power of the Protectorate. Overtrading has been successfully discouraged by the banks for a considerable time past, with the result that trading stocks are not excessive. British manufacturers should give sufficient enterprise on their own part and on that of their local agents, thus have every reason to expect encouraging orders for Uganda.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar at the G.P.O. London, at 6 p.m. to-day, and on the same date on March 7, 12, 14, 21, 28, 29, 30, and 31. Mails for Zanzibar, Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O. London, at 11.30 to-morrow, March 11.

Inward mails from East Africa are expected in London on March 7, 9, and 14.

The R.A.F. Squadron, now engaged in its annual Cape-Airco flight, took part in manoeuvres last week with the Kenya African forces in Uganda and Kenya in order to test the ability of troops to conceal themselves from enemy aircraft.

HERCULES & AJAX CHESTS

TEA, RUBBER AND DESICCATED COCONUT

STRENGTH AND RELIABILITY APPROVED THROUGHOUT THE TRADE

BOBBINS, LTD.

155, FINSBURY PAVEMENT, LONDON, E.C.2.
WORKS: ISLAY WHARF, LONDON, E.14.

PLANTING STORES: CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, F.R.S. INDIA.
J. N. VASSILAKIS & CO., LTD.
GUTHRIE & CO., LTD.
ANPIN WALL & CO., LTD.

DUFFS
DUBBIN
 Duff's Dubbin is the most perfect dressing for leather of any kind. It is made from the finest materials and is of a rich, dark brown color. It is suitable for use on boots, shoes, saddles, harnesses, and all other leather goods. It is sold in 1/2 lb. and 1 lb. tins. Price 2/6 and 4/6 respectively. Sole Agents: Messrs. G. & J. Hoar, Ltd., 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

PARKER PRODUCER GAS ENGINES
 FOR
MOTOR TRANSPORT AND TRACTOR WORK
BRITISH MADE THROUGHOUT
FORDSON TRACTOR PLANTS
WITH
PARKER CYLINDER HEADS
FRUGALITY IN DESIGN
LOSS IN POWER, SPEEDY OBTAINED
CONVENIENCE OF REPAIR
LOWEST POSSIBLE RUNNING COSTS INDEEDLY PROVED.

PRODUCER GAS PLANTS **VEHICLES TRACTORS**



**PROVE YOURSELF WITH THESE ADVANTAGES -
 CHALLENGE NOT GIVEN BY PARKER'S ENGINES
 AND UNDER PRODUCER GAS
 SPEED WILL NEVER APPROACH THEM.**

FUEL COST COMPARISONS
 1 Horse Powering as the FORDSON TRACTOR 16 HP. 1000 yds. of
 1000 lbs. of coal or 1000 lbs. of gas.
 1000 yds. of coal at 12/- 12.00 12.00
 1000 yds. of gas at 1/6 1.67 1.67

EASILY FITTED AND OPERATED BY ANYONE.
EXPERT KNOWLEDGE IN REPAIRING.
HIGHLY EFFICIENT CONSUMING 10% FUEL.

PARKER PRODUCER GAS PLANT CO.
 67, Gendal Street, London, W.
 Sales - Patrons, London. Telephone - Euston 4127 & 4128

Tanganyika Territory
 ESTATE AGENTS
 MANAGERS AND SECRETARIES

Inspection, Valuations and
 Sale of Properties anywhere in Tanganyika

Register of Properties for Sale

THE TANGANYIKA ESTATE OFFICE
 12, BEECH ST., DAR ES SALAAM.
 (IN CONNECTION WITH THE ANGLO-AFRICAN TRADING CO.)

ESTABLISHED 1916. LARGEST AFRICAN EXPERIENCE.
 Tanganyika, East Africa, Dar es Salaam,
 Zanzibar, East Africa, Pemba, Southern, Malindi,
 Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, Tabora, Moshi, Kilimanjaro

FRANKLIN - EAST AFRICA LINE
 Regular sailings from New York to London via
 Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Southampton.
 Sailing every 2 weeks. For full particulars apply to
 The Franklin Navigation Co., Ltd., 10, Broad Street, London, W. 1.


MARSHALL CO.
 10, Andrew's Hill, St. Paul's, E.C. 4.
 Sole Agents for East Africa, Tanganyika, and Mozambique.
 Every description of hardware, ironmongery, building
 and repair material.

SUBSCRIPTION FORMS
THE "NEWS" OF EAST AFRICA
 91, Old Tichfield Street, London, W. 1.
 Please send me the "NEWS" OF EAST AFRICA for
 12 issues (30 copies), commencing with issue dated
 and send counterfoils. Enclose 50P, being first year
 subscription.

Name and Address _____
 In Block _____
 Capital _____
 Please send Postal Address _____

**A LAMP SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR
 USE IN THE OUTPOSTS OF THE
 EMPIRE**

The "SUNLITE"
 Electric Lamp with a lamp
 glass of 1 1/2 inches diameter.
 125
 The lamp is made of
 aluminium and is
 perfectly waterproof.



SPARE PARTS

RIFLE **125**

The rifle is made of
 aluminium and is
 perfectly waterproof.

SPARE BULBS
 The spare bulbs for the
 rifle can be attached to the
 lamp by means of a clip. Made in
 clean brass and highly polished.

At orders from Free Agents apply to E. M. Minimum & Co.
J. B. WILLIAMS & CO. LTD.
 The Works, Worsley, MANCHESTER, Eng.

You have read all the News till you've read the Advertisements

ARMSTRONG WHITWORTH

BETTER GINNING

Liverpool reports that Cotton Ginned by the Middleton Gin has proved the best ginned lint received this season.

Advantages:

No Oil Greases.

The Middleton Gin is of the Roller type and with ball bearings throughout and does not require constant repairs and adjustments.

No Oil Costs.

The fully enclosed drive running in an oil bath, containing sufficient oil to last a whole season.

No Adjustments.

Having parts other than those used for the main drive.

No Wear.

The high class oil bearing roller drive for constant operation and easy correction of wear, the latter needs no further attention.

No Loss.

The Middleton Gin has a large capacity through the entire season.

Light Costs.

Constant production means low cost and less labour since only a few men are required.

No Waste Power.

All shafts run on ball bearings and all wear is done on oil bath.

Double your Output and halve your Labour.

ARMSTRONG WHITWORTH & COMPANY
 Sole Manufacturers, Manning House, Tall Mill East, London, England
 North and Sydney, Newcastle-upon-Tyne

Agents for Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya Provs.

Messrs. GALEY & ROBERTS, Nairobi

MIDDLETON PATENT COTTON GIN

**EAST AFRICAN NATIVE
GETS A SAFETY RAZOR**

The Dealer has had proof of the fact, and we are now manufacturing the No. 1 Special for sale in the Colonies.

The Dealer can sell it at 2s. and still have handsome profit. This set comprises a GENUINE GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR and double-edge GILLETTE blades. The shaving edge is packed in a neat push-in case. It is made within the Empire, and is a real value for money.



GILLETTE RAZORS

Are getting better than ever for the East African Trade.



MADE IN ENGLAND. WORLD OVER BLADES MADE IN CANADA.

Perfume of best quality of this and other goods through your local agents or direct from

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR, Ltd.
10, Cross Street, London, W.1

RELIABLE LEAD BOOTS

SPECIALY DESIGNED FOR THE EAST AFRICAN TRADER
MADE IN ENGLAND

These Boots are made from the best quality material and are guaranteed to last long. They are made in England and are of the highest quality.



BLACK or BROWN

Size 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11

BLACK or BROWN

BLACK or BROWN

Size Number 1 to 11. Price 5/6 in 2/11. Available in delivery.

SEND ORDER WITH ORDER. We will send you every pair of boots you order.

OR SEND BY DEPOSIT. When you send us the deposit for your boots, we will send you the boots and the balance when they are ready.

Write for our price list of Boots and Shoes. Catalogue and Price List of Boots and Shoes. Catalogue and Price List of Boots and Shoes.

J. D. WILLIAMS & CO. LTD.
THE GALE STREET WORKS
MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

EAST AFRICA

By Mail Steamers of the
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FOR REGULAR SAILINGS FROM
MARSEILLES.

Le Havre	14 July	20
Colon	21 July	26
Aden	11 Aug	29
Bombay	18 Aug	29
Calcutta	25 Aug	29
Swatow	1 Sept	29
Amoy	8 Sept	29
Shanghai	15 Sept	29

For further particulars apply to the Agents at 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

MARSEILLES and TOURS AGENCIES

**THE POPULAR SERVICE
TO EAST AFRICA**

With the British Pacific Line
the fine New Steamers of the
CITRA LINE

throughout the East African Coast
calling on the East every day.
Great comfort, special service, swimming, and laundry facilities with good prices.

For further particulars apply to the
ITALIAN TOURIST OFFICE,
10, Waterloo Road, Regent Street, LONDON, W. 1.

**A. J. STOREY, BLANTYRE
MASALAND**

The largest individual Shipper of
TABACCO of all types
BEE SWAX

**STROPHANTHUS
COFFEE**
HIDES, etc.

10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4. Agents 1772.

TRANS ZAMBESIA CENTRAL AFRICA

SHIRAZ HIGHLANDS RAILWAYS

Trains leave Beira with Mombasa
completing the journey to Blantyre
in thirty five hours. The downward
train leaves Blantyre for the Coast
each Thursday.

For particulars apply to the
General Office, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

BETTER OIL ENGINES



...of the latest...
 ...without delay...
 ...no skilled...
 ...Work...
 ...on...
 ...of the...
SIZES 12 to 800 Horse Power.

...all...
 ...power units...
 ...Small...
 ...Cotton...
 ...Pumping...
 ...suitable for...
 ...tractors

DISTRIBUTORS:
 Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda: **WILSON & CO.**, P.O. Box 10, Nairobi.
 Beira and District: **DAVIDSON & BROADFOOT**, P.O. Box 10, Beira, SOUTH EAST AFRICA.

Manufactured by **PRIETTERS LIMITED, YEOVIL, ENGLAND.**



THE KY-KO NON-ELECTRIC FAN

...of 20... weight 12 lb. ... power
 ...operate it... fan handle
 ...ordinary... lamp... It will run for ten hours
 ...without attention and give a strong cooling breeze, keeping
 ...flies and mosquitoes at a distance... thousands at work,
 ...giving complete satisfaction in... world. It is
 ...so light and compact that it can be carried from place to
 ...place... fan is run...
 ...A Zululana Pioneer writes: "The Ky-Ko fan is to hand, and I have had
 ...much in... have no... it is a
 ...in this..."

The Ky-Ko Breeze for Comfort and Ease.
 Price £7s 7d.
 For...
 ...LAW & CO., Ltd., P.O. Box 58, Mombasa.
 ...ANGLO-EGYPTIAN AGENCY, 11, Rue Elly Bey, Cairo.
 ...KEY AND UGANDA AGENCY, Ltd., P.O. Box 10, Nairobi.
THE MODEL ENGINEERING CO., LTD.
 6, Addison Avenue, London, W. 11.

If your car fan on solid tyres



...the tyres would carry the load.
 Those solid tyres you see on the
 steam wagon or petrol lorry are
 load carriers. But the pneumatic
 tyre—which is composed of an
 outer cover and an inner tube—
 cannot carry any load. It is the
 air which carries the load, and the
 tyre maker, by really providing
 Air Containing for the motorist
 to fill. Now, as a tyre, but no
 motorist begrudge the "Contain-
 ing" its proper "fill." It is a costly
 false economy! Without ade-
 quate air pressure the best tyres
 in the World cannot yield their
 proper service.

Any Dunlop service Department
 will indicate the correct pres-
 sure for a given tyre section. For
 Dunlop information—like this—
 free!



DUNLOP

DUNLOP RUBBER COMPANY LTD.
 (Incorporated in England)
 1, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4



His Majesty's

Eastern African Dependencies

Trade and Information Office

Royal Mail Building

(Entrance in Spring Gardens)

Cockspur Street, London, S.W. 1.

All interested in
Land Settlement, Trade, Touring,
Big Game Hunting, or Prospecting in
**KENYA, TANZANIA, UGANDA,
ZANZIBAR, NYASALAND, or
NORTHERN RHODESIA**

are invited to apply to the above address for the latest information.
The Commission will always be glad to give any assistance in his power or anyone in an-
was interested in Eastern Africa.
Telephone No. 7072.

THE

KENYA and UGANDA

RAILWAYS and HARBOURS

Offers access to a wonderful country which appeals to the

TOURIST SPORTSMAN SETTLER

ENTRANCING
SCENERY of the
KENYA HIGHLANDS

The Great
RIFT VALLEY
and LAKE DISTRICT



Mount
MOUNT
MOUNTANJARO
ELGON and
RUWENZORI

LAKE VICTORIA
and the NILE

Big Game Territory

A Country where variations in altitude result in every degree of temperate climate and every form of production, cannot but prove interesting and worthy of close inspection.

For further information apply to
The Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office, Royal Mail Building, Cockspur Street, London, S.W. 1.
General Manager, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, Headquarters, Nairobi, Kenya.


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

YOUNG'S

MOUNTAIN DEW

Awarded Gold Medal 1887
Grand Prix Brussels 1886
Highest Award Nice 1927

Scotland's Finest
London's Choice



General Representatives for
East & West Africa
THE KENYA AGENCY LTD.
Nairobi

Quality Distilled 1927

ROSA, COMITTA & C.

BLOCK AND BRICK PRESS

Manufactured and used all over the world

These machines are used for the production of concrete blocks, bricks, and other masonry units. They are simple in design, easy to operate, and produce uniform results. The machines are available in various sizes to suit different production requirements.



THE
MILLER
WORKS

Manufactured with
Rosa Comitta & C. blocks
are made of
of 1/2 of the
of the time

More power & H.P.
The manufacture of and trade
in hollow blocks is today a
million dollar business proposition.



1. 12 1/2 x 16 1/2 x 6
2. 12 1/2 x 16 1/2 x 6
3. 12 1/2 x 16 1/2 x 6
4. 12 1/2 x 16 1/2 x 6

COMPAGNIA ROSA, COMITTA & C. MILANO (126) Italy
Sales Address: "Rosa Comitta, Milano"

DEPENDABLE

TRUSTWORTHY

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



5-TON "HARROW" TRAILER CHASSIS suitable for any type of body

HARROW INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, Ltd.
Green Lane Works, South Harrow, Middlesex, England
Telegraphic Address: HARINDCO, HARROW, MIDDLESEX

The most dependable Goods are those that are Advertised

FORTNUM & MASON


FOR
TROPICAL CLOTHING
& STORES

It is the RIGHT kit, 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 2010
Cable: Fortnum & Mason London



DAY

Extend your whole energy on the job in hand; make a full day of every day, but be fair, and let a full night's sleep restore you. Take your strength for the day in a morning-cup of




and NIGHT

and your rest for the night in another

Made in a moment with hot or cold water

In 4 sizes
at all Chemists & Stores



The Ideal Spraying and Limewashing Machines

The sound construction, up-to-date design, scientific principles and exceptional economy of

Martinsmith
Sprayers



makes them particularly suitable for use on plantations and for general outdoor requirements.

Martinsmith, 52, with patent mechanical agitator. Price £4, 10, 0

Martineau & Smith,
Holloway Road, Birmingham, Eng.



SPORTS EQUIPMENT

- CRICKET HOCKEY
- TENNIS BOXING
- FOOTBALL SWIMMING
- Etc., Etc.

CAMP EQUIPMENT

- TENTS CAMP BEDS AND CAMP FURNITURE
- of all kinds

PAGET'S SPORTS LTD.

18, St. Martin's Grand, London, England

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. 3, No. 33

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1920.
Registered at the G. P. Office as a Newspaper.

Annual Subscription
30/- post free.

Sixpence

FOUNDER AND EDITED BY F. S. JOELSON

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES,

91, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W. 1.
Telephone: Museum 7376. Telegrams: "Limitable, London."

Official Organ in Great Britain

of
Convention of Associations of Kenya
Associated Producers of East Africa,
Coffee Planters Union of Kenya and East Africa,
Usambara Planters' Association.

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

Nyasaland and Rhodesia from a British Union Commission Report	801	Letters to the Editor	810
The Indian Question in East Africa	865	Personalities	819
East Africa's Bookshelves	807	East Africa in the Press	814
East Africans in Honours List	808	Camp Fire Comments	836
		East Africa in the House	818
		The Press on the Closer Union Report	821
		Local Colonial Post Comments	823

THE RHODESIAS AND NYASALAND.

