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EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.
A WEEKLY JOURNAL

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It Major Walsh's Letter is Accepted.

To the Editor of East Africa.

Your letter said in a letter to you that he would go to Africa as Mr. Crumley's representative... I do not blame the independent... I do not blame the postal authorities... I can understand one... I make no doubt that the... Yours faithfully

London, W.

The last week's issue of East Africa Major Walsh offered to present Lord Olivier with a return ticket... I would see a concession... I would see a concession... I would see a concession...

LORD OLIVIER'S RECREATIONS.

Calling for Illitantiem.

To the Editor of East Africa.

Having been thinking to do something which some of us had been discussing... I do not blame the postal authorities... I can understand one... I make no doubt that the... Yours faithfully

LOSSES IN THE KENYA MAIL

The Contents of a Stationer.

To the Editor of East Africa.

When I had a chance to see some of the... from Kenya was not... to make the... to do the...

placed, and the system based on more than one occasion... I do not blame the independent... I do not blame the postal authorities... I can understand one... I make no doubt that the... Yours faithfully

London, W.

It is its importance... I should think one of the most regular... I am pretty certain that I am the only one... Yours faithfully

London, W.

The Secretary of the General Post Office to whom this letter has been referred for comment... I do not blame the postal authorities... I can understand one... I make no doubt that the... Yours faithfully

One of the papers which I have published with its current issue of interesting and well-illustrated... page supplement dealing with the City of Cape town.



Plan... Great Britain, West... South Africa, India...

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COLONY

Camp Fire Comments

War Abolished in Africa

With the disbanding of the West African States and the handing over of the colonies to the hands of whites for safe keeping...

Hippo skull found in London

Our correspondents will have been much interested in the various parallels to African conditions...

Americanisms and African Natives

According to Mr. Johnson the natives of the various Plains of Tanganyika Territory do not use the polite swana and umshah...

African Lake Conditions in England

Our readers writes a country subscriber another parallel to African conditions now to be noted in England. Owing to the long drought...

Warfare about the Nile

...and just as the Nile has been a problem for the ancient Egyptians...

English in the Nile

...the Nile has been a problem for the ancient Egyptians...

...the Nile has been a problem for the ancient Egyptians...

...the Nile has been a problem for the ancient Egyptians...

EAST AFRICA'S HOTEL REGISTER

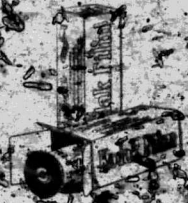
Table listing hotels in East Africa, including names like ROSA CLARENCE HOTEL, KERRY HOUSE, and EAST AFRICAN HOTEL, along with their locations and contact information.

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PANGANYIKA TRADE IN 1928.

Some important items of import.

In continuation of our review of the Trade of Tanganyika Territory, as given in the Report of the Comptroller of Customs, some further important trade are listed below.

Cutlery, Hardware, and Instruments.

Shovels and Pickaxes.—A considerable falling off in the import of these articles was recorded in 1928, which sent 47,733 in 1927, valued at £3,023, was credited with only 29,279 in 1928, to a value of £1,770. The imports from the U.K. dropped from £1,700 in 1927, to £1,000 in 1928, valued at £1,000. The balance £770 in 1927, £770 in 1928.

Industrial Machinery.—Germany's 627 tons, valued at £58,014, 34,028 in 1927, U.K. 627 tons, valued at £5,022 (£2,518 in 1927).

Spain Machines.—Continued the largest exportation, Germany sent by far the greatest number of these, i.e. 1,180 out of a total of 2,121 imported, and to a value of £2,075 out of a total of £9,121. The U.S.A. sent £1,140 worth, and the U.S.A. was credited with only 266 for 23 machines.

Woolen Textiles.—Germany was again the chief source in 1928, with 2,120 yards, the U.K. £1,455, total £4,000. Machine tools and accessories imported from U.K. £2,742 out of £2,750. In 1927 Germany was credited with £2,743, but in 1928 the value of her imports had fallen to £1,140. Builders' Woodwork.—Germany £1,876 out of £2,833 U.K. £1,000 in 1927 the U.K. import was valued at £2,771 that of Saxony at £88.

Wearing Apparel.

Blankets.—Holland headed the list with 470,210 blankets, valued at £37,876, nearly 250,000 less than in 1927, Germany 80,700 and British India 27,483, total value £60,065.

Blankets.—Japan £7,340 (£2,850 in 1927), and U.K. £2,514 out of £22,000.

Hats and Caps.—Germany £1,077 (£2,277 in 1927), U.K. £2,514, total £1,077 (£2,277 in 1927), value £2,000.

Hats and Caps.—Germany £1,077 (£2,277 in 1927), U.K. £2,514, total £1,077 (£2,277 in 1927), value £2,000.

Underwear.—Cotton of 10,028 dozen, worth £2,554 (an increase of 200,000 in 1927); Germany £2,024 (£1,000 in 1927), £599 in 1927; total, 83,502 dozen, worth £2,024.

Raw Wool and Scales.—British India had a practical monopoly with 4,200,000 lbs., worth £20,000 out of a total of 13,000,000 lbs., worth £60,000.

Chemicals, Oils, Wils, etc.

Chemical Manufactures.—U.S.A. £2,514 out of £2,571 Drugs and Quinine.—Germany £2,514 out of £2,514.

Quinine and Quinine.—Germany £2,514 out of £2,514. The total import was 1,000,000 gallons, worth £2,514.

Lubricating Oil.—U.S.A. £2,514 out of £2,514. Motor Spirit.—U.S.A. £2,514 out of £2,514.

Motor Spirit.—U.S.A. £2,514 out of £2,514. Petrolene Lamp Oil.—U.S.A. £2,514 out of £2,514.

Petrolene Lamp Oil.—U.S.A. £2,514 out of £2,514. Soap.—U.S.A. £2,514 out of £2,514.

Soap.—U.S.A. £2,514 out of £2,514. Motor Cars.—U.S.A. £2,514 out of £2,514.

Motor Cars.—U.S.A. £2,514 out of £2,514. Motor Cycles.—U.S.A. £2,514 out of £2,514.

Motor Cycles.—U.S.A. £2,514 out of £2,514. Motor Parts and Accessories.—U.S.A. £2,514 out of £2,514.

Motor Parts and Accessories.—U.S.A. £2,514 out of £2,514. Motor Cycles and Parts.—U.S.A. £2,514 out of £2,514.

Motor Cycles and Parts.—U.S.A. £2,514 out of £2,514.

Motor Cycles and Parts.—U.K. £2,514 out of £2,514. The figures for the U.K. were 212, value £2,514 in 1927, U.K. £2,514 in 1928, U.K. £2,514 in 1927, U.K. £2,514 in 1928.

Miscellaneous.

Lamps and Lanterns.—Germany £2,514 out of £2,514. Umbrellas.—British India £2,514 out of £2,514. Miscellaneous.—U.S.A. £2,514 out of £2,514.

(Continued)

CATERING FOR NATIVE NEEDS

Mr. L. J. Latta, which has repeatedly urged British manufacturers to devote more attention to native trade in East Africa, is glad to bring the 1928 African Trade Commission's African states in his annual report that there is a good and growing demand among Natives for such commodities as tinned syrup, loots, shoes, shirts, clothing, tobaccos, cigarettes, pipes, and sweets. During 1927 more than 200,000 cotton blankets, valued at about £2,000, were imported into Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, the chief sources of supply being Germany, Holland, and Belgium. Office leading imports for Natives included hats and caps valued at £49,000, and Native cooking pots (mostly aluminium) valued at £2,500, most of the latter being manufactured in Germany. Native purchasing power is growing rapidly in East Africa, and British manufacturers can if they will show the necessary enterprise develop splendid new markets in these progressive fields.

Delicate Children and Invalids need VIROL

VIROL

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

For NERVES and SLEEPLESSNESS

VIROL is a complete food which is the most scientific nutritive food yet discovered. It contains exactly the kind of nutriment that exhausted nerves require. No added milk required—simply add hot water to the Children Powder.

VIROL MILK

ALL STORES STOCK BOTH

SOME STATEMENTS WORTH NOTING.

NEWS NOTES FROM FORT JAMESON
from a Correspondent

Southern Rhodesia will ultimately be the gateway of South Africa.

One of the striking characteristics of a Christian is that he does more than he is commanded to, especially in case of his social duties.

I know of no more important tasks which could face the Government of Kenya than those of conservation of water supplies of the Colony and the acceleration of afforestation.

I have devoted fifteen years of my life to this country, but not having hung on to the tail of prospering capitalists, I have no property. But I consider myself as good as any man of property.

Few people seem to be aware that the crocodile has a tongue. There is certainly a fleet promulgator, incapable of lateral movement, which slides back into the throat when the jaws open, and acts somewhat like a valve, but that is all.

All the Kings the white man has brought him and they enjoy in an increasing ratio. They were poor and were hungry, they were riddled with disease they had no arms, the white man has brought them security, they have arms, they have brought crops and trade, new foods, and are better off than ever.

The motor-bus is not even a General Omnibus Company's steady thing. The Bullman, the motor-bus, lorry with benches, perhaps a horse and more and more bundles, knives and arrows, more and more bundles, more bags, more spears, dust, petrol, the house, smoke, the Sun, the two men century, certain that it would not return to the Stone Age for another hundred years.

Off with the old love on with the new, might be the motto of the district. That the wide tobacco belt, on in the past, is only to deceive. Our vagabonds have recently been so pronounced that we have lost faith in her. Now she is being ousted and our hopes are turning to metals and minerals.

The enormous territory of North Carolina and Explorer Company is rich in possibilities. Gold is found in every river bed, and many traces of minerals do exist, but so far no systematic prospecting has been undertaken. It is only ever that with Charterland gold and prospecting rights. It is a concession to the British Gold Consolidated Ltd. and prospecting work is thorough and scientific. The mining engineers have arrived in Fort Jameson, and operations have already been started.

We may have to contain our southern patience for some time, but a feeling of confidence is pronounced that gold, copper, and coal and various other mineral exist in large quantities, and that the discovery of some or all of them is only a matter of time. If these hopes are justified the future of the district will be completely altered.

Comparatively little interest has been aroused here by the election of Eric Foster as Governor of Southern Rhodesia. The Eastern Luabwa districts of Northern Rhodesia are closely connected to Nyasaland ethnically and geographically, and their ultimate destiny seems inevitable. In the district there is no desire for any fundamental change, but if Nyasaland had the present, it would no doubt be the first to ally with Nyasaland as a general principle, although any development of mining activities there would alter the perspective.

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The alarm (continuous) or sprinklers detect the outbreak immediately and give the alarm. The fire is extinguished in any direction by the alarm.
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MARCH COTTON PIECE GOODS EXPORTS FROM U.K. TO EAST AFRICA

These figures are compiled from East Africa from Board of Trade Returns.

	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928
	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.
British East African Territories						
Grey	1,300	11,400	86,300	8,800	489	1,838
Bleached	176,300	279,300	212,200	8,041	6,616	5,578
Printed	74,000	540,200	531,200	17,006	16,087	18,437
Dyed in the piece	1,800	450,506	523,400	29,752	20,916	20,097
Coloured	11,700	21,300	28,200	1,371	1,408	961
Non-British East African Territories						
Grey	1,600	173,100	18,900	6,192	235	240
Bleached	1,500	1,700	372,200	9,438	1,408	5,447
Bleached	242,000	7,800	28,000	7,351	7,308	5,832
Printed	824,500	7,200	7,800	7,874	15,405	7,400
Dyed in the piece	191,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	7,814	7,814
Coloured						

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Carefully cleaned and packed in dust-proof cartons.

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Finest quality selected sardines in pure Olive Oil.
Obay is the name Obayo Sardines is a guarantee of quality.

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THE VINEGAR WITH THE DELICIOUS FLAVOUR AND FRAGRANCE

It is equally suitable for pickling, salads and table use.
It is guaranteed full strength and will keep in perfect condition in all climates.
It is shown to be the ideal Export Vinegar.

Obay is the name Obayo Sardines is a guarantee of quality.
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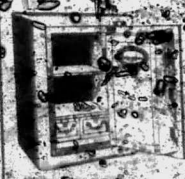
Extract from letter received by East Africa Agency following the Nairobi Show of 1931.
I attended by H. R. the Prince of Wales.
My attention was drawn to the display of the
the GAYNE did great credit to the
free samples. I was very much interested in the
popular. Stated so long as they lasted.
I declared that although they could not be
I was really surprised to find the
a hot, dusty day.

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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

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Mica of high quality is reported to have been discovered in the Lusaka district, Northern Rhodesia.

Artificial silk of German manufacture is being sold extensively to natives in Swaziland at a price of 2s. per yard.

Kenya's total exports during 1928 were officially reported to have reached 16,760 tons, compared with 15,839 tons in the previous year.

The formation of a "Travelers' Bureau" in Northern Rhodesia on the lines of the Southern Rhodesia recruiting organisations is anticipated.

The census in Mozambique shows that the population of the territory includes 14,447 Portuguese, 7,344 British, 34,466 Germans and 20 Italians.

British East Africa is cited in the list of countries in 1928 which exported and imported goods. The number of tons imported into the territories in 1928 totaling 157,347, valued at \$206,889, compared with 99,347 tons in 1927.

The Director of Customs of Kenya and East Africa intimates that, according to statistics compiled by the Customs Office at San Francisco, import of coffee from Kenya into that city in 1928 amounted to \$40,000, compared with 17,620 bags in 1928.

The foreign trade of Sudan in 1928 amounted to £1,287,872, compared with £1,031,019 in 1927, with imports being valued at £610,000 and exports at £677,872, an increase of about 5% over the 2 years.

The partnership heretofore subsisting between D. A. de Souza and P. J. de Souza, of Pemba, Salama, carrying on business under the style of The Colonial Trading Company, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business is being carried on by the first named.

