

# EAST AFRICA

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

A WEEKLY JOURNAL



Vol. 2, No. 161.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1927.

Annual Subscription,  
30/- post free.

Sixpence



## BRITISH INDIA LINE

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

**FAST MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE, BOMBAY—KILINDINI—DURBAN**  
Fortnightly, via East African Coastal Ports, also calling at Seychelles Islands (Mahe).

**EAST AFRICAN LOCAL SERVICES—M.V. "DUMNA" AND M.V. "DWARKA"**  
Connecting with other Services and providing frequent facilities at smaller ports not touched by the Home Line and Mail Steamers.

For full details and attractive Booklets apply :-

Passages | P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W. 1.  
| GRAY, DAWES & CO., 122, LEADENHALL ST., E.C. 3.

Freight GELLATLY, HANKEY & CO., DOCK HOUSE, BILLITER ST., E.C. 3.

CLAGETT, PR...

LON

Colo

...frame ?  
... London.  
... Manchester.  
...MENTS.  
...CONSIGNMENTS INVITED

## KIT & EQUIPMENT,

... also ...  
**EVERY POSSIBLE REQUIREMENT  
FOR THE TROPICS.**

WHEN ON LEAVE CALL AT OUR SHOWROOM,  
10 & 12, WARWICK STREET, REGENT STREET,  
LONDON.

WHEN ABROAD WRITE US—  
**GRIFFITHS, MCALISTER**

& ORROK, LTD.  
TAXIDERMY. — INSURANCE.  
CIVIL and MILITARY TAILORING.

THE EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN DINNER.

## The EAST AFRICAN NATIVE COYETS A SAFETY RAZOR

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

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



### GILLETTE RAZORS

Shaving better than ever for the East African  
Native Trade



MADE IN ENGLAND      BLADE MADE IN CANADA

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

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

# Torbay

PAINT

ESTABLISHED over 60 YEARS.

Successfully withstands the climatic  
conditions of East Africa.

PERMANENT COLOURS.

EFFICIENT PROTECTION.

PRESERVATIVE and DURABLE.

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR  
GALVANIZED IRON.

## One Quality-THE BEST

Indents through Merchants Only.

Our Consulting Engineer is visiting you.

Patent and Provisional Trade

**THE TORBAY PAINT Co., Ltd.**

24-26, BILLITER STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.

Works—Barnham, Salisbury, Dorset, England.

## EAST AFRICA

by Mail Messengers of The

### MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FROM MARSEILLES.

Bernardin de St. Pierre	27 Oct.
Aviateur Roland Garros	10 Nov.
Dumbea	24 Nov.
Genoul Duchesne	8 Dec.

For full information apply to London Office:

11-15, Fenchurch St., E.C.3, or Pall Mall, S.W.1  
And to all FRESHWATER and TOURIST Agents.

## THE POPULAR SERVICE To EAST AFRICA

With the British Public is by  
the fine New Vessels of the

### CITRA LINE

(Compagnie Italiana Transatlantica)

Great comfort, splendid cuisine, swimming pool, cinema,  
laundry, wireless with loud speaker, etc.

For full details and bookings apply to—

**ITALIAN STATE TOURIST OFFICE,**

16, Waterloo Place, Regent St., LONDON, S.W.1

Or Principal Agents.

## FRANCIS THEAKSTON, LTD.

LONDON, CREWE, WESTOL.



### RAILWAY TRACK, WAGONS, LOCOMOTIVES

FOR BEAL, COLTON, SUGAR ESTATES.

Head Office: 40, TUFTON STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

## TRANS-ZAMBESIA, CENTRAL AFRICA AND SHIRE HIGHLANDS RAILWAYS

THE LINK BETWEEN BEIRA AND NYABALAND.

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

Full particulars of trains, fares, and freight rates from the  
London Office, 3, Thames House, Queen St. Place, E.C.4.

You haven't read all the News till you've read the Advertisements.

# PETTER OIL ENGINES

SIZES 1½ to 600 Horse Power.

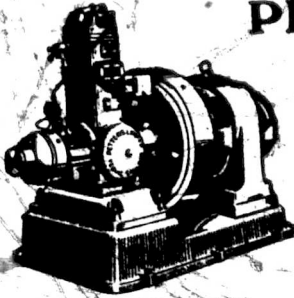


Illustration of Direct Coupled "B" Type Electric Generating Plant.

Work on Two-Stroke Cycle. No Valves. By means of the Petter Patent Cold Starter. S-Type Engines start instantly from cold. Work on crude fuel oil, palm oil or kerosene (paraffin) with great economy. Efficient scavenging. Positive lubrication to all parts. No skilled attention required.

Petter Oil Engines will drive—Coffee Grinders—Sisal Machinery—Rice Hullers—Cotton Gins—Rubber Machinery—Pumping Plants—Irrigation and Drainage Plants—Electrical Machinery of all kinds, for which they are particularly suitable on account of their low cyclic variation.

**DISTRIBUTORS:**

Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda.  
Messrs. J. W. HILLIAR & CO.,  
P.O. Box 146,  
Mediterranean Buildings, NAIROBI.

Beira and District.  
Messrs. DAVIDSON & BROADFOOT,  
P.O. Box 22,  
Beira, PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

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

## Comfort Perfected

Specially built to withstand the African Climate. Norwell's Footwear is known all over the world for its quality and excellence. Whatever your foot requirements there is a Norwell model to suit you. It will pay you to send for their Catalogue and study it.

The "Idle Hour"  
(Model No. 15 E.A.)  
Gent's smart shoe. Plain stitched cow leather back lining. Light selected sole. Firm and close fitting at heel. Waxed at hand-stew. Thoroughly reliable.



In numerous Patent Calfskin

30/-

Black Box Calfskin

25/-

Brown Willow Calf

27/6

Overseas Post Extra.

**Norwell's Perth Footwear**

SEND FOR NORWELL'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE. You will find it useful and interesting. It will be mailed Post Free by return.

NORWELL'S PERTH FOOTWEAR, LTD.  
PERTH, SCOTLAND.

**GUARANTEE.**  
If you are not perfectly satisfied your money will willingly be refunded.

Take advantage of C.O.D. Send us your order accompanied by a quarter of the purchase price and pay the balance on delivery. When ordering state size and send postal outline of foot on paper.



Trust the man behind the look.

*A. J. Storey*

The Corner House,  
BLANTYRE, Nyasaland

London Office: MITRE SQUARE, E.C.3

Telephone: AVENUE 1776.



Exporter of Tobacco, Tea, Cotton, Sisal, Strophanthus, Hides, Maize, Chillies, Mica, and all other Nyasaland products.

Produce Bought or Accepted for Sale on Commission in the Home Market.

Motor Transport undertaken anywhere in Nyasaland with fleet of modern lorries.

## TROUBLE & POSTAGE-SAVING COUPON

To "EAST AFRICA," 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1.

I desire further particulars concerning the following advertisements. Please request the advertisers to communicate with

Name.....

Postal Address.....

NAME OF ADVERTISER and page on which advertisement appears

NAME	PAGE

Nature of Particulars Desired  
If catalogue only is required a 6 in this column will suffice

(Further names can if necessary be written on a separate sheet of paper)

We are always pleased to introduce readers to suppliers of any article. If we can help you just drop us a line.



PHOTOGRAPH OF LONDON OFFICE TAKEN FROM TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

## H.M. EASTERN AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES.

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

Telephone:—REGENT 5701/2.

Telegrams:—"EAMATTERS, WESTRAND, LONDON."

TOURISTS,  
INTENDING SETTLERS,  
COMMERCIAL ENQUIRERS  
AND INVESTORS,

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

THE GATEWAY  
TO  
EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA  
IS VIA THE

## KENYA AND UGANDA RAILWAY.



Pedigree Frieslands in the Kenya Highlands.

For information apply to—

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

COMFORTABLE RAIL TRAVEL THROUGH THE ENTRANCING SCENERY of the KENYA HIGHLANDS.

Easy Access to Mounts KENYA, KILIMANJARO, ELGON and RUWENZORI.

The Great EAST VALLEY and LAKE Districts.

LAKE VICTORIA and the NILE.

A Country that offers such a wide variety of interest from a "Settlement" Tourist to Sport, Birdpoint, with its profusion of options provided through the media of many diversified characteristics whose variations in altitudes result in every degree of temperate climate and every form of production, cannot but prove interesting and worthy of close inspection.

Annual Subscribers to "East Africa" obtain all Special Numbers without extra charge.

Consult us about Your Trophies. Tailoring Helmets Uniforms Rifles Shot Guns Taxidermy in all its branches.



Outfits East Africa. Tents Chop Boxes Provisions Groceries. Deal with actual Manufacturers of Kit and Equipment. Telegrams: EMBROIDERIE, POCY, LONDON.

**HOBSON & SONS (LONDON) LTD.,**

Established 1850

1-5, LEXINGTON STREET, GOLDEN SQUARE, W.1

(Near Piccadilly Circus).

Telephone REGENT 0066/7

We have made special arrangements for Ladies.

**SUDAN**

**KHARTOUM.** On the Blue Nile, 1,200 feet above sea-level, enjoys a perfect winter climate. Constant sunshine tempered by invigorating breezes acts as a rapidly effective tonic on those in search of health and pleasure. The Grand Hotel is under the management of the Sudan Government Railways and Steamers.  
**OMDURMAN.** Nearby stretches for seven miles along the bank of the great river. Almost every African tribe and nationality are to be found in this wonderful native city.

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



MAIL STEAMER ON SHELLAL-HALFA REACH.

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

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

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

Telegrams: "SUDANOLOGY, SOWEST, LONDON."

Telephone: VICTORIA 6315.