THAT decisions regarding Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia must prominently affect the possibility of the ultimate creation of one great State embracing all the British territories between Southern Rhodesia on the south and Kenya and Uganda on the north, has been recognised by students of East and Central African problems, some of whom have claimed that until communications were better developed closer union would be practicable only between Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika (and Zanzibar, if opinion in that island favoured co-operation with the three mainland dependencies). Even though the inclusion of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland might be desirable on financial grounds for present impossibility of speed and regular travel between the constituent members of such a federation would, they argued, make it unwise to bring these two Central African territories within the immediate sphere of the Governor-General. On the other hand, if they were left out, they might, it was feared, gravitate towards Southern Rhodesia, and so cause the formation sooner or later of an northern group and a southern group, each of three British States. Would that not lead to the perpetuation of two great units, instead of to the

eventual coalescence of these Dependencies as one? Three, at least, of the four members of the Hilton Young Commission are apparently not seriously perturbed at such a prospect. Their most interesting examination of possible new forms of administration for the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland lays special emphasis on their conviction that the Government of Southern Rhodesia takes a statesmanlike view of the future and in no sense seeks territorial aggrandisement at the expense of union. Impressed by the moderation of the members of the Southern Rhodesian Government, the Commissioners record that Southern Rhodesian leaders are neither anxious to make prematurely their own responsibility, nor to put any pressure on their neighbours to force a union in advance of the assured support of public opinion. Thus they dismiss the charges of "egotism" brought by interested parties against the virile self-governing Colony, which has made such wonderful progress in recent years.

Annexation of the three Central African territories seems premature to these three Commissioners, who recommend maintenance of the present independent status of the Governments, though with this and other proposals concerning the central territories their Chairman, Sir Hilton Young, disagrees. His colleagues, considering it impossible to foresee the best ultimate grouping of the territories, plead that the future may not be prejudiced by any interim arrangement likely to create difficulties in the way of future readjustment, urge that Southern Rhodesia should be given a respite to solve her own problems before assuming new responsibilities, argue that in any case which they recommend for Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika should be voted before application to other Dependencies, and content themselves with the proposal that the High Commissioner or Governor-General of the northern territories should keep personal touch with developments in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and be the Secretary of State's chief adviser concerning them. One of the chief merits claimed for this arrangement is that it could at any time be revised without difficulty, and that it would not create great vested interests. Inadequate representation of considerable interest are for increased municipal representation on the Legislative Councils of both Protectorates, encouragement of local self-government to the greatest possible extent, the institution of inquiries into land policy, Native production labour, taxation, and administration in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and a definition of the powers of a system of responsible Native administration. It is pointed out that present practice in Tanganyika is similar.

THE RHODESIAS AND NYASALAND

Majority Report of the Commission

What political adjustments are necessary or desirable in the light of such a coordination of policy as may be required...

The Commission has considered the two territories... population of the two territories would not be a large enough unit to support a system of Government...

(1) These two territories might be brought within the northern system and placed under the Central Authority for Eastern Africa.

(2) They might be united to Southern Rhodesia, some kind of federation, or be completely amalgamated with Southern Rhodesia.

(3) They might be placed under the general supervision of the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, as High Commissioner, who would exercise in relation to them powers similar to those which we propose to give to the Central Authority for Eastern Africa.

(4) The area comprised in the two territories might be divided, part gravitating towards the north and part towards the south.

(5) The present status of the two Governments might be maintained, but the Governor-General of the northern territories might supervise Native policy and other matters of common interest in an advisory capacity.

Public Opinion.

The views and sentiments of the settled European community are an important factor to be taken into account, for to be far-reaching change could be effected without the support and co-operation of that community. The impressions that we received are as follows:

Nyasaland. - Opinion in Nyasaland is divided and uncertain. The Merchants' Association of Blantyre and the Chamber of Agriculture and Commerce, who represent the trading interests and the large agricultural companies and firms, are in favour of eventual federation or closer union with the northern territories when the improvement of communications makes this possible. They apprehend that the interests of the Natives would suffer if Nyasaland were drawn into the orbit of Southern Rhodesia, as they consider that the Colony is better placed to develop in the direction of a free trade. On the other hand, the European and planters so far as they are concerned, the representatives of their interests generally manifest a sympathy with what we believe to be the wisest policy.

Southern Rhodesia. - We are opposed to any union with the north which might subject the territory as they regard as the Natives' proper sphere of activity and regard. A clear majority of them, however, do not advocate any early change and consider that in any case the first step should be by a union with Northern Rhodesia, leaving the question of federation with Southern Rhodesia for future consideration.

public opinion in Nyasaland is that it is generally opposed to any immediate action in the direction of closer union, although a proposal to absorb the North-Eastern part of Northern Rhodesia would probably meet with general approval.

Northern Rhodesia. - In Northern Rhodesia also there is no unanimity of opinion. The East-Lusitania district sends its products to Nyasaland and has its trade connections in Blantyre. This situation has led to the view of the settlers around Fort Jameson to consider whether their interests would be better served by amalgamation with that Protectorate. The inclination in this direction has not yet crystallized into a demand for the transfer of the district, but Northern Rhodesia were to be amalgamated with Southern Rhodesia, while Nyasaland remained under the Central Authority which we propose for the northern group, we have little doubt that the isolated community around Fort Jameson would seek to limit its dealings with the latter. In fact, their representatives definitely stated that they were opposed to any union with Southern Rhodesia unless Nyasaland were included.

The Railway Belt.

The Europeans in the central part of Northern Rhodesia, i.e., the area served by the railway, have a different outlook. This part of the country was colonized mainly from Southern Rhodesia, its main trade, as we have shown, is with or through that Colony, and its natural sympathies are with its southern neighbour. Moreover, the European community feels that its views would carry greater weight in comparison with Native interests, and that the non-officials would have a greater voice in the administration if they were amalgamated with a self-governing white State. But even here there is some difference of opinion. In Livingstonia it is apprehended that the change would remove the seat of government and thereby reduce the volume of trade and cause a serious fall in the value of landed property. On the other hand, the representatives of the mining interests are generally in favour of it. Those interests are closely affected by such matters as railway rates in the Protectorates, and it would obviously be more convenient for them to discuss these matters with one government instead of two. The spokesmen of the farming interests in the railway belt who appeared before us were in favour of amalgamation, though we understand that there are some dissentients who fear that Northern Rhodesia would not be able to obtain sufficient representation in a joint legislature to safeguard her special interests. European opinion in this part of the country is generally united in opposition to any idea of partition of the territory, as it wishes to retain control over the district, particularly in the north-western section, from which the settled areas draw their main supply of labour.

Southern Rhodesia.

Southern Rhodesia is outside the terms of reference, but the attitude of public opinion there towards the idea of closer union with one or both of the Central territories is relevant to this part of our inquiry. The Colony lies between the Union of South Africa and the two Protectorates, and her geographical position would admit of political amalgamation with either. The possibility of her being drawn into the orbit of the Union has an important bearing on the question whether it is advisable to form any close connection between Southern Rhodesia and the Central territories. We have had the advantage of many discussions on the subject with Sir John Chamberlain, the Governor in the Colony, with the Colonial Secretary and Ministers, and with the Executive Council. When a reference was made in 1913, on the question of joining the Union, the subject was referred to

We continue extracts from the Report of the Commission on the Union in Eastern and Central Africa (Cmd. 224, 6s. net). The week's quotation is from the opinions expressed by Sir George Johnston, Mr. Reginald Munn, and Mr. J. G. Oldham on the subject of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland in the Chair of Geography, Hilton, Topping, disagreeing with the Commission's recommendations. The quotation is introduced editorially.

the Government of Northern Rhodesia, there is a considerable minority (about 20%) in favour of this step, but we gained the impression that a large part of the minority has now changed its mind and that the policy has come to look more instead of south. The policy which now finds general favour is that of a Greater Rhodesia, the formal discussions have already taken place between representatives of the two territories, and the terms on which amalgamation might be effected. Some of the advocates of this policy look forward to the conclusion, at some future time, of Nyasaland in the Greater Rhodesia. In stating that the policy of a Greater Rhodesia finds general favour, we must guard against any impression that the present Government has any intention to surrender its powers. We were much impressed by the moderation of their views on this matter, and by their statesmanlike appreciation of the fact that as a newly established self-governing Colony, they still had much experience to gain in handling their own problems. They were neither anxious to increase materially their own responsibilities, nor to put any pressure on their neighbours to force a change in the form of the assured support of public opinion.

Analysis of Alternatives.

Union with the Northern Territories. From many points of view, eventual union with the northern territories would appear to be the natural destiny of Nyasaland. The greater part of it is now a white man's country, its physical and climatic conditions are generally similar to those of Northern Rhodesia, as regards native policy most of its problems are the same as those which confront the northern territories.

The same considerations apply to the north-western part of Northern Rhodesia. The country has several important communities and such a large area that a natural destiny also appears to be the directness of union with the north, though the position might be altered if mineral development brought the two western districts into closer relation with the existing railway system. On the other hand, the railway to Northern Rhodesia has many advantages in connection with Southern Rhodesia, and a closer relations with that Colony rather than to union with the North.

Whether these contrary tendencies will lead to partition at the Protectorate is a question that will be discussed later. For the present we are considering whether the two Protectorates should be placed *in bloc* under the Central Authority, which we propose for the northern group. Apart from the fact that no sectional opinion urges any such change at present, and the general opinion of opinion would be opposed to it, the state of communication makes it impracticable, and it will probably be many years before the improvement of railway communication will be of any use, and the position may be altered by the development of air transport in the not distant future, but for the present we can only conclude that it would not be feasible to include all the three territories in a single political group. Even though the Governor-General might be able to exercise effective supervision over Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, they would find it too difficult to furnish their quota to his advisors council, and still more so if it should develop into a central legislative body.

Federation with Southern Rhodesia. We have included federation with Southern Rhodesia among the possible courses in order to make the list exhaustive, but we doubt whether this course can properly be regarded as a possibility. We have shown that federation offers no solution of the problems of the non-self-governing territories in the northern group. It would be most difficult to devise any stable form of federation between the Protectorates and a Colony possessing a responsible government. The self-governing Colony would naturally aspire to be the predominant partner, and the arrangement would be likely to be unstable.

friction between the Colony and the Protectorates, that the arrangement would be either disrupted, or the federation of complete amalgamation. We proceed therefore to consider the question of amalgamation.

Relations with Southern Rhodesia.

Amalgamation with Southern Rhodesia. The important point of view which might be held in favour of certain advantages in the terms of the position of Southern Rhodesia by setting it expand northwards across the Zambezi, it appears to be a policy that any amalgamation of the three territories would be at least precluded.

Bechuanaland, together with parts of Northern Rhodesia and the northern territories, there are certain natural regions which point to union with those territories, possibly as the best ultimate development, and it would be desirable to take any step now which might irrevocably commit the country to another line of development. Moreover, we must consider Southern Rhodesia as yet in a position to accept the heavy responsibilities which amalgamation would involve, the control of a large black population by the small white community in that Colony is still in an experimental stage, and it would be unwise to add to its burden until its ability to discharge its present task has been tested for a longer period, with a population of 1,000,000 Europeans and 840,000 Natives? If it were to absorb the two Protectorates the area would be increased to 450,000 square miles with a population of 500,000 Europeans and 1,300,000 Natives. The ratio of the white to the black population would then be reduced from 1 to 2.63. These figures are an efficient indication of the enormous increase in the task of the Southern Rhodesian Government which amalgamation would involve.

Further experience is required also in another direction before a decision on this subject is taken. We have recommended a royal Commission to inquire into the northern territories in the hope that a will be found suitable for the administration of territories containing a vastly preponderant Native population. It is desirable that the Commission should be able to do the best of the material as it is decided whether the Northern and Northern Rhodesia should be brought under the same system of representative government prevailing in Southern Rhodesia.

It will be clear from the account that we have given of public opinion in the Protectorates that any proposal for amalgamation would meet with general disapproval in Nyasaland and with opposition in parts of Northern Rhodesia. It might be welcome to the majority in the railway belt, but the interests and wishes of the remainder of Northern Rhodesia and the whole of Nyasaland. For the above reasons we are compelled to reject the alternative of amalgamation with Southern Rhodesia.

Grouping under the Governor of Southern Rhodesia.

In view of the objections to federation or amalgamation, we have considered whether it would be feasible and desirable, as a temporary expedient, to bring the three territories into some looser form of union with a view to co-ordination of matters of common interest. It has been suggested that the Governor of Southern Rhodesia might be made High Commissioner of the two Protectorates and be vested with general powers of control, so as to place him in a position analogous to that which we have proposed for the Governor-General in the northern territories. This suggestion has many attractions.

The High Commissioner would be able to co-ordinate Native policy in the Protectorates and to secure co-operation in the various matters in which they have common interests, not only between themselves but also in some respects with Southern Rhodesia. He would be kept in touch through the Colonial Office with the development of Native policy in the northern territories, and would be in a position to direct the policy of the white communities in the same direction. He would also be able to keep the Government of Southern Rhodesia in touch with the proposals suggested by His Majesty's Government and His High Commission in the northern territories.

On the other hand, there are many objections to this scheme. The two different groups of the Protectorates are widely separated, and the northern territories are not in a position to be administered by the same authority as the southern territories.

in these days these proposals the Governor General will be required to maintain communication with all three Governments but will be equally detached from them all. His ordinary duties will be for direction of Native policy and co-ordination of common services. The Governor of Southern Rhodesia would not be able to do frequent visits to the central territories. His primary duty is to act as his Majesty's representative at Salisbury. So far as Southern Rhodesia is concerned, he would not have the power either for proposals or as to the Governor General to bind them in the matter of giving final decisions either in the matter of Native policy or of co-ordination of common services, and it is probable that in the case of Eastern and Northern Rhodesia he might have to recommend or carry out a policy which was not exactly in accordance with the views of the responsible government of Southern Rhodesia. This would create an embarrassing situation. Finally, we feel that an arrangement of the kind would prejudice the future political settlement of these central territories. If it were adopted merely as a temporary expedient, it would inevitably create bonds and associations which it would be subsequently be difficult to break, and there are so many reasons for eventually linking Nyasaland and a part at least of Northern Rhodesia with the northern territories, we cannot see how the forging of any fetters which might bind these territories to the south.

Partition of the Territories Examined.

Division of the Central Territories. Northern Rhodesia comprises three sections with different characteristics and different interests, and it may eventually be found desirable to provide for the administration of these sections by three different methods. Barotswele with possibly part of the Kasempa district, might be treated as a purely Native area and placed under the direct control of the Governor of Southern Rhodesia as High Commissioner, just as Basutoland, Swaziland, and Bechuanaland are administered by the High Commissioner in South Africa. The area which might be amalgamated with Southern Rhodesia, the East Luangwa district might be incorporated in Nyasaland and the rest of the north-eastern section might be allotted either to the East or to Tanganyika according to the development of conditions there. Any proposals of this kind would meet with the strongest opposition from the most influential section of opinion in Southern Rhodesia, and for this and other reasons we regard the idea of partition as premature.

It will probably be found desirable some day to include the East Luangwa district in Nyasaland but there is no urgency in this matter and its inclusion may await the development of common services. Mineral exploration is in progress in the other districts of the north-eastern section, and it would be inadvisable to make any final disposition of this tract until its potentialities are better known. It is in line with Southern Rhodesia, and perhaps be regarded as the ultimate destiny of the railway belt in Southern Rhodesia, and the danger of this belt by itself would not be welcome to either party. On the other hand, it is not likely to be found desirable to place any further tracts with a large Native population under the Government of Southern Rhodesia until the Government has demonstrated its ability to cope with the extensive Native problems that already confront it.

Maintenance of the Status Quo.

The Status Quo. Our survey of the possible alternatives thus leads us to the conclusion that the best course for the moment is to maintain the independent status of the two Governments in the central territories for the following main reasons:—

- (a) Present prohibitions may be changed by mineral discoveries and the development of communications. It is impossible to foresee what may be the best ultimate grouping of the territories, and it is unwise to prejudge it by setting up any *ad interim* arrangement which later on it might be difficult to repeal.
- (b) The Government of Southern Rhodesia would not be able to give in a comparatively new position, and to solve some of its own problems before it takes on the responsibility particularly in the form of the administration of a large area of country which is predominantly of that country. It still remains to be

proved that the territory north of the summer "white man's country" in the same sense as that description may apply to the country to the south. A time is further required before the working of the proposals which we have made for the Government of the northern territories, and it would be well to test them in actual operation before doing anything to settle finally the future of the central territories.

These objections do not extend to the present Government in both matters of policy and administration. The institution of a Central Authority for the purposes of co-ordination of common services in view of the uncertainty of future developments in the various directions that we have indicated we consider that the next step should be of a tentative nature and should not go beyond the recommendation that we suggest below.

High Commissioner of the Central Territories.

We recommend that the High Commissioner of Northern Rhodesia and the High Commissioner of Southern Rhodesia should be the High Commissioner of the Northern Territories should be the necessary State's chief officer on important matters of policy affecting Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia. He would be kept in touch with the affairs of the two Protectorates through the medium of the Colonial Office and a chairman of the Governors' Conference. He would have opportunities of personal discussion with the Governors of the Central territories who would continue to attend that Conference. We would also suggest that the Governor General should pay occasional visits to the Protectorates in an advisory capacity. We do not propose that he should be empowered to issue orders to the Governors but in view of his close relationship to the Secretary of State his suggestions would naturally carry great weight and would probably be sufficient to ensure uniformity of Native policy between the two groups of territories and so ordination of common services where this is required.