THE COLONY TRADING CO. has 2,000 acres of good agricultural land and building land. Particulars apply to numbers of OFFICE ESTATE OFFICE, B. 101.

The area under rubber coffee in Uganda during 1928 is estimated at 11,250 acres, of which 7,422 acres are in 70% of peasant ownership. The total area devoted to arabic coffee during the same period is estimated at 15,000 acres, of which 12,314 acres are cultivated by Europeans.

Experiments recently carried out in Porto Rico indicate that the coppicing of coffee trees can probably facilitate the collection of the crop and contributes to a uniform appearance of the plantation. Such advantages do not compensate for the heavy loss of the crop entailed.


Barclays' Bank (D. C. and O.) report from Northern Rhodesia that the maize crops through excessive rains, are expected to be 20% above the average. Copper mining development on a large scale is contemplated on the Rhodesia Congo border. Drilling operations are said to have disclosed highly encouraging possibilities.

Tenders invited by the Tanganyika Railway for the purchase of about thirty-four miles of track on the Panga Railway, and for re-sleeping with steel sleepers fifteen kilometres of existing track on the same line. Tenders must reach the offices of the Tanganyika Railways, Dar-es-Salaam, by May 31 next, marked "Tenders for relaying Panga Line." Work will start in June, 1929, and must be completed within eight months.

The total earnings of the Kenya and Uganda Railways during 1928 are officially returned at £2,314,129, and the total working expenditure, including depreciation, at £1,382,152. The net profit on the railway amounts to £244,058, and the net loss on the port of Mombasa to £29,350, leaving a balance of £214,708 to be carried to the Railway Board's Fund. The port loss is £69,952 less than was originally estimated, and the amount carried to the Railway Board's Fund is £104,000 more than was anticipated.

East Africa has repeatedly emphasised the great advantages of scientific research in tropical production, and has more than once insisted what has been done in the East Indies by the Dutch. The Government of Java are now spending no less than £100,000 yearly on research which in the last year for which figures are available the planters themselves spent a further £160,000. Some indication of the prime importance attached to science in that progressive Dutch Colony is gained from the fact that the Basucoeroan Sugar station, maintained at a cost of £198,000 a year, has fifty of the time highly qualified chemists and organisers. The time is, we hope, not far distant when various East African industries, copying this splendid example, will have their own research organisations.

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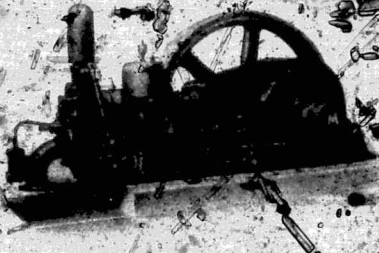
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AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORT

COFFEE GROWING IN KENYA COLONY

CORRA
 At the completion of the rubber season, the following prices for East African coffee were obtained in Kenya:

Arabica
 - 1st sizes 10/6
 - 2nd sizes 10/0
 - 3rd sizes 9/6
 - 4th sizes 9/0
 - 5th sizes 8/6
 - 6th sizes 8/0
 - 7th sizes 7/6
 - 8th sizes 7/0
 - 9th sizes 6/6
 - 10th sizes 6/0

Robusta
 - 1st sizes 10/6
 - 2nd sizes 10/0
 - 3rd sizes 9/6
 - 4th sizes 9/0
 - 5th sizes 8/6
 - 6th sizes 8/0
 - 7th sizes 7/6
 - 8th sizes 7/0
 - 9th sizes 6/6
 - 10th sizes 6/0

London graded
 - 1st sizes 10/6
 - 2nd sizes 10/0
 - 3rd sizes 9/6
 - 4th sizes 9/0
 - 5th sizes 8/6
 - 6th sizes 8/0
 - 7th sizes 7/6
 - 8th sizes 7/0
 - 9th sizes 6/6
 - 10th sizes 6/0

Tanganyika
 - 1st sizes 10/6
 - 2nd sizes 10/0
 - 3rd sizes 9/6
 - 4th sizes 9/0
 - 5th sizes 8/6
 - 6th sizes 8/0
 - 7th sizes 7/6
 - 8th sizes 7/0
 - 9th sizes 6/6
 - 10th sizes 6/0

Uganda
 - 1st sizes 10/6
 - 2nd sizes 10/0
 - 3rd sizes 9/6
 - 4th sizes 9/0
 - 5th sizes 8/6
 - 6th sizes 8/0
 - 7th sizes 7/6
 - 8th sizes 7/0
 - 9th sizes 6/6
 - 10th sizes 6/0

Belgian
 - 1st sizes 10/6
 - 2nd sizes 10/0
 - 3rd sizes 9/6
 - 4th sizes 9/0
 - 5th sizes 8/6
 - 6th sizes 8/0
 - 7th sizes 7/6
 - 8th sizes 7/0
 - 9th sizes 6/6
 - 10th sizes 6/0

Sumatran pale brown 8/6
 - London stocks of East African coffee in London on May 20 totalled 40,000 bags compared with 40,000 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

OTHER PRODUCTS

Cotton Seed—The market is slightly easier at present for May/June shipment.

Cotton—The Liverpool Cotton Association states that demand for East African cotton continues, and that quotations are up to 2 points 2/11 for East African and Sudan cotton and the United Kingdom since August 1st last year, 18,200 bales and 10,774 bales respectively, compared with 17,000 and 85,000 bales during the corresponding period of 1927/28.

Cotton Seed—The market is idle, buyers offering 155 per cwt. for white without success.

Groundnuts—The market is easier for June/July shipment.

Tea—The market is easier for June/July shipment.

Tea—At last week's public auctions 4,772 packages of Nyasaland tea were sold at an average price of 11 pence per lb. The offerings included 404 packages from the Lauderdale Estate, which realised an average of 15.25d. per lb.; 330 packages from the Likanga Estate, which realised 12.50d. per lb.; and 35 packages from the African Tea Corporation, which bid for 45.73d. per lb.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS

Messrs. Marshall, Sons and Co. Ltd. of Linton, Northamptonshire, have just received a repeat order for fifteen "Marshall-Universal" steam road rollers from a firm of overseas contractors.

Commer Cars Ltd., of Luton, have just received price reductions of between £25 and £30 in the price of goods chassis and £65 and £80 in the price of passenger chassis.

At last week's meeting of the Synod of the Church of Scotland, the Rev. W. Taylor mentioned the work of the Synod of the Fringa field, which had been the work of the Rev. Missionary Society. The Synod had so expanded that it had been necessary to expand the Kikuyu had increased from 100 to 1,000, and in the last decade the number of the Synod had increased to 10,000. The report until its contents and the Synod had been subject to the consideration of the Synod.

Soil Advice in Small Space
 The little brochure published by the Nairobi Agricultural Dept. Ltd. though only of a couple of pages, deserves the keenest attention for it is so condensed to the utmost, ready valuable advice to the small planter. Under the heads of soil, manure, cultivation, and seed selection, it summarises the following points:

Soil—Kenyan soils are not especially fertile. The plant food in the soil is rapidly worn and humus is quickly destroyed by the sun.

Humus—The secret of soil management lies in one word—humus. It is essential to maintain this element. Any deficiency of humus must be made good by little or pen manure (five tons per acre) where this is impossible (as it is often the case in Kenya) green manures, supplemented by chemical fertilisers, must be used. Kenya soils are on the whole deficient in phosphates and lime. Sesquialcium phosphate is being tried with success. Potash will also be necessary.

Cultivation—Dry farming methods must be considered in Kenya and attention is drawn to the advantages of subsoiling. Wash must be prevented in the top soil is all important as the home of nitrogen bacteria, and this may be done by (a) manures and mulch, or (b) cover crops. The latter have resulted in increased yields in Leyton tea gardens. Well manured plants require less water, as less water is lost by transpiration.

Seed Selection—Hereditry in plants is just as important as in cattle; seed should be tested before planting.

The planter to reach the top must exercise the most meticulous care at every stage of his enterprise. He must procure a full analysis of the soil, he must prepare it accordingly, and he must preserve it. He must select his seed from the best proved strains; he must observe the best technique in the sowing bed, in the nursery, and in planting out in the field; he must watch his crops carefully; estate sanitation must be his hobby. The main demand of concentration, but the reward will be proportionate.

Many a planter may have cause to thank the company for issuing so practical a little handbook, copies of which are available on application.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of shareholders of the Nairobi Coffee Growing Association is to be held in Mombasa on Friday, June 24th.

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PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

Thurs. 13. Garth Castle, which left London on May 13 for the Cape Colonies, Assam, and St. Helena carries for

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- Mr. A. K. Kiser
- Mr. J. P. Mackay
- Mr. J. MacAndrew
- Mr. J. MacDonald
- Mr. D. J. M. Macaw
- Mr. J. P. Rolfe
- Miss J. S. Shum
- Miss C. H. S. Shum

General Voyages, which left Marseilles on May 10 for East African carries for

- Mr. W. McKelvey
- Mr. O. Robinson
- Mr. H. Pearce
- Mr. R. Kinnear
- Mr. J. B. Ritchie
- Mr. J. Macintosh
- Mr. Goodwin
- Mr. V. V. V. V.
- Mr. S. S. S. S.
- Mr. T. T. T. T.
- Mr. Z. Z. Z. Z.
- Mr. The Lone Bishop
- Mr. Z. Z. Z. Z.

LAST WEEK'S RAINS IN AFRICA

Special cable received by H.M. Eastern African Republics' Trade and Information Office in London states that the Nairobi coffee districts and the Lake Malawi and Trans-Nzuba areas are satisfied with recent rainfall, but that the Rift Valley requires further rains. Last week's falls are returned as: Mombasa, 1 1/2 inches; Songhor and Lamu, 2 1/2 inches; Kericho and Keru, 2 inches; Moiben, 1 1/2 inches; Eldoret and Kisumu, 1 inch; Ravine, Lumbwa and Nanyuki, 1 inch; Kiambu, Nairobi, Thika, and Rongai, 1 inch; Mombasa, Naivasha, Nakuru, 1 inch.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London at 6 p.m. to-day and at the same time on June 6, 13, 20, and 27. Mails for Nyasaland, Rhodesia, and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O., London, at 11.30 a.m. to-morrow, June 7. Inward mails from East Africa are expected in London on June 8, 11, 15, and 22.

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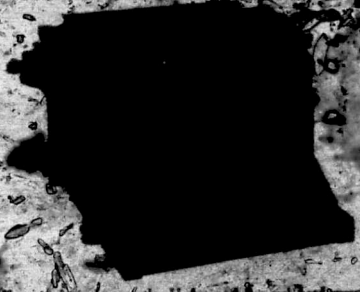
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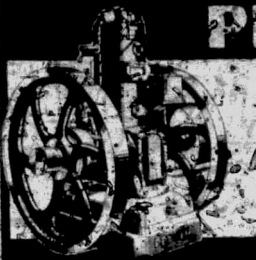
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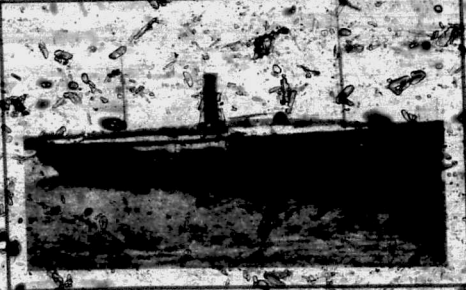
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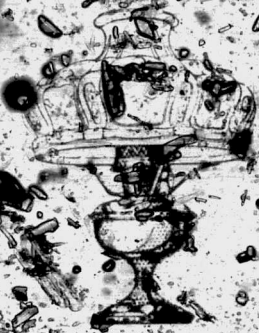
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EAST AFRICA AND THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

An East African has concerned itself with party politics. He has attempted an examination of the new Government from an African standpoint, and has reported a very unbiased assessment. Our demands for independence in the many states of the Empire have been met by a largely unopposed fear that domination and appropriation of the credit by the Indian and other races, and the success of the Party leaders have had a national spirit of the Empire especially of the Colonial Empire. Such misgivings are, however, gradually weakening as a result of Mr. J. H. Thomas's success in the Colonial Office during Labour's first term of office, and especially because the Labour Party programme for Africa is very little from the essentials of present British policy, though as we shall see later in the course of its publication, the official viewpoint does differ in what to the traditional

Government of the Empire. Extremists having been totally excluded from the composition of the Cabinet, there are already indications that the Party leaders and policy will be less often attacked by the Opposition than by their own backbenchers. For over 50% of the 880 Socialists Members are members of the Independent Labour Party, which has lost no time in showing to the Prime Minister what caution is necessary to be popular. Nevertheless, there is reason to hope for a period of non-controversial administration, since the members of the other Parties is likely to engage in unpoplar tactics.

Labour, which must come to an early decision on the Report of the Whitton Home Commission, on Imperial Preference, and on the future of the Empire Marketing Board—three matters of the greatest concern to East Africans—as to the parallel of the duties of the Secretary of State for the Dominions and the Colonies to Mr. Sidney Hill, a social historian and statistician of acknowledged ability who at the age of seventy is called upon to bear responsibilities which will, we trust, not weigh too heavily upon him. As an account of advanced years he did not seek re-election to the House of Commons, he will be raised to the peerage, a procedure which may lift Colonial Affairs more and more above party feeling, a most desirable development for which East Africa has pleaded some time ago, and from which no part of the Empire has more to gain than East Africa in general and Kenya in particular. In the main, amicably, the House of Lords, the new Secretary of State will, we hope, be a sincere proponent of the Department as purely national, not Party issues; and that his first act of policy following the excellent example of Mr. J. H. Thomas, shall adopt a similar attitude to that of Lord Curzon, in which Mr. Thomas's name, without being mentioned, actually Minister in charge of the Government, and be relied upon not only to support such a policy, but to keep the Overseas Empire prominently in mind at all times. The name of the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, who has been named this week as the first choice of the Government, is therefore likely to be a name which will be a review may not inappropriately conclude with our congratulations to the Government, and the hope that having escaped the hands of some extremists at the Colonial and Dominion Offices, their exclusion from the Cabinet is a necessary result of the rise of an active branch of the Opposition.