# CHRISTMAS IN BRITAIN

Post Your Gifts through "Smith's"

Even though you may be in some out-of-the-way place remote from shopping facilities, you can be sure of obtaining from "Smith's" delightful gifts for friends at home. Send your order and remittance (adding cost of postage) for any suitable articles in W. H. Smith's stock, and they will undertake to mail the gifts in time to reach your friends in Britain by Christmas morning. Enclose your card so that we can mail the gift with your compliments. Here are a few suggestions for Christmas Gifts — a standard



make of fountain pen or propelling pencil; a diary; an autograph, stamp, or photo album; a cabinet of high-class stationery; a book; or — what is a novel but pleasing gift — a W.H.S. library ticket for twelve months De Luxe Library Service.

Be in time — send your order or enquiry by return of post.



## W. H. SMITH & SON

Newsagents and Booksellers for over 100 years  
2 STRAND HOUSE, LONDON, W.C.2, ENG.

PARIS. 1260 BRANCHES.

BRUSSELS.



The  
**SPALDING  
KRO-FLITE**  
Mesh

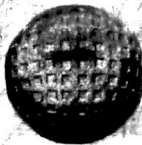
proved by test to be  
**THE MOST DURABLE  
GOLF BALL OBTAINABLE**

MADE ENTIRELY IN GREAT BRITAIN

We guarantee to REPLACE FREE, with TWO NEW BALLS, any "Kro-flite" Ball which may be cut through in fair play

**A. G. SPALDING & BROS. (British) LTD.**  
Sport Department,  
G. P. O., Box No. 90,  
LONDON

A PRACTICALLY  
INDESTRUCTIBLE  
GOLF BALL.



25/-

Ask any Gramophone Dealer to let you hear the new telematic Decca. Compare its musical quality with that of any gramophone you like — big or little Cabinet or Portable, expensive or inexpensive. Hearing's believing! Judge on the sound. And then remember that you have this wonderful musical quality in a gramophone which is so light and compact that it can be carried with ease anywhere.



The new telematic  
**DECCA**  
THE PORTABLE GRAMOPHONE

NO CHANGE  
IN PRICES

3 Models (London Prices)  
£21 0 0 to £28 10 0

Decca Juniors (non-telematic) 4 models 67/8 to 88/9 : 6

Of all Gramophone Dealers, *Sirois, etc.*,  
throughout Eastern and Central Africa.

Traders' enquiries for Decca Agencies in Kenya to be addressed to  
MORTIMER, NICHOLAS & Co., Ltd., Mombasa (P.O. Box 297),  
Nairobi (P.O. B x 287).

DECCA (Dept. 30), 32-34, Worship Street, London, E.C.4.

## GENTLEMAN'S PIGSKIN SHOE

A NEW BROWN MODEL FOR GENTLEMEN  
WHO PREFER THE DISTINCTIVE.

This is an entirely new model manufactured from high grade Pigskin and is calf lined. The tough wearing qualities of Pigskin are well known, and in this instance it goes to the making of a pleasing and attractive shoe. It has proved immensely popular.

COMFORT AND  
LONG SERVICE

If the customer  
wants careful  
tracing of  
stocking  
feet.



STYLE  
8006  
**25/-**

Overseas Postage Extra.

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

**LENNARDS LIMITED,**  
BRITAIN'S BEST BOOTMAKERS,  
BRISTOL — LONDON — NORTHAMPTON — LEICESTER  
OVERSEAS DEPARTMENT — BRISTOL, ENG.

# EAST AFRICA

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



Vol. 4, No. 161.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1927.

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

Annual Subscription  
30/- post free.

Sixpence.

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. S. JOELSON.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES,

91, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W. 1.

Telephone: Museum 7370. Telegrams: "Limitable, London."

Official Organ in Great Britain

of

Convention of Associations of Kenya.

Associated Producers of East Africa.

Coffee Planters Union of Kenya and East Africa.

## THE EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN DINNER.

THE East African Campaign Dinner, of which a full account appears in this issue, was so successful a function as to emphasise the desirability of making it an annual affair. Everyone with whom we discussed the idea on Friday evening last welcomed it whole-heartedly, and everyone was convinced, as we are, that much larger attendances would be assured if the fixture were made a regular instead of an occasional one. To hold the Dinner during the Motor Show is an excellent arrangement, for many country visitors are then in London, moreover, other African dinners are not held at that time of year, and a clash of engagements is thus avoided. In this connection we may note our surprise that so few of the regular attendants at the East African Dinner were present on Friday; a large number of them served in the Campaign, and would surely be glad to foregather with old comrades in arms. Closer co-operation between the East African Dinner Club Committee and the Campaign Dinner Committee could do the latter nothing but good, indeed, the latter might advantageously add to its number one or more members of the former. We suggest also that local secretaries might be appointed in various parts of the country to keep in touch with old campaigners and rally them for the annual reunion. Given good organisation and enthusiasm—and here is plenty of latent keenness waiting to be harnessed to the work—there is no reason why every shire should not send its quota to the annual reunion; and, by the way, it

would be a fitting compliment to their excellent work if former nursing sisters could be made to feel that they will be as welcome as any combatant.

The Chairman went out of his way to refer to the project mooted a few years ago of inviting the German General von Lettow Vorbeck to the Dinner. That idea was, we know, distasteful to many East African campaigners at the time it was canvassed, and it was only out of respect to their old Commander-in-Chief, General Smuts, who was understood to support it, that certain public protests were not voiced. Remarks made to us after the speeches on Friday indicate that strong opposition to the suggestion prevails, and we deeply regret that it was revived. If any Continental guest is to be invited in the future, we suggest that the then Commander-in-Chief of our gallant Belgian Allies is a person whom we might far more fittingly honour. Anyone with intimate knowledge of the services rendered in East Africa by the Congolese troops will assuredly share our view, especially if he has also personal knowledge, as we have, of actions on the part of responsible German whites of almost all ranks which make it impossible to say—as was said at the Dinner—that the Germans fought a clean fight in East Africa. Loose tributes of that sort, uttered from traditional British sympathy for the vanquished, will be magnified out of all proportion by German propagandists, who will seek, as they have always sought, to use them to refute the authentic British records of German atrocities in East Africa. Those records stand, and nothing can alter them.

To Captain A. W. Lloyd, the energetic honorary secretary, the success of the reunion was primarily due, and the warmth with which he was greeted proved that the company appreciated his labours. The arrangement that everyone, except the unfortunates at the top table, could sit where he wished was excellent, for it enabled old friends to make little parties of their own, but in the future could not a list of those present, giving their ranks and units, be printed? Perhaps there might also be a roll-call of units. The shortness of the toast-list was popular; but it seemed to us that a few brief reminiscences by witty speakers would have been welcomed. Another suggestion was that a collection of campaign photographs might suitably adorn the anteroom. These suggestions will, we feel confident, be accepted in the spirit in which they are offered—with the sole object of making still more successful a reunion which should and could be made to play during London's winter months as important a rôle as that of the East African Dinner in the summer.

## THE EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN DINNER

### GENERAL NORTHEY, THE GUEST OF HONOUR.

#### HOW HE EXCEEDED WAR OFFICE'S INSTRUCTIONS.

Dinner specially reported for "EAST AFRICA."

THE East African Campaign Dinner, held on Friday last at Harrods' Georgian Restaurant, was a most successful and well-attended function. The guest of the evening was General Sir Edward Northey, and Captain the Hon. F. E. Guest, M.P., presided.

After the loyal toast had been honoured, the Chairman read letters regretting their inability to attend from Major-General Sir Richard Ewart, Brigadier-General Crowe, Brigadier-General Edwards, Rear-Admiral C. L. Lewin, Major Walter Kirton, and one from "Slade, R.G.A., late Lindi column"; then came a cablegram from General Smuts, who sent "best wishes to East African comrades for an enjoyable dinner and a happy reunion."

#### A Letter to General von Lettow.

It was six years since the first East African Campaign Dinner had been held, and the company, said Capt. Guest, would be interested to know that the Dinner Committee had in 1923 addressed a letter through the German Embassy to General von Lettow Vorbeck, their late and gallant opponent, inviting him to attend one of their dinners, hoping that he might thus make the acquaintance of General Smuts. The wish was, however, not fulfilled, for General Smuts was in South Africa, and General von Lettow had retired. The latter had replied that he would be greatly honoured by an invitation, and that he would particularly like to meet General Smuts, whom he had learnt in the field to esteem as a chivalrous and skilful adversary. (Applause.)

Remarking that most of those present were on what might be called the East African side of the campaign, the Chairman said that General Northey was the hope they held coming up from the south. It was always coming, and they certainly made the most of it—(laughter)—but had they known how slender were the reserves which "Norforce" possessed, they would have had still greater respect for them, if that were possible. Those in the north always felt that if they could push the enemy to the south, they would fall into General Northey's troops, who were employed to the greatest advantage and certainly did a great deal to wind up the campaign.

He would like to congratulate the organiser of the Dinner. (Loud applause.) If only Captain Lloyd would persevere, and if everybody would help, that room could in the future be filled from end to end. (Renewed applause.)

#### Names that brought back Memories.

They should all be intensely proud of their small campaign, which was particularly an Imperial venture. They had not only British, but Indian and local African forces, the gallant Navy (so ably represented that night by Admiral King-Hall and Admiral Charlton), and, last but not least, the Air Force. It was perhaps his duty to refer to distinguished people

who took part. It would be invidious to go lower than the rank of General—(laughter)—but the mere mention of some names would bring back memories: General Tighe, who began at the most difficult moment and had little support; General Crowe, their old Artillery friend; Brigadier-General Edward, who stuck it to the end; General Sheppard—(loud cheers)—and General Hoskins—(renewed cheers). Column Commanders formed a long list, but one whom they would all remember was General O'Grady, who was amongst them—(cheers)—and who was to have taken the chair that evening.

It was a campaign in which South Africa had played a very large part, sending four or five cavalry regiments and several infantry regiments. In those days they were not squabbling about the design of a flag. They were contending for the shaping of a Continent—(cheers).