Such an arrangement would be opposed to the objection which is urged to apply to any one of the Central African territories with Southern Rhodesia, that it might hereafter be difficult to revise it, nor need it lead to the creation of new vested interests, which it might be difficult to disregard. At the same time the possibility of linking up with the south must definitely be kept in mind, for at least so far as concerns the railway belt of Northern Rhodesia, it appears to us quite possible that it may prove ultimately to be the best arrangement that has a chance of leading to the South African system. For this reason and also on other grounds it is desirable that closer contact and exchange of views should be maintained between the Governments of the Eastern and Central Territories and the Government of Southern Rhodesia. The former have already much to learn from the latter, and it is most undesirable that any wide differences in Native policy should be allowed to grow up. Every opportunity should be taken for meetings between the Governor General of Eastern Africa and the Governor and Ministers of Southern Rhodesia, and if the latter desired, one representative to be present at the meetings of the Governors' Conference. We think it would be to the advantage of all concerned that the ability for liaison should be arranged.

The Legislative Councils.

Our proposals as regards Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia do not necessarily involve any changes in the powers and composition of the Legislative Councils of these Protectorates. We have, however, to consider whether any such changes are desirable, with a view to associating more closely the responsibilities and trusteeship of Government with the migrant communities domiciled in the country, and so as ultimately to secure more direct representation of Native interests in the Legislative Council of Nyasaland consists at present of the Governor as President, four *ex-officio* members, and three nominated unofficial members. The Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia consists of the Governor as President, five *ex-officio* members, and six nominated official members, and the Legislative Council of

stances to retain an official majority in both Legislative Councils, but subject to this condition we should see no objection to a moderate increase in the official representation by nomination in the case of Nyasaland and by raising the number of elected members in Northern Rhodesia. We do not think that the time is ripe for a Protectorate for the appointment of members specifically to represent Native interests in Tanganyika and Uganda; these interests can be represented adequately protected by the Government.

The Dual Policy.

As regards the progressive application of the dual policy in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, in our view these two territories should follow the same general principles of Native policy that we have formulated for the northern group. In accordance with this view we recommend that, as soon as the High Commissioner for the northern territories has been appointed, inquiries similar to those which he is to undertake in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika in the fields of land policy, Native production, Native labour, taxation, Native administration, and Native education should be set on foot in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia in consultation with him.

We have drawn attention to the importance of vigorous development of the institutions of local government both in the settled areas and among the Natives in Eastern Africa, and we have recommended that local self government should be encouraged to the fullest extent. This recommendation should be taken to apply equally to Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia.

Native Administration.

An attempt to build up something in the nature of a responsible Native administration and Native authorities capable of assuming a responsibility for a particularly urgent necessity in the past and here the events of the past have led to a complete destruction of the tribal system, and a lamentable absence of Native initiative and traditional Native organization. The experience which has been gained in Tanganyika in rebuilding Native administrations after the war would be of great value, and it might be suggested that an experienced officer from that Territory should be sent for a period to Nyasaland to assist in the necessary inquiries.

RATE REDUCTIONS ON THE RAILWAYS

BY THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA

General C. D. Rhodes, Acting General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, recently reminded the East African public of the very considerable reductions in rates which have taken place since December, 1927, and specified the following:—

- (1) On December 1, 1927, the Administration abolished the old Class 1 and the then highest rate, and transferred the commodities in that class to Class 2 plus 2%. This represented an estimated annual sacrifice of £250,000.
- (2) On the same date the rate on coffee was reduced from Tariff 3 to Tariff 1 plus 10%; the reduction being estimated to represent a loss of £27,000.
- (3) On April 1, 1928, a revised classification of the scale of rates was introduced which involved an annual sacrifice of £50,000.
- (4) On June 1, the rate on maize for a 400-pound bag was reduced from Class 8 to Class 7, and the maximum from Sh. 17.40 to Sh. 17 per bag. The annual cost of this reduction was estimated at £25,000.
- (5) Other minor reductions have also taken place involving a loss to revenue of £5,000.

The total of the above amounts to about £140,000.

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA.

A Broad-Minded Approach to the Question.

Impressions of an Indian Visitor.

ON several occasions recently Indian leaders in East Africa, and in Kenya especially, have indulged in hastily ill-judged expressions of opinion and have recommended the adoption by their followers of the policy euphemistically known as non-co-operation. Such tactics obviously bring the cause of those who resort to them, for on the one hand they are interpreted as a indication of unfitness for increased public responsibility, and on the other, they but only resistance on the part of Government and better spokesmen, who might in other circumstances have been more disposed to be conciliatory. Responsibility must, of course, be laid chiefly at the doors of the leaders of the Indian public opinion, who might profitably note the injure on one side of the Kenya that they should always remain loyal to the Government and support the maintenance of law and order. The trouble has unquestionably been due largely to a refusal to face the actual facts and so wound up almost there.

We have now a statement from Mr. R. C. Santoub, of Messrs. H. J. Mehta and Company, one of the well known Indian houses with large East African interests, a very long, dispassionate and reasoned statement of the position as he has seen it during his last three visits to Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar. Parts of the article may not be available to the European, and part will certainly not be pleasing to the Indian fellow-countrymen, but the writer must be credited with a sincere desire to hold the balance evenly. Pressure on space makes it impossible for us to print the article in full, but the following extracts will at least indicate his helpful attitude to the central problem.

Out-Right Competition.

Indians can be criticised in matters commercial and economic? The Indian in East Africa is a keen competitor whatever line of business he may be in, and differs from a European in that he neglects to maintain a decent standard of profit, which the latter does by eliminating his competition as such as possible. While an Indian would not pause for a moment to think how far he would undermine his own prospects by entering into severe and disastrous competition on a European would first ensure the removal of profit to himself before launching headlong into any competition. Competition in India is not high in East Africa, most of the Indians, the outstanding cause being their lack of interest in maintaining a decent standard of living. Customary competition seems to be their principle of business, with the result that none of the traders earns as much as he ought to in a foreign country, the lack of sufficient earnings in turn rendering it impossible for any one of them to expand and establish his business on a large scale. In fact, it is this undesirable competition which has kept the Indian trader so much a petty trader, despite his years' establishment in that country. Competition, if it is admittedly a desirable factor in the interests of the consuming public and more so as it leads to better efficiency and economy in business, but when carried to excess it acts adversely on the competitors themselves, undermining their own existence. It is true though it may be that the African Native may have benefited incidentally by such competition, it is still to be gained that the Indian trader has done no good for himself, anything he has incurred in the process, the pressure of his business ends in the end.

How to obviate Slickering.

If only he abstains from such unbusinesslike competition and aims at reserving a decent margin of profit, it is very certain that he would be able to develop his business on a scale much larger than he ever has done hitherto. This would require unity and understanding between the merchants themselves and a determination to eliminate competition by the formation of commercial associations with the express purpose of maintaining a decent trade margin for the common good of all. Such a step, if taken, would considerably strengthen their position and at the same time obviate a good deal of trouble and expense and disharmony with their sister communities.

It can not be disputed on the whole that what the Indians have done for East Africa as traders and skilled workers has been in no way less than what the Europeans have done as investors of capital. What good the European side has done by bringing his capital into the country, the Indian settler has done by applying his industry and labour to the development of the country and in all fairness deserving of the same degree of rights as the European settlers.

Continuous and vigorous propaganda in the direction of enlightening the East African Governments as to the aspirations and desires of the Indian people is of potent necessity. How very necessary such propaganda is can be gauged from the fact that only a few years ago when Mrs. Naidu paid a short visit to East Africa she did succeed in creating a very healthy impression upon all classes of people by her brilliant and convincing appeals. Her visits by persons of such calibre and renown would go a long way in improving the condition of their fellow-countrymen in East Africa. A peaceful and honourable mode of conducting an appealing would be much more effective and less expensive of blood and tears than a mere clamouring of slogans.

The Type of Indian in East Africa

Speaking generally the average type of Indian in East Africa is not so lush an order and not so deficient in education as to be able to appreciate a good standard of living, which is so essential in a foreign country. The general standard of education of the Indians is not so high as to make them feel the urgency of securing up a standard of living equal to that of the Europeans. Their lack of proper education keeps them so unworldly of such matters as health and hygiene that the houses they live in, the sanitation they observe, and the localities they inhabit are not all that can be desired. The general standard of living, to put it briefly, is not so high as to make them prize the same methods of living of the Europeans, and prejudices the mind to a degree which leads to racial differences and discriminations. Consequently, humiliating and stringent laws come into force, and the real sufferers from these are the Indians who have to shoulder the burden of the head and shoulders above the rest.

As a result of this prejudice, an Indian does not receive as warmly as a European settler. There is a not inconsiderable number of Indians who do not understand and ignore the humiliations attached to them. They take things as they find them, and do not wish to inquire as to the why and wherefore of their troubles and to find out the ways and means of their removal. Such a lethargic attitude can not be ascribed of course to a lack of intelligence, but to a very common

tendency to perpetuate their ignorance about these humiliations. If East African Indians in general were to go deeper into the cause of their troubles they would find that the majority, if not all, of such causes spring from their own drawbacks which are quite within their own power to remedy. If only they have the will and determination to do so. Once these causes are removed, the solution of the problem would only be a matter of mutual understanding between the two communities. It is up to the Indians themselves to see that they elevate their standard of life by adopting the necessary modern methods and manners of living and adapting themselves to the new conditions of the new environment, they come to fit in. Only go-ahead principles will emancipate them from their present plight.

Sportmanship

There is a strong Englishman a peculiarly sportive instinct which finds expression in the variety of games they consistently play, in whatever surroundings they may be, and also in the keen sense of appreciation they display for all those who exhibit sportive talents, no matter to what class, creed, or colour they belong. This instinct, not being equally developed amongst the Indians, the latter fail to produce that happy impression which they ought to produce in a foreign country. It keeps them not only in the background, but renders remote the possibility of their mixing socially with the Europeans. Sport may well be recognised as the medium of friendship and a common ground for sociableness between nations. It begets friendship and goodwill and a proper understanding of each other's mentality amongst members of different nationalities, and if sport is neglected, the advantages which arise therefrom are unfortunately lost.

The last point that deserves mention is an appeal to the average Indian in East Africa to cultivate his sense of national pride and dignity, an essential in a foreign country, to a far greater degree than now. He should act and live to better himself in such a way as to make the very room he inhabits cringe to deprecate his presence. His sense being properly developed, the desired privileges would likely be forthcoming. It may be noted that an Englishman has a great sense of appreciation for whatever is superior and dignified, and one thing which is easily noticeable in East Africa is that Indians of good status and education do receive the same respect and regard from the Europeans as they do the English or Indians.

The Colour Factor not Responsible

It is not necessarily the colour of the skin, it should be observed, which acts as the cause of the present prejudice, as an Indian, once personally known as being possessed of a good stamp and education, is held in the same esteem and regard as any Englishman of good status. The colour factor would be considerably modified, therefore, if only the other qualities were developed. In fact, an Indian of advanced ideas very much like any other Indians to be advanced likewise for he knows that therein lies his own salvation. It is the better type of India in East Africa who really are the pinch of several degradations, more than any common type of Indian who are more or less unconscious of their position.

The five farms are to be offered for sale by auction in Nairobi on March 25. Full particulars were recently published in the Kenya Official Gazette.

THE BRITISH IN TROPICAL AFRICA

A Fine Cambridge Manual

The University of Cambridge does not yet boast a Chair of Colonial History, but should it, it must be established in the near future. Mr. H. B. Evans, Fellow of St. John's College, should be a strong candidate for the professorship. His fine book, 'The British in Tropical Africa' (Cambridge University Press, 12s. 6d.), modestly described by the author as 'primarily intended to meet the more immediate needs of Colonial Service probationers at the two older Universities,' is a scholarly summary of a phase of modern Imperial development, is instructive with a real understanding of the problems involved, and is characterized by sound judgment. Mr. Evans acknowledges his indebtedness to Lord Lugard, who read the book in manuscript and made many valuable suggestions, and it is permissible to believe that that great British Colonial administrator must have enjoyed reading a work so full of facts and so fair to the Service in which he spent the best years of his life.

Mr. Evans treats his subject under four heads—an outline of African history, West Africa, East Africa, and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, adding a statistical summary and an bibliographical note. Sketch maps and diagrams are supplied, the maps being clear and up to date—that of East Africa, for instance, showing the very latest railway developments.

In his outline the author stresses the isolation of Africa and the geographical reasons for that outstanding fact. It has been its destiny, he writes, to 'dive behind the barrier of its coasts, it is the most continental of all the continents,' which is neatly put. He discusses the influence of Islam on East Africa and points out that for two centuries the Arabs of Muscat and Zanzibar formed an effective barrier to European penetration along the East Coast. He recognizes that slavery and with it the slave trade, were indigenous to Africa, and that the advent of the European merely made the confusion worse confounded; but he does full justice to the part Great Britain played in the suppression of slavery.

Mr. Evans's method is well exemplified in his two long chapters on Rhodesia. He gives a sympathetic picture of Lobengula and describes fairly the relations between the warlike Matabele and their slave subjects, the Mashana, and his analysis of the impact on them of European civilisation is embodied in Cecil Rhodes and his followers is masterly. He is quick to recognize that the limiting factor in the development of Nyasaland and of Northern Rhodesia is the inadequacy of transport facilities. He states that the last recorded visit of a Chinese fleet to Zanzibar took place in 1430—a fact which is not generally known. He does not mince matters in exposing the bitter faction fights between the Christian sects in Uganda which provoked so much trouble in Mwanja's time; he sets out clearly but perfectly fairly the German intrigues which preceded the "Scramble" for Africa.

A fragment of the early history of Kenya will bear quotation:

"As early as 1902 the British Government offered land in the highlands to the Zionist Organisation with a view to their settling on in East Africa, a new national home for the Jews, but nothing came of the proposal. In the same year, however, a Crown Lands Ordinance authorized the Commissioner to sell and lease land for European settle-

ment, and a publicity campaign in South Africa led to the arrival of a number of settlers in the following year. The encouragement of European farmers was thus part of the settled policy of the British Government, and the optimism with which this was regarded in official quarters is well illustrated by the considered opinion of the then Commissioner for the Protectorate, Sir Charles Elliot: 'East Africa,' he wrote, 'will probably become in a short time a white man's country in which native questions will present but little interest.'

Native questions in Kenya, comments Evans, 'far from presenting but little interest, are likely long to remain the dominant political issue.'

Of German East Africa he has this to say: "The opening up of the country was due in no small measure to the administrative and military ability of Dr. von Wissmann, who had a wide experience of African conditions. Unfortunately, however, the German officials for the most part came to their tasks with but little knowledge of native mentality. Colonial government was an entirely new field for them. Moreover, questionable existences made their appearance amongst them and the Colonies were not infrequently regarded as a suitable dumping ground for men who for one reason or another found it difficult to live at home. A number of scandals ensued, even in high places, and the enthusiasm of the early 'eighties was soon succeeded by apathy and indifference."

Few who knew G.E.A. before the War will deny that that is a fair account of the German 'colonisations' and all will smile at the phrase 'questionable existences.' They have been otherwise, and far less politely, described.

Of the Sudan we read: "Since 1898 the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan has been ruled by a Governor-General who is a virtual dictator. No Acts affecting its internal administration have been passed by the British Parliament, and such control as has existed has been exercised by the Foreign Office. Its legal status at international law is as anomalous as is its constitutional position. The system has, however, proved itself by its results. The devotion and ability of a small but carefully chosen staff of British administrators has reduced order out of chaos, and has evolved a system of indirect rule" which, together with its original prototype in Nigeria, may well come to rank as the greatest contribution of our race to the prosperity and well-being of the African continent."

Beyond a rather surprising and somewhat pathetic reliance on Professor Buell as an authority on African problems, little fault will be found with Mr. Evans's quotations, but one would like to know his grounds for asserting that the petty Sultans of the East Coast "traded in cloves and pepper, and sent Negro slaves to the countries of the Persian Gulf as early as the twelfth and thirteenth centuries." His spelling of Native names is accurate—Zambezi is an instance; but "Pantus" and "Mashofas" tarnish the record.

Colonial Service probationers in the two older Universities may consider themselves fortunate to have so sound and reliable a manual for their study of British Colonisation. It is sound in substance, and above all in spirit, and the author may fairly hope that his prospective pupils will carry into their later life the lesson of the equal mind and the balanced judgment which this little book conveys.

In "Gogo-Naiyo" (Petham, 7s. 6d.) Mr. A. C. G. Hastings follows the conventional formula for a novel of tropical African life—the lovely maiden with red-gold hair who visits her brother in the 'back of beyond'; the officer villain; the hero who has a vague Native—but is restored to decency by the reform; the noble savage; and the least satisfactory element. The author evidently knows West Africa, but he does not know its originality.

HONOURS FOR EAST AFRICANS.