Grants for educational purposes are made by the District Councils, but in many cases these grants are not used for the educational purposes intended. In spite of the persistence of their own people for both Government and mission schools, 75% of the children could be said to be without any school training by lightning and not by choice.

The opening up of districts for the purpose of their general betterment is much more anxious than District Councils should be able to pay more frequent visits to their territories. In fact such decisions are agreed to by the senior elders of a district only because they know public opinion is beginning to express itself in various ways, and that by protesting in any way against modification of any ancestral custom they jeopardize their positions. An article was told by the District Councils that he agreed to the decision of the District Councils that the custom of throwing dead bodies into the bush should cease, not because he feared he would lose his position if he stood out.

The Mission Element.

(2) There is the mission element which must not be confused with the element that part of the towns and districts with a pair of white shirts, a pair of trousers and a pair of shoes bought from a white trader or a white man from the last employer. It is not justifiable to regard the missionary who is doing his best as the better citizen of the African than the missionary who is by certain adherents who turn out disappointingly. Native representatives of missions in the District Councils are not the same as those in the country, and they are not the same as those in the country. It is not justifiable to regard the missionary who is doing his best as the better citizen of the African than the missionary who is by certain adherents who turn out disappointingly. Native representatives of missions in the District Councils are not the same as those in the country, and they are not the same as those in the country.

Their presence on these official Councils is not acceptable to the leading chiefs who are always suspicious of them as being likely candidates for secret chiefdoms; the chiefs therefore suspect them of secretly scheming with the full support of the missionaries to undermine the chiefs' own authority. Nor is this suspicion surprising for the missionary methods of certain chiefs have necessitated a law which has resulted in convictions for the arbitrary demands for drink made by the chiefs and wholesale bribery on the part of the elders who are in the settling of local disputes have forced these mission representatives to protest vigorously against some who hold responsible positions.

Not long ago the chief of one of the districts demanded that a vacancy for a headman should be filled by a mission teacher, simply on the ground that he elected had not demanded Native heirs as his predecessor had done. Unless in the near future some drastic reform takes place regarding the district question in the reserves, the chiefs will forfeit all respect from their younger subjects, and the voice of a district will be unambiguously in favour of a number of the reforming party.

There is no fact that these mission representatives are helping to bring about a better administration and are assisting the District Council with their chiefs and elders regarding the matters of common interest. It has provided a means through which the voice of the people can be heard. Furthermore, the chiefs themselves frequently and unjustly demand that they be getting a more equal say in the political interests of their and by asking them to be the president of the District Council.

It is not surprising that the welcome has been established. The District Councils more than the missionary element in a district for the old law of custom.

was as a last resort of appeal against a chief who had taken a goat, or in the case of a wife being forced to return to her father because the promised instalment of the dowry had not been paid, is now a thing of the past, since the Natives demand their own representatives before whom they state their case.

Native Extremists.

The extreme element of malcontents do not number very many, but there are those who trust neither the officials, nor missionaries. The establishment of a permanent campus and even the opening of schools and hospitals for the benefit of the natives looked upon by these extremists as a means of establishing European occupation in the district. The Native Council is not well liked, and the Native spokesmen, who speak for themselves and the members of ancestral councils, their meetings have in the past met with general approval and in the past their attitude has caused anxiety to the officials, but it is to be hoped that, with limited opportunity to express their grievances, their severe methods will die a natural death, and that the District Councils may become an effective channel for the expression of Native public opinion.

Progress and Prospects.

With equal representation of the three elements and official impartiality with these who represent East Africa on these Councils, together with adequate representation on the Executive Council, there ought to be little to retard the progress, no cause for Native associations to consider it necessary to detach themselves, and no justification on the part of Europeans at home or in the Colony. The hills have been made through these advisory Councils, there is still lacking that comprehension, cohesion and confidence necessary to fore the African can represent Africans on any other official body than those of the districts. To anyone who tries to "talk back" it is in no way surprising that the Government will no longer remain unarticulate and passive regarding their prior rights in the tribal lands occupied by them long before the advent of Europeans, but the economic development of the Colony depends entirely upon the co-operation of all concerned.

The officials must administer the Ordinances, the missionary naturally sees the potentialities of those who represent reform socially and spiritually, and the other European element naturally looks for apprehension of organized associations as bodies of political agitators. Political bodies, whether European or Native, are dangerous factors when diametrically opposed to the aspirations of any party, and it behooves even Europeans to think twice before giving public views which, read by the time advanced Africans may be interpreted or exaggerated and even desired, that confidence which is rapidly being gained through the local Native Councils.

LAST CHANCE FOR DINNER TICKETS.

Alvin Corbett, Ward Secretary of the East Africa Dinner Club, informs us that only a small number of tickets are still available for the Dinner on June 27, which the Prince of Wales is proud to be present, and that those who do not attend should therefore only immediately go to East Africa Office, Royal and Buildings, Cook Street, at the price of tickets is 7/6s. to members of the Dinner Club and 10/- for non-members. It is already evident that over 400 tickets are being sold in the weekly gathering.

WEIRD NOTIONS OF LOCUST CONTROL

Kenya Agricultural Department's Brochure Criticized.

Special to East Africa.

THAT the Kenya Department of Agriculture was unprepared for the locust invasion emerges clearly from the Department's own brochure "Preliminary Notes on the Control of Locusts." In looking back at the problem which presented itself, writes Mr. J. Harrison, the Deputy Director, "it is quite evident that the organization, in 1935, as it was at that time, was not adequate to deal with the enormous area affected in the Colony." Making every allowance for a sudden and mass invasion of the insects, taking into consideration every circumstance of time and place, of difficulties of transport and cost of material, and having due regard to the communications peculiar to the local territory, there still remain queries which settlers are presumably asking and to which replies will be expected.

The "further series of notes" promised by the Department may possibly contain answers to such queries, but pending their publication interrogation holds the field.

Was a locust invasion ever anticipated? The departmental pamphlet quotes the locust work of Dr. Wessler, of Amant, dated 1903, and Dr. M. G. of also of Amant. It may be recalled, dealt with a locust plague in Usimbira, Mwanza, and Crocodile Bay, a year later. In the light of these investigations, was it possible to see a locust invasion of Kenya through to be with the sphere of political politics? It was not.

It was why were no preparations made to combat it? Again, the locusts having invaded, did the library of the Department contain the necessary books of reference and the literature from the many countries which have organized successful locust campaigns which would supply the necessary notice, the best methods of fighting the plague? They may have been lost, but at least modern technique should have been promptly available. True, experts like the late Dr. Claude Fuller, of Mozambique, and Mr. Williams, of Amant, were called in, but this bulletin aims to impress the reader with the resources of the Department's own staff.

queer Methods Adopted.

It is surprising that the Department adopted flame throwers and burning as the sprays-methods, extremely dangerous, requiring highly skilled men and expensive apparatus and consuming the most costly fuel in Kenya, and the improved flame throwers mentioned in the "Notes" appear simply fantastic. Driving the locusts is a very simple method open to criticism, and it is admitted that any escape. The results are always doubtful, labour involved requires an immense amount of labour, and is generally proved useless in countries where it has been thoroughly tried. Crushing by rollers or similar machines is obviously very limited in its application, as is stated in the "Notes." Spraying, and particularly contact spraying, apparently proved the most effective means employed, but it needs elaborate and expensive apparatus, quantities of pure water, and skilled men.

Poisoned baits, which, from the records available, the literature of locust control, appear to be the best and cheapest means of destroying the pests, and on the other hand, given the brief notice, despite the advice of Mr. Williams, the admitted success of the method, and the very interesting discovery that poisoned bird waste was quite effective

and seemed to solve the problem of a cheap and suitable carrier. The distribution of baits on the locusts seems the one brain wave to get credit of the Department.

Campaign that Inspires little Confidence.

Nor does the locust campaign outlined in the "Notes" inspire very great confidence. The item "Different types of flame throwers" appears on the list and £600 is to be spent—wasted, one is inclined to say on them. The "Contact spraying" with two assistants—presumably unqualified, as they are to have only £300 each—to investigate the breeding grounds, and the "Contact sprays," are to research work on the insects. In all, £2,025 is to be spent on the campaign, of which £1,700 is recurrent, but to include even as is to the relation these sums bear to the amount already expended on the locust campaign in Kenya.

The technique of the control of the locusts, says Mr. Wyarov, of the Imperial Bureau of Entomology—a man of great and practical experience in the field—"has reached to a high degree of efficiency than from the technical point of view it must be regarded as one of the easiest problems of applied entomology, and the success of any locust campaign can be always guaranteed on the sole condition that the campaign is properly organized." He lays down that the cost should not exceed the prospective damage by locusts, and that the organization of control and the direction of the whole work must be in the hands of entomologists. Though administrative officers will assist, of course, by obtaining labour, transport, etc.

The times of heroic wars against locusts, he continues, "when the whole population turned out to dig ditches of trenches to kill locusts with brooms, and generally to do useless work on a gigantic scale, are past; at present the problem is reduced to the mass poisoning of the insects, and this must be done not only effectively but cheaply." The survey of infested areas must be during the period of oviposition by flying swarms. Surveys ought to find out the degree of infestation. All the data on deposits are then summarized by districts and for the infested areas and the plans of campaign and baits can be drawn up on the basis. The first question to be settled is of course the method of control that is to be used. At the present time the selection is restricted to that of baits, barriers, and dusting. It is absolutely necessary for the entomologists in charge to have a first-hand personal knowledge of the infested district and not to rely on maps only.

"The fundamental rule of control work," he concludes, "is to keep cool and refuse to be rushed by farmers, who usually get very nervous when the danger is still far from their fields. The technical officers in charge of working parties must know exactly what they can do, and, above all, be able to grasp the continually changing situation and act accordingly; on their failure depends almost entirely the success of the campaign."

Dr. Wyarov adds the interesting information (from an official report by Williams) that in South Africa the average cost of destroying a acre covering 1,000 sq. yards, for the last three years worked out at about eight shillings, this sum including all expenses—poison, transport, sprayers and administration, but excluding the labour supplied by the farmers. In Rhodesia before the War the cost of similar work was 10 shillings.

Death Rays and Sound.

But perhaps the most remarkable items in the Departmental brochure under review are the following:

"One possible method for the destruction of locusts might be the extermination and use of a device, any apparatus

which will be the most fatal rays in the form of a thin film of gamma rays in angle. Such an apparatus would be able to deal with hoppers and may become a means of destruction in the future. Even though the hoppers suffer from certain sound waves in causing swarming they might be freed, as also possibly a virus may be found which will partially disintegrate the insects.

The best of these two paragraphs may be founded on some newspaper accounts of the work of American work on high frequency waves (commonly called "death whispers"), but the method is still in its experimental stages, and in any case it would probably be quite impracticable in the field. The "disintegration of cadavers" by any kind of form of "vibration" has not been proved. Having to trust appears so "weird" and fantastic a notion, one can only conclude that the author of the pamphlet was, like Hagen, nodding for moment, or possibly joking. But as serious propositions to an official publication the passages quoted are surely in a class by themselves.

MINING RESEARCH IN N. RHODESIA.

What Modern Methods Mean.

The fierce advocates of the nationalisation of industries and the taking over by Governments of the mineral wealth of a country might contemplate with advantage that the same might be done by a private mining company in Northern Rhodesia. A geological research party of the Anglo-American Corporation is spending £20,000 a year, and in the seven years its existence there to date it will have disbursed more hard cash than would keep the whole staff of the Geological Department of Northern Rhodesia for fifty years, and more than the Government of that Colony would spend on geological work in a century! And this terrific outlay is being spent in prospecting for minerals, in which the element of chance preponderates to a marked degree. What Government would dare to risk its taxpayers' money in such an enterprise?

Mr. Lightfoot, a Southern Rhodesian Government geologist who has been deputed to investigate conditions in the new Protectorate, states that the whole of the Corporation's concessions in Northern Rhodesia are being gone over "with a fine toothcomb," to ensure that every outcrop of rock is examined for anything of economic value. The organisation is complete to the smallest detail. Trained geologists accompanied by a staff of assistants cover twelve miles a day and report in the evening, if anything is found, assays, trenching and other work of the kind can be started at once. Reports are made in the morning and sent to each field party by wireless, and it is even possible to carry out assays during the rainy season. Each party is issued with a bag of cash for paying Natives, and contrast, remarks the reporter, to Civil Service methods. At a rough estimate £20,000 a year is spent on drilling equipment alone.

We learn that Mr. Moffat, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, who passed through Livingstone a few days ago, was to the formal opening of the Beira-Livingstone railway discussed informally in that city the question of union of the two Rhodesias. *East Africa* has stated Mr. Moffat having made clear Southern Rhodesia's willingness to facilitate the union, considered that the next move should come from Northern Rhodesia.

NATIVE ADMINISTRATION IN TANGANYIKA

Need for Information and Investigation.

Why has further information been required by the public concerning alleged misdeeds and other serious malpractices of the officials of the important chiefdoms and chiefdoms of the man who has repeatedly been held up by the Governor and other senior officials as a model of the Native Administration?