#### The Value of the Campaign.

The efforts of the campaign had not been entirely lost. In the ten years that had gone by, a good deal of Government money had been put into those hopeful areas. For four years Sir Edward Northey, while Governor of Kenya, had put forward suggestions as to how money should be spent. Now was the time to talk about the country, to encourage their friends to get in quickly, taking time by the forelock. A few days previously a geologist intimately acquainted with Central Africa had told him that it was most conveniently organised by Nature to give alluvial deposits of diamonds, gold and platinum. Those minerals were simply waiting to be collected. (Laughter.) Then he (the Chairman) consulted a great doctor, who said the value of their campaign was that they had opened up an enormous field for the study of tropical diseases. (General laughter.) Perhaps they ought not to take it so lightly, for nearly three million lives were lost each year in tropical countries, and if means could be found to cure malaria and the tsetse diseases, they would have done something of great value.

It was nice to feel that, apart from having taken a large slice of Africa under the flag, they had opened up an enormous area of white man's land where the white man could live. If the Government would help them break the back of the difficulties, there was an opening for an enormous number of Britons, who had in the past done so well under that régime.

#### In Defence of the Settler.

"Let us be propagandists," continued Captain Guest. "Let us talk about the country we know well. Let us stand up for the settlers. Do not let it be allowed that he should be accused of being an oppressor of the black, and a bulker of the Native. We know that to be grossly untrue. But for the settlers, East Africa would be chaos. They were doing their utmost, and it is up to us to see that they



get fair play. Then we may better say that we have played a little part in the laying of what may soon be an African Dominion." (Cheers.)

#### General Sir Edward Northey's Speech.

General Sir Edward Northey, having expressed thanks for the way in which his name had been received, said that he felt as he did when he first started on the Nyasaland frontier—rather small. The force he had taken over numbered some 1,200 rifles, he advanced with about 2,000; and when he handed over to General Hawthorn the number had increased to 12,000. (Applause.) The mere chance of a bullet had taken him to East Africa. While commanding a Brigade, he was hit for the second time at the battle of Ypres. He had to go home, and the very day he was fit again the Colonial Office asked for an officer with experience on the Western Front to go to the Nyasaland-Northern Rhodesian troops. That was how he was sent out. Even people who should have known were astonishingly ignorant of the locality to which he was going. One responsible official told him that from Beira he should go to the mouth of the Zambezi and then take a Native canoe up the river. When he asked for wireless and aeroplanes, he was told they were impossible.

Six years ago General Smuts had said at the Dinner that the East African campaign was the hardest work he had done in his life. To-day he had perhaps an even harder task, and they did feel with him, as joint members of the Empire, very sincerely in his difficulties. That might be conveyed in a telegram acknowledging his cable. It seemed a great pity that people should squabble over such a matter.

#### Difficulties of "Norforce."

Most of those present who had served under General Smuts or General van Deventer knew there was a force called "Norforce" somewhere to the south. It was the Nyasaland-Northern Rhodesian Force, not called after his own name. That evening was probably the first time most had seen "Norforce." (Laughter.)

On arrival in Nyasaland he found that he had a chance which the soldier seldom gets. He was not responsible to the War Office; he reported to the Colonial Office and the Governor of Nyasaland. He had the most extraordinary medley of staff and troops from six different Colonies; there were two weak battalions of South African Rifles, Northern Rhodesian Police, K.A.R.'s from Nyasaland, and Southern Rhodesians; later came the 4th K.A.R.'s from Uganda and several units from B.E.A.F. If he wanted equipment, he had to communicate with six different Governments. (Laughter.)

In the matter of climate, they in the south were better off than those in the north. He was operating, for the most part, from highlands along that high ridge which he thought was most suitable for white settlement to Iringa, more than 7,000 feet above sea level, which was able constantly to withdraw battalions to rest in such climate. His bases were Salisbury and Beira. The former was 700 miles from the German frontier. From Beira to the Zambezi was 100 miles, up the Zambezi another 150, the Shire Highlands Railway meant another 100, while from Blantyre to Fort Johnston was 50 miles. Then the whole length of Lake Nyasa had to be traversed, and there were no roads at the northern end of the Lake. The young naval officers had rendered invaluable help on the Lake.

#### Amusing Recollections.

They, too, had their difficulties with wild animals. Even in Nyasaland, when a convoy of sixty cars was

going along the main road to Fort Johnston, it was stopped one evening by several lions. The lions came threateningly down the road. In the ditch, the roadside was a baby elephant. As they watched, the men saw two cows advance and with their trunks lift the baby animal out of the ditch; then they went away and the threatening animals retired un- hurriedly.

If any credit was due to him, it was that he tried to live the same life as his troops. But on a few occasions he had tried to get some port wine up. The cases arrived full of bricks, red, certainly; but not very good to drink.

He regretted none of his small staff was present. His Chief Staff Officer, Knox-Gore, had been his Adjutant in France, and had spent seven years with him. He weighed fifteen stone, and thus while he (General Northey) could nip along the trenches in France, Knox-Gore had considerable difficulty because of his size. When they first arrived in Nyasaland, they trekked the two hundred and fifty miles between Lakes Nyasa and Tanganyika, wading streams. They had to cross one especially nasty torrent about four feet deep and running very fast. As was usual, the Natives carried them over on their heads, chanting in the customary manner, but when they carried Knox-Gore they seemed to be singing something different. On the other side, he asked what they had been singing, to be told that the words ran: "Hurrah! hurrah! This is the first time we had ever carried a rhinoceros across a river." (Loud laughter.)

#### Ordered to Sit Tight.

"On being first ordered to proceed to Nyasaland, I went to the War Office for instructions," continued General Northey. "It will be quite impossible for you to do anything, I was told. Sit still. You cannot expect to invade German East Africa. It will be your job to sit tight. I asked for written orders, but the only one I ever got was, 'You are responsible for the security of the Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesian frontiers.' Until about the end of 1915 the Home Government had not made up their minds whether they would do anything. People sat so tight on the frontier that the whole of the telegraph lines had been carried away—a great deal of it by *babis!* (Loud laughter.) I don't say that unkindly, they were ordered to sit tight. German patrols came and went constantly between our forts, taking what they liked. I started patrolling over their side, and four months later, when we advanced—after consulting General Smuts, I cabled home that I was advancing, and advanced before a reply could arrive. We had the Germans sitting tight in their forts."

"By breaking up the Rhodesian and South African battalions to find officers and non-commissioned officers, we were able to find twelve battalions of Native troops. The Chairman has reminded us of many fine commanders, but the people to whom I would like to give the greatest part of the credit were the majors and lieutenant-colonels commanding battalions of the King's African Rifles. (Loud applause.) They stuck it from start to finish. More power to them! Many young captains in their Regiment did wonderful work. If we could have abolished ourselves, generals, staffs, &c., and told one of those colonels to finish, I sometimes believe the campaign might have ended much earlier. The fighting, as far as I was concerned, was clean right through."

"I operated largely from New Langenburg to Iringa, country as fine as the Highlands of Kenya, and waiting for white development. No matter what the questions of the Mandate are, to pour more white British settlers into that country is the best security for its future."

#### White Settlement in Kenya

Later I was asked to go to Kenya as Governor, and the four years I spent there were devoted to reconstruction. Two years after my arrival I was able to help in the turning of the Protectorate into a Colony. That meant that the Natives became British subjects. I could not get money, but I found that the money has now been obtained, and that the settlers are doing very well. I organised the Soldier Settler Scheme. Twelve hundred young fellows, mostly fairly senior officers of the Army and Navy, went out, and of that number eight hundred have made good. People who have been to Australia, New Zealand, and other British Dominions tell me that is a very large proportion.

I have been asked to speak of prospects in Kenya. I am as satisfied as ever that it is as good a Colony as a young fellow can go to. If the young fellow means to work, he will make good. I do not mean that he can go straight out and make good without knowing what he wants to do. He must know what he means to do. If he means to buy land, I think he should have £5,000, though some people say he can do with less. If you know a young man keen on settling overseas, advise him to work for two, three, or four years on someone else's farm before he buys land himself. There are plenty of people willing to sell land, but the wise new settler learns the country and the Native thoroughly before buying. For a young fellow without capital, there are good openings as managers. He would start on an estate at from about £200 a year, but after four years he should be earning £400 to £500 a year without difficulty. Anyone with a trade can find an opening, but everyone should know what he is going to do.

I have also been asked to speak of the big political questions. When I first went to Kenya there was perhaps too much talk and too little work done. East Africa went through the slump and the difficulty of the establishment of the rupee at 2s., against which I fought. The only person in this room who knows how strongly I fought is Major Grögar; you would have been surprised had you seen the strength of the words I used against the stabilisation. That currency measure increased the difficulties of the settlers. It is wonderful how they have pulled through and are making good.

#### Support of Unofficial Majority.

There was sometimes a certain amount of friction between settlers and officials. With the work carried out by my successors, Sir Robert Coryndon and Sir Edward Grigg, I think that spirit has disappeared. Settlers and officials have been very largely brought together by the abuse of Kenya, so often indulged in by quite uninformed people in England. When I took over, settlers had no votes and no elected members on the Legislative Council, but one of the first things I was able to do was to give the franchise and have a number of elected members. The next step to which I believe they are moving very quickly, is an unofficial elected majority on that body. I thoroughly agree with that. I never minded it, through the absence of officials on business, I had to sit in Council with an unofficial majority. On the day we gave the franchise to women at twenty-one, we had four official and four unofficial members present; four voted each way, and I gave the casting vote for the officials. I hope Sir Edward Grigg will get his unofficial majority.

Then I am told I must speak on federation. The history of any of the British Dominions shows that we are bound to come to some amalgamation in East Africa. For many years they will not all join up, but Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar ought very shortly to come to some understanding

for the work of Customs, police, posts and telegraphs, and so on. It is possible if it is possible for those territories to come together. I hope they will do so, and the sooner the better. What Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland will do is more difficult. Geographically speaking, the more they can work together, the better. I should like to see them joined, but, of course, it is a matter for them to decide. Within a quarter of a century I believe we shall see a great East African Dominion, in which unity will prove to be strength.

Just a word about my own staff of five, which did great work. One of the best that ever lived was "Andy," Major Anderson, formerly of the 18th Hussars, who was my Staff Captain. He was supposed to know where everything was, but if I asked him where the carriers were he would look nonplussed, and then say, "Can I go off with a lorry and machine-gun?" So it was with my A.D.C. They were supposed to look after me, but as long as they were fighting somewhere they were quite happy. (Loud applause.)