Baronetcy for Fine Work in the Sudan.

The New Year Honours List, which, owing to the illness of the King, was issued on March 1 instead of at the beginning of January, contains the names of the following East Africans, whom our readers will join with us in congratulating.

Baronet.

ECKSTEIN, FREDRICH, C.M.G., FINNISH, Chief Chairman of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate, for services to the Sudan.

C.C.M.C.

WILSON, BRIGADIER GENERAL SIR SAMUEL HERBERT, C.C.M.C., C.M.G., K.B.E., Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

C.M.G.

EDEN, CHARLES WILLIAM GUY, Esq., lately Provincial Commissioner, Uganda Protectorate.

MAC GREGOR, ROBERT MENZIES, Esq., Immigration-Adviser to the Sudan Government.

STANTON, AMBROSE THOMAS, Esq., M.B., Chief Medical-Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

THOMAS, THOMAS, SHENAN, WHITEHEAD, Esq., O.B.E., Colonel, Sudan Government.

C.B.E.

NOBLE, WILLIAM, Esq., Director of the Amani Research Institute, Tanganyika Territory.

C.B.E. (Civil Division).

HAWSON, ROBERT, Esq., O.B.E., late Director of Agriculture and Forests, Sudan Government.

O.B.E.

ANCE, TRISTAN, Esq., Registrar General, Mauritius.

HOWELL, NORMAN PARSONS, Esq., M.C., M.D., Resident, Surgical Officer, European Hospital, Nairobi, Kenya.

STEDMAN, HUGH JOHN HARRY, Esq., M.I.C.E., Director of Public Works, Zanzibar.

WADE, EDWIN HENRY, Esq., Assistant Chief-Secretary to the Government, Nyasaland Protectorate.

WALKER, JAMES, Esq., Chief Veterinary Research Officer, Kenya.

WILSON, WALTER MACLELLAN, Esq., formerly Official Member of the Executive and Legislative Councils, Kenya.

O.B.E. (Civil Division).

HUNT, GEORGE EDWARD, Esq., Municipal Engineer, Khartoum; and Lecturer in Engineering, London College.

M.B.E.

CROMBIE, MISS NORA MARIE, Nursing Sister, Medical Department, Nyasaland Protectorate.

TORNEY, ARTHUR JOHN WARD, Esq., Agricultural Chemist, Nyasaland Protectorate.

MISNER, JAMES DALTON, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., Assistant Director of Public Works, Nyasaland.

MURRAY, STEPHEN SAMUEL, Esq., Senior Assistant Secretary, Secretariat, Nyasaland Protectorate.

GERR, MRS. (GRACE), for charitable and public services in Kenya.

WILLIAMS, JOHN JAMMOND, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., Chief Computer and Examiner of Diagrams, Lands Survey Division, Department of Lands, Kenya.

WRIGHT, THE REV. CANON WILLIAM JOSEPH, M.A., of All Saints Cathedral, Nairobi, Kenya; for charitable services.

M.B.E. (Civil Division).

JONES, JOHN ARTHUR BRYSTOW, Esq., Assistant Electrical Engineer, Sudan Government Railways and Seamans.

KINSMON, WILLIAM, Esq., Superintendent of Police, Khartoum Province.

WILLIAMS, CHARLES WOODHOUSE, Esq., Gordon College, Khartoum.

VINTLE, ROBERT, Esq., Chief Clerk, Khartoum Province.

The King's Police Medal.

CAPTAIN HARRY PATRICK RICE, Supt., Kenya Police.

CAPTAIN PERCY REDFERN WARDROPER, M.B.E., Commissioner of Police, Northern Rhodesia.

BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL.

(Military Division)

FOUR MERITORIOUS SERVICE—Bash, Shawish (Co. Sgt.-Maj.) HASSAN MOHAMMED, Eastern Arab Corps, Sudan Defence Force; Bash, Shawish (Co. Sgt.-Maj.) MOHAMMED, MEDANI, Western Arab Corps, Sudan Defence Force.

(Civil Division)

TWO MERITORIOUS SERVICE—Bash, MOHAMMED EGM, Interpreter, Servant, British Legation; Addis Ababa; KALAM SAKIL, No. 935, Policeman, Upper Nile Province Police; ALMAS ZEMTA, No. 928, Policeman, Upper Nile Province Police; MOHAMMED AWAD SHAMMUS, Reis, Sudan Government, Railways and Steam; ALI MOHAMMED SHERIF, Dispenser, Sudan Medical Service; MOHAMMED EL BASHIR, Bash, Shawish (Co. Sgt.-Maj.), Sudan Veterinary Police; SUSSEIN SIROUR, Chargehand, Sudan Government Railways and Steamers; SALEH BIN ALI EL SHEIBANI, Interpreter, Grade 1, British Residence, Zanzibar; GAMILAH AHMED, No. 306, Shawish (Sgt.), Upper Nile Province Police.

Sir Friedrich Eckstein, upon whom a baronetcy has been conferred, was for many years the heart and soul of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate, the company mainly instrumental in establishing the present cotton industry in the Sudan. Without his foresight, enthusiasm, courage in the face of obstacles, and his unflinching faith in the Sudan, the great Gezira scheme would have remained a dream. When the Syndicate started in 1906 as a private concern with a capital of £80,000, they cultivated a few hundred acres of cotton at Zaidab; now their acreage is near the 200,000 mark, and 50,000 people are engaged as working partners, earning a substantial livelihood. The Gezira scheme, in which the Sudan Government, the Syndicate and the Natives work in partnership, has been a wonderful success, and Sir Friedrich's share in it has been fully recognised.

Brigadier General Sir Samuel H. Wilson, who receives the honour of the C.M.G., fought in the South African War, gaining the Queen's medal with two clasps, and in the Great War was mentioned in despatches seven times, made C.B., and decorated by the French and Belgian Governments. He was Governor of Jamaica in 1912-15, before being appointed Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in the latter year. His genial presence is always welcomed at East African gatherings in London.

Mr. Charles William Guy Eden, who has received the C.M.G., began his career in the Colonial Audit Department in 1864. He was appointed

Assistant Treasurer of Uganda, served as Assistant Collector from 1903 to 1904, and as Collector until 1912, when he was promoted Provincial Commissioner.

Dr. A. J. Stanton, Chief Medical Adviser to the Colonial Office, one of the new C.M.G.'s, was born in 1875 and received his medical education at the University of Toronto. He has graduated as M.D. After serving with the London School of Tropical Medicine from 1902 to 1907, he went to the Federated Malay States in 1908, as bacteriologist to the Institute for Medical Research. In 1915-16 he was on special duty in Siam, Indo-China, and the Dutch East Indies, and was Director of the Government Laboratories in the F.M.S., before being appointed to his present post in 1920.

Mr. S. W. Thomas, whose C.M.G. will please East Africa as much as West Africa, began his Colonial service as an Assistant District Commissioner in Kenya in 1909 and had become Clerk to the Executive and Legislative Councils when he was transferred to Uganda as Assistant Chief Secretary in January, 1919. In the following year he acted for several weeks as the Governor's deputy, and early in 1921 went to Nigeria as Principal Assistant Secretary. He has always been a hard worker, has enjoyed the confidence of the non-official communities, and has been popular socially.

Mr. William Nowell, C.B.E., who holds the diploma of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, entered the Colonial Service in Barbados, where he held the post of Mycologist and Lecturer in the Imperial Department of Agriculture. After a period of steady work in that island he was transferred to Trinidad as Assistant Director of Agriculture and Plant Pathologist. On November 15, 1920, he was appointed Director of Agriculture in British Guiana, but no sooner had he taken over his new duties than the Government of State transferred him to Amami as Director of the resuscitated Research Institute. Mr. Nowell's honour has been thoroughly deserved by his good work in the West Indies, and will confer dignity on his new and difficult post in Tanganyika Territory.

Dr. N. P. Jewell, who won the M.C. in 1917 and received his medical education at Dublin University, was a medical officer in the Seychelles from 1910 to 1915, then being transferred to Kenya. By 1921 he had become a Senior Medical Officer of the Colony, and since 1925 he has done excellent work as surgical specialist to the Nairobi European hospital.

Mr. H. J. H. Stedman, M.I.C.E., who receives the C.B.E., joined the Kenya P.W.D. in 1905, and after being in charge of the Thika railway survey and construction, was appointed Director of Public Works, Zanzibar, in 1925. He fought with the 3rd K.A.F. through the East African Campaign, and holds the 1914-15 Star, and the British War and the Victory medals.

Mr. C. H. Wade, B.A., who, after graduation at Oxford, entered the Nyasaland service in 1911 as

Chief Trade Resident, became first Assistant Secretary for Native Affairs in 1921 and now holds the post of Assistant Chief Secretary. He is an official examiner in the Chinyanja language. His O.B.E. will be popular.

Few of the honours will be so generally welcomed as the O.B.E. conferred upon Mr. D. MacLellan Wilson, who knows Kenya from three different standpoints. He came to the Colony in 1895 as a helper in the African Inland Mission, became a Government servant twelve months later, but resigned and adopted the life of a settler in 1900. For a long time he was one of the unofficial members of the Legislative and Executive Councils of Kenya, to whose service he has given a great deal of his time and talent. His friends are legion, and he can have none.

Of those honoured with the M.B.E., Miss Nora Ogden, Senior Nursing Sister in Nyasaland, has served in that Protectorate for the last nine years; Mr. A. V. Hornby, Government Agricultural Chemist in Nyasaland, has done notable work on tobacco; Mr. P. D. Miller, A.M.I.C.E., who first went to Uganda as an engineering assistant in 1907, was promoted Assistant Director of Public Works, Nyasaland, in 1920; Mr. S. J. Murray, Senior Assistant Secretary, who has served in Nyasaland since 1912, was Acting Postmaster of the 1st K.A.F. during the War, wrote the Handbook of Nyasaland, 1922, and edited the excellent report of the last Nyasaland census; Mrs. Grace Orr wins a well-deserved decoration for her charitable and public services in Kenya; Mr. J. H. Williams, A.M.I.C.E., Chief Computer and Examiner of Diagrams in the Lands Division, Kenya, has been twenty years in the service; while Canon W. Lambert, of All Saints' Cathedral, Nairobi, is one of the best known missionary figures in Kenya, in which he possesses the marked confidence of Government, settlers, and Natives. A graduate of Oxford University, he first went to East Africa in 1900, having previously been Curate of All Saints', Lambeth, and Vicar of Christ Church, High Wycombe.

Captain H. P. Rice, awarded the King's Police Medal, served in the South African Constabulary from 1906 to 1915, and with the K.A.R. in 1916 and 1917. He was appointed Assistant Superintendent of Police in Kenya Colony in November, 1919, and promoted Superintendent in 1925.

THE PRINCE AND EAST AFRICANS

His Royal Highness to attend East Africa Dinner. *East Africa* is authorised to state that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has graciously signified his intention of attending this year's East Africa Dinner, which will be held at the Hotel Cecil on Thursday, June 27. The Dinner is held annually towards the end of June in order to permit of the attendance of as large a number as possible of visiting East Africans.

THE GIFT OF AN AEROPLANE

East Africa learns that Mr. Charles Wakefield, B.Sc., has promised to present a light aeroplane to the Aero Club of East Africa.

THE REAL VALUE OF AMANI

No Need for Exaggeration.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR,

I am glad to see that Sir Donald Cameron found occasion to refer to the exaggerated claims which many ill-informed persons have placed on the Amani Institute. You yourself have several times pleaded for a more realistic estimate, basing your plea on your own first-hand knowledge of what the Germans themselves thought.

When I visited Amani in 1920 and spent some days with the then Director, Mr. Alleyne-Leechman, who was at the time busily engaged in repairing the damage the War had done to the place, he told me he had put in an urgent request to the Government to take over the Pergina estate, which adjoined Amani, on the ground that the Cichona cultivation could be extended. He had also in mind rice experiments in the valley of the Kwamkuyu, which he considered admirable for the purpose. He was then engaged in reading the volumes of Der Pflanzer and pointed out to me the many weak points and sometimes absurd statements in the articles therein. To me it appeared that Amani itself was too limited in area and too peculiar in situation, being almost entirely steep mountain country, to be used for experimental cultivations.

No doubt the inclusion of the Kwamkoro Estate in the new Amani is a great improvement, as Mr. Nowell believes, but as I gather that the lowland portions of Kwamkoro, where sisal used to be grown, has been otherwise disposed of, Amani will find it hard even now to procure trials of any use to low-country planters. Mr. Nowell has a hard row to hoe; do not let us make things harder for him by uttering false ideas of what the Germans did at Amani or thought of it.

Yours faithfully,

Eastbourne. COMINGS, H. S. Sir Donald Cameron's writing in a time of haste to the stupidly exaggerated statements which he made in London, in and out of season, especially in the particular individual who, solely because he is presumed to suggest that he knows all there is to be said about the Institute and gains the ear of more responsible persons, who accepted his panegyrics at their face value. (See "E.A.")

CAPT. GUEST'S FLIGHT TO THE SUDAN

Why subsidise non-British Machines?

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR,

May I direct your notice to the very important point in connection with the proposal of the Government to subsidise National Flying Services, Ltd.,

That company has been founded by Captain the Rt. Hon. F. E. Guest, M.P., who, as you reported, recently left England with the object of flying to East Africa, but discontinued his flight in the Sudan owing to the breaking of the propeller of one of his two machines. The man in the street believes that that flight was made solely in a British "Moth" machine, whereas a non-British Junker aeroplane was also used.

If the British taxpayer is to subsidise the activities of Captain Guest's company, it should surely be a condition that nothing but British aircraft are used, and I hope that some member of Parliament will press this point of view. That the Chairman of the company which now seeks the support of public money should have chosen a non-British aeroplane for his African flight is disappointing. It would be interesting to have an explanation.

Yours faithfully,

"AN EX-FREELON CAMPAIGNER" CAPTAIN GUEST London, W.1

EAST AFRICA AND EARL HAIG'S FUND

Splendid Response of the Dependence

To the Editor of "East Africa"

We shall be grateful if you will kindly publish the happy Day Report for 1928 for Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Seychelles, which is now complete.

Kenya Colony	£ 481 0 0
Uganda, per Lady Griffin	689 0 0
Zanzibar, per Mrs. Crofton	273 15s 10
Seychelles, per Mrs. Hawley	14 0 0
	£ 2,744 12 6
Less Bank charges	11 2s 2d
Remitted to London	£ 2,744 11s 2d

RELIEF FUND

Amount received by the East Africa Women's League from the Earl Haig Relief Committee and administered by the E.A.W.L. Council during 1928: £125 0 0 (Two applications for relief are being dealt with.)

Yours faithfully,

ELIZABETH E. FITZGERALD,

Acting President,

ELSI M. MACHIN,

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer,

EAST AFRICA WOMEN'S LEAGUE,

Memorial Hall, Nairobi.

THE CRY OF A SNAKE.

Reader's Inquiry.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR,

I have read with interest the number of theories put forward by your readers regarding the crowing crocodile.

One of them informed me of the identity of the African reptile, occasionally heard at night whose cry is a long drawn-out note between a wail and a whistle, something like "Oh, oo, repeated for hours." I heard it once at Bequin, Nigeria, and was informed by the boys that it was a lizard. On another occasion, during clearing work on my father's estate, a large lizard was dug out of an ant-hole and killed by the labourers. On inquiry I was told that this was the lizard that cried at night and the bites of which was poisonous. In appearance it was like an enlarged specimen of the Indian lizard, about a foot and a half long and two and a half inches broad, beautifully marked above, the colours being chocolate, ochre and vermilion, the underside a dirty white. I have heard it on the Gold Coast and once in Tanganyika.

Yours faithfully,

TANZANI. W. G. CLIFFE CURRIE, Tanganyika.

Since writing the above, I have read Mrs. Maxwell's article. Perhaps the note uttered may be that of a puff adder.

AN EAST AFRICAN ENCYCLOPEDIA.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR,

I avail myself of this opportunity to say how much I was impressed with your book recently published under the title of Eastern Africa. So far, to my mind it is the standard work on East Africa, and I use it as a text-book for my students.

Yours faithfully,

London, E.C.4. H. G. PIERCE, M.A., M.P.

SOME TRIALS OF LOCAL AGENTS

More Support of British Manufactures Needed

To the Editor of "East Africa"

British manufacturers seem to win in every case to vindicate East Africans a toll for which can be got over and dealt with as a venial sin in the Homeland. If they would only take a full-sized rule and run a scale ruler over it, they would soon realize how ridiculous their claims are. They would also see that many places which must be visited are not run on fuel and can be reached only by air.

Apart from the initial cost, it is generally recognised that to run a car costs about 4s. 6d. per mile for petrol, oil, tyres, wear and tear, etc., to which must be added the traveller's salary and hotel expenses. And an agent will sometimes do as much as 6,000 miles by car on one journey! Yet many British manufacturers offer a bare 5% commission and refuse allowance of any sort.