Is it true that the Sultan has appropriated the funds—said by some of our informants to amount to some £20,000—of the contracted debts of about £250 to local merchants; that he collected the money without giving proper receipts; that such permits were collected on expiration, the rates stored in the Government's vaults and that there were arrears of about £250 and £150 in the Sultan's Treasury of two other chiefs, one of whom might be the amount when he was discovered? It seems every reason to ask for a complete report to be required on this subject, and it is desirable that the statements of this kind which we know from our correspondence to be widely believed by Europeans in the Territory should be investigated unless they are true. It is true, it is evidence that as *East Africa* has repeatedly suggested, the application of the policy of indirect rule has been unwise, unless, if they are not true, it is only for the purpose of blame which being commonly attached to them. The Simon Young Commission strongly recommends inquiry into the application of the present Native policy in Tanganyika, and we trust that independent investigations will be made at the earliest possible moment.

TANGANYIKA PLANTERS ON CLOSED UNION.

The feelings of the whole of the USA district, and we believe of the whole British community in the Northern Province of Tanganyika Territory, is unanimously in favour of the federation of the East African Dependencies, with a strong elected General Legislative Council, provided that a workable scheme can be evolved whereby non-Native interests, not less than Native interests, would receive fair and reasonable representation and treatment. declares a memorandum submitted to Sir Samuel Wilson by the USA Planters' Association, which, however, objects to the seat of the proposed High Commissioner or Governor-General being on the coast. In regard to the suggested London Advisory Board as unnecessary, and protests emphatically against the opinion expressed in the Report that the Europeans of East Africa will never fight for responsible government, such European beings apparently considered less fit to control the affairs of East Africa than people living in the towns of Manchester or Glasgow.

The memorandum considers that the present Native policy in Tanganyika has failed on account of indifferent administration and lack of proper control, and urges that Native Treasury accounts should be properly and promptly audited.

The Consul, Patrides, of Alexandria, Mgr. Yampus, the last week, hasaterated Kossow (Priest) Sidiaris, published in the monastery of Des Antonios, as Abbot of the monastery under the name of Kyriellous, the New American monks sent by the Government were also abused and treated as if shops.

COTTON GROWING IN EAST AFRICA

Empire Cotton Growing Corporation

... Administrative Council of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation to last week's annual general meeting contained numerous items of special East African interest.

Increasing use of ploughs by Native cultivators in Uganda, especially in the Eastern Province, is noted, and it is stated that promising results have been obtained at the recent experiment station, where work is being directed to obtaining a strain giving higher yields of cotton. The Corporation have arranged for Mr. Bailey, their plant breeder in the Sudan, to visit the cotton growers in the East as the end of this year. It has also been stated that Mr. Clay, Director of one of the Corporation's stations, has been appointed a Senior Agricultural Officer in Uganda, having previously been head of the plant breeding department of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute.

Prospects in the Sudan.

Of rain-grown cotton in the Southern Sudan we are told that the policy of the Department of Agriculture is to concentrate for the present on the areas of the Nile, but the greatest promise under existing conditions, namely the Xuba Mountains, Madafa, the Bahari Ghazal, and the Upper Nile.

In all these areas, however, transport difficulties are prominent among the obstacles to rapid progress. In the Xuba Mountains camel transport has proved so effective that it has been relied on for the whole of this season's crop, thus releasing motor transport for use elsewhere. In this district also two small railways have been started to lessen the bulk carried from the growing centres to the main lines of transport, and four more are to be in operation this season in Mornah and Province, where, owing to fly, animal transport is impossible, while motor transport is costly. In the Upper Nile, the opening of additional landing stages where the seed cotton can be loaded into camels will facilitate transport and reduce production costs. The estimated for rain-grown cotton this season exceed the production figures of 1927-28 by 5,300 bales, an increase of 14%.

The possibility of extending the cotton producing area of the Sudan will, as last year, has already emphasised, be considerably enhanced by the new railway which runs through Kassala from a point of the line joining Port Sudan to Atbara.

This railway has now reached Sennar, and the main line from Khartoum to Port Sudan. The fields tapped by this railway are only slightly irrigated at present, but formerly they carried a heavy yield of cotton. The railway should attract new areas of cultivation and yield a profitable crop of cotton. It is expected that the Nile valley will be more generally developed, and that the agricultural development which is anticipated. With a view to testing the possibilities of this district for cotton, the Corporation's plant-breeder contented with a number of plots there at the close of the present season's work.

Report from Nyasaland.

The report from Nyasaland is very encouraging. The suitability of cotton as a winter crop in such districts as the Lower Shire is now regarded as doubtless established, and considerably increased output of this crop is to be anticipated. The present production has, however, dropped to a low level, on account of the total of ten years ago. It is from this which we read.

The report also states that the Government are to be enabled to supply of seeds of mixed varieties rather than the usual single variety, and that the cotton growing in the district since 1920, a part of the present crop is now being raised from the seeds of the mixed variety. This is an alternative experiment for which we are

... station at Makindu, the Corporation's staff have had considerable success in their efforts to breed by selection a type of cotton that could give profitable yields under the existing conditions, and during the season 1927-28 several test plots from seed supplied by the experiment station have been grown on European estates with promising results. It is hoped therefore that cotton may be raised on a profitable basis in the high altitude areas.

The year's work at the experiment station has led to a clearer realisation of the importance of the insect pest as one of the chief limiting factors affecting cotton production in Nyasaland. It is the greater proportion of cottons raised at low altitudes, and the work this year at the station of Port Herald, has furnished evidence that varieties of cotton of considerable strain under the conditions that exist in the Lower Shire. The best of these varieties have been tested in bulk plots this season on the Mwananga station, which stands at an elevation of about 2,000 feet. The Company with 180 lb. of seed raised a crop of 100 lb. of seed, which is a 50% increase on the 60 lb. of seed sown per acre. It is noted that the district adjacent to the West Nile is a large area, and it is possible that considerable possibilities exist for cotton-growing there. The land is generally fertile and the country is well populated. The Government are therefore in a position to establish a station in this district next season. The seeds for growing in which the cotton will be sown are of the same variety as the Lower Shire district, and this variety of cotton for export will be greatly stimulated. The establishment of the station should not only add to the Corporation's European staff, but also to a redistribution of the present staff.

The Government Agricultural Department have expressed a wish that Mr. Lawrence, who has been the Corporation's only manager at Port Herald, should be transferred to the Government service as a District Agricultural Officer in the Lower Shire district. The Corporation have agreed to the transfer provided that the Government should permit the Corporation to supervise the work of the Port Herald station at least of his official duties.

Crop Rotation Investigations.

East Africa has again and again urged the importance of crop rotation in Nyasaland. On that subject the Corporation reports that it has recently investigated the possibilities of developing a market for millet in this country.

It has selected a suitable rotation crop for cotton, and with this object they have been able to secure the cooperation of Cambridge University in the conduct of an investigation into the value for poultry and pig feeding of bullock and millet grown in Nyasaland. The report on which the Corporation makes its information is that the trials were a complete success, but the information which the Corporation have been able to obtain from various experiments makes it appear that this grain would not command a high price, a fact which would render it possible to export from Nyasaland. It is therefore, for the time being, transport facilities are available, it is difficult to obtain that the groups of grain crops for export are probably to include an increasing share, with unfortunately, the small European population and the absence of any manufacturing industries limit the local market for these crops, such as wheat and fruit, which might otherwise be developed. The situation is summarised by the Director of Agriculture when he states that the foundation of a cereal and cotton rotation crop in the district is a matter of the first importance to the present and future of the region.

The Government's Secretary reports that the trials conducted which were working on a scale are capable of being widely introduced, and that the output of grain is increased, and that the addition of a small number of commercial crops will, with the cotton, be expected to be a profitable proposition. It is noted that the Government are to be provided for the Uru plant and possibly for the grain in addition to that already created by the establishment of the Bhamulo.

The Government and Southern Rhodesia are being developed in the region of the Nile, and it is hoped that the production of a suitable cotton will be

JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD.

June Meeting of Executive Council.

Special to "East Africa."

The June meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board was attended by Sir Sydney Henn (in the chair), Sir John Sandeman Allen, Mr. D. F. Basden, Lord Cranworth, Major W. M. Crowdy, Major C. H. Dale, Mr. C. V. Hattersley, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Sir Philip Richardson, Mr. W. A. M. Sim, Colonel G. M. Sorley, Major C. L. Walsh, Mr. A. Wignall, and Miss Harvey (Secretary).

Major A. F. Parkins, of Moshi, was elected to membership of the Board, and Sir Philip Richardson was appointed a member of Ways and Means Committee.

Constitution of the Executive Council.

The report of the Committee, consisting of Sir Sydney Henn, Major W. M. Crowdy, and Mr. W. A. M. Sim on the constitution of the Executive representation on the Council of East African Association was considered. The memorandum stated:

The first point discussed was the contents raised by Lord Cranworth at the March meeting of the Council that the producers were unrepresented in the Council by commercial interests and it was agreed that it was desirable to bring about a closer contact between the various interests represented on the Council. It was pointed out that when the question of the representation on the Board of Tanganyika settlers was first raised, it was agreed that the three representatives of the Convention of Associations should take charge of their interests until such time as a body organized their associations and a body (or bodies) which could claim to be representative of local producers. In view of the facts that such a body is presently now forming and that claims have recently been presented to the Board for independent representation on the Council by Tanganyika Settlers' Associations, it was agreed to recommend to the Council that two seats should be assigned to the Tanganyika Associations apart from the three already held by the Association of Producers of East Africa on behalf of the Convention of Associations.

The latest dated November report from the Association of Chambers of Commerce in Eastern Africa asking to have three representatives on the Executive Council was simultaneously considered, and it was agreed to recommend to the Council that this request be granted on the lines indicated in the proposals set out, and it was pointed out that the Nyasaland member of the Chamber of Commerce in that country and on the basis of its domination of East African produce should then hold two seats on the Council as against one seat held by some commercial interests, as follows:

Convention of Associations	3 seats
Tanganyika Settlers' Association	2 seats
Association of Producers of East Africa	2 seats
Association of Chambers of Commerce	3 seats
Association of Chambers of Commerce	1 seat

The remaining seats on the Council are held by the three London Elected Members and the British South Africa Company, who are the largest landowners in Eastern Africa.

The committee therefore make the following proposals for consideration of the Executive Council:—
1. To suggest to the Convention of Associations that their representatives on the Executive Council of the Board should be nominated through the agencies of the associated producers should be virtually concerned with the Council as self-nominating and that the Board should report and other documents sent out to the Board should be submitted to the subscribers of the annual printing of the Board in the same manner as the annual printing for which they will become responsible to five shillings per copy or fifteen guineas in alternative.

(2) To accept the suggestion of the Association of Chambers of Commerce in Eastern Africa that they should nominate three members to seats on the Council on the understanding that they obtain an unanimous resolution at their next session indicating acceptance by the Chambers in each of the three territories of the principle that one member will be nominated to represent the Chambers in each of the territories and will be free to express the views of his territory in those cases where there may be a divergence of opinions between the territories.

(3) That while it is not proposed to interfere with the existing representation on the Council of the Uganda Cotton Association, it should be pointed out to the subscribers in East Africa in general that on this subject it is considered undesirable that parallel committees should be represented by the Council, because this might lead to demands for special representation of other commodities, such as coffee, sisal, maize, sugar, etc.

(4) To recommend that the matter referred to in the representatives of the Tanganyika Settlers' Associations in paragraph (4) of this report.

Lord Cranworth, regarding the matter of committees on an interim organisation for the Convention also objected to proposal to be sent forward by the Board and indicated that his objection was the view of the majority of the Association of Producers of East Africa in London, which both he and the Board should not suggest to any of the constituent members in East Africa in any manner it should elect its own representatives. The Chairman agreed that it was chiefly with the presence of the Convention or any other affiliate body to be set up for itself in such matters, but the practical effect of the proposal was agreed to.

Protective Duties in Kenya and Uganda.

Correspondence which had passed between the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce and the Colonial Office on the subject of protective duties in Kenya and Uganda was read for the information of the Council. The Colonial Office stated that the East African Customs Conference which had been proposed to hold in the spring of this year had been postponed until full consideration had been given to the Report of the Hilton Young Commission, but that a Tariff Committee had been set up in Kenya in order to consider the value of the continuation of the present protective duties, and to discuss the merits and demerits of such duties, and it should be decided to retain them in whole or in part, to frame recommendations as to the best means of reconciling their retention with the operation of the Customs Union with Tanganyika Territory and Uganda. The Committee was also asked to consider the advantages to be derived from a continuance of a Customs Union and the consequences of dissolving the Union, to investigate the question of railway rates in so far as they affect the fiscal policy of Kenya, and the question of assimilation of rates with the Uganda Protectorate Railways, and generally to put forward proposals as to the instructions which should be given to the Kenya representatives at a Customs Tariff Conference. It was added that copies of the correspondence with the London Chamber of Commerce and to the officers administering the Government of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory, and that it would be brought to the notice of the Kenya Tariff Committee.

Mr. Hattersley failed entirely to see any justification for postponement, for the subject had no connection at all with the Hilton Young Report, and the Colonial Office and the local Governments could be held to the present time a considerable time ago to press on the subject. He stated that Mr. W. A. M. Sim, who had been very strongly in favour of the proposal, had been very strongly in favour of the proposal, and that Mr. W. A. M. Sim, who had been very strongly in favour of the proposal, had been very strongly in favour of the proposal, and that Mr. W. A. M. Sim, who had been very strongly in favour of the proposal, had been very strongly in favour of the proposal.

spondence would express disappointment at the delay and urge that there was no justification for it. After discussion it was agreed that the Board should inform the Colonial Office that the subject was one of great importance, that there appeared to be no reason for it to be delayed pending consideration of the Hilton Young Report, and that any delay would be appreciated.

Land Alienation in Tanganyika Territory.