#### Make the Dinner an Annual Affair.

After Admiral King-Hall had proposed the health of the Chairman, Captain Guest suggested that arrangements should be made to hold another Campaign Dinner next year. Theirs was a great organisation. Would all help the Hon. Secretary by telling others who had served in East Africa how much they had enjoyed that evening and that there would be a similar function next year? All should send in names and addresses to Captain A. W. Lloyd, at 20, St. Thomas's Mansions, S.E.1. If the charge was too high for anyone, it would be brought down to that of a Comrades' Association. The Committee would welcome their views. Such organisations were the best way to keep out Bolshevism. (Loud cheers.)

Captain Lloyd, the Hon. Secretary of the Dinner, for whom there were insistent calls, and who was warmly greeted on rising, said simply, "Gentlemen, I thank you."

#### Those Present.

Among those present were—

Mr. C. C. Ash, Mr. H. A. Ash, Mr. Back, Mr. J. W. Balls, Mr. J. F. Barton, Lieut. Col. C. W. Barton, Mr. John Boyes, Mr. J. Brandon, Mr. E. E. Brightman, Mr. S. C. Britton, Capt. S. T. Brown, Rev. C. Cameron, Surgeon-Lieut. A. T. Cannon, Mr. C. Carter, Mr. J. P. Carter, Brains, Lieut. Col. J. de Castilla, Mr. E. Child, Admiral Sir E. F. Charlton, Major Wm. Chatsworth, Major Lionel Cohen, Mr. E. W. Collins, Major J. H. Cooke, Mr. G. de Ste. Croix, Mr. T. H. Cross, Mr. Dann, Pay-Lieut. W. B. Dix, Mr. R. V. Dobby, Mr. M. Downs, Mr. A. J. Eskritt, Mr. Jack Evans, Lieut. Col. W. J. Finlayson, Sgt. W. Flannery, Major W. Fletcher, Mr. W. Ford, Capt. E. E. Fordham, Mr. Bernard J. Fuller, Major J. Galbraith, Commander J. E. Garbutt, Mr. G. W. F. Garrod, Mr. E. A. Gates, Lieut. Col. G. F. Giffard, Mr. J. L. Giffard, Mr. G. C. Gidley, Lieut. Col. V. J. Grindley, Major E. S. Graham, Capt. Rt. Hon. F. E. Guest, Rev. J. W. Guinness, Rev. R. Hack, Admiral Sir H. G. King-Hall, Major G. D. Hazledine, Mr. M. B. K. Hemphrey, Mr. A. J. Hewitt, Major M. Hoiland, Mr. J. Holloway, Mr. W. W. Honeywood, Mr. S. W. Hoyland, Mr. F. Hubbard, Mr. P. D. Ingall, Mr. H. Jacobs, Mr. D. A. Jennings, Mr. F. S. Joelson, Mr. B. Dennis Jones, Capt. H. N. J. Keene, Mr. J. King, Mr. Robert Lack, Major R. L. Landon, Commander G. H. Lang, Major W. B. Leach, Flight Officer O. Lee, Mr. A. W. Lloyd, Major Lloyd-Jones, Mr. E. Lodwick, Mr. C. R. Lucato, Mr. J. F. Ludgate, Lieut. Col. R. A. Lyall, Mr. R. Maitland, Colonel L. N. Malan, Mr. R. Marsh, Capt. O. J. Marstrand, Mr. Mantell, Mr. J. C. May, Mr. W. G. Miles, Capt. F. D. Mordant, Mr. S. B. Nelson, Major-General Sir Edward Northey, Lieut. Col. P. W. O'Gorman, Brig-General O'Grady, Lieut. Col. E. A. B. Orr, Colonel G. M. Orr, Mr. J. Paterson, Mr. Pearson, Mr. C. A. Chandos Pole, Colonel D. H. Powell, Mr. A. Prentice, Mr. W. V. Pritchard, Mr. M. E. Reed, Mr.

P. J. Richardson, Mr. W. H. Roberts, Mr. A. T. Robson, Commander W. Ross, Mr. F. N. C. Rosstier, Lieut. Commander A. C. Shaw, Mr. W. Shaw, Mr. T. Simpson, Mr. J. Granville Squiers, Mr. W. H. Spurgin, Dr. H. S. Stannus, Mr. A. E. Steathan, Mr. W. F. Stevenson, Mr. H. G. Sutton, Admiral A. C. Sykes.

Mr. A. J. Tatham, Mr. C. W. Taylor, Lieut.-Col. H. L. Templer, Capt. R. S. Thompson, Capt. E. G. Thompson, Mr. R. T. Thornton, Mr. E. W. Tidy, Mr. T. Topple, Rev. G. F. Trench, Capt. P. H. Trimmer, Mr. A. W. Tunnard, Major C. L. Walsh, Mr. S. A. Watson, Mr. J. C. Watt, Capt. E. G. Wheeler, Mr. H. E. Collier White, Mr. R. Collier White, Lieut.-Col. J. Wilkinson.

## THE ARMY THAT FOUND ITSELF.

Reminiscences of the East African Campaign.

Specially written for "East Africa."

By J. Granville Squiers.

THREE of us left the East African Campaign Dinner, and arm in arm roamed the streets of London until 3 a.m. The houses echoed with our "Do you remember —" "Where is old —" "What happened to —" and to snatches of "Simba wa beni" and old camp songs. The police smiled indulgently, seeing that we were drunk only with the taste of old times and the joy of being alive. We roamed thus. For in all the array of famous men and glittering decorations that we had attended that evening, we three were the only original East African Campaigners, survivors of August, 1914, and the E.A.M.R.

Now the East African Mounted Rifles are not in the Army List, and I doubt if they ever were. Perhaps the only place where they are recorded is at the very end of a long list of names engraved on the Cavalry Memorial in Park Lane. Whoever put them there deserves a decoration, for of all the queerly composed and queerly worked corps that carried on until they silently dissolved somewhere about '16, the E.A.M.R. were the most obscure.

The big German settlement at Moshi and the British capital of Nairobi were only about a hundred and fifty miles apart, with almost unknown territory of game reserve and Masai reserve intervening—little to hinder a well-equipped raiding party from pushing out from either side. However, the Germans evidently decided to await the Fatherland's speedy victory on the European front, and as all but one battalion of the K.A.R. were away, and nothing was known of the German dispositions, our leaders were naturally not going to take risks.

### Early Recruiting in East Africa.

This idea did not appeal to the settlers, who, knowing or caring very little of the conditions, decided that they would swoop down on the enemy. Accordingly they flocked to their local centres and enlisted in a number of irregular corps then being raised by ex-officers of the South African War. East Africa had then (and the proportion is certainly worse or better, to-day) more officers than it knew what to do with, and quite a number of these determined to carve a name for themselves, raised independent commands: thus we had Bowker's Horse, the Legion of Frontiersmen, the Plateau South Africans, Wessell's Scouts, the E.A.M.R., Arnoldi's Scouts, Ross's Scouts, and a few more curious units, totalling some six or seven hundred men between the lot. Finally, the authorities made it clear that all must work under one command, to be called the East African Mounted Rifles, and nearly all complied, though still jealously retaining their old titles.

The recruiting bill, setting out the conditions of service in the E.A.M.R., was a remarkable document, so remarkable that a few months ago I gave what is probably the only remaining copy to the

British War Museum; thus I cannot at the moment consult it, but I remember that it contained a scale of pay, commencing: Troop Sergeant-Major, £10 per day and rations, and stated that each man was expected to provide rifle, pony or mule, and saddlery, together with other equipment, including a tent!

### "Getting Together."

A camp was formed on Nairobi racecourse and we commenced "getting together," both mentally and departmentally. A large part of the scheme set out on the handbill promptly went west; for instance, nearly everybody possessed a rifle, but they were all of different makes and bores, so ammunition was a difficulty. I remember being hailed as a "useful recruit to Bowker's Horse" because I possessed a .256 Mannlicher and 700 rounds of hard ammunition! Most people had but few rounds of ammunition, soft-nosed at that, so it was decided to standardise on the .303. Many had .303 sporting rifles, and the stores and outlying farms were raided to find more. I was then issued with somebody's long-discarded sporting rifle, so worn that when I tested it by inserting a bullet in the muzzle, it actually swallowed the brass of the cartridge as well.

Bandoliers were made on a thin webbing strap, with a tin buckle and loops of khaki drill machined on to hold single cartridges. The loops were uneven—some would hold two cartridges and others none—but in any case, when the bandolier was turned over it promptly strewed cartridges all over the place. Only a few had decent water-bottles, and Indian tinsmiths reaped a fortune in constructing "shenzi" substitutes. They were covered with khaki drill and had straps of the same thin webbing as the bandoliers, which, when it did not twist and cut the shoulder cruelly, came unstitched or broke completely.

Day by day we would ride from the racecourse to Nairobi House or some other depot, and, after hours of standing in the sun—the admiration of an excited crowd of Natives—would draw perhaps a locally constructed nosebag or an unreliable haversack, and then either fall out and lunch at the Stanley Hotel or return to the racecourse *bonda* to be fed by a Goan caterer. No sooner had we got a piece of equipment issued, marked and cut about to suit our individual tastes, than it would be withdrawn and improved, or possibly an inferior article issued. I know I had five different rifles before both the authorities and myself were satisfied. Anyway, we were a difficult crowd to satisfy. The average settler is naturally a man of independent spirit, hosing men at all times, and having little relish for being bossed himself.