Americans, on the other hand, usually help their resident agents by sending a man your direct from the factory. There is no stinting of travelling and entertainment costs; they are often accompanied by their wives (who are of very great assistance to their husbands), they put up at the best hotels, and become temporary members of the local clubs. As their principals are prepared to pay for them to get round the country, they get much business which we should obtain if only our British principals would support us more generously.

Yours faithfully,

Nairobi

A MANUFACTURERS' AGENT

WEIRD ANIMAL CRIES.

Harmless Animals make the Worst Noises

To the Editor of "East Africa"

Most of the accounts I read of the Nanihi bear dwell upon the weird or terrifying cry the mysterious beast is all-god-to-fake. May I point out that this is most unlaudable? My experience is that really appalling noise in the bush or jungle are made by quite harmless animals or even birds.

I need quote only the "down bird" cry, which to anyone sitting up at a desk in the early hours when nerves are at stretch, is positively demoralising. When it suddenly screams at close quarters, and the so-called "howling baboon" of the South American forests, which makes more noise for its size than any living thing. But it is not the volume of sound although it can be heard far miles, but the character of it which is so terrifying. It is absolutely devilish. It combines the roar of the lion with the laugh of the hyena, and adds a blood-curdling lurch to what like that of a lion. Yet the monkey is not a baboon, of course, but only about three feet high and quite harmless. The "soul man" utters his fiendish howl at sunset, and about 2 a.m. and is slain just to keep the troop together, and its meat is given to other inhabitants of the forest. I have never heard of his making the noise he is attributed. I have often wandered at the camp of the early European explorers in venturing into the South American forest after hearing the "howler". They were his friends and had named a large and friendly unknown "howler".

Yours faithfully,

London, W.8.

ALFRED LITCHMAN

SIR PHILIP RICHARDSON'S APPOINTMENT

The Question of Personal Consideration

To the Editor of "East Africa"

As a close student of East African affairs, I am in entire agreement with the views expressed in the letter in last week's issue. It is to be regretted that Sir Philip Richardson, who has been appointed a member of the Joint East African Council, is himself a British subject. It is perhaps not the best thing to saddle the Executive Council of the Board, but I do not believe in those of us temporarily on this side to endorse the feelings expressed by your correspondent.

If the Board's influence among East Africans is to increase more and more care should be exercised to ensure that its Executive Council is composed of men who have had actual and valuable experience in, or at least many years of business acquaintance with, one of the East African Colonies. Indeed, such a qualification should be a *condition sine qua non*, for how else can each member of the Council be safely expected to give an authoritative opinion on whether certain proposals or actions are for the good of the territories under his hand, what we mean by this side is more and more East African to take office. Nothing could be worse for the Board than the appointment to its Council of men whom East Africans do not recognise as entitled to speak for them. The statement of your correspondent that not 70% of the subscribers to the Board would have favoured the appointment of a man who has visited East Africa only once as a tourist and who can have but the scantiest knowledge of its real problems, seems to me to be undeniably true. I too find myself wondering whether, to use the same words, the Board wants knowledge or decorative titles at its monthly Council meetings.

Sir Philip Richardson, I have no doubt, has at heart the best interests of East Africa, but that is not enough to justify his nomination. What East Africans want and need in London are representatives who, by their long personal association with the territories, can give an important East African questions from the angle of the East African.

It is fortunate that we have in this country a newspaper such as *East Africa*, for not only do I look to it each week for my East African news, but I know you are keen to allow East Africans to use your columns for the expression of their views, no matter whether their position be high or low, or whether such views be in agreement or disagreement with your editorial policy.

Yours faithfully,

Nairobi

PHILIP BACOS

We are very glad to be able to report that, according to a telegram received from Nairobi by Messrs. John G. Math & Co. Ltd., locusts have disappeared from the coffee-growing areas of the Colony and that the damage to trees has been infinitesimal. From another source we hear that about one-third of the locusts have been destroyed in several districts and that the rest are returning northwards.

GENTLEMAN 40, with over 20 years' continuous experience of East African trade, both imports and exports, who has held responsible positions in East Africa is **OPEN TO ENGAGEMENT IN LONDON OR PROVINCIAL WITH EAST AFRICAN MERCHANTS** or with manufacturers desirous of extending their East African trade. Apply in confidence to Box 119, The Standard, 11, Colindale Avenue, Tottenham, London.

PERSONALIA

Lord and Lady Fortescue are visiting the Sudan.

Sir Henry Strachan is suffering from a severe attack of laryngitis.

Sir John and Lady Northcote are visiting Egypt and the Sudan.

Mr. H. E. Lambert has been appointed District Commissioner at Lamu.

Lord Reunant has been appointed a director of the Rhodesia Railways Trust.

Major G. Baynes is expected to arrive in the country shortly from Nanyuki.

Mr. B. I. Slaughter, Assistant District Officer Uganda, is now stationed at Jinja.

Miss E. E. Plant, matron of the Dar es Salaam Hospital, is on her way back to Tanganyika.

Mr. J. D. K. S. Grant and Mr. and Mrs. R. A. ... are on a tour of inspection for Tanganyika.

Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Johnstone and Mr. and Mrs. E. H. C. Robinson are on the water for Zanzibar.

Mr. G. H. Osborne, of the Kenya Service, has been appointed a first grade Senior Commissioner.

Mr. G. R. Whitlam, Assistant District Officer at Mpwapwa, is on leave from Tanganyika.

Captain A. C. Wilby, C.B.E., Deputy Director of Public Works, has returned to England from leave.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Davis are expected to return to England from South Africa by the East Coast route.

Councillor Buxton, who had a very successful operation for appendicitis last week, is making good progress.

Sir Henry and Lady Fairlie have arrived back in London from East Africa at the beginning of the week.

Mr. J. S. Davis, who has been on a business tour of the East Coast, is expected to return to Tanganyika.

The name of Sir Montagu Buxton appears among the names of the new members of the Board of Directors of the East African Telegraph and Cable Company.

The name of Sir Montagu Buxton appears among the names of the new members of the Board of Directors of the East African Telegraph and Cable Company.

The name of Sir Montagu Buxton appears among the names of the new members of the Board of Directors of the East African Telegraph and Cable Company.

The Rev. H. Borrowman, who expects to arrive on leave shortly from Nyasaland, is a member of the Blantyre Town Council.

The Mombasa Chamber of Commerce is to be congratulated on having induced Mr. J. A. Larko to accept the presidency of the Chamber.

Lieutenant A. J. Hopkins, M.B.E., has resumed his duties at Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Southern Rhodesia on his return from leave.

Lieutenant F. G. Crozier recently arrived in Tanganyika on his first appointment to the 2nd King's African Rifles and is now stationed at Tabora.

We regret to have to announce the death on February 25, at the age of 65, of Mr. Angus Fraser, Macao, solicitor in London and Nairobi.

Sir Robert and Lady Williams have returned to London from Park House, Decarie, where they stayed for the opening of the salmon fishing season.

Lord Delamere's resignation of his seat on the Kenya Legislative Council has been accepted by the Rift Valley constituency at the recent election.

Colonel G. T. E. Easton, M.C., of Tabora, who was married last week in Mombasa to Miss Helen Procter, only daughter of Mr. T. S. Procter of Llanfair, St. David's, near Cardiff.

Mrs. W. S. Yates, recently stationed at Mbeya, has been transferred to Ilmorog as a Cadet in the Provincial Administration, and Messrs. C. C. Northcott and J. C. from Ilmorog to Tabora.

Peter T. Chander, of the Education Department, Tanganyika, was recently married at the Snow Chapel to Eileen Marian, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilmer Hill, of Wood Hatch, Oxford.

Sir Edward Hilton Young addressed a private meeting of the Committee of the Empire Parliamentary Association last week on the Closer Union question. Mr. Eugene Ramsey, M.P., was in the chair.

Among officials of the Kenya Administration at present on leave are Lieutenants Colonel E. L. B. Anderson and Messrs. J. T. S. Froughton, G. H. C. Bonderson, Frank Harris, and S. H. La Couraine, C.

We regret with great regret the death of Mr. Cecil Agis Hutton, one of the best and best-liked athletes in Nyasaland, who was accidentally shot near Zomba while out lion-hunting with four other Europeans.

The most members of the Nairobi Municipal Board are Messrs. W. Allan, H. R. Barber, W. A. Gamm, W. J. Gamm, Benjamin Kenyon, Mr. J. C. ... and Mr. D. D. Thakur, Dr. C. M. Shan ... and Mr. J. Macdonald.

The Duke of Devonshire, Governor of Tanganyika, who arrived on Wednesday morning with Lady ...

The marriage ceremony between Dr. Arthur J. Beale, East African Medical Officer, second son of Dr. W. G. Beale, ...

Mr. J. E. S. Merrick has been gazetted Acting Colonial Secretary of Kenya in which Colony he has long been one of the most energetic and successful secretaries of office.

Rev. G. J. George, of the Universities Mission to Central Africa, has been appointed Archdeacon of Nyasa and Canon of Likoma Cathedral.

Mr. J. E. S. Merrick has resigned his appointment as Secretary of the Royal Empire Society, but has been appointed to the same position in Kenya.

Mr. C. B. Kingston, consulting engineer, Broken Hill to the Anglo-American Corporation, who is believed to have decided to leave the Protectorate next year, is ...

Lord Lugard was prevented by illness from presiding on Wednesday at the opening session of the Conference on Forced Labour organised by the League of Nations.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. Thompson, who has been appointed to command the First (Rifle) Battalion of the Monmouthshire Regiment (T.A.), joined the King's African Rifles in East Africa early in March, 1917, and served throughout the rest of the Campaign, becoming Acting Staff Captain on the Headquarters Staff at Nairobi.

Although Lord Lugard's East African interests received by the Prince of Wales at last week's visit, Lord Lansdowne, Sir Samuel Wilson, Sir John ...

Mr. Isaac Mawson Brad, who died suddenly last week while playing golf on the Royal Wimbledon course, was Chairman of the Beira Boating Company Ltd., the Beira Engineering Company Ltd., and the Delagoa Bay Agency Company Ltd., and prior to his retirement from active business was Secretary of the African Lands and Hotels Ltd., and of the African Boating Company Ltd.

Canon Palmer, who first went to Zanzibar in 1893, has left for Harar, where he will take up his former work as lecturer in the Theological College. Being both robust and a fully qualified medical man, he is obviously a great asset to any station to which he is attached.

Mrs. F. C. Cooney, well known in planting and trading circles in Nyasaland, arrived in England on Tuesday by the ...

Mrs. F. C. Cooney, well known in planting and trading circles in Nyasaland, arrived in England on Tuesday by the ...

Mr. A. C. Tannahill, who has been elected to the Nairobi Municipal Council, while he is a member of the Kenya Chamber of Commerce, and on the Nairobi Municipal Council.



TABLOID QUININE. Exceptionally pure and soluble. Accurate dosage. Can be relied upon to act promptly.

East Africa in the Press

DOMESTICATING THE AFRICAN ELEPHANT

We have referred on several occasions to the possible domestication of the African elephant, on which subject I. A. S. Rawley recently wrote in *The Times*.

The African elephant, owing to the ivory value of its tusks, is one which has huge in both sexes, in contradistinction to those of its Asiatic relatives, whose males have smaller tusks and whose females practically none. It has been looked through the centuries to wholesale slaughter and therefore its potentiality as a draught or riding animal for domestic purposes has not been tested, at least in modern times. The present preservation of elephants in game reserves and State control in British East, Central, and South Africa raises the question whether experiments in not only possession in the domestication of the African elephant for commercial purposes in the East. The beast is exclusively vegetarian, as in Burma and India it is found to pay well for its keep. In the example of the Zebu and the cow, other animals can be used at the Zoo has proved that Africans can be trained to be as docile and workable as Indians. Incidentally the problem as to whether the elephants used as a draft and transport in the Romans and Carthaginians in the same way were African or Asiatic is under consideration.

THE NANDI BEAR AGAIN

In the course of an article in *The Wide World Magazine* Captain W. J. Ashby writes:

"The cry of the enormous blood-curdling bear, its demonic and thundering blood-curdling the world can be heard, testifying to the experience of many hunters in the Nandi country of having his camp raised by his uncanny moans. Attacks with the swiftness and ferocity of a hunger-maddened lion, and in the under-covers of the darkest nights. That bear, a Hon. its spoon, and followed by many hunters, white and black, seems to afford conclusive proof, as tracks are round and deep, with long toe-nail marks very different from the impression of lion's claws."

The enormous, well-burrowed, may be beneath thick zambas of thorn, which the Natives build around their kraals to protect them from the attacks of wild beasts. Lions, leopards, and other big game have a rooted dislike to crawling through six or more feet of dense thorn, which pierces their pads and muzzles and tears their pelts, but the cheviot burrows through them like a mole through lifted leaves. It has the unpleasant habit of lurching forward, reaching down a mighty paw to tear the scalp of a beast the head of some heavy Native passing just beneath. It has been known to scratch a way through the mud and wattle walls of huts, and it can bite with such force as to wrench apart the jaws of an iron trap and leave toothmarks in the metal.

The bear may, he concludes, be a big hyena, but it is not probable that the Nandi, or some huge anthropoloid, and one of the chief authorities on African big game, has never believed that man arboreal monster, made of wood and goat, chimpanzee, or in the mountains, waiting discovery and scientific investigation.

...and 'Diplo...

A mystical... occasion... reported... certainly seems... with out at the same... near... had from amoral... ought to... small and per... is a special policy.

...have not been without our educational inspection. A... from I... this time... school... on... other... then it was raised... in the... and 'God Save the King' was sung... and we... I tried to explain... to talk about loyalty... for no reason that is all... The... appears pleased with his official... Another... of the same journal... says: 'It is inevitable that where... missions work in close proximity there must be... overlapping here and there... has seemed to be specially marked by... black poisoning... certainly keeps... and brings down prices... People will... to the market... I would appear... a public programme... and offer... there by attracting the crowds... To... who some fourteen years... catechumens and afterwards... into forbidden... customs preferred to... in the fold rather than repeat and come back to fulfil their period of two years' instruction.

In August of this year... found the cheap market they... carried off by... mission... after a... of two weeks'... instruction only were... to the full benefits of the sacramental system of Holy Communion. This form of publicity certainly made their fellow... hearers sit up and take notice... and a report came... all the hearers and catechumens of the village... thinking of following suit... weeks of... much more attractive... two weary years... least under our system. They were all... together and told that they were... to choose with which mission they would... in their lot... but as... as we were concerned... period of... might possibly be made longer... but certainly... were given time... about... the... answer... and the... decided not to leave their first... From... souls... ceased to... class for some time... and... an... ground... some... turned... have now... coming to class again with great regularity.

...regularity... Congratulate... contemporary... The... Nyanza... land... entered... and fear of publication.

TRADE CONFIDENCE IN EAST AFRICA SOME DANGERS OF IRRIGATION

The Editor of The Daily East African Export Gazette says in its current issue: "As for Rhodesia and East Africa I am willing to support the confidence in the stability of the present situation in each by advancing the view that imports during 1923 will show a decided increase over those of 1922. The building trade in Southern Rhodesia appear to be in fact in a somewhat prosperous time, and active steps are being taken to cope with the tobacco situation, while even though in Kenya Colony the yield from the coffee and orange crops will be less than usual, there is a general air of optimism among the business men gathered together in Nairobi and Mombasa, and who, while they have been buying heavily during the past few weeks. Of course the gravity of the King's illness has shadowed our East African trade, just as it is casting shadows on Great Britain, and undoubtedly is reflected in some measure at least there in a somewhat hesitancy. But on the whole, we have a picture drawn in exceptionally comfortable circumstances in South and East Africa, and while I neither do nor wish for a coup de main or unhealthy boom conditions of 1920, it is my firm opinion from my conversation with prominent London shippers who have their fingers on the pulse of London, and on reports from my own resident correspondents in all the ports, that the wish of a prosperous New Year will prove far more than a mere customary sentiment."

In the January number of The Empire Cultivating Review, Sir John Russell, Director of the famous Rothamsted Experimental Station, London, draws attention to some of the dangers which beset irrigation as an agricultural process. "It is well known," he writes, "that the main cause of considerable soil deterioration in irrigated areas is the salinization of the soil from the evaporation of surface waters. The soil chemistry of the old salt-books has the explanation to offer in certain cases, the collection of the residue of clay and lime providing much more harmful. In a young soil the residue is a simple compound of which the basic part is mainly calcium, and in fact it is an aluminosilicate clay that indeed be likened to a calcium salt. Under irrigation conditions the calcium may be displaced by sodium, leaving a sodium salt also soluble form, and the calcium residue is not subject to the same process, nor amenable to the same organic 'solvent' treatment. The conditions determining the formation of the sodium clay, its properties, and its reaction with water and to salts, are being studied in the laboratory in order to give the information to the man who is trying to solve the field problem. Further difficulties arise from the salts usually present in any dry area where irrigation is desirable. They act on the plants not directly and directly through their effects on the soil, influencing the growth of the plants, and also acting as organisms of diseases, and as seasonal factors."