The attention of the Council was drawn to a letter received from the Government of Tanganyika giving a specific instance of the inaccuracy of the present methods of land alienation. The case concerned an area of approximately 1,200 acres of which a maximum of 200 acres was arable, the remainder being stony and poor, with patches of black cotton soil. Moreover, on the 250 acres was an existing settlement of some 150 persons and as many Natives who made a living by selling foodstuffs to labourers from nearby estates. Having learnt that the farm, which was first alienated by the German Government, had not been sold with other known properties on account of the loss of title, the owners of a British estate in Tanganyika, offering that the farm would make an excellent labour camp to serve the 10,000 acres to be sold by them on the other side of a certain river, applied for the right of occupancy for ninety-nine years, property supervised if could, they believed, have supported 200 men with their own *stombs*. When the land was put up to auction some few weeks ago the original applicants bid up to 10s. per acre per annum, but were outbid by an Indian, whereupon the first group of planters dropped out. Another planter, who would not have bid against them, then bid on his own behalf, but was in his turn overbid by the Indian, who secured the right of occupancy by paying 10s. per acre per annum.

As the Indian to develop the land his expenditure regarding development expenses, would in the first year be as follows:

Rent paid April 26, 1929	1260
Compensation to Natives	100
Survey Fee	60
Rent due April 26, 1930	180

This is obviously an uneconomic figure for 250 acres of good land, and it was not originally suggested to the Council that the Indian probably reasoned that land good enough for British planters was good enough for him, though the result of his purchase may well be that the land will revert to Government when the survey fee becomes due.

In this case failure to secure the right of occupancy entailed no hardship to the original applicants, but had the farm been applied for by an intending settler from abroad, his financial loss and the loss of time would probably have resulted in his immediate return to his country, highly dissatisfied with present conditions in Tanganyika. The Council regarded this specific instance as a condemnation of the existing system of land auction in Tanganyika, which is in common with settler organisations in the Territory itself. It has repeatedly expressed its dissatisfaction.

Zanzibar Treaties.

The Treaties Committee have had the Chairman undertake a most exhaustive and valuable study this year of the Zanzibar Treaties, and it now comes to the conclusion that the Zanzibar Treaties should be carefully investigated. It was agreed to invite Major Gordon to prepare a preliminary report, as he has done in the previous case, and then to ask the Treaties Committee to submit a memorandum to the Council.

H. Hofmeyr's Proposal to East Africa.

The proposal for a Joint East and South African Commission to consider matters arising out of the Report of the Commission on the Union, which H. H. Hofmeyr made exclusively through the Council, was referred to by Sir Sydney Tennant, a very important suggestion to which the Council have well given consideration. Major Walsh urged that the leading article in which the proposal was set out should be circulated to every member of the Executive Council, and Lord Stanworth thought that the Board should keep before the possibility of doing something to bring about that conference at a suitable moment. It was agreed that the subject should be further discussed at the next meeting.

Nyasaland Matters.

Notice was taken that the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce had expressed itself in favour of the majority report of the Commission on Closer Union, and that Nyasaland was concerned that the Convention of Associations of Nyasaland had failed to pass a resolution having been telegraphed to the Secretary of State. A further resolution of the Nyasaland Chamber favouring the construction of the Zambezi Bridge, providing adequate safeguards for the natives, was laid on the table, and was unanimously endorsed by the Council, which, and the Chairman, had previously taken the same view.

Eastern Telegraphic Services.

The Chairman was asked to discuss this matter again with Sir John Sandema. The view of the Board being that the proposals of the Kenya authorities were inadequate and unreasonable. It was pointed out that some settler spokesmen in the Colony had taken up the attitude that any time and money should be devoted to the reduction of inland postage, and not to providing direct communication between the public and the cable company. That Sir John Sandema, Allen urged, was a very shortsighted policy, and there seemed no justification whatever for continuing to obstruct the desirable reform which the Council had so strongly and so consistently championed.

NATIVE SCHOOLS IN KENYA COLONY.

Government opposed by Catholic Missionaries.

Recent proposals of the Kenya Government in connection with Native education have met with strong opposition by the Roman Catholic missions, who resent the suggestion that Grade A and B schools should become interdenominational or un-denominational. It has therefore been decided that such schools shall remain denominational and in the hands of missions, and that Grade C schools now conducted by missions, which it had been the intention of the Government to transform into Local Government Schools, will continue to receive Government support. The Director of Education has remained firm, however, in his intention to erect Local Native Council schools, and proposes to build hostels for the reception of pupils of all denominations. Protestant missionaries have accepted this suggestion.

Among those who took part in the discussions at last week's annual conference, the British Commissioner, Mr. C. J. Latham, Director of Native Education in Northern Rhodesia, and Miss Sarah Bursall, a member of the Colonial Office Advisory Committee on Education in Tropical Africa.

LORD OLIVIER'S STRANGE SILENCE.

The QUINCY Club Correspondent.
To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir,
 Lord Olivier is a long time in stating what he really did say at that Manchester Socialist Conference, but I hope that after reflection he will now be persuaded that it is really incumbent on him as a public man of fifty years' experience to tell us East Africans exactly what words he did use.
 He did not use the phrase: "I am glad the British Empire is being broken up and internationalised because I am not an imperialist," was the phrase so near "broken up" that he wishes, if at all possible, to avoid stating exactly what it is.
 This is the only impression that I have gained from his persistent silence of this kind point through his letters to you to prove him quite worthy to talk on side issues.
 Once more, in your own words, what did I read Olivier say?
 Yours faithfully,
 London, N.W.

A LECTURE ON LAKE ALBERT

E. B. Worthington's Address.
To the Editor of "East Africa."

May I draw attention to two errors which occurred in the report in your columns of May 23 of my lecture on "The Life of the Albert Nyanza and Lake Koga" to the Royal Geographical Society on May 13?
 First, the so-called "Nile perch" of Lake Albert has proved not to be the same as *Lates niloticus* from the lower parts of the Nile, but to differ sufficiently to warrant description as a new species of fish. I have named this new species *Lates albertinus* since it is peculiar to Lake Albert, and therefore suggest that "Albert Perch" take the place of "Nile perch" as the English name.
 Secondly, in referring to crocodiles, the following sentence occurs in the article: "Below the Mangoson Mills they are present in amazing numbers, but they are not predatory fish-eaters." It was not my intention to maintain that crocodiles cannot catch living fish, since there is ample evidence from the observations of naturalists and travellers that they do so on occasion rather than mean to eat them. From the results of the examination of crocodiles' stomachs, that these reptiles feed also, and perhaps more often, on other matters, such as carrion and smaller animals, birds and insects. When a crocodile eats man the fact can be well known in the neighbourhood; nor is whether it will attack.

Yours faithfully,
 E. B. Worthington.
DAMNED WITH FAINT PRAISE
 Publicity for East African Coffee.
 To the Editor of "East Africa."

Knowing your keen interest in East Africa, since I feel I must bring to your notice a notice which appeared recently on the 11th page of a newspaper with an enormous amount of advertising for encouraging British consumers to purchase a paragraph purporting to be a notice to make good coffee, and after pointing out the French generally boast as well as their own coffee fresh for each service, the advertisement, signed a lady, timidly observed, "I am, I suppose, a bit old." (The italics are mine.)

A recent sample of damning with faint praise, that sentence will take that of beating. It is difficult to know whom to blame the more. The writer for her ignorance of the quality of Kenya coffee, Kenyan planters for their lack of enterprise in not advertising their produce effectively since after all these years, and accurate impressions should have been made on the public, to say nothing of "expert" writers for the Press.
 To compare the American idea of publicity, I dug at random from a New York trade magazine lying before me "The Standard of Quality Coffee: The Best the Coffee Can Deliver" "Absolutely Delicious Coffee" "Tick in body—delicious taste—devaluing any at equivalent cost" and finally "Established Coffees: One answer to their popularity is the fact that they are advertised and advertising coupled with high quality and good turnover and satisfied customers."
 It is like "supposed to be good" you will observe; the Americans have confidence in the stuff they offer and are not likely to suffer. Kenya has better coffee than any the Americans can boast but evidently the general public and a section of the British Press have yet conceived of the fact supposed to be good! It makes me savage.
 Yours faithfully,
 AN OLD AFRICAN GROWER

EAST AFRICA AND THE CALCUTTA SWEET

One of the three winning tickets in the Calcutta Sweepstake is reported from all news to have been drawn by a Mr. Clarke, who lives in East Africa, who receives £124.84 as a result. Another messenger states that Mr. Clarke bought 3,000 tickets. Is the fortunate winner Mr. P. H. Clarke, of Mombasa? If that proves to be the case, he will be sincerely congratulated by his neighbours East African friends. As, however, East Africans nearly always purchase their Calcutta tickets through the National Bank of India, it seems likely that the Mr. Clarke mentioned may be a member of one of the Calcutta Turf Club, who purchased 3,000 tickets for the African distribution and has a personal interest in the result.

A ratu fell in Kenya last week, the maximum being 11 inches in Runguru, Lumbwa and Gonga her, Kericho, Njoro, and Meru registered between 1 and 1 inch each. Konga, Kitale, and Ganga had larger ones than 1 inch, and Elgon, Kavir, Nanyuki, Mburu, Koru, and Kyambura from 1 to 1 inch.



COLOURED IRISH LINEN

THIS season we are showing wide ranges of Coloured Linens, including several new cloths which will give complete satisfaction. Carriage and freightage paid to port of landing in the Foreign and Colonial orders of £10 and upwards.

<p>FRANMORE DRESS LINEN A cloth of medium weight, beautifully dyed, of a range of colours, and of a most fine texture, suitable for children's dresses.</p> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: 1.2em;">1/9</p>	<p>STROEN'S DRESS LINEN A medium weight, fully dyed, and practically unshrinkable, durable, and of a very fine texture, suitable for children's dresses.</p> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: 1.2em;">2/6</p>
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"EAST AFRICA" BOOKSHELF.

CENTENARY OF "THE ZOO."

Sir Chalmers Mitchell's History.

SIR P. CHALMERS MITCHELL'S "Centenary History of the Zoological Society of London" (Zool. Soc., 25s.) worthily marks the completion of the first century in the life of what is to all Londoners, at least, "The Zoo." As a matter of fact, the Society was in existence before 1820; Sir Stamford Raffles discussed its foundation with Sir Joseph Banks in 1817, and the official records date from 1826, but it was not until 1820 that the Society was incorporated by Royal Charter and thus acquired legal status. Since then it has become a national institution. Starting in 1820 with 7,550 Fellows, 48,000 visitors and an income of £12,500, the Society now has over 8,000 Fellows, an income of £148,000, and its Gardens were visited by 2,720,000 people in 1918.

Africa can boast of having given to the Zoo its most famous resident—the great elephant, "Jumbo." He was the first African elephant to be owned by the Society, being obtained by exchange from the Jardin des Plantes, in Paris, on June 26, 1865. He was then 5 ft. 6 in. in height and 9 ft. 6 in. in girth. He grew into a magnificent animal and was a great favourite with the public, but having developed certain eccentricities of temper he was sold in 1881 to Baruum, the American showman, for £2,000. The failure caused by this step is probably still remembered by some of our readers, and Sir Chalmers himself is of opinion that the sale was unnecessary. The female elephant, Alice, also African and bought by the Gardens in 1865 for £500, was Jumbo's "wife" as asserted in song and story at the time; the two animals were never together. Jumbo met an untimely end in the railway accident in the United Kingdom.

The Gardens have always been an advocate of fresh air, and it has become as news to many who live in the tropics that heat is by no means essential to the welfare of tropical specimens. What they must have is fresh air, light, space and cleanliness. The success of Sir Chalmers's theories is patent in Regent's Park to-day. It was originally the custom to feed the snakes on live food—a custom abolished by Dr. Mitchell—and it is a curious fact that no one of the living victims ever showed any signs of a specific dread of the snakes.

Rats, and mice, and guinea-pigs, rabbits, pigeons, chickens, and even goats were much less disturbed when they were put in the cage than when a human being tried to take hold of them. They were all quite indifferent to the presence of the snake, and even when one of the reptiles approached them curiously they avoided it just as they would avoid a stick-thrust at them. I carried these observations further by exhibiting a large ring snake, to every kind of mammal and bird we had in the Gardens, and arrived at the curious and rather unexpected result that only the parrots and the higher perching birds, and monkeys—all the primates with the exception of Lemurs—showed a dread of snakes; all the others were come down to the front of the cage, peck inquisitively, or try to smell the swaying head with its protruding tongue, and were ready to see if it were good to eat, thus afraid of being eaten. It is certainly striking that of all the mammals, only the apes and monkeys and their relatives show a dread of snakes. Possibly our aversion predilection against these exotically featured creatures is an inheritance from our far-off ancestors.

The gold medal of the Society has been bestowed only twice—in 1877 to the Rev. Dr. David Livingstone, when Prince of Wales, and in 1907 to Sir Harry Johnston, for his discovery of the African hippo.

two bronze medals for Livingstone who raised hippo babies in 1877 and 1878. The first common zebra was presented to the Zoo in 1864 by Sir P. E. Woodhouse, Governor of Capetown; the Sultan of Zanzibar received the silver medal in 1877 for his donations of animals, and Sir George Grey sent home the second and last "last" specimen of the quagga in 1882. Mr. H. C. Brockhurst, Game Warden of the Sudan, was awarded the silver medal in 1926 for assisting the Society in obtaining some very valuable mammals and birds.

Apart from its historical interest as an official and authoritative record, Dr. Mitchell's book is full of instructions of curious observations and wise advice, and is written in an eminently readable and popular style. It should have a wide circulation.

A. L.

THE NEGRO IN AMERICA.

A Tale of Three Generations.