### The E.A.M.R.

About one-third of the E.A.M.R. were well-educated, home-born Britons, another third being South African born and of a rather rougher type. The average age would be about twenty-eight. To these add a sprinkling of old soldiers of all types, from smart sergeant-majors to some really bad bargains. The other third were mostly boys of a remarkable variety of ages; it was nothing to see a sixteen-year-old boy straddling a tall horse alongside a lanky greybeard whose toes nearly touched the ground from his small mule. Many were old opponents of South African days, men who spoke their own language and kept pretty much to themselves. It was a curious medley of nationalities. I can recall Americans, Frenchmen, Belgians, Italians, Swedes, Swiss, and some curious unfathomable cosmopolites. We even had a Turk for a time—until we discovered we were at war with Turkey! So we interned him. But all these sportsmen had joined up on the very sound principle that if a country is worth living in, it is worth fighting for.

Over all was a strong leavening of hard cases—old prospectors, ivory poachers, cattle traders, and hunters. I recall the arrival of one tough specimen, well-equipped in more senses than one, for he endeavoured to ride his mule up two flights of Nairobi House—though perhaps he was only distrustful of the new lift. Paradoxically enough, these men were the best disciplined of all when in the field.

#### Old Soldiers.

Who controlled this queer collection? A few British Army officers of varied experience who did the administrative work, but for the most part old officers of irregular corps of the South African War, whose notions of drill and discipline were varied and sketchy. Such men would have been excellent with seasoned troops who knew how to conduct themselves in minor details, but with such a quantity of raw material they were rather at sea, and themselves lacked the ability to impart the preliminary training that would have been invaluable.

In the intervals of waiting for and drawing equipment, there were drills—drills that turned the old soldiers nearly crazy. The old soldiers were of all periods and units and their ideas conflicted, so that they were not of much help. At first there were no N.C.O.'s, and when these were being selected it was noticeable how the old soldiers kept in the background. Probably they scented trouble and decided to play passive parts.

Each squadron or troop drilled according to what its commander could remember of the proper method, and the remainder was invented or left to evolve itself, since drill books were unobtainable. One squadron was officered by an ex-Lancer, and therefore his men had to be provided with lances! The heads were made in railway workshops and the shafts from local bamboo, light and utterly unsuited for the work, so that when the squadron practised "tent-pegging" it used in turn the only two real lances that could be found in the country. However, each lance had a fluttering red and white pennon, which gave to the body a note of uniformity that it otherwise sadly lacked.

#### Irregular Equipment.

For of real uniform there was scarcely enough to dust a fiddle. Thus, we all had shoulder-straps and cap badges, but as these were only made of khaki drill with thin felt letters stitched on, they were neither conspicuous nor lasting. Headgear was varied, for we wore helmets of all patterns and double Terai of any colour or shape. Below we wore breeches, shorts, slacks, leggings, putties, field boots or *veltschoen*, as fancy dictated. However, we all contrived to look soldierly in some shape or fashion—except Boers, who were content to look like Boers, though they added an additional array of ostrich feathers to their crepe banded hats. There were several styles we adopted.

(a) The Real Soldier. A military or near military pattern helmet, worn with the chin strap down, specially made tunic (invariably of officer's pattern), and legwear of any type. The wearer thought suited his military style.

(b) The Dashing Irregular. A Terai worn dented in, Australian fashion, often with a tall plume at the side, a khaki shirt, open everywhere as far as possible, breeches and leggings, sheath knife and revolver.

(c) The Cowboy. A Terai or Stetson worn in a peak, a colored handkerchief round the neck, baggy slacks to give the effect of "chaps," and a revolver as large as the wearer could stagger along with.

(d) The Utilitarian. This style was not beautiful

being constructed more to suit the conditions of the country than to adorn the landscape. Its main feature was a large four-pocketed tunic with the sleeves cut out at the elbow, and a khaki shirt with the sleeves rolled to the elbow. It was simple, useful, for it gave freedom and coolness to the arms, protected the spine from the sun, and provided much-needed pockets. Later this garment came into quite general use.

Everyone wore spurs of all shapes and sizes, and contrived to trip over them pretty frequently; everyone carried a sheath knife, generally a humble "Bushman's Friend," which was used for anything from cutting up tobacco to boring a hole in an equipment strap.

#### On Duty.

There were certain guards and duties to be performed, including, for some, the delightful task of rounding up and guarding German civilian prisoners, but the evenings were mainly occupied by looking out for imaginary aeroplanes. At the beginning of the War the Germans had an aeroplane, which they soon succeeded in wrapping round the palm trees in Dar es Salaam, but for all that, responsible settlers and staid business men were for ever reporting strange lights and mysterious noises in the sky, until the whole population—Native, Indian, and European—was scareplane mad. It was, I suppose, the East African equivalent of the Home story of the mysterious Russian troops.

One day when we had at last mastered the rudiments of movement in mass, a general parade of all available troops was ordered. Nairobi turned out to honour us—and we certainly provided it with something to look at. The ground was the stretch between Sixth Avenue and the Scots Kirk. The E.A.M.R. were first on parade and we watched the other units assemble. About a hundred locally-raised Indian volunteers were there—"Sheen's Fundis" we called them. They were about as well equipped as ourselves, better drilled, though I think many were old soldiers, and they stepped out and stamped like Guardsmen.

#### A Memorable Parade.

There were two companies of East African Rifles, volunteer infantry, raised at the same time as the E.A.M.R., and some quaint car-drawn Artillery. Then there came the thump of a big drum and a blare of band and bugles, as down the Hill came our prop and mainstay, the single battalion of K.A.R. Their bayonets flashed as they wound down the slope to the parade ground, and the notes of the band came clearly to us in "Marching through Georgia." I can remember to this day that the piccolo was flat and that the bugles drowned it in the triumphant "Hurrah! Hurrah!" of the chorus. That tune planted itself in our memories for weeks, and later on, when I came to write the first song of the campaign, I set it to that tune, and "Marching on Tabora" became an E.A.M.R. classic.

With the arrival of the K.A.R. we were all present and correct, and were called to attention as the band played "The King, the piccolo as flat as ever. Then the last touch was given to that wonderful parade. It was supplied by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who inspected us. The attire he chose for the occasion was a white helmet, a dark Norfolk jacket, with cycling breeches and stockings!

This was the send-off to that little Army that afterwards held the largest section of the border and acquitted itself well in many a raid and patrol before it could be in any way trained or properly equipped—which is the reason I have called it "The Army That Found Itself."

(To be continued.)

## GERMAN EAST AFRICA IN WAR-TIME.

SOME FURTHER RECOLLECTIONS.

*Specially written for "East Africa"*

By Captain E. C. COX.

I do not think any of us bore the "Germanis" any particular ill-will. It was up to us to drive them out of the country, and up to them to delay the inevitable result; and we let it go at that. For the pertinacity of their C.-in-C., von Lettow Vorbeck, we all felt admiration. Time after time we thought we had got him, but he always managed to slip through our fingers. Still, I thought our magnanimity extended too far when we left statues of Bismarck and the Kaiser standing in prominent positions in Dar es Salaam, Morogoro, and other places.

I recall one very clever trick the Boches played on us. From a large Y.M.C.A. depot at Morogoro we could at one period obtain all sorts of luxuries to supplement our rations, and officers used to send their Native servants with a chit and money for so many tins of fish or sausages or other additions to the breakfast table. Often the chits were not even signed; sometimes a verbal message was sent without a chit. Then it was noticed that supplies were being depleted rather more rapidly than might have been expected from the size of the garrison. Investigation followed, and it was discovered that the wily German had been sending his African servants, with chits and rupees, from places ever so far off, for sundry comforts for his breakfast table! This ingenious little game came to an end much too soon for Fritz's liking.

The column marching on Tabora was halted for many weary weeks at a desolate place called Ndala, when within twenty-five miles of its destination. We had to make the best of it on this dreary plain. One day there came a letter addressed to myself by name at my little home in Surrey, from the secretary of the Y.M.C.A. in London. It ran thus: "You, living in your comfortable house at Reigate, have necessarily no personal knowledge of the hardships that are endured from day to day by our gallant troops across the seas." Then followed a request for a cheque. I took this delightful communication round the camp, where it excited refreshing mirth. We sent a cheque, adding that if the secretary would like a few more details of hardships across the seas we were fortunately in a position to supply them.

### How Allied Prisoners were Treated.

At Ndala there was a Roman Catholic missionary church, and one day there arrived in great ecclesiastical state the Bishop of Tabora and his chaplain. The bishop's clerical duties having been completed, he and his chaplain came to tea with a number of us officers in a large *banda* (straw hut). His lordship was an Alsatian by nationality, and he could speak a little broken English, of which he was very proud. In spite of the heat, he was wearing the most immaculate ecclesiastical costume; his appearance was extremely dignified, but his manner and conversation were lively and jovial. When war broke out, the German Governor of Tabora had given him his choice between being interned or embracing German nationality. As he put it, what good could he do if interned, while if free he might do a great deal of good. So he was not interned. He was quite excited as he told us all about it. "So," he exclaimed, waving his hands, "I will become one Boche; but now I tear de papers."

We unanimously applauded his action, for we knew that for over two years he had achieved a great deal for the English and Belgians in the German prison. Through the kindness of General Tombour, the Belgian commander-in-chief, I had the

opportunity of going over the prison at Tabora, and of seeing therein as prisoners, under a Belgian guard, those very Germans who had been so cruel to the English and Belgian prisoners with the greatest brutality. Commandant Gendarme, the Belgian officer in charge, had himself suffered from Teuton "frightfulness," and, with delightful irony, simply had translated a few of the standing orders of the Germans when they were in the ascendant. The Boche prisoners complained, to be told very reasonably, "But if the orders were good enough for Allied prisoners, they must be good enough for Germans, for Germans claim to be a cultured race."

### Popularity.

At Ndala there was, as a rule, nothing to drink but dirty, smelling water. One day, when the convoy of porters arrived, to my astonishment there rolled up for me a case of whisky which I had long since ordered and paid for but never expected to see. I never before realised what popularity meant. Men whom I hardly knew by sight dropped in at my *banda* at sunset to ask how I was getting on!