RESPONSIBILITY NOT UNDERSTOOD

An Abyssinian correspondent writes to The East African: "The result of the coronation of Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, and the consequent strengthening of our hands have yet to be seen. As far as one can judge, the position is practically the same as before. It is still difficult to find any one person who is charged with any given matter. The King's Secretary has attempted to reorganise his Secretariat of Foreign Affairs, and now returns to correspond directly on any matter, as in his former position. This would at first sight appear to be a step in the right direction, indicating a revivification of authority which becomes more and more necessary as the affairs of the country become more complicated. Unfortunately, however, the idea of responsibility is not yet understood in Abyssinia, and the practical result of the insistence on every matter passing through the hands of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs is that it is more difficult than ever to arrive at any result. It must be noted that the Secretary is not in the least free to take a decision on any matter, however important. Every decision must still be taken by the King, and by his alone (with reference, in some cases to the Empress). The Foreign Secretary naturally finds it difficult to obtain the decision of the King on each and every subject submitted to him by the numerous Legations, with the result that he is forced to the expenditure of vast answers (which are replies) finally in order to gain time. Then, too, he must be borne in mind that the same rule applies with the Secretariat, the function of the clerks is simply that of a rubber stamp. No one of them has a voice in the most simple matter, without the signature of the Foreign Secretary himself. Hence, one can conceive that there is considerable delay in any matter which comes to the notice of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, much more so to that of the King."

BOY'S IMPRESSIONS OF KENYA

The National Review has published interesting extracts from letters written by a boy, who is returning to Kenya, who thus describes an attempt at shooting buffalo: "A neighbor told us that Buffalo had eaten and trampled his crops, so uncle and I said we would try to shoot them. The forest where they spend the day is too thick to follow them, so it means sitting up a night. It is a great game; you must play a some time. You need one or two more men to help you, if possible, a third, (that is more fun), and first just to take the rifle, walking one of two, and another, and any other animals that can make a loud noise suddenly. A Buffalo ten times as heavy as a possible, with a flash-light attached. About 9.30 pick up the rope, rifle, and cushion, and sit or put on rough coats to make it impossible to find a tree, walk to the tree from the other side, and over as many trees as a man can find, try to climb the tree, try again, climb half in the forest. The most uncomfortable position is like a balance, on your knee, if you get a rifle, then unclip the rifle on your knee, after a few hours two hours, nearly as a sleep, when one of the boys should have a ladder, and the other should repeat the process, as can be seen in the picture. The boys should have a bark on the back, and a falling tree, one of the trees should be across the motor road, and down, and none of the boys should be there, and the..."

What does "KODAK" mean?



Kodak means Experience

Kodak is the name of the original roll film, the father of modern snapshot photography and of cinematography also. The first camera to take roll film was a Kodak. This was made 40 years ago. The experience of forty years spent in research and experiment, the largest and best equipped photographic manufacturing plant in the world and all the resources of the "Kodak" Company are behind all Kodak products.

The best known products were:
"Kodak" Film - the world's standard roll film
"Kodaks" - the world's standard folding cameras
"Kodak" Brownies - the world's standard box-former cameras
"Kodak" Velox - the world's standard easel-type camera
"Kodak" Paper - the world's standard easel-type printing paper

EXHIBITION TRACERS
MILLER'S USE
ONLY "KODAK"

Kenya (East Africa) Limited, 222, High Street, Nairobi (Kenya) Zebra House, Nairobi

African Marine & General Engineering
COMPANY, LTD.

Ship Repairing, Sail Making and Repairing, Moulding

OXWACHTYLE WELDING and CUTTING

In their well equipped engineering shops, all types of Home and Office Furniture are made and repaired. Estimates regarding repairs to machinery, implements, etc. are invited to customers.

ESTIMATES GIVEN.

Telephone: 311 Telegrams: AFRENG Hombasa
SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO. General Managers.

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO.

P.O. BOX 240, HOMBASA

NAIROBI, KAMPALA, DAR ES SALAAM, ZANZIBAR, TANGA, LAMU, LINDI

GENERAL MERCHANTS, STEWARDS CLEARING, FORWARDING AND EXPORT AGENTS

CONSIGN YOUR GOODS AND BAGGAGE TO US

BONDED WAREHOUSE PROPRIETORS

BAGGAGE CLEARED AND STORED.

Telephone: 277

Gayley & Roberts Ltd. **Gayley & Roberts Ltd.**

Established 1892 London Office: CHAPEL STREET Established 1892

The Established Engineering and Agricultural House of Kenya

Through honest endeavour and Meritorious Service we have gained the enviable reputation which is Ours to-day in the field of Agriculture.

Prospective Sellers Consult us First

Gayley & Roberts Ltd.

P.O. Box 66, NAIROBI Phone No. 3

For Service and Satisfaction

BRANCHES: NARURU, ELDORET, JIHA, KAMPALA AND DAR ES SALAAM

EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.

Kenya Settlement Scheme.

Member HAMILTON asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether, in view of the fact that the proposed settlement scheme now contemplated would involve the purchase of 70,000 acres, that thirty farms of 2,000 acres were to be auctioned next month, and that 100 acres had been granted since the 1st of January, and the grant of a further 100,000 acres for this purpose was under consideration, he intended to alienate 250,000 acres of Government land in the same district, he would state whether this large alienation policy had his approval, while the report of the Young Commission was under consideration. The Young Commission's report on the "Kisumu" settlement scheme is still under consideration. The other grants referred to which have already been made or are being suggested relate to areas which are covered by an arrangement made by the Government of Kenya nearly two years ago, prior to the appointment of the Young Commission, in regard to the alienation of unoccupied land involving no Native land rights or claims.

Sir R. Hamilton: Does the right hon. gentleman consider that it would be advisable to delay the alienation of this land pending the findings of this report?

Mr. Amery: No, sir. It means going back for some time, and there is no reason for changing an arrangement arrived at twelve years ago.

Colonel Wedgwood: Can the right hon. gentleman assure the House that this land which is now proposed to be alienated is not the land which is referred to as being desirable for retention for holdings of Natives?

Mr. Amery: I do not think so. This land does not involve Native rights or occupation.

Mr. Omsby Gore Denounces Snobbery.

When he visited the Dependencies, East Africa were as much impressed by Mr. Omsby Gore's personal qualities as by his great gift of assimilation, and our readers will therefore be interested to relate which he administered last week in the House of Commons while moving the second reading of the Pensioners (Governors of Dominions) Bill, which incorporates the recommendations of the Pensions Committee.

Mr. H. Thomas had supported the Bill, which he said, was long overdue, and Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy, though saying that the Bill was good, complained that it constituted legislation for the "class only," since the Governors belonged to the same class as that to which he and Mr. Omsby Gore belonged.

Lord Erskine: What about O'Grady?

Mr. Thomas intervened that a Governor was the King's representative, and should not be placed at the membership of the House.

Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy replied that he was not sneering. He was simply saying that the Governor came from the same class as that to which Mr. Omsby Gore and himself belonged.

Mr. Omsby Gore: I don't belong to any class (laughter and cheers). This is no question of class (laughter and cheers). I don't belong to any class (laughter and cheers). I don't belong to any class (laughter and cheers).

Tanganyika Immigrants.

Member HAMILTON asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies for statistics showing the number of immigrants who had entered Tanganyika during the past twelve months.

Mr. Amery: The total number of European immigrants into Tanganyika Territory between

October, 1925, and October, 1926, the latest period of twelve months for which returns are available, was 19,220, including temporary visitors and Government officials. The nationalities of these immigrants were as follows:

British	474
German	361
Greek	117
Swiss	38
American	28
Indian	65
Other nationalities	

Hilton Young Report.

Mr. Winkerton, Under-Secretary of State for India, and in reply to Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy, said that the Government of India had been asked to forward its views on the report of the Hilton Young Commission.

Hook-Worm Disease.

Mr. Antery stated, in reply to Mr. Robert Thomas, that special intensive campaigns against hook-worm disease had been undertaken in the past two years by the Medical Departments of Kenya and Tanganyika, with encouraging results, such campaigns being still in progress.

THE STRIKE HITS NORTHERN RHODESIA.

Governor's Hint to Railway Interests.

That the railway strike in Southern Rhodesia is seriously affecting Northern Rhodesia is evident from the brief cabled report which was received in London at last week's opening of the new session of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council. Sir James Crawford Maxwell, the Governor, stated that public revenues were suffering and that services would either have to be curtailed or further taxation imposed. His Excellency's address concluded with the remark that if the important mining interests now operating in the north of the Protectorate sought a new route to the sea, the detachment of the Rhodesia railways responsibility would rest upon those responsible for the present crisis.

TANGANYIKA'S MINERAL OUTPUT.

Increase of 68% in Twelve Months.

The Controller of Mines of Tanganyika announces that mineral production during 1925 reached a total value of £1,07,403, an increase of 68% over the figure for 1924. The principal items are as follows:

	1924	1925
Diamonds	40,480	37,480
Gold	34,630	30,312
Salt	28	17,077
Mica	27	16,957
Graphite	1,025	0 1/2 Nil
Ochre	166	30
	107,404	117,428

ASK for and INSIST upon obtaining CHAMBERS' Empire Cedar Pencils.
 F. 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.

ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY CONFERENCE

To discuss the Hilton Young report.
 A public conference to consider the Native aspect of the recommendations made in the Hilton Young Report will be held on Monday, March 18, at 2.45 p.m., at the Central Hall, Westminister, under the chairmanship of Lord Meston, K.C., Secretary and President of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society. Those who have promised to attend will take part in the M. Charles, M.P., Lord Beauchamp de Brighthelm, M.P., Lord O'Hayer, Sir Robert Hamilton, M.P., Sir John Gwynne, Bt., M.P., Sir Archibald Sinclair, Bt., M.P., Professor Gilbert Murray, Colonel the Hon. J. C. Wedgwood, Major the Hon. Norman and Messrs. Leonard S. Wood, F.R.S., Linfield, G. M. Gilbert, M.L.C., F. W. Rutledge, Esq., M.P., R. Hopkin Morgan, M.P., C. Boden, Esq., and John H. Harris.
 The Society informs East Africa that it is inviting several well-known settlers at present in this country to attend and take part. Tickets may be obtained upon application to the Society at Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W. 1.

SOME STATEMENTS WORTH NOTING

In the past 7000 burning has been a very general practise throughout the Union, but it is one of the most pernicious practices ever resorted to by man. It has been said by the uneducated that wild burning kills ticks. It may kill a tick, but it is worth any tick value as a tick exterminator. There would not be a tick left in Southern Africa if it were not for the burning. M. Inst. C. E., in *The Farmer & Gardener*.
 Within British Africa there are certainly great possibilities in agriculture over parts of the Union of Southern Rhodesia, of Nyasaland, of Tanganyika Territory and of Northern Nigeria. Including Northern Rhodesia, the total area involved must be in the neighbourhood of a billion square miles. There is, in fact, a vast area within the Empire over which a railway should exist to be an economic proposition. *The Geographical Magazine*, M.A., of the *Imperial Geographical Institute*, N. 100.

DISMEMBERMENT OF TANGANYIKA.

The Territory's future policy criticised.
 According to cables news, the 10th yearly session of the Association of East African Chambers of Commerce just held in London was unable to discuss the Hilton Young Report since delegation of some of the Chambers had still been unable to procure a copy. Informal discussions, however, have taken place, the bar of Salisbury Chamber strongly opposes the proposals to be made for the incorporation of the Northern Province into Tanganyika, under the administration of Kenya Colony. Settler opinion in the Mombasa and Arusha districts supports the recommendation.
 The delegates had before them the text of two telegrams recently dispatched to the Colonial Office by settlers in the Northern Province, who dissociate themselves entirely from the views and policy of Mr. Donald Cameron, the Governor, who strongly oppose his Native policy, and who have asked for an independent inquiry into its working.

Forgetfulness of the need to hasten slowly in the education of young Africans has produced in many cases a pitiful and objectionable type. We meet individuals with a certain amount of book knowledge floating on the surface of a mind that is otherwise of little simplicity, but who have not yet reached the level of mental fitness to make use of that knowledge. We see men and women who have no love or reverence for the old ways of their people, but who have not that sense of proportion or of the fitness of things which would enable them to work out a new civilization suited to their national character and country and their climate. *The Geographical Magazine*, *The International Review of Missions*.

GERMAN OPPOSITION TO THE REPORT

The German Government, which, as we have recently emphasised, is interested in the Permanent Mandate Commission of the League of Nations chiefly as an instrument which will obstruct African progress, finding untenable as yet to proclaim that the recommendations of the Hilton Young Report are contrary to the spirit and the letter of the Mandate for Tanganyika Territory, now suggests, as an infringement of that undertaking, the proposal for one joint East African Defence Force, to be also based that such an arrangement would involve the use of Native *askaris* from the Mandated Territory in non-mandated areas. The view of the Closer Union Commissioners is that the co-ordination of defence is perfectly justifiable, provided Tanganyika is not called upon to meet more than its due proportion of cost and personnel.

As reported from Addis Ababa that Negus Tafari has recently witnessed the ceremony of coronation of Emperor Haile Selassie, that it might be filmed by the expedition now on their way to the American fields of study of Natural History.

Telegram & Cables: "STORAGE & WAREHOUSE" MOMBASA. Telephone 104. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Edition. Bentley. P.O. Box 82 Mombasa.

Mombasa Bonded Warehouse Co., Ltd.

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

LARGEST BOND & FREE STORAGE IN AFRICA.

Sidings from Kilindini Station to Godowns.

Forward your Bills of Lading to us for careful and prompt attention.

RAIL YOUR EXPORT PRODUCE TO US.

OUR FREE SERVICE FOR READERS

To save our readers time, trouble, and money East Africa will gladly have catalogues and other information sent to them concerning any of the following. Tick the items that especially interest you

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Agricultural implements | Log Making Plant | Safes, small large |
| Bedsteads | Insecticide | Safety razors & blades |
| Baling-presses | Light railway equipment | Sardines |
| Boots and shoes | Lawn mowers | Sisal Decorators |
| Bicycles | Medicines and drugs | Shoe goods |
| Carriage shoes | Mineral water machinery | Spraying machinery |
| Children's outfits | Mosquito netting | Stoves for tropical |
| Concrete blocks | Motor cycles | Tree-felling apparatus |
| Concrete mixers | Motor cars and lorries | Tarpaulins |
| Camp equipment | Oil engines | Tea lead and chains |
| Carriage machinery | Plastering | Tea manufacturing machinery |
| Cast iron stoves | Ploughing & harrow implements | Tennis equipment |
| Cast iron stoves | Ploughing & harrow implements | Tea |
| Cast iron stoves | Ploughing & harrow implements | Tires |
| Cast iron stoves | Ploughing & harrow implements | Tyres |
| Cast iron stoves | Ploughing & harrow implements | Washing machines |
| Cast iron stoves | Ploughing & harrow implements | Wire ropes |
| Cast iron stoves | Ploughing & harrow implements | Wood preservatives |

We are also always willing to put readers in touch with merchants, produce brokers, and estate agents in all the various provinces, bookshellers, travel agents, etc.

Just post this form to East Africa, 51, Great Fitzfield Street, London, W. 1.

Name (in capitals) _____
Full postal address _____

COOK'S AND WAGONS-LITS WORLD TRAVEL SERVICE

WHEN YOU LAND IN EUROPE

Stop over in Egypt and desire information regarding your journey or return passage, apply to

COOK'S OFFICES

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| PORT SAID | NAPLES |
| CAIRO | GENOVA |
| ALEXANDRIA | MARSEILLE |

THOS. COOK & SON, LTD.
BERKELEY STREET, LONDON, W. 1.

and 309 Branches throughout the world, including Cape Town, Johannesburg, Elizabethville, etc.

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.

Sole Distributors for East Africa

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

AN IDEAL TROPICAL SHOE.



STYLE 0018
12/6

U.K.—Post Free
OVERSEAS—Postage extra.

This special model is made of the finest Canvas with leather toe and quarter in brown leather. The sole is of pure of light-weight chrome leather ensuring coolness, comfort and extreme durability.

LENNARDS LIMITED

BRITAIN'S BEST BOOTMAKERS
Overseas Dept., BRISTOL, ENGLAND

Write for 100 page Illustrated Catalogue sent post free upon application.

THE PRESS ON THE REPORT.

LAST week we reported that Lord Lugard, Lord Davidson, Lord Ambleth, Lord Buxton, Lord Cecil, Lord Roper, Lord Olivier, and Lord Southborough had issued a public appeal that the Hilton Young Report should be considered by a Joint Select Committee of the two Houses of Parliament.

Sir Sydney Henn, writing to *The Times*, says:— "With the considerations set out over the signature of seven members of the House of Peers I am in agreement, but the suggestion that any proposed changes after being embodied in a draft Bill or draft Order in Council should be submitted to a Joint Select Committee of the two Houses seems to me an entirely unnecessary and wasteful course of events."