The British in East Africa, whether Government officials or settlers, field to no one in their interest and care for the Negro races, and although Mr. the Rose Heyward's fine book "Mamba Daughters" (Hogarth, 2s. 6d.) deals with the story of the Negro in the Southern States of North America, it should find many appreciative readers in the British East African Dependencies. The author knows the country, he writes of and the people, white and coloured, he pictures and there are lessons to be learned, hints to be gathered, and mistakes to be avoided by a study of his temperate and sympathetic pages.

The story has for its heroine and she is truly a heroine—Mamba, a Charleston free Negroess, but one stage removed from slavery, who by her self-sacrifice and admirable generosity enables her granddaughter to become a famous singer, living in Harlem, the Negro quarter of New York, and following her chosen career with success. Incidentally, it reveals the inner life of the Southern States and the dealings of the white Americans with their coloured compatriots in a fashion which can hardly be palatable to idealists in the States, but which bears the stamp of truth.

British tropical Africa knows certain Americans who devote their efforts to uplifting the African in British territories, and is familiar with volumes criticising British work and policy in Africa. Mr. Heyward's readers will be encouraged to note how immensely superior are the British attitudes and British behaviour towards the Negro to what prevails in the Southern States of America. The attention, too, of the International Labour Office, the Aborigines Protection Society, and the small but ideal section at home, which never ceases to find every kind of fault with the British Government of the Native may well be directed to the conditions which prevail to-day in the States and the sources of assistance to quote only one example, in the Southern States. There is something to be learned from the story.

Any Floridian and Northern States. David Livingstone. The Rev. Dr. David Livingstone's discovery of the African hippo. The gold medal of the Society has been bestowed only twice—in 1877 to the Rev. Dr. David Livingstone, when Prince of Wales, and in 1907 to Sir Harry Johnston, for his discovery of the African hippo.

PERSONALIA.

Major E. Pratt Barlow has returned from another visit to Africa.

Sir George and Lady Cunningham are visiting the Rhodesias.

Mr. F. S. Andrews is now editing the Uganda *Official Gazette*.

Mr. R. F. L. Hatchwell is gazetted a J.P. in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. E. Martin Isaacs is endeavouring to form a T. C. H. branch in Nairobi.

Mr. Justice Doory has been giving a series of lectures on cricket in Zanzibar.

Mr. P. S. Hosten has assumed charge of the Handeni district of Tanganyika.

Captain P. H. Wickham, District Officer, Kenya, has been transferred to Somalia.

Captain Arthur Hughes, highest who died last week, served in the Eastern Sudan in 1884-85.

Captain F. D. Arundel, M.C., Game Ranger, has been posted to Mwanza on his return from leave.

Mr. J. E. Wolfe, who has served in Kenya for the past twenty years, is shortly leaving the Colony on furlough.

Mr. S. B. B. McElderry is Acting Chief Secretary of Tanganyika during the absence on leave of Mr. D. F. Jardine.

The Hon. T. S. W. Thomas, the newly-appointed Governor of Nyasaland, has arrived in this country from West Africa.

The Rev. J. O. Vicaire of Nairobi, and Mrs. O. who has recently been in indifferent health, have arrived from Kenya.

Mr. J. P. Anderson, M.B.E., has been gazetted Provincial Commissioner of the Tanganyika Province of Northern Rhodesia.

Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Sanders, M.C., has been gazetted an official member of the Nyasaland Legislative Council.

Mr. Wolfe, who has for the past three years managed the Fort Jackson branch of Barclay's Bank, is at present on leave.

Major J. D. Leonard, the well-known Nairobi business man, and one of East Africa's best golfers, arrived in London a few days ago.

Mr. P. J. Dushaw, M.B.E., Provincial Commissioner of Northern Rhodesia, is shortly expected on his return from

Mr. A. D. Jones, the well-known Kampala business man, has been appointed a temporary and not a member of the Uganda Legislative Council.

The Rt. Rev. H. Gwynne, Bishop of Egypt and the Sudan, announces that he will reside in the Sudan from Christmas to the middle of March.

Captain W. Hudson, the well-known Arusha coffee planter, is now on leave. He expects to return to the Territory in August or September.

Mr. W. H. Carr-Burghell and Mr. A. T. Gwinn, cadets in the Uganda Administration, have been transferred to Simons and Todoma respectively.

Vice-Admiral W. M. Gibson, C.B., until recently commander-in-chief of the East Indies Squadron, has retired from the Royal Navy at his own request.

Captain M. S. S. Moore, V.C., who before his present appointment as a Game Ranger in Tanganyika served with the K.M.R.'s in Tabora, is home on leave.

Mr. A. I. Shipley, who has arrived home, is the Honorary Treasurer of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce, and was formerly on the staff of the Uganda Railway.

Dr. G. R. H. Chell, who is now acting as Director of Medical and Sanitary Services in Uganda, served in Kenya for five years before being transferred to Uganda in 1919.

Mr. D. McGregor, manager of the Mombasa branch of the National Bank of India, has been transferred to Kampala. He was one of Mombasa's keenest golfers.

The death is reported by cable from Northern Rhodesia of Mr. W. S. A. Sawyer, a tobacco planter, who was murdered by elephants in the Lundazi district of Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. W. Tucker, Colonel J. Driscoll, Major R. W. G. McElderry, Mr. A. A. Leggat, and General G. D. Rhodes have been selected members of the Nairobi Committee of the Kenya Defence Force.

Mr. V. M. Logan, who has served in Kenya for the past sixteen years, continues to act as Commissioner for Lands in Kenya Colony, as Mr. H. T. Martin has been detailed for special duty.

Dr. G. W. Middleton, son of Chief Constable Middleton of the Stirling County Police, has been appointed to the Tanganyika Medical Service, and will leave for the Territory during this month.

Dr. and Mrs. A. H. McDonald, Dr. J. Middleton, Mr. Eric Reid, Mr. and Mrs. W. Smethurst, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Wyatt, and Mr. G. W. H. Smith are en route to the Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. H. MacLevin has been appointed a member of the Uganda Local Advisory Committee, as a representative of the Uganda Planters' Association. He succeeds Mrs. Tillbrook, who has resigned.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Cecil Burtley, who died last week in his seventy-second year, commanded the Gatling gun crew of his ship, the "Carysfort," in the campaign against Osman Digna near Suakin in 1883.

The engagement is announced of the Rev. F. H. Durnford, M.A., Missionary Chaplain in the Sudan, to Miss J. W. Carless, eldest daughter of the late Thomas J. Carless, of Richmond, Surrey.

Mr. C. W. Vincent Hall, who has just been appointed an official member of the Legislative Council, served in the R.M.A. and R.A.F. during the War. He was first appointed to Zanzibar eight years ago.

The death took place on June 2 in Nyaaland, as a result of a motor accident, of Mr. Gerald Percy Templeton, the only son of Dr. and Mrs. Percy Templeton, of Beckenham. Mr. Templeton was in his thirty-first year.

Miss Clodagh Byrne, younger daughter of Brigadier-General Sir Joseph Byrne, formerly Governor of the Seychelles, and Lady Byrne, is engaged to Captain A. S. W. Willis, M.C., of the Royal Tank Corps, and formerly of the Royal Navy.

The following Northern Rhodesians have been appointed to the Chailanga Road Board: Messrs. T. S. Allison, R. H. Baxter, C. A. Carnus, E. H. Cholmeley, E. A. Copeman, W. E. Rueben, C. C. F. FitzWilliams, and Captain John Brown.

Captain R. V. Rattra, who received a C.B.E. in the Birthday Honours for his services as Government Anthropologist in the Gold Coast and to aviation in West Africa, was on the Nyasaland staff of the African Lakes Corporation from 1902 to 1907.

Among recent arrivals from East Africa are Mr. and Mrs. B. A. H. Bowyer, Mr. and Mrs. G. I. Dymott, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Goss, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hudson, Mr. A. Lindholm, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Shipley, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Walker, and Mr. W. D. Wright-Neville.

Mr. Justice F. Guthrie Smith, now acting as Chief Justice of Uganda, was appointed to the Lord Office of the Protectorate in 1912, as Attorney-General in 1917, and in 1918 and 1919 was promoted puisne judge and a member of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa.

At last week's meeting of the Council of the United Charitable League, the Duke of Devonport, Grand Master, announced that he had assented to the petition of the six Southern Rhodesian judges to be named as the District Grand Lodge of Rhodesia.

Sir Robert Hamilton, who was Chief Justice of the East Africa Protectorate, now Kenya, from 1903 to 1920, retaining his seat for Ormsby and Sneland as a Liberal, having polled 8,256 votes, against 5,404 cast for his Conservative opponent. In 1924 Sir Robert Hamilton was unopposed.

The engagement is announced between Major Joseph McKeague Thackeray, B.A., C.B.E. (late The Shifolk Regiment), of Kenya Colony, younger son of the Rev. A. J. Thackeray, M.A., of Holmwood, Thorne, Norfolk, and Doris Irene Matham Chandler, only daughter of Mrs. A. T. Chandler, of Inglewood, Coventry.

The Sultan of Zanzibar was entertained to luncheon by the Overseas League on Tuesday last and a reception was given in his honour on Thursday afternoon by the Overseas Section of the Forum Club. On Saturday he visited Crofton Aerodrome and was taken for a flight, and on Monday he left Zanzibar for London and the previous tour of which we gave particulars last week.

Among the "Madagas" passengers for Mombasa are Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. B. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Davis, Mr. G. F. King Mace, Dr. and Mrs. R. McEgigan, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. McClelland, Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Prentice, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Radford-Potts, Mr. and Mrs. C. Wagstaffe, the Rev. F. H. White, and Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Whittingham.

Mr. P. A. Shannon, whose death in Nyasaland from snake-bite was recently reported, had, writes an old friend, spent the last two years on the two U.M.C.A. stations near Lake Nyasa. The son of a Ghanaian, Shannon, a "Chadney Maple," was twice mentioned in despatches for his excellent work on the field staff during the East African Campaign, and, having a remarkable gift for languages, could speak both Yao and Chinyanja like a Native. As *East Africa* noted at the time, he resigned from the Mission early last year to join the Game Department of Tanganyika Territory, but he was apparently anxious to rejoin the U.M.C.A. as soon as possible.

The qualified members appointed by the Governor to the District Council of Nairobi (of which the Chairman is the Senior Commissioner, Kikuyu) are: Messrs. S. J. Lawford, Commandant of the Wireless, Mr. W. Munro, Mr. D. Rutherford, Mr. J. O. K. Delap, Mr. W. Busbury, Mr. J. P. Fooks, Mr. E. J. Sturrows, Captain A. H. Mearns, Mr. S. H. Montagu, Mr. C. K. Forbes, Major J. V. Collington, Mr. C. H. Major, Major W. Kirton, Colonel F. W. Hallows, Mr. C. K. Archer, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. G. H. Parham, Mr. W. H. D. Knight, Major J. Ashford, Miss O. Collyer, Mr. H. Douglas Cooper, Mr. H. H. Gowie, and Captain W. B. Dickson.

May I say how much I enjoyed your issue of the 1st. I have been a subscriber for some time and I am glad to hear that it is so popular. I am glad to hear that it is so popular and I am glad to hear that it is so popular. I am glad to hear that it is so popular and I am glad to hear that it is so popular.

TANGANYIKA EXHIBITION

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	1921	1928
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BRITISH MANUFACTURERS will, as well as consider the importance of advertising their products through the medium of the Exhibition. The tariff for the exhibits is as follows: Under cover in temporary buildings provided by the Committee, 3/- per square yard; in the open, 1/- per square yard.

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VISIT TANGANYIKA

Camp Fire Comments.

Don't go to Kenya on Spec.

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London issues a warning that on account of last year's drought, and the latest infestation of some months ago, it is very inadvisable for people to proceed to Kenya unless to an assured position or unless in possession of adequate funds. Good rains have recently fallen and the locust menace has been removed, but young men are nevertheless recommended not to proceed to the Colony without suitable employment.

Fish and Loaves

It is interesting to learn on the authorities Messrs. Graham and Washington, the experts who have been investigating the possibilities of the fish industry on the great African Lakes, that Natives prefer their own method of curing the catch to more scientific curings. The Africans maintain that the fish in their form has more taste, and there goes further as a flavouring to their miller or maize meal. Even the Cockney kid of the story objected to the breakfast eggs supplied to him while on a visit to the country because they lacked "flavour."

Fortunes in Coffee Seed.

East African coffee planters are enterprising folk, and have a keen eye for the main chance. A writer's correspondent interested in tropical agriculture, "I have been visiting the flower shows this year and have been struck by the enormous prices paid for new varieties of plants. It is not an uncommon thing for a seed to be willingly disbursed for a new kind of narcissus bulb, while a break orchid runs into hundreds of pounds. How does that affect coffee planters? Well, I suggest that as a side line a coffee man might experiment with new varieties and/or hybrids that hits on something good, he will be surprised at the prices he may command for seed. When about the year 1908—robusta coffee was booming in Java, the seeds of that species easily fetched £2 a pound in the West Indies, while in 1876, when Liberian coffee was introduced into Java, the Dutch planters actually paid £2.50 (4s. 2d.) a seed for the new, interesting variety. This last price I discovered when digging among some old official records, and it must itself be a record. There is money in new strains of coffee, and planters would do well to keep that fact in mind."

Instinct or Acquired Habit?

With reference to A. L.'s Comment on the fascinating and difficult problem of instinct in animals...

malts? writes... Chalmers Mitchell... financial expert... with a young strange man... must be overlooked... It is a well known fact that the... of snakes... Mitchell, the Secretary of the... which was too young... snakes on its... removed from... learned of snakes from... established the best of... Dr. Mitchell produced a... and showed it to the... which climbed... played with the reptile... handled it so... to be removed... I believe... film made of the... which... to my mind... not... No doubt there must be a... on the other side and perhaps other of your readers will oblige.

Why West Africa?