At Morogoro I occupied a funny little German house close to the railway station and my supply depot. It was very handy for officers passing through from one back-of-beyond to another. I have the jolliest recollections of the guests who stayed with me. But there was one officer who effectually stood in his own way as regards hospitality. Very early one morning I was in the supply depot making arrangements for the day's work, when in walked a colonel who had just arrived by train from Dar es Salaam. He stated brusquely that he required so-and-so for his men, and that if I did not provide them at once he would report me to headquarters. "I provided the required items. He then said, "I wonder where I can get some breakfast?" As they say in Parliamentary reports, "No answer was given."

### Faking a Ration Indent.

In the climate of much of "German East" food supplies will go bad in spite of all precautions; but it didn't do to say so. Authority would not recognise such a contingency. To submit a deficiency report was equivalent to a request to be shot at dawn. Consequently we had to invent all sorts of dodges.

Hundreds of tins of milk had gone hopelessly bad. What was to be done? Now after the Mesopotamia fiasco hospitals could indent for anything they liked. No scale was laid down. Well, I had a ration indent for 50 tins of milk from the stationary hospital. I supplied them, and then added a nought to the 50 on the indent. I thus accounted for 450 tins of bad milk. I knew no questions would be asked, and they never were. But how much better to be allowed to submit a truthful deficiency report!

## FORTHCOMING SPECIAL FEATURES.

### The Army that Found Itself.

Further Reminiscences. By J. GRANVILLE SQUIERS.

### Impressions of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Nyasaland.

A short series by FRANK OLDRIEVE.

### The Political Future of Northern Rhodesia.

By F. H. MELLAND ("Africaus").

### What the Native Thinks: More Saa Sita Stories.

### An Adventure with an Elephant.

### Types of Nyasaland Tobacco.

Subscribe to *East Africa!*

East Africa in the Press.

ONE OF DRISCOLL'S SCOUTS.

MR. JOHN FVFFE writes to the *Weekly Scotsman*—

"During the East African Campaign the writer was a member of Jerry Driscoll's Scouts, as heterogeneous a body of men as ever donned military uniform. All sorts and conditions of men were attached to Driscoll's Scouts—men of education and refinement, rogues and vagabonds, thieves, and ne'er-do-wells, but all attracted by the prospect of adventure, however dangerous and difficult. Not even the French Legion of Frontiersmen, I venture to say, contained more men of such diverse views and characters as Driscoll's Scouts, but for sheer reckless daring and indifference to the consequences there was never their equal.

"One of the Scouts, known personally to the writer, was a schoolmaster in Nairobi before the War, and like many others in good positions, forsook the class-room for the more stirring life of a soldier. He was a splendid, athletic type of man, about thirty years of age, clean-limbed and full of the joy of life, but as he is still alive, no useful purpose would be served by giving his name.

"A band of *askaris* shot him in both legs and left him with his dead mule lying, apparently dead, beside a clump of trees. The following day a party of us came on him in a lonely part of the jungle, but we scarcely recognized our old comrade. He looked aged and nerve-stricken; and his hair had blanched white in the course of that veritable night of terror.

"As the shadows of night fell as he lay helpless and crippled on the grass, he heard wild beasts prowling all around him, and with a great effort, despite his crippled condition, contrived to crawl and wriggle towards a tree about twenty-five yards from the body of his dead mule. With an effort which caused him terrible agony, he managed to pull himself on to a branch of a tree, six or seven feet from the ground, and no sooner had he reached this precarious perch than several lions and hyenas made their way to the carcass of the mule.

"With angry growls the lions tore at the mule's flesh, and the night was made hideous by the sound of the lions' powerful jaws crunching at the bones as they made their feast. Peering from his perch into the gloom, the helpless schoolmaster occasionally observed the dim outline of a lordly lion ambling through the jungle just a few yards away; and he was in mortal terror lest, in his weak state, he should tumble off the tree and share the fate of his faithful mule. All through that long and wearisome night the cripple up the tree clung in terror and pain to his perch as scores of denizens of the jungle, attracted by the remains of the carcass, snapped and fought with each other within a few yards of him. When rescued, our comrade was stiff with the exposure and loss of blood, but within a few weeks, save for the snowy whiteness of his once raven hair, he regained much of his former buoyancy, although it was some time before the effects of the shot wounds in his legs had disappeared."

TANGANYIKA OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

A FAIRLY... is being worked up in this country against... allegiance required to be taken in Tanganyika Territory by anyone selected to occupy a position of public responsibility. The *Western Daily Press* says:

"The position is further confused by the presence amongst the European population of a strong German element. The latter are placed in the curious position that they may not undertake any post of public responsibility without first swearing allegiance to King George and his heirs as the sovereign rulers. Such a state of affairs is inconsistent with the spirit and intention of the Covenant, besides which it gives a handle to those who desire to attribute annexationist aims."

Why is such a state of affairs inconsistent with the Mandate, which, he it emphasised, expressly permits the incorporation of Tanganyika Territory in a federation of British East African States? That being so, the administration in the Territory of the oath long in use in the neighbouring Dependencies can assuredly not be a cause of reasonable objection.

COTTON GROWING IN NORTHERN RHODESIA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Sunday Times*:—

"While agreeing with the great possibilities of Northern Rhodesia becoming the greatest copper-producing country in the world, I should like to point out the great danger of farming in Northern Rhodesia, as I have been interested in cotton growing for the last fifteen years. With capital behind the company, we now show a net loss of £15,700. The farm is nearly 30,000 acres, with 1,700 head of cattle, several hundred acres of meashes, chickens, pigs, dairy farming, etc. If a company with capital behind it cannot make farming pay, it is only natural that the numerous young soldier-settlers who came out after the War have nearly all gone under, and have had to take jobs on the mines and on the railways. If the mines go ahead, as everyone expects they will, then the time will come for cattle ranching; but at present it is no good disguising facts that farming there is not a paying proposition owing to the numerous bad seasons—one year no rain, next year too much, etc. One very seldom gets a normal year in Northern Rhodesia. I write this to protect young men from embarking in farming at the present moment. Tobacco growing in Southern Rhodesia has been and is likely to be a paying proposition."

That Northern Rhodesian cotton growers have lost money during the past two or three years is well known to our readers, but, as Sir Herbert Stanley, the late Governor, said in the article which he wrote for *East Africa's* special Settlement Number, the Government has not given up hope of breeding a jasad-resistant cotton suitable to local conditions. The Hon. T. H. Murray, last year's chairman of the Cattle Owners' Association of Northern Rhodesia, who may be regarded as a far better authority than the correspondent quoted, is also much more optimistic in his statement in the same volume of *East Africa* that "there is a general feeling that the cattle industry, having survived the seven lean years, is about to come into its own in the very near future, and that cattle farming in Northern Rhodesia deserves the attention of prospective settlers with capital." And why should the public be told merely that tobacco growing in Southern Rhodesia is a paying proposition? Is it not at least equally so in Northern Rhodesia?

Subscribe to "East Africa."

**WHEN BRITAIN REFUSED THE CONGO.**

THE current bi-monthly Bulletin of the Belgian Touring Club contains a most interesting article by the late Lady Stanley, widow of the great explorer, who states that her husband wanted the Congo for England, but that England at that time did not want the Congo. The article recalls the strenuous efforts made by Sir H. M. Stanley to interest British commercial and political powers in the Congo, how his efforts were fruitless, and how some London personalities of the period described him as a Don Quixote, an adventurer, and even as a buccaneer.

**WOMEN CLIMBERS OF KILIMANJARO.**

THE daily Press continues to inquire the identity of the first woman climber of Kilimanjaro (on which subject we published certain data in our last issue), and a correspondent of the *Morning Post* says:—  
 "Amongst the German population at Dar es Salaam in 1917 was a Frau Elisabeth Bohlen, who acted as interpreter for me at the European Dispensary in that town. Frau Bohlen's husband was then a prisoner of war, but previous to the outbreak of hostilities they had been travelling in German East Africa, and had climbed Kilimanjaro, spending several days camping on the mountain slopes, one night near the top, and had completed the journey on skis. I have no proof of the accuracy of this statement, but personally I accept it without hesitation. Possibly the Bohlens belonged to one of the 1912 expeditions, of which records were found at the top by Miss Macdonald's party; however, as a feat of endurance there can be no comparison between the two climbs."

**CLOVER AND MALARIA.**

SIR WILLIAM WILCOCKS, writes to *The Times* says:

"During the War we heard everybody in Egypt predicting the introduction of malaria into Lower Egypt by the crowds of people who returned from Palestine down with malaria. Nothing has happened. If there is one country in the world where conditions are favourable for malaria it is Northern Egypt, and yet we are free, while Palestine and Cyprus have plenty of it. We differ from our neighbours in being able to grow leguminous crops in winter, which they cannot do under ordinary conditions. The Egyptian, moreover, eats down his clover by a method which allows it to remain in flower for six or seven weeks or more. He cannot do this with fields to be sown with cotton and rice, but he can do it with fields to be sown with Indian corn. None of our neighbours imitates Egypt."

"The Rockefeller Institute might well study this point. There is nothing 'dangerous' in it. My own experience is that clover flowers take the sting out of the ordinary cespit mosquitoes as well. My brother, who has just returned to India, to a region eaten up with malaria, has asked me to send him every kind of clover seed, cultivated and wild, so that he may try them in the Egyptian fashion between fields of rice. Please God, he will succeed."

*The Livingstone Mail*, outspokenly critical of Colonial Office control, says in a recent leading article: "Downing Street is going to impose a more costly Civil Service than any country can afford; forces through model Ordinances by a nominated majority; calls the financial tune while declining to contribute to the piper; and retards development by absolute control, exercised at an enormous distance by men unacquainted with local conditions."

**COST OF LIVING IN ETHIOPIA.**

The *Correspondance d'Ethiopie* gives the following interesting information regarding the cost of living in Abyssinia. The statistics given in the original table have for the convenience of our readers been converted from Abyssinian dollars into English pounds at the rate of 10.25 dollars to the pound.