The Secretary of State has already given an undertaking in the House of Commons that there shall be no opportunity for Parliamentary discussion before any final action is taken on the Hilton Young Report, and that no decision in regard to closer union will be arrived at until local opinion in East Africa has been consulted. Quite clearly, therefore, action will have to be taken to ascertain local views in East Africa before any Bill or Orders in Council can be drafted and in these circumstances the decision as to the appointment of a Select Committee of the two Houses will have to be left for determination by the next Parliament and not by the present one, which is likely to be dissolved before any Standing Joint Committee could be furnished with the views of the various interests and communities in East Africa."

The Southern Rhodesian *Spokesman* considers that since the interests of the Natives are to be regarded as paramount in East and Central Africa, Southern Rhodesia must be definitely regarded as separated from her northern neighbour, since

it is inconceivable that we should accept that basis, and it is equally unlikely that the Imperial Government would hand over to us the Natives of North-Eastern Rhodesia and Nyasaland without securing substantial guarantees that its policy should still continue to prevail there. Amalgamation in the full sense of the word, with North-Eastern Rhodesia and Nyasaland is dead.

There can be no question of responsible government in these territories until the Natives themselves can share in the responsibilities, because, until that stage is reached, the Imperial Government will be under obligation of trusteeship which cannot be discharged without reserving a right to intervene in all the business of government.

The concluding words embody a proposition which, as far as Southern Rhodesia is concerned, would never be considered for a moment.

Moreover, it does not require very great perspicacity to see that self-government for Northern Rhodesia as a whole, is also ruled out. Northern Rhodesia (Barotseland) is a purely Native area, the white settlements with the exception of a small area in the Fort Jameson district, is almost exclusively confined to the railway strip. In the face of these facts, of the Commission's very clear apprehension and report of them, and of its own declared policy, it is inconceivable that the Imperial Government will hand over to the 550,000 Europeans of Northern Rhodesia the control of the 200,000 square miles of the country and its 1,250,000 Natives.

Self-government for the European population of Northern Rhodesia is only possible under the conditions proposed by Sir Hilton Young, namely, the division of the country into three parts: (1) Barotseland becoming an unalienable Native Reserve; (2) North-Eastern Rhodesia being joined with Nyasaland, and (3) the railway strip being incorporated

in Southern Rhodesia, and partaking in our self-government. We regard the Chairman's proposals as being in every way preferable to those of the majority report. Yet we should be the last to advocate any pressure being brought to bear upon the people of the railway strip to join us. If they come in, it must be as free and willing partners. If they decide to remain as part of a non-self-governing State—a State which must be governed on the general principles as laid down by the dual policy in Central and Eastern Africa, doubtless it will be because they know their own business best."

The Livingstone Mail, which believes that the report will for generations remain a substantial part of the foundations of Central African policy, says:

It is becoming evident that the recommendations of the majority have been adopted. Bills to be laid before the Legislative Council provide for the carrying out of a Native policy that would be largely inconsistent with amalgamation with Southern Rhodesia; financial arrangements are being made for the erection of buildings for public services in the Ndola mining area on an extensive scale; no measures that would suggest preparation for amalgamation have been mooted. We feel justified in saying that there is no likelihood of amalgamation with Southern Rhodesia within any period that could be dated. All who have contemplated enterprise on the basis of Northern Rhodesia remaining a separate State may now proceed with them, assured of the maintenance of existing conditions. We do not mean that the period of stagnation is to be prolonged indefinitely. On the contrary, we have reason to believe that an active and extensive forward policy is being framed and will be carried into effect in the immediate future.

According to a telegram to *The Times*, a mission meeting held last week in Nairobi resolved that, while believing the settlers to give their best in trusteeship, missionaries were not convinced that the time was yet ripe for the transfer of political responsibility to a small white community.

THE DEATH OF KINANJUI.

KINANJUI, the Paramount Chief of the Ekuyu, has died of blood poisoning at the age of sixty-five; cables the Nairobi correspondent of *The Times*. A fine dignified man, he was appointed Paramount Chief thirty years ago. Originally Kinanjui was employed as a leader of *caravans*, and his power of command and influence over the men, together with his devotion to the Government, brought about his appointment as first Paramount Chief. During his reign the title has been placed in various locations, each section of a British Government headman, and it is considered highly that the Government will appoint another Paramount Chief.

Although Kinanjui was a pagan, representatives of the Church of Scotland Mission and of the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches conducted a burial service before the burial. As well, the Chief Native Commissioner of the colony as he entered the burial ground and paid a tribute to a "devoted servant of the Government" before it was lowered into the grave. The body of a newly killed goat was placed on the top of the grave as, according to the wish, and given to the chief. This was the only offering.

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED

Imperial Government, the South African and the Governments of Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika.

Useful Offices:
 10, CLEMENTS CAVE, LOMBARD STREET, and
 77, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4.
 London West Branch, 65, LONDON WALL, S.E. C. 2.
 West End Branch, Northumberland Avenue, W. 2.
 New York, 60, Wall Street.

Head Office, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
 Bank of British West Africa, Ltd., 41, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.
 Over 350 Branches, Sub-branches, and Agents in all parts of Africa.

BRANCHES IN EAST AFRICA

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| Arusha | Mombasa |
| Bakuba | Moshi |
| Dares Salaam | Mwanza |
| Eldoret | Nairobi |
| Malindi | Nakuru |
| Nairobi | Nariva (Agency) |
| Naivasha | Nyeri |
| Kitale | Tabora |
| Lindi | Tanga |

PRODUCE OF ALL KINDS FROM EAST AFRICA

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., financial agents for EAST AFRICA and having in close touch through LOCAL STOCK EXCHANGES an IMPORTANT PRODUCE MARKET.

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

HERBERT FRANK, GENERAL MANAGER, London Manager.

"WEAR-VALUE" IN SNAIL BRAND TOOLS



Snail Brand Tools have this vital selling factor to the highest degree. The high-grade material, skilled labour, and strict accuracy resulting in years of efficient service, coupled with Customer Confidence, and repeat orders follow every sale. Years have been spent in putting this "wear-value" into these tools and the result is that for the prices they are "red-hot" propositions to the trade.

Write for full particulars to
THOMAS WILKINSON & SONS, LTD., SHEFFIELD

SNAIL BRAND TOOLS

COMPLETE EQUIPMENT for SISAL FACTORIES



THE Robey Superdow, 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 Sisal Industry.

Enquiries 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, L. & L. & L.
 Codes: A B C AT, Balm, & Balm

BRANCHES: A. D. M. S. L. P. T. P. O. G. I. S. T. E. W. L. D.

THE PUFF PRODIGIOUS!

America Discovers Castor Oil!

AVIATION is making progress in East Africa, and East Africa is keenly interested in any commodity which can be produced in her area—a fairly good one, and which is of benefit to her new industry. The *Higuerrilla* has supplied the following item of information:—
 "The following is the composition of the world which fittingly is the best material for the best aeroplane motor now being designed by the best of them."
 President of the National Aeronautics Association of the United States, who has been on a visit to this country, studied aviation and reviewed here.
 "The oil of which the best aeroplane motor is composed is the *Higuerrilla* which grows profusely in this country. There is no other product which gives oil so well suited to aeroplane motors as does *Higuerrilla*," said Mr. Hartman. "The oil obtained from this plant is good in all temperatures. Hence its great value for airplane use. The plant came into existence during the World War, when it was found that it had medicinal properties, and its seed could be used in the making of war gases. Since then the lubricant virtues of its oil have been discovered and exploited by aeroplane manufacturers, and the demand for it is increasing daily."

Piqued at this arrogant puff of a hitherto unknown plant as a source of aeroplane lubricant, East Africa invoked the aid of the Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, who promptly replied that *Higuerrilla* is merely the Mexican name for the castor oil plant (*Ricinus communis*), of which the exports from India alone twenty years ago, reached an annual total of 60,000 tons of seed and 1,000,000 gallons of oil.

As castor oil is already familiar as the only lubricant for aeroplanes, and is being exploited on the large scale by a famous British concern, it is difficult to see the object of this prodigious puff. Perhaps the Americans are out to boom "Higuerrilla Oil" as a new product, the result of fortunate experimentation and intensive experiment! If so, our readers will be warned in times.

EAST AFRICA AND INDIAN TRADE.

Report of the Government Mission.

In January of last year the Government of India resolved to send a Trade Mission to certain countries in the Near East and in Africa to survey their potentialities as markets for Indian cotton goods, and to make recommendations for the encouragement of cotton manufactures from India. The report of this Mission has now been published under the title of "Trade Mission to the Near East and Africa Report" (Government Publication Branch, Calcutta: 2s. 4d. post free).

Each British Dependency in East Africa is considered under two heads—general trade, and cotton goods trade—and a chapter is devoted to a summary of the cotton goods trade of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. Graphic diagrams assist materially in elucidating the text, which goes into great detail and is very informative. The approximate annual consumption of the East African group is given as 80 million yards of piece goods and 2.3 million cotton blankets, of which India sends 10.7 million yards and 55,000 blankets. Comparison with goods from other countries showed that Indian exports fell short of standard in finish, folding and in stamping and tie-dyeing, packing, delivery, sampling, variety of designs, and uniformity. It is concluded that the Levant and South Africa offer the best openings for development. The appointment of three Trade Commissioners is recommended to be in the states of Mombasa and to cover the whole East African group—Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar.

THE SID-COTTON PEST CONQUERED.

Encouraging E.C.G.C. Reports.

The results already obtained in South Africa form a distinct triumph for the work of the Corporation," writes Dr. J. C. Wiles, F.R.S., in his editorial preface to "Reports from the Experiment Stations of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation" (E.C.G.C., Millbank, S.W.1, 2s. 6d. post free). He refers mainly to the success achieved in breeding a strain of cotton plant resistant to the Sid pest, which is the bane of the planter from South Africa to Rhodesia and Nyasaland and a threat to Uganda.

East Africa has followed Mr. F. R. Parnell's experiments at Barberton with great interest and joins in congratulations on his success. His three strains, 4, 4-A, 12, and 2, besides being comparatively immune to jassid, show good characters of lint and other desirable features. 4, 4-A, seems to be a particularly happy product, for in field conditions from a crawler in Zululand to Mazabuka in Northern Rhodesia it was outstanding amongst all other varieties grown alongside. Yield tests showed an average increase of 50% above the next best jassid-resistant strain, 100% above old varieties. It is eminently suited for re-selection work and belongs to the small-bolled prolific type, which is likely to be little affected by red bollworm.

Boll-shedding is another trouble, and in Uganda a definite attempt is being made to breed varieties with reduced shedding. One strain of Nyasaland Upland has already been isolated which is promising in this respect, while showing large bolls and good lint. In Nyasaland good work is being done on improving local strains of Over-the-Top cotton, which appears to be the most suitable variety for general use in the higher parts of the country.

A general review of these valuable reports indicates that the problem of rainfall increases in importance and that work at local stations must be directed to obtaining a good sound variety suited to the locality. It cannot be expected that any introduced strain will be found entirely suitable at first, as local strain must be bred locally for local conditions.

It is regrettable that the E.C.G.C. still finds it impossible to return any report from Tanganyika Territory, whose importance as a cotton-growing area steadily increases.

COTTON PRICES PAID IN UGANDA.

Official Inquiry instituted by Governor.

The Governor of Uganda has appointed a Commission consisting of Sir M. Carter (chairman), Mr. A. D. Jones (chairman of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce), and Mr. E. W. Adeshead (Government accountant) to investigate and report on—

- (1) The fairness of the prices paid to Native cultivators for cotton in the last three years, considering the costs of ginning, transport, and world prices.
- (2) Whether the formation of cotton buying associations is beneficial or prejudicial to cultivators and the industry generally.
- (3) What are the reasonable costs of ginning and transport of cotton.
- (4) Whether the Government could or should interfere to ensure fair prices to cultivator.

The Government of Tanganyika has prohibited the exportation, except under permit from the Chief Secretary, of cinematograph films depicting scenes of events photographed in the Territory.



Out in the wilds riders need a bicycle that will stand up to hard work and riding

Mr. John Lewis writes as follows from 210, de Grani Street, Toronto, Canada, of his experience of the Raleigh

I have just completed the ninth year with a Raleigh, photo of which I am sending you. It is in perfect condition including the Sturmey Archer 3-speed. I have averaged 3,000 miles per year. When in England, I always rode what were

considered the finest wheels, but I never had one that stood up like this. The photo was taken in the wilds 200 miles north of Toronto. A bear and a wolf were shot within half a mile of the spot the same week.

RALEIGH

THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

with Dunlop tyres and many unique features, including all-steel construction and low temperature brazing for an exclusive process. Specify the Sturmey Archer 3 speed gear.

Send for "The Book of the Raleigh"

THE RALEIGH CYCLE CO., LD., NOTTINGHAM, ENGLAND.
Agents in all parts of Africa.

SEYCHELLES GUANO

(Containing minimum 80 per cent. phosphate)

Incomparable for Coffee, Maize and other East African crops as shown by the following analysis of a Sample:

Moisture 4.5	3.40%	Phosphoric Acid 30.15%	15.08%
Insoluble matter 0.8	0.40%	5.5%	2.75%
Organic matter 2.7	1.35%	Magnesia Alkalies, &c. 10.99%	5.49%
		Calcic Acid 10.99%	5.49%
			2.74%
			0.64%
			0.64%
			0.64%

For prices and particulars apply to:-

GIBSON & COMPANY
KENYA FARMERS' ASSOCIATION
SIMPSON & WHITEHEAD LTD.

MOMBASA.
NAKURU.
NAIROBI.

The Seychelles Company Limited, Levee House, London, E.C.4, and Mahé, Seychelles.

SHAW AND HUNTER

P.O. BOX 70, NAIROBI, KENYA COLONY

The Leading Firm in East Africa for

ARMS, AMMUNITION & GUN ACCESSORIES

Outfitters of Sporting and Big Game Expeditions

London Agents:

Richman Syme & Co., 59, Charterhouse Square, E.C.1

ESTATE FOR SALE

RIKITHA District. For sale, approximately 9,840 acres, 3 miles from Tengeru Railway Station. 80 years lease. Rent 50 cents per acre. Suitable for maize, sisal, tobacco. Price £9,000, includes 600 acres ploughed, ready for March-April planting. 2 tractors, 3- and 4-furrow ploughs, fumigic planters, maize sheller, maize mill, disc harrow, maize cribs, etc. Going concern. Services of competent manager available. Apply Box 276, East Africa, 91, Ft. Titchfield St., London, W.1.

HUMPHREYS & CROOK, LTD.

THE COLONIAL OUTFITTERS.

3, HAYMARKET, LONDON, W.1.

"EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU.

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

Imports into Tanganyika Territory during the first ten months of last year totalled £3,166,000, compared with £3,001,000 for the corresponding period of 1927.

Kenya is considering the establishment of a meat extract factory as an outlet for surplus native cattle. It is understood that the proposal relates especially to the Masai Reserve.

Land on the creek on the north side of Hobley Road, Mombasa, is offered for sale at £400 per acre, plots in the same locality but not on the water-front being priced at £300 per acre.

An electric sign is shortly to be erected over H. M. Eastern African Dependencies Office in Cooks Pur Street, Trafalgar Square. The fixing of the sign, which will be legible both by day and night, is to be welcomed.

It is notified for public information that the capital of Evans Brothers (Kenya) Limited and Reduced is £75,000, divided into 150,000 shares of 10s. each, instead of the former capital of £150,000, divided into 150,000 shares of £1 each.

The attention of the Department of Overseas Trade has been drawn to the proposed issue by a private firm of a "Consular Directory." We are requested to state that this directory is neither an official nor a semi-official publication, and is in no sense being issued with the approval of His Majesty's Government.

A Bill introduced to the Legislative Council in Kenya has as its object the eradication of East Coast fever in the Colony. The title of the measure is the Cattle Cleansing Bill, and it provides for the compulsory dipping of cattle in every area of the Colony in which a two-thirds majority of the landowners and cattle owners of that area pass a resolution for the provisions of the Bill to be applied. Advances may, in certain conditions, be made by the Land Bank to defray the cost of the construction of dipping tanks.

The directors of the Rhodesia-Katanga Junction Railway and Mineral Company, "in order to prevent any misunderstanding," state that the British South Africa Company exercised their right of pre-emption over the railway from Broken Hill to the Gonzo works on October 1 last, the agreed purchase price being £975,000, and that this sum has enabled the Rhodesia-Katanga Company to redeem the existing debentures amounting to £800,000, leaving a substantial balance in cash for developing the Mananjiri Mine and other properties.

The report of the British South Africa Company for the year ended September 30 last shows a profit of £56,020, from which a dividend of 1s. 3d. per share, with a bonus of 3d. per share, both less tax, are to be paid, leaving a carry-forward of £54,160. The company's capital stands at £6,750,000 in 6,000,000 shares of 15s. each, of which £6,370,376 has been issued and fully paid. Investments stand in the balance sheet at £6,332,272, and it is noted that the company received from His Majesty's Government during the year £14,502 in respect of its half-interest in the net proceeds of the sale and lease of land in North-Western Rhodesia.