Why should West Africa be so prolific of weird and thrilling tales of mystery, witchcraft, and "ju-ju?" asks a regular reader and student of African affairs, pointing out that the Goaster has sent to our contemporary, *The Atlantic World*, a sheaf of stories of gamblers turned to stone, of a chief who to keep his crown had to bury a live maiden beneath the door of his sleeping chamber, of a haunted swamp, of a snake that fell the water of which, drawn in the proper way, and carried without spilling, was fatal to the army's enemies, of a young Native woman who would let her own body and inhabit that of a crocodile and, just but best, of his own experience after snacking in open court the paraphernalia of a witch-doctor. This was bad medicine, the last item being a skull containing old bones, pieces of iron, mica, and what might have once been brains and blood. He (the Goaster) was told he would "catch a bad sick," and surely enough he did, for he writes: "My ears went wrong, my jaws ached, my hair turned grey, and my skin began to go 'pebbled.'" A skin specialist told me that what I had suffered from was due to exposure to the sun, anxiety, overwork and... Behind each ear I bear patches of grey hair which might be mistaken for a pat from the forehead of a leopard! Our correspondent, describing a really good thriller from West Africa, says that the motto of the territory between the Sudan and Southern Rhodesia must in this as in other matters be, *Nihil secundum*.

Contributions... are welcomed and matter published will be paid for at usual rates. All paragraphs should be marked "Camp Fire Comments."

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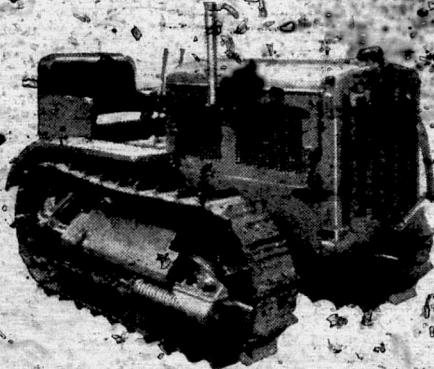
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East Africa in the Press

"THE ROUND TABLE" ON THE DEPOSED

The principal issue in the East African Commission's Report is devoted to a consideration of the Commission's Close Co-operation in Eastern Africa and contributor, the survey of the position in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. Generally, one examines some of the recommendations of Sir Hilary Young and his colleagues. Certain of the comments are of considerable interest to East Africa as will be seen from the following:

The Commission appear to have felt that it would be out of the question in the early stages of union to combine the post of High Commissioner-Governor-General with that of Governor of any of the individual territories, and it is easy to appreciate the objections to an such a move, even if Lieutenant-Governor were provided for the territory of which the Governor-General became Governor; but the result of friction in the Commission's special connection with any individual territory and leaving him, as the Commission propose, without any separate staff of permanent advisers of his own, seems to make the working of their plan dependent in a dangerous degree on the personality of a single individual, and on his success in maintaining satisfactory relations, on the one side, with the Governors and peoples of the three territories, and on the other with the Secretary of State. Those powers he is to exercise on the spot, subject to a control from Downing Street, the extent of which is not undefined.

The choice before Kenya is, in effect, a choice between either advancing along a path of self-government, without reference to other territories, or surrendering part of its independence so as to unite with the other two in some form of union, in any case Kenya, as a unit, can only obtain a qualified measure of self-government, and in the absence of a central authority exercising control over the three territories, it is impossible to establish a central control in the interests of Kenya. If the latter alternative proposal, when it is seen that from the point of view of political progress Kenya has no other substantial to gain from a union in any form of closer union, which means the establishment of a central authority for the territories, Kenya is enabled to make their contribution towards shaping the policy for East Africa.

What is Kenya's prospect of self-government as one member of a group of territories subject to such a central authority? The Chairman holds that, as time goes on, in view of possible developments, including the growth in influence of the central authority, the limits of the responsible government may become appropriate in Kenya or in either of the other territories. It is a counsel of prudence, in putting forward proposals for the solution of constitutional or political problems, not to try to map out the future further than is essential for the purpose in hand, and it seems of any real significance to express the inevitable opinion adverse to the development of what may be termed 'provincial self-government' in Kenya as a member of such a group.

The minority consider that, owing to the wide

scope of the control of the central authority, it is not possible to give the territories the power to elect their own government, or to accept or reject laws made by the central authority, or to exercise any of the responsibilities of government. It is their conclusion that the main reason why due to the fact that the central authority of the central authority to exercise effectively a central authority. Military tasks by the European electorate on whom they must depend to come any Kenya territory could be carried out. But might not the central authority in fact be made stronger and more effective in such a case? There are no reasons in the report which suggest that the Commission should have taken sufficient account of the wide and binding effect of such guarantees as might be insisted in a constitution for Kenya or any other individual territory for the purpose of protecting private interests.

Has an unimpeachable district and completely adequate salaries for public interests prevented them from giving adequate opportunity of political expression and public service to the Europeans? Any scheme for granting to a European community a share in the responsibilities of government in a united State, where the majority of the population consists of backward native tribes, must be at once cautious enough to prevent abuse of power for selfish purposes, and consequent indifference to and neglect of the interests of the backward tribes, which to make the partnership between Europeans in the work of government a reality, develop their sense of responsibility and train them in the duties of leadership.

The proposals of the majority of the Commission are open to the criticism that, while first created, in the powers so far conferred on the Governor-General, this instrument for controlling a Legislative Council in which there is no longer an official majority, they have, when actually framing their proposals, appeared to rely upon it for practical purposes and have preferred to constitute the new Legislative Council in such a way that the Government may always be in a position to obtain a majority by making use of the support of at least one of the two groups representing distinct racial groups, and not a scheme which placed fuller reliance on the power of intervention by the central authority be preferable? If unofficial European members were strong enough in numbers in the Legislative Council to carry their proposals when united, subject to the risk of being over-bidden by the intervention of the Governor-General, would not their sense of responsibility be so far more effectively stimulated, and would they not shrink from challenging the exercise of the Governor-General's authority, unless they felt confident that they had a very strong case?

The article, which is almost forty pages long, deserves to be carefully studied by all public men and other in the territories who are concerned that right decisions shall be made on the great issues now before East and Central Africa.

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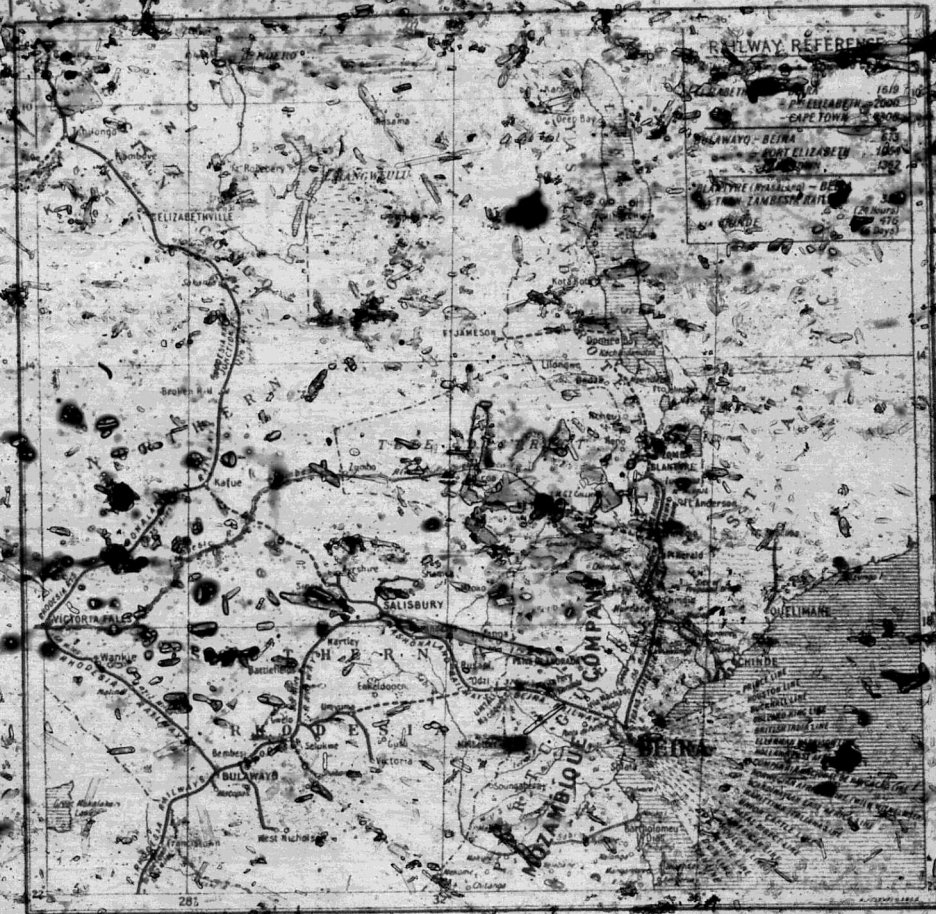
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SIX YEARS' GROWTH OF TRADE.

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1925	546,000	1926	590,750
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BEIRA IS THE BUSIEST PORT BETWEEN LOURENÇO MARQUES & SUÉZ.

MECHANICAL TRANSPORT OF BLUNT WORDS TO MOTOR MANUFACTURERS
THE OVERSEAS EMPIRE.

A most interesting letter to *The Times* on the subject of mechanical transport overseas, signed by Lieutenant Colonel W. R. Mansfield, recently wrote that the Overseas Mechanical Transport Directorate Committee was concentrating on the "overseas" discovered in a road tram which, under the conditions of a particular country, is to be used in the colonies.

The Committee, in its Directive Committee should be given the best means of transport which could be used at once. Overseas transport users do not want to wait any longer; they are now ready purchasing foreign tractors for instance, is not on a level which makes the committee to satisfy their special conditions; and the more they want, the more difficult will it be to get into the overseas market. It is with this view and experience of overseas conditions, it seems to me to be certain that a manufacturer who could place on the market a means of transport which is called a "transporter", consisting of tractor and trailer conforming to the following eight points, could sell such transporters faster than he could manufacture them:

- (1) The transporter should have a carrying capacity of a payload of about 10 tons at 20 miles an hour.
- (2) The transporter must possess great flexibility.
- (3) The mechanical arrangements must be as simple as possible. The maker must ensure service.
- (4) The purchase price must be reasonably low.
- (5) There must be means to enable one to extricate the tractor as well as the loaded trailers from rivers and mudholes without outside assistance.
- (6) The transporter must neither do undue damage to the road surface nor must their on bad roads make the passage of following vehicles more difficult.
- (7) Trailers must be fitted with efficient overrun brakes, designed in such a manner that braking of the trailers in certain cases simultaneous, but begins on the last trailer first and gradually extends to the front trailer.
- (8) The transporter should be able to assist its owner if necessary with other work than purely transport.

A LINK WITH LIVINGSTONE.

The news of the survival of Matthew Wall, the one of the Natives who carried the body of David Livingstone down the coast in 1855, is reminded Mr. C. V. Tallon, of Wandford House, W. of the story of another, who the great explorer, in 1855, to the Top of the States.

There died and was buried at Warburton on March 8, John Galpin, an Englishman, aged 33 years. He formed part of the expedition of English soldiers, who, in 1855, were sent to African carriers on the expedition, and he was the last survivor of them. He was a tall man, a striking figure in the congregation of Mary's on Saturdays, active to the last day of his life, and suffered for a few hours of illness at the end of his mission, and he was buried, together with Matthew Wall, in the same grave, which he took in those long marches through the unknown interior, which he called on the "siderrid".

CASTLE writes in the current issue of *The Empire Review*—
 The quality of the British automobile industry is not to be denied its fair share of recognition, but it is not to be denied that great advances, motor has made since about the year 1914 during these years, has been made, and still more important by the fact that the present presence for British made goods, which exists throughout the Empire, and the same type of car has been persistently applied. Empire motor cars have been constantly applied to on sentimental grounds to purchase an article, less suitable for their needs, and at the same time, a car that is the equivalent of a car of a different type. Many people might for these reasons, of affection for the British country, then to be disappointed, so-called. But then there are only two ways to be avoided to make their next purchase an American car. The new Britain must sustain as a whole, the same standard of all facilities, a disservice to customer who fails to make the most of his disappointment, and at the same time, those sentimental bonds of Empire, can fully extended, might mean to much to the commercial prosperity of Great Britain and weakened.

One of the great factors, regarding our industry's progress is allied with unsuitable design, it is just one of the British inconsistency. It is that usual for one of our car manufacturers to copy another successful British design with a view to improving his home sales, but a single British maker will take a foreign idea and copy or improve it in order to capture some share in the huge potential markets of the world. Trade obstruction, or simply the lack of introspection, it is the lack of the brain of our car producing organisations.



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EAST AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS. HOW TO ENCOURAGE WHITE SETTLERS.

Further appointments to the East African Colonies during the month of September, 1929, are as follows:—
 Medical Officer, Mr. G. C. A. ...
 Rhodesia, Mr. ...
 Department, Mr. ...
 Mr. ...
 Assistant ...
 TANGANYIKA—Superintendent of Prisons, Captain D. Milne.
 Recent transfers and promotions made by the Secretary of State are the following:
 Mr. D. L. Bell, Senior Assistant Treasurer, Somaliland, to be Treasurer.
 Mr. T. G. Buckley, District Officer, ... to be Deputy Provincial Commissioner.
 Mr. W. H. Butcher, Inspector of Prisons, Tanganyika, to be Chief Inspector.
 Mr. R. M. d'Umville, Substitute Procurement Officer, Advocate-General, Mauritius, to be Prison Judge.
 Mr. F. C. A. Hall, Veterinary Officer, ... to be Veterinary Pathologist, Victoria.
 Mr. C. A. G. Lane, Magistrate, Tanganyika, to be Resident Magistrate, Kenya.
 Mr. A. McCallum, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Tanganyika, to be Superintendent of Police.
 Mr. R. A. Thompson, Deputy Provincial Commissioner, Tanganyika, to be Provincial Commissioner.
 Mr. E. Wall, Assistant Engineer, ... to be Executive Engineer.
 Mr. H. J. Webster, Assistant Auditor, Kenya, to be Chief Storekeeper, P.W.D.
 Mr. H. C. Weston, Senior Assistant, ... to be Principal of the Agricultural School, Gold Coast.
 Mr. S. W. Widgery, Station Officer, ... to be Secretary to the ...
 Mr. E. F. Exworthy, Magistrate, ... to be Assistant Superintendent, Tanganyika.