	£	s	d	£	s	d	
First-class fare, Djibouti to Addis Ababa	4	8	0				
Hotel pension per day		4	0	to	14	6	
Monthly pension	9	15	0	to	15	0	
Khaki suit	2	8	0				
Shoes	14	0	to	1	10	0	
100 Cigarettes	2	0					
Eggs, 60 for	1	0					
Rice, a kg. for	1	0					
Sugar, 3 kg. for	5	0					
Table butter, per kg.		6	to	1	0		
Beei, per kg.		3	0				
Pork, per kg.		2	0				
Milk, 12 bottles for	19	6					
Petroleum, per case	6	0					
Matches, per gross	19	6					
Coffee, per Frasila	1	19	0	to	3	17	6
Horse	3	18	0	to	9	15	0
Mule	1	3	6				
Donkey	2	0	0	to	9	15	0
Rent per month in Addis Ababa	11	6	to	1	10	0	
Native servant's wages per month	19	0	to	2	10	0	
Native cook's wages per month							

**ADVENTURE WITH A BUFFALO.**

A GREEK prospector has had a very narrow escape from a buffalo in the Kigezi district, says the *Uganda News*. Meeting some buffaloes in very thick country, he dropped one, and fired at another, which also dropped. On approaching his bag, he found that one of the animals had disappeared, and as he was talking to his gun-bearer, the infuriated beast charged from a thicket about ten yards away. Mr. Zacharys put up his gun, but the Native got in the way. By this time the buffalo was on top of Zacharys, who clung to the beast's horns. Very soon after the buffalo hoisted his enemy into the air, and as he dropped attempted to trample him to death. But the European clung on to the brute's horns again. While man and beast were struggling for life, Zacharys shouted to his Native to spear the animal, which the boy did. But the spear bent, and the buffalo threw Zacharys into the air again, inflicting two more wounds. The buffalo turned towards his Native assailant, but Zacharys had the presence of mind to pick up his rifle and thrust it into the animal's side and kill him.

Zacharys was left on the ground with blood pouring out of him. He tore his shirt and bandaged his wounded leg with it as well as he could. With his vest he bandaged his arm. He then sent one of his Natives for assistance. It came on to pour, with the result that no Natives turned up for one or two hours. Imagine this unfortunate man's plight sitting in pouring rain at an altitude of well over 7,000 feet with his wounds oozing out blood! He was eventually carried into his camp, where his wounds were bathed and dressed by his bearman as well as he could. The next day he was carried to Muko, where he had to spend a night owing to lack of oranges. He was ferried across the lake the next day, and arrived at Kabale hospital on the third day after his life and death adventure. Dr. Stanley Smith operated at once. Had it not been for this skilful and timely aid the man would certainly have died of septic poisoning. He is mending very slowly.

**"Settlement in East Africa,"**  
 An Indispensable Volume. See page 154.

## "EAST AFRICA'S" BOOKSHELF.

## MRS. CLARENCE BUXTON'S BOOK.

Kenya Life as It really is.

"KENYA DAYS," by Mrs. M. Aline Buxton (Edward Arnold, 12s. 6d.), a frank, fresh, readable account of everyday happenings in East Africa, should be a useful corrective to many recent books purporting to portray the life led by Europeans and Natives in Kenya. No attempt is made by the authoress to deal with political issues, and only occasionally does she definitely refer to some of the unfounded charges and absurd suggestions made regarding the lot of the Native in East Africa. Describing a visit to the Masai Reserve, she notes that the rich pasturage and many streams refute Dr. Norman Leys's story of the miserable inadequacy of the barren lands left to the tribe by the rapacious settler. She recalls the suggestion of a nobleman (who, though he had never been to Kenya, knew other dark races) that East African Natives should be decently housed in comfortable stone dwellings, and comments—

"I wished he could have been walled to a remote corner of the Kikuyu Reserve where the great old chief, Karuri, used to live. He is dead now; but the stone house which he built and used to live in, a bare barn of a place, innocent of windows and chimneys, but showing a progressive mind, is fast falling down and used only as a grain store for the goats. His sons have moved to their own mud houses, his forty odd widows live in filthy little huts beside the great house, in peace and contented prosperity in the warm, smoky darkness."

House-boys, she says, show remarkable ingenuity in devising new ways of doing the wrong thing. "To them an aluminium teapot or Queen Anne silver are all the same, a damask table-napkin and a dish-cloth are equally suitable for wiping the knives. You are merely being tiresome and unreasonable in their eyes, if you make a fuss when, instead of the proper camp outfit, a silver cream jug, sugar basin and teapot are thrust with a few odd knives into the picnic basket, with china cups rattling loose and the butter in a piece of newspaper." But she pays tribute to their accomplishments, notably to their ability to provide a really good meal on safari under the most adverse conditions.

Like many other observers, she is surprised at the facility with which Natives who have lived in close contact with civilisation revert to the most primitive form of life. We read—

"My head boy, a Kavirondo, came to borrow 70s. to pay for his evening suit, which was in pawn in Nairobi's Indian bazaar: dinner jacket, trousers, boiled shirt, and all complete. Then I discovered that he was an habitué of a Native *palais de danse*, highly proficient in the tango, one-step, and all variations. Their band consisted of a concertina, a bell, and a triangle, and the black ladies were resplendent in hats, silk dresses, and shoes and stockings."

"Then you go into a Native reserve and someone comes up dressed in a blanket, his hair glistening with red mud, a rancid sheep's fat, and a greasy comb, and a great spear in his hand, and he greets you with 'Jambo, bwana! don't you remember me? I was —'s head boy in Nairobi.' Then you recall a decorous figure, in spotless white *kansu* and white embroidered cap, gravely telling you, 'The *mensahib* has gone for a walk' when you went to call. They are quite happy in service, but don't really begin the business of living till they are back in their villages, rather grand than their neighbours—which after all is the only point in earning money—completely absorbed in the crops, the nganyani, and local affairs matrimonial."

Those who know the Colony, and those who have yet to visit it, will enjoy the pictures of the life led by the average settler. We glimpse a bungalow on a coffee estate,

"the big rounded sitting-room with deep chintz-covered chais, a grand piano, dim Persian rugs on the floor, and

great jars of flowers—delphiniums, roses, antirrhinums, irises—on either side are more round rooms connected by the deep verandah. From the coffee runs in green, glossy tiers down into the narrow valleys, trim bushes four or five feet high, with rows of trees—generally *Grevillea robusta* for their quick growth—for shade and to break the force of the wind. It was there when all the coffee was in flower, small white waxy blossoms growing closely to the stems, the air full of their faint orange-blossom scent."

There is likewise a picture of a cottage set amongst dark trees and bracken-covered hills:—

"A paved garden and sundial are in front of it, with deep flower-borders and grass walks radiating round. The outside, white-washed and thatched, was as picturesque as any cottage in an old village in England, and inside it was even better. On the floor were Persian rugs. The deep window-seat was gay with a most attractive crotonne. In the centre of the room was a lovely old gate-legged table and Jacobean chairs. Some carnations in a cut-glass vase lit up the dark Welsh dresser. On the low mantel-shelf was some rare old china. Near the door, on a seventeenth-century chest, a bowl of big dark violets scented the whole room. The simple artistic room carried my thoughts miles away, till they were abruptly brought back to Kenya by a Native in a long white *kansu* who came in with a shovel of burning charcoal and a few sticks, arranging them on the open hearth, while he squatted on his heels, and blew on them till they broke into flame. In Kenya it is hardly true that East and West shall never meet."

Then, writing of Nairobi, and of Muthaiga, "which, with all its respectability, has managed to acquire among the uninitiated a darkly intriguing reputation for bacchanalian revelry," the writer presents a typical Muthaiga house as

"a rather charming building of grey stone, with long, low windows and roofed with local tiles. On the veranda are tubs of maidenhair, arums, agapanthus, and begonias, the tall climbing variety with clusters of small pink or scarlet flowers, waxy and scented. It overlooks a smooth grey lawn bordered by a wide bed of scarlet or blue salvia and bushes of daisies. There is probably a thick *Agave* and an arch of pergola buried in golden shower, that brilliant creeper whose dark foliage is the background for graceful drooping clusters of orange flowers, long waxy bells out of whose narrow mouths fall delicate orange stamens. Inside there is little to distinguish it from an English house; glass and silver shine against dark polished wood, and deep arm-chairs seduce you from a duty round of evening calls."

The volume, then, is just a sincere account of East African life as our readers know it, as distinct from the travesties which too frequently find hospitality in the columns of the Press and sometimes between the covers of books.

## EARLY DAYS IN RHODESIA.

A Fine Record of the Border Police.

In recalling the days of his youth as a trooper in the Bechuanaland Border Police, Lieutenant-Colonel H. Lynn Stevens, D.S.O., has done a service to the history of Central Africa. It is well in these more settled days that we should have some mental picture of the men who helped so materially to make Rhodesia, who policed the border in the wild old days, who fought the Matabele in the time of Rhodes and Jameson; and who followed Lo Bengula to his end. "The Autobiography of a Border Policeman" (H. P. and G. Witherby, 16s.) does all this, and in a style so fresh and breezy as to make the reading of it a genuine delight.

They were a mixed crowd, those Border Police; a rough crowd and a tough crowd, and their language, faithfully recorded by the author, would make the fortune of a modern stage play. They needed handling; and they got it. There was Beresford-Smith, in charge of the author's draft—"a tall, distinguished-looking fellow with manners that would have done credit to some exalted ambas-



sadorial establishment," but who was ready with "The Cowboy's Evenin' Hymn" (very heavily Bowdlerised in the text) when he saw his men getting out of hand. There was Sir Frederick Carrington, "a stocky, powerful, deep-chested man, with a great monstache that swept his shoulders; a voice like the Bull of Bashan, and a vigorous, domineering carriage," who had the knack of making friends of his troopers without loss of dignity. "It was a favourite practice of his, when stirred beyond the ordinary, to give a contumacious offender the choice of taking his punishment in accordance with the scale laid down in King's Regulations, or having three rounds with his Commanding Officer behind the orderly room." And there was Upton, the veteran sergeant, who formed up his troop under fire, dressed the ranks with meticulous care, and made them number off *three times* before he was satisfied. Then, and not till then, did he allow them to retreat, which they did with the Matabele in hot pursuit.