For months past we have heard various claims made for an agricultural plant named "brotex." Now, according to the advertised particulars of Brotex Cellulose Fibres Ltd., brotex may be taken to be an agricultural plant which grows readily from seed and matures rapidly within twelve to eighteen months, attaining a height of eight to ten feet and having a stem circumference of eight to ten inches. If planted out in the spring and harvested at maturity, i.e., in the late summer or early autumn of the following year, it produces three raw materials of commercial value in universal demand, namely, fibre for textile purposes, wood cellulose from the core for paper-making, and seed for cattle food. For a mature crop 7,000 plants to an acre can be grown. Alternatively, it can be planted in the spring and harvested in the autumn of the same year for its fibre only, in which case the yield of fibre is greater owing to the larger number of plants (12,000) which can be grown per acre for this purpose. Fibre experts value the product at about £33 per ton.

MAKE YOUR OWN SODA WATER

at 1d. per Dozen Large Bottles on the

FLUGEL'S

AERATED WATER MACHINE

Water filtered

Purity assured

FLUGEL'S MACHINE B Fills Syring and Crows under Pressure.

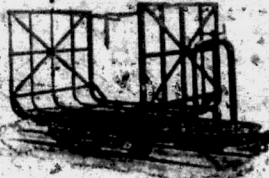


For Cantinas, Restaurants, Hotels, Hospitals, Clubs, Up-Country Stations.

FLUGEL & Co.
London, Ltd.

225, Acton Lane,
LONDON, W. 4

FRANCIS THEAKSTON, LTD.
LONDON, CREWE, BRISTOL



LIGHT RAILWAY TRACK, WAGONS, LOCOMOTIVES

FOR SISAL, COTTON, SUGAR ESTATES.
Head Office: 80, TUFON STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1.
Kenya Agents: DALGETY & COMPANY, LTD. NAIROBI

DUX COFFEE SHIELDS

PROTECT YOUR YOUNG COFFEE PLANTS AGAINST CUT WORMS.

Recommended by Director of Agriculture.

The DUX CHEMICAL SOLUTIONS Co. Ltd.
Bromley-by-Bow, London, E.3.

Agents holding stock in Kenya
J. W. MILLIGAN & Co., Harding Street, Nairobi

"MARSHALL" CONCRETE MIXER.

Model 4-3: Output per batch 3 cubic ft. Output per day

The Most Efficient Mixer Obtainable

for use on Colonial buildings, estates and contracts, where a light portable machine with comparatively large output and of simple design is needed. STROKES, ADJUSTABLE & CLEAN ACTION.

Various larger models can be supplied to suit a modern concrete requirements. Lister Petrol Engines used for all sizes.

MARSHALL, SONS & COMPANY, LTD.
Engineers, GAINSBOROUGH, England.

Agents: Smith, MacKenzie & Co., Nairobi.
Fraser & Chalmers S.A. Ltd., Johannesburg & Bulawayo

CLIMAX DE IN ENGLAND **CLINKER**



CRAMPTON BROTHERS LTD. HOLLIS CROFT,
CLIMAX SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND CLINKER

SIMPLEX PETROL LOCOMOTIVES

Built for all Gauges - 1' 4" to 5' 6"

THEY INCREASE PRODUCTION & REDUCE EXPENSES.



THERE ARE NO STANDBY LOSSES OR NOISE TROUBLES.
THE IDEAL LOCOMOTIVE FOR PLANTATIONS.

ALSO RAIL AND INSPECTION CARS, 20 H.P. TO 190 H.P. BUILT TO SUIT ALL CONDITIONS.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

Sole Manufacturers and Patents:
THE MOTOR RAIL & TRAM CAR CO., LTD.
Simplex Works, BEFORD, England.

Telegrams & Cables: "Motor Rail, Bedford"
Codes: A.B.C. Eng. & A.S. Bedford

Reviewers Unite in Praising "The Company of Adventurers"

Read these criticisms.

"A compact mass of good yarns fit for a..." — *Country Life*

"The most compact mass of good stories I have read for years." — *The Wanderer*, in *The Kenya Daily Mail*.

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

"Not a while less entertaining because it happens to be true." — *The Traveller's Gazette*. "A remarkable book."

"A good book and a capital offset to the wearisome tales of *masai* that tourist folk seem to write by the bushel." — *South Africa*.

"Should make a wide appeal to all those who appreciate the strong flavour of yarns round the camp fire." — *The Sphera*.

"A delightful book, admirably got up, and illustrated by a number of photographs which are excellently reproduced." — *Game and Gun*.

"A book of absorbing interest. No finer pen picture of the men who blazed the trail has appeared than that contained in the chapters under the title of 'Gentlemen Adventurers'." — *The African World*.

"A bit of the mysterious Old Africa into which men ventured alone depending upon their mother wit, their trusty rifles, and luck. In a most straightforward style which carries conviction throughout, the author tells great yarns. What a picture he draws of the fellow ivory poachers! The best chapter in the book describes these five fellows sitting round the camp fire, spinning yarns far into the night. It is a book to read with joy, and to treasure." — E. W. Smith, in *The Blue Peter*.

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

registered post on receipt of 17/- by East Africa, 91, Gt. Titchfield St., London, W.1.

Please send me "The Company of Adventurers" for 10/- Name <input type="text"/> Address <input type="text"/> City <input type="text"/>
--

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. 234

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1920

Six Pence



BRITISH INDIA LINE

REGULAR SERVICE, LONDON AND MARSEILLE TO AND FROM EAST AFRICA
Every four weeks, via Suez and Port Sudan, carrying First and Second Class
passengers.

FAST MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE, DUNDEE, GLASGOW, DUBLIN

For shipping in East Africa Coast, also calling at Seychelles Islands (Mahé)

EAST AFRICAN LOCAL SERVICES - M.V. "DUNDEE" and M.V. "DUBLIN"

Connecting with other services and providing excellent facilities at major ports not
looked by the Home Line and Mail Steamers.

For full details and attractive Brochets apply

Agents: P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR STREET, LONDON

GRAVE DAWES & CO., 122, ABERNETHY ST., E.C. 2

Freight: GELLATY, GIBNEY & CO., LTD., BOX HOUSE, MILLER ST., E.C. 2

Schweppe's

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

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

Must of agents in any part of the
world sent upon application to
Schweppe's Ltd.

Marble Arch House, London W.2.



KIT & EQUIPMENT

EVERY POSSIBLE EQUIPMENT
FOR THE TRAVELER

WHEN OF LEAVE CALL IN OUR SHOWROOM
10 & 10a, WARWICK STREET, REDDIT STREET,
LONDON

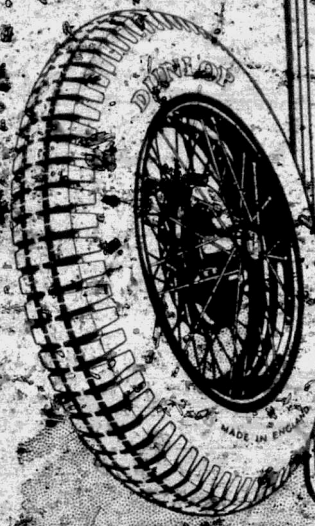
WHEN ABROAD WRITE

GRIFFITHS, MCALISTER

LIMITED
TAXIDERMISTS, INSURANCES,
CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORING

TANGANYIKA SETTLERS AND THE GOVERNOR

When those front tyres look patchy



WHEN front tyre wear is patchy and irregular, there is something wrong and very often the fault can be diagnosed as unsatisfactory setting of the front wheels or looseness in the steering. Your car must be mechanically checked if you are to get maximum tyre service.

Rear tyre wear is generally uniform, except where acceleration and braking are so severe as to produce wheel spin and locking. For testing a set of car wheels, there is a handy instrument—the alignment gauge—and it can be demonstrated to you at any Dunlop Service Depot.

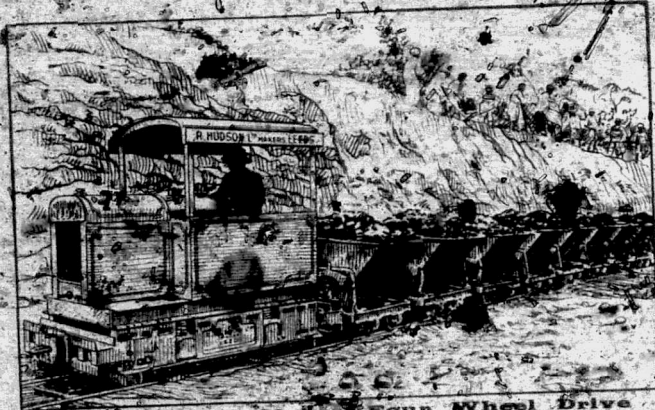
Before you blame your tyres or their makers, ascertain whether some mechanical maladjustment is causing them to show that patchy and irregular wear.



DUNLOP RUBBER COMPANY LTD.
Branches throughout the World.

DUNLOP

C.F.H. 558



Complete Equipment for Light Railways

Buy direct from the Actual Manufacturers and save money. Every conceivable Light Railway equipment is manufactured by Hudson's.



RAILS, JOINTS, SLEEPERS, POINTS AND CROSSINGS, TURN TABLES, CANE CARS, etc. of every type, gauge and capacity.

The HUDSON 20 HP Four Wheel Drive PARAFFIN RAIL TRACTOR

Reduce your haulage costs by using the Hudson Rail Tractor. Low in first cost, fuel consumption and upkeep, it is fully constructed to withstand the roughest usage. See our site for illustrated descriptive folder.

Robert Hudson LIMITED

Head Offices: 38, BOND STREET, LEEDS

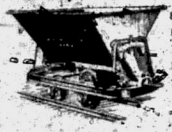
WORKS: GILBEAUWELL LANE, LEEDS
Telegrams: "Haletrux, Leeds" Telephone: 4004, 4, Leeds

LONDON: 50, Fife House, Cannon St., E.C. 4, Ph. 463
Durban: 11, D. Box 1707, Lawrence St., P.O. Box 574
Marques: 11, Via Fontaine 177, Belfort, Ph. 105, Box 907

Ballsbridge: P.O. Box 406
Lebanon: P.O. Box 100
Mauritius: P.O. Box 10
EGYPT: P.O. Box 1450, Cairo

Bulawayo: P.O. Box 100
Lothal: P.O. Box 100
Port Louis: P.O. Box 100

Agents: Messrs. Barclay and Macdonald, Ltd.



STEEL TRIPPING, MINING WAGONS, TIMBER FLAT, FORM WAGONS, STEAM & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES, ETC.

WRITE FOR THE HUDSON CATALOGUE of Standards, Weights and Sizes.

When writing to Advertisers mention "East Africa" and ask for Special Attention.

His Majesty's
**Eastern African Dependencies
 Trade and Information Office**

Royal Mail Building

(Entrance in Spring Garden)

Cockspur Street, London, S.W. 1.

All interested in
 Land Settlement, Trade, Touring,
 Big Game Hunting and Prospecting,

in
**KENYA, TANGANYIKA, UGANDA,
 ZANZIBAR, NYASALAND**
 or
NORTHERN RHODESIA

are invited to apply to the above address for the latest
 information.

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

Telephones: Regent 5701-2-3.

Telegrams: "Eamatters, Westland."

ROSA COMETTA BLOCK AND BRICK PRESSES

Patented and registered all over the world

HAND which can be converted into motor power in ten minutes. 100 blocks in 2 hours or 1,000 in a day.



Thousand of constructions, villas, etc. in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, East Africa, and elsewhere. Part of the estate, grain, etc. of the East Africa Company, Ltd. and other firms.

OVER 20 YEARS OF PATENTED WORK

Executed in Rosa Cometta blocks at a saving of 30% of the cost and 50% of the time.



100 different moulds for saw-face blocks.

MOTOR—Motor power, 1 H.P. block in 1 hour in a day. Simple to fit—readily repairable.



Motor power 1 H.P.

The manufacture of and trade in hollow blocks is to-day an excellent business proposition.



3'x16" 4'x16" 4'x18" 4'x24" 4'x30" 4'x36" inches size besides options.

COMPAGNIA ROSA, COMETTA & C. MILANO (196) Italy
Cable Address: "Rosacometta, Milano."

OUR FREE SERVICE FOR READERS

To save our readers time, trouble, and money, East Africa will gladly have catalogues and other information sent to those concerning any of the following. Tick the items that especially interest you.

Agricultural implements Baling presses Boots and shoes Bicycles Canvas shoes Children's outfits Concrete block making plant Concrete mixers Cameras Camp equipment Coffee machinery Canning factory Fabricating machinery Galvanised iron sheets Gas clubs Gramophones Guns Household linen	Household cutlery Household machinery Ice Making Plant Insecticides Light railways equipment Lawn mowers Medicines and surgical instruments Mineral water machinery Mosquito netting Motor cycles Motor cars and motor cycles Oil engines Plantation implements Pumps Pounding, mchry Radio sets Rainproof Road making machinery Saws, small, large & Safety razors & blades Sardines Seal Decorticators Sports goods Spraying machinery Sweets for troops Tree-felling implements Tarpsulins Tea lead and chests Textile machinery Tannin equipment Tools Toys Tractors Trailers Tyres Typewriters Washing machinery Wireless apparatus Wire ropes Wood preservatives
--	--

We are also always willing to give readers in touch with merchants, produce brokers, land and estate agents, motor hire services, newsagents, bookellers, travel agencies, etc.

Just post this form to East Africa, 91, Great Titfield Street, London, W. 1.

Name (in capitals) _____

Full postal address _____

14829

THE KENYA and UGANDA RAILWAYS and HARBOURS

Offer access to a wonderful country which appeals to the
TOURIST—SPORTSMAN—SETTLER

ENTRANCING SCENERY of the KENYA HIGHLANDS



The Great Rift Valley and Lake Malawi.

EASY ACCESS TO MOUNTS KENIA, KILIMANJARO, ELGON and RUWENZORI.

LAKE VICTORIA and the Nile.



Sheep Farming, Kenya Colony.

A Country where variations in altitudes result in every degree of temperature, climate and every form of production, cannot but prove interesting and profitable to the settler.

For information apply to
H.M. Eastern Africa, Dependencies, Trade and Information Office, Bank Mans Building, Cockspur Street, London, or the Kenya & Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration Office, Nairobi, Kenya.

"Eastern Africa To-day." Worth a Guinea cost only post free.

**PORTABLE
STONEBREAKERS**



FOR ROAD MAKING

THE PATENT
'ACME' PORTABLE
AUTOMATIC
STONEBREAKER

ALSO:
CONCRETE MIXERS,
GRANULATORS, SCREENS,
ELEVATORS, etc.



Agent for Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika:
J. W. LLOYD JONES, P.O. Box 661, Nairobi, Kenya Colony
Rhodesia: F. MILTON COLE, P.O. Box 99, Bulawayo.

**COOK'S
WAGONS-LITS**
WORLD TRAVEL SERVICE

**WHEN YOU LAND
IN EUROPE**

Stop over in Egypt, and
desire information regarding
your journey or return
passage, apply to

COOK'S OFFICES

PORT SAID NAPLES
CAIRO GENOVA
ALEXANDRIA MARSEILLE

THOS. COOK & SON, LTD.,
BERKELEY STREET, LONDON, W.

and 300 Branches throughout the world, including
Cape Town, Johannesburg, Elizabethville, etc.

EDWARDS, GOODWIN & CO.

IMPORTERS OF LEAF TOBACCO
SOLELY ON COMMISSION
ESTABLISHED OVER A CENTURY

SPECIALISTS in NIASALAND and RHODESIAN TOBACCOS

Our clients include all the most important buyers both at home and abroad.

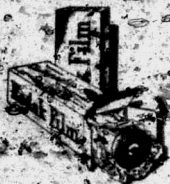
Offices: GRADWELL, LIVERPOOL.
Representatives:
A.B.C. 4th and 5th Editions, and
Arnold's, Nos. 1 and 2.

ADDRESS:

27, Gradwell St. LIVERPOOL.

Telephone No. 40421, 2590.

What does 'KODAK' mean?



"Kodak" means *Experience*.

Kodak Roll Film was the original roll film, the father of modern snapshot photography, and of cinematography also. The first camera to take roll film was a Kodak. That was nearly 40 years ago. The experience of forty years of research and experiment, the largest and best equipped photographic manufacturing plant in the world, and all the resources of the "Kodak" Company are behind all "Kodak" products.

EXPERIENCE TEACHES -
MILLIONS USE
ONLY KODAK

The Best Buy, product of

"Kodak" - the world's standard roll film.
"Kodak" - the world's standard folding camera.
"Brownie" - the world's standard 8-form camera.
"Velox" - the world's standard light proofing paper.

Kodak (East Africa) Limited (The Howie & McGeorge, Ltd.) Zebra House, Nairobi.

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