... interested in the extension of white settlement in the East and Central Africa, especially in the East and Northern Rhodesia. The ... of ... the greatest ... for which ... must take into account the work being done to encourage Britons to take up land in Southern Rhodesia and many of our readers will therefore welcome the ... made by the publication of a ... report by the Secretary to the Office of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London, Mr. F. Wright's first report, which has ... by many ... countries, ... Southern Rhodesians that the ... will be not merely determined to secure every opportunity to advance the cause of the ... but that it will do so perfectly frank with its constituents ... the ... of its appointments, as well as of its successes. The document can be ... by ... readers ... in ... white settlement in the Dependencies.

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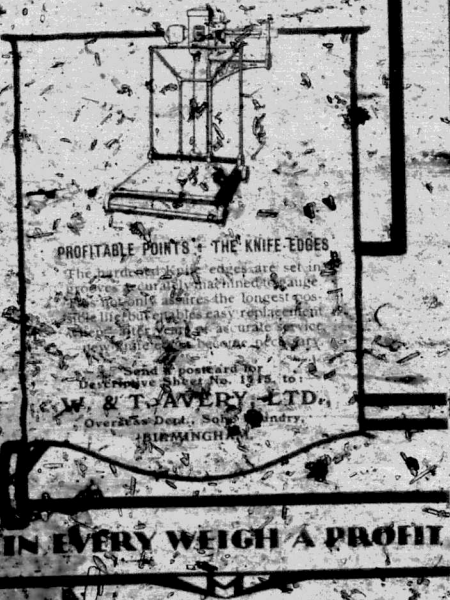
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Oxford University has elected the holder of a professorship in the Faculty of Science, founder of the Eastman School of Medicine, who has twice visited the Sudan.

Mr. J. H. M. ... Leader of the Opposition in the Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly, when recently proposing the construction of the Nile-Khartoum railway, stated that ...

We are glad to hear from Mr. J. the Tanganyika Geographical Association ...

The Daily East African Club commences from September 1, 1920, a European Working Manager, preferably married, to assist as housekeeper, expert in the use of tools, repair of furniture, and desirable to possess a driving licence, care of bedrooms and club premises, control of staff, bar, check and book-keeping, etc. ...

The British Government states to the International Labour Conference at Geneva has suggested that the question of a permanent ...

SOME STATEMENTS WORTH NOTING.

No other rulers of the East are as friendly to England as the Sultan of Egypt and myself. His Majesty the Sultan ...

Fear of man dies with the man; you will die, and he will die; slaves on ...

... African of the ... never apologised for his colour. He was proud of it. If I went to heaven and God ...

A telegram from Khartoum to ... with the following ...

East Africa is an entirely independent organ, whose sole policy is to serve the best interests of the East and Central African Dependencies. Rumours have been spread in the territories to the effect that the journal is continued in the interest of that person or this or that association. All statements are absolutely unfounded. The Founder and Editor is the sole judge of East Africa's policy and the only East African who holds or ever has held any financial interest therein.

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A Perfect Winter Resort

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KHARTOUM is modern with handsome buildings and a long pier on the banks of the Blue Nile. The Grand Hotel is under the management of the Railways and Steamers. PEPPI OMBARMAN, the wonderful African metropolis, is famous for its most characteristic of native life. Has been a resort for seven years. Nearly every African nationality and tribe are here. A most interesting study of the people of the Nile.

The service between Khartoum and Cairo is a most interesting one, and is performed by the Railways and Steamers. The service is a most interesting one, and is performed by the Railways and Steamers.

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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

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

Memoranda, reports, and appointments agents, and agents seeking information, are invited to communicate with the Editor. No charge is made for the services rendered by this Journal in such matters.

Building activity is reported from Kenya.

Bus services are now in operation between Mombasa and Tanga.

Over £80,000 is spent by Northern Rhodesia each year in geological survey work.

The bi-annual session of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa is being held in Nairobi.

Shareholders of the Rhodesian Consolidated Concession Ltd. and N'Changa Copper Mines Ltd. have confirmed the resolutions increasing the capital of the two companies.

At an extraordinary meeting of the British Cotton Growing Association to be held in Manchester tomorrow it will be proposed that the capital of the Association be reduced from £26,027,406 to £2,585,700.

The construction of the railway extension from Mombasa to Nanyuki at a cost of £81,000 will give employment to many Natives in Meru and Embu, two districts which have suffered severely from recent depletions.

Exports from Nyasaland during February amounted to 130,120 lb. of maize, an increase of 130,020 lb. over last year's figures, tobacco 99,171 lb., tea 5,115 lb., and rubber 49,815 lb., which showed an increase of 41 per cent.

Imports into Kenya and Uganda during the last week for which details are available included: agricultural implements, 2,172 packages; blankets, 730 bales; condensed milk, 2,050 cases; and cotton piece goods, 204 packages.

Various types of all-weather mixtures, created by the Government, are now being imported into Kenya. The design has been raised by 7.4 per cent, and the duty now stands at 10 per cent, on the value of the goods.

The Education Department in Kenya and Uganda is planning to purchase 100,000 copies of the new primary and secondary school books, but only 100,000 copies of the new primary school books have been ordered.

James Finlay & Co. are interested in the production of iron ore in Kenya at a profit of £500,500 for 1928.

Notice is given that the partnership of Messrs. Finlay, Between, Rogar, Joanes, Cazaio, Francisco Joanes, and Societe de Etude Joanes, trading as Joanes and Sons, tanners, of Nairobi, has been dissolved. The last named is carrying on the business.

The remarkable increase in mineral production in Northern Rhodesia is shown by the fact that during the first two months of this year the total production amounted to £2,174,741, while the output during the corresponding months of 1928, was valued at only £75,502.

The growth of Nyasaland's tea industry is shown by the fact that during the first three months of this year tea exports from the Protectorate amounted to 778,703 lbs. valued at £32,415. This is an increase of 84,343 lb. compared with the corresponding period of last year.

The latest semi-annual report received from Uganda by the Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London indicates that stocks in the bazaars are generally low and that trade has been especially good in building materials, particularly in corrugated iron sheets and cement, of which two commodities there is actually a shortage.

The new sleeping coaches to be used on the Trans-Zambesi Railway will shortly be shipped to Beira, and on their arrival the accelerated passenger service between that port and Blantyre will begin, the journey being reduced from thirty-six to twenty hours. Trains for Blantyre will thereafter leave Beira in the evening instead of the early morning as at present.

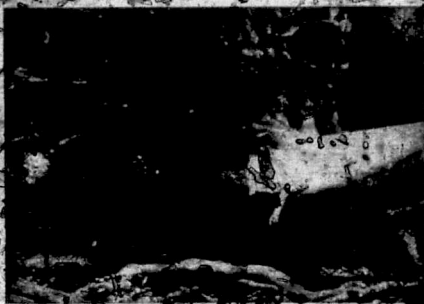
EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, on July 15, 1928, and will start on July 16, 1928. Mails for Nyasaland, Rhodesia, and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O., London, on July 16, 1928, and will start on July 17, 1928. Forward mails from East Africa are expected to reach London on July 15, 1928, and 25, 1928.

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220 gals. to 2 million
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NYASALAND TEA COSTS ONLY 2/- PER LB.

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JOINTPRINT TOOLS FOR ALL TRADES. DOMING

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA

Prices for East African produce at last week's public auctions were slightly lower than in the case of lower quality Kenya and Uganda Robusta.

The following passengers were received at London on arrival of the branch from the homeward bound

Table with columns for produce types (e.g., Arabica, Robusta, Peaberry) and prices. Includes entries for Kenya and Uganda.

Table listing passengers from East Africa, including names (e.g., Mr. R. R. Hill, Mrs. V. Leitch) and their destinations (e.g., Zanzibar, Aden).

Table with columns for produce types (e.g., Arabica, Robusta, Peaberry) and prices. Includes entries for Lamu and other regions.

London market for Arabica coffee after June 5 totals 43,700 bags compared with 50,000 bags for the corresponding time of last year. ... On a weak market for firm but some improvement is shown in various positions. ... The Liverpool Cotton Association reports good business in the African cotton last week's reports of East African cotton are ... total 60,000 bales and 140,000 bales respectively compared with 58,000 and 88,000 bales during the corresponding period of 1924. ... The market is steady and quiet for the August shipment of Egyptian cotton. ... The market is steady and quiet for the August shipment of Egyptian cotton. ... The market is steady and quiet for the August shipment of Egyptian cotton.

JACOBS BISCUITS advertisement. Features the text 'JACOBS BISCUITS', 'Sweet' and 'Plain' varieties, and an image of an open tin showing biscuits and a glass of water.

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and most efficient use
of heavy duty brass
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consumption.

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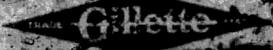
Every East African letter has had proof of the "G" and "A" in the face of our razor. The "G" stands for Gillette and the "A" for Africa. Model known as "G20" is the best price the "N" ever saw.

The Dealer can take "G" and "A" and have a "G" razor. This one comprises a Gillette Gillette SAFETY RAZOR with a double-edge Gillette blade (the blades) packed in a neat Australia-style case. It is sold within the Empire and is a genuine value for money.



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- Radio
- Refrigeration
- Textiles
- Transportation
- Wool
- Woolen goods
- Woolen machinery
- Woolen products

Our readers will find it difficult to find out what they really have to do. Our information sheet to them concerning the following. Tick the items that especially interest you.

Just post this form to: **Eastern Africa, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1.**

Name (in block letters) _____
Full postal address _____

An Excellent Publication says Sir Alfred Sharpe of "Eastern Africa To-day"

This is an extremely valuable compilation in regard to letterpress and illustration, and, almost and in regard to the advertisements, which are of great interest. I congratulate you on the work and the way in which it has been done. I wish to allow me to take a little of the time of the territories. **Edward Dawson.**

This compilation of work reflects great credit on its compiler. It is a safe to say that there is no other publication extant in which so much information about the lesser-known parts of East Africa can be obtained. The illustrations are good and well chosen, the price is very reasonable, and the book is excellently produced. It should prove of great value to many, and it will be much to thank the publisher for the territories concerned. **The Africa World.**

This book is a better guide to meet the needs of the manufacturer, exporter, prospective trader, or, in fact, anyone requiring full and accurate knowledge of the commerce, climate, people, and resources of East Africa than "Eastern Africa Today". This excellent publication must be regarded as a masterpiece of value at the price of £1.00. It is a most interesting and well-deserved success. **The Eastern and South African Export Association.**

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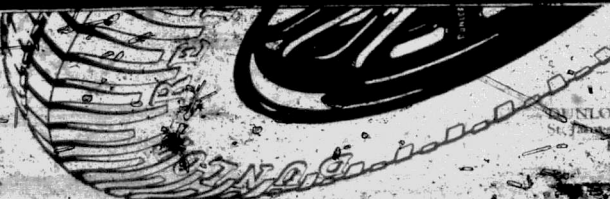
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H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, Trade and Information Office, Royal Mail Building, Cockspur Street, London, S.W. General Manager, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Headquarters, P.O. Box 1, Nairobi, Kenya.

"Eastern Africa To-day." Worth a Guinea—costs only 6s. post free.

Solignum *versus* White Ants

DEAR SIR,

It may interest you to know that a friend from Kenya Colony, East Africa, staying with me recently was admiring our Solignum on my poultry houses when the conversation happened to turn to the preservation of woodwork, and here I was very interested to learn from him that the only satisfactory method he had discovered of treating verminous posts was with Solignum. These white ants would not touch, whereas they speedily devoured all others.

You are quite at liberty to use the above if you wish.

(Signed) J. STEPHEN HICKS

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Solignum soaks well into the wood, protecting it against attack by insects or decay. The treatment is simple and inexpensive, and allows timber to be used for any purpose without fear of the ill-effects of destructive agents.

What has happened to this Wood?

The splinters above are all that remain of stakes that have been attacked by white ants. The stake below is the same wood and subject to the same conditions, as those above, was coated with Solignum.

Protect the Timber with Solignum.



THE WOOD PRESERVATIVE

Agents for Kenya Messrs. Colley & Roberts, Ltd., Nairobi, B. East.

Solignum Limited, 785, Holborn, London, W.C.1, England.

SOLE AGENTS FOR EAST AFRICA: Messrs. Colley & Roberts, Ltd., Nairobi, Kenya.

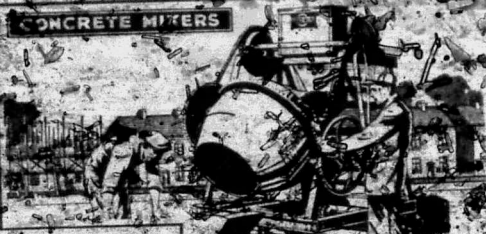
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SIMPLICITY

This sturdy little mixer is built of all-steel framing with the engine in a lock-up steel housing. Driven by a Lister engine through a gear chain drive. It is so simple that it can be operated by anyone.



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 A Perfect Winter Resort

The Sudan, 2,500 feet above sea-level, enjoys a most agreeable climate. Constant sunshine is tempered by invigorating breezes, as a rapidly effective tonic for those in search of health and pleasure.



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