The story of Wilson's last stand on the Shangani is well told, the author ending on a characteristic note: "Few there were who rode on the track of Lo Bengula—the last but one of Africa's great chieftains—but felt a queer sort of affectionate regard for him, and deplored his miserable end. A tyrant in some ways he may have been. In his long career there were many episodes of blood and massacre. But like all his race, he was sagacious, broad-minded, hospitable; a friend to all reputable white men. Bayéte! Hail, Chief, and farewell!"

It is a great book; strong meat, indeed, but full-blooded and generous. A. L.

### MISS FLORENCE RIDDELL'S NEW NOVEL.

"What Women Fear"

WHEN Marya Coombe—qualified medical woman who had travelled in three world-famed expeditions to previously unexplored quarters of the globe, who had pushed into a part of New Guinea where no white woman had ever trodden before, who had written several books concerning her wanderings, had produced a film or two, and who had received, unmoved, more offers of marriage than she could remember—married Dickie Bannister, an Oxford man engaged in newspaper work, she had her doubts. She was thirty-seven, and Dickie was twenty-five, and she feared, what every woman fears, the passing of the years. Moreover, she had what Freud would call a "Victorian complex," refused to shingle, and had pronounced ideas on morality. And there was Tanis—young, beautiful, neo-Georgian, smart as the day after to-morrow.

The possibilities of such a position are cleverly worked out by Miss Florence Riddell in her latest, and possibly her best, novel "What Women Fear" (Geoffrey Bles, 7s. 6d.). When the authoress shifts the scene to East and Central Africa, she is thoroughly at home, and brings all her art to bear on the land she knows well. It is a capital tale, which holds the interest to the last. Marya is a true heroine, of an unusual type these days; and Dickie had far more good luck than he deserved. When he addressed his *safari* thus: "I will have the whole lot of you on the way again to know, if I have to flay every inch of skin off your pretence hides!" and got off himself with a whole skin, it is good fortune may be imagined. It was lucky he could not say it in Swahili. A. L.

### A REPLY FROM LORD OLIVIER.

And Mr. J. A. Watson's Reply  
To the Editor of "East Africa."

DEAR SIR,

You have sent me a copy of *East Africa* calling my attention to a letter signed J. A. Watson. I see no reason why I should account to Mr. Watson or in your columns to "the public" for references I made in *The Times*, but Mr. Watson will find the information he desires in a White Paper (Cmd. 873), 1920, which, on page 32, contains the text of the Ordinance I referred to.

Old Hall,

Ramsden,

Charlbury.

Yours faithfully,

OLIVIER.

Mr. Watson, to whom the above letter was referred, replies:—

The statement of Lord Olivier's which I challenged was as follows:—

"Only a few years ago the Colonial Government passed an Ordinance to impose forced labour for white estates on Natives—an Ordinance only disallowed on account of the 'noise' made by that 'noisy faction,' including the Archbishop of Canterbury, which Mrs. Mordaunt entreates you to use your influence to have muzzled."

The Ordinance contained on p. 32 of Cmd. 873 of 1920 (which, though out of print, can be seen at the Colonial Office Library), is the Native Authorities Amendment Ordinance, 1920. It *did not* impose forced labour for white estates on Natives; nor was it disallowed. It imposed forced labour on Natives for specific purposes only, under certain stringent safeguards, and was definitely approved of by the Secretary of State.

Incredible as it will appear, except to students of the pathology of anti-settlerism, the White Paper to which Lord Olivier appeals itself contains under the hand of Lord Milner, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, an absolute refutation of his charges. The following are Lord Milner's words, from his despatch of July 22, 1920:—

"I have on a recent occasion referred in Parliament to the Native Authorities Amendment Ordinance, 1920, in accordance with which Natives may be required to perform certain paid labour for the Government, e.g., for the Government Transport Department, and for work on the construction and maintenance of railways, roads, and other work of a public nature. . . . I am satisfied that the position justified the measure. It will be observed that the provisions of this Ordinance do in fact meet the conditions laid down in the Memorandum sent to you by the Bishop of Mombasa on November 14 last when forwarding the views of himself and the Bishop of Uganda and other leading missionaries in East Africa.

"As regards compulsory labour for private employment, there could of course be no question of entertaining any proposals which involve this principle, and I know there has never been any intention on your part either to suggest or to countenance it."

In face of the above, it would be interesting to know whether Lord Olivier persists in maintaining—(1) that the Ordinance he has specified was disallowed, whether on account of the efforts of the "noisy faction" with which he identifies himself, or otherwise; and (2) that it was an Ordinance "to impose forced labour for white estates on Natives" in the sense which those words were calculated to convey to the minds of his readers.

### MR. MCGREGOR ROSS'S BOOK.

Mr. McGregor Ross's book, entitled "Kenya from Within," was published on Tuesday by Messrs. Allen & Unwin Ltd., at the price of 18s. We shall review the volume in our next issue.

USE OUR POSTAGE-SAVING COUPON.

## PERSONALIA.

- The Aga Khan has arrived at the Ritz Hotel.  
□ □ □ □
- Major Walter Kirton is returning to Ruiri.  
□ □ □ □
- Count Rantzau has left for Tanganyika Territory.  
□ □ □ □
- Mr. and Mrs. Kirsopp are on their way back to Zanzibar.  
□ □ □ □
- Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Thornton have left England on a visit to East Africa.  
□ □ □ □
- General C. Barnard has left England to start farming in the Iringa district.  
□ □ □ □
- Mr. G. W. Foster, of Uganda, has been appointed an Honorary Game Ranger.  
□ □ □ □
- Mr. A. T. O. Lees has been appointed Editor of the *Official Gazette*, Zanzibar.  
□ □ □ □
- Mr. E. B. Haddon, Provincial Commissioner, has returned to Uganda from leave.  
□ □ □ □
- Mr. S. S. Abraham, Attorney-General, Uganda, is returning to the Protectorate.  
□ □ □ □
- Sir John and Lady Pretymann Newman have returned from the United States.  
□ □ □ □
- Mr. J. Pyke, British Consul-General at Lourenço Marques, has been visiting Nyasaland.  
□ □ □ □
- Mr. J. H. S. Todd, the well-known Nairobi business man, left London this week for Kenya.  
□ □ □ □
- Sir Donald and Lady Cameron are outward-bound for Dar es Salaam by the "Llanstephan Castle."  
□ □ □ □
- Mr. R. A. Thomson, Deputy Provincial Commissioner, has returned to Tanganyika from leave.  
□ □ □ □
- The Rev. G. A. Chambers, Bishop-Elect of the new diocese of Central Tanganyika, has arrived in London.  
□ □ □ □
- Dr. J. O. Shircore leaves Marseilles to-day for Tanganyika Territory, of which he is Director of Medical Services.  
□ □ □ □
- Capt. I. Dansie, Major Struan Robertson, M.C., and Captain F. V. Ward have been appointed J.P.'s for Songhor, Kenya.  
□ □ □ □
- Mr. H. A. de Haes, Zanzibar manager of the Overseas Trading Co., Ltd., is at present in Europe on leave.  
□ □ □ □
- His many friends throughout East Africa will be very glad to learn that Sir Geoffrey Archer is thoroughly fit again.  
□ □ □ □
- Mr. F. G. [redacted] Director of Public Works, Nyasaland, has been transferred in a similar capacity to Tanganyika Territory.  
□ □ □ □
- Brigadier-General Sir Henry Page-Croft, M.P., presided last week at a meeting of the Grand Council of the Primrose League.  
□ □ □ □
- Mr. A. B. C. Smith has been appointed Justice of the Peace for the Machakos District, Kenya, vice Mr. Laurence [redacted].  
□ □ □ □
- Major H. Rayne, O.B.E., M.C., has been posted to Mahenge as District Officer on his transfer to Tanganyika Territory from Somaliland.  
□ □ □ □
- Mr. H. Pellow-Wright, Director of Labour, Uganda, is on his way back to the Protectorate, accompanied by Mrs. Pellow-Wright.  
□ □ □ □
- Mr. William Le Queux, the novelist, who died last week at Knocke, Belgium, at the age of sixty-three, travelled in the Sudan at the end of the nineties.  
□ □ □ □
- Mr. George F. Getz, the Chicago millionaire, accompanied by seven friends, is now on the way to Kenya, in order to obtain big game for his private zoo.  
□ □ □ □
- Mrs. Elliott-Lynn, the well-known airwoman, and former East African planter, was married last week to Sir James Heath, Bt., who is seventy-five years of age.  
□ □ □ □
- Messrs. C. H. N. Jackson and G. W. St. Clair Thompson have been appointed respectively Zoologist and Curator of the Game Department of Tanganyika.  
□ □ □ □
- Mr. F. Strange has been nominated a member of the Tanganyika Trade and Information Local Advisory Committee, in place of Mr. J. H. Crisp, resigned.  
□ □ □ □
- Mr. H. Caulfield-Giles, who visited the East African Dependencies a few months ago, left London on Friday last for a short business tour of India and Ceylon.  
□ □ □ □
- On her recent arrival in Mombasa, Lady Grigg addressed some four hundred Arab, Swahili, and Bafuchi women on the subject of mothercraft and child welfare.  
□ □ □ □
- Mr. A. H. L. Wyatt, who served in Nyasaland for ten years before the War, and has since held appointments in Tanganyika Territory, is on his way back from leave.  
□ □ □ □
- Mr. Henry Flint, who returns to his estate in Kenya at the end of the month, addressed the High Wycombe Parliament the other day on the subject of Kenya Colony.  
□ □ □ □
- Major F. W. Cavendish Bentinck, Private Secretary to His Excellency Sir William Gowers, has resigned his appointment in order to accept a commercial post in Kenya.  
□ □ □ □
- Mr. J. Sandeman Allen, M.P., Vice-Chairman of the Joint East African Board, and Chairman of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, has been studying navigation on the Danube.  
□ □ □ □
- Sir Edward Davson was visiting Southern Rhodesia last week. Time will, we understand, not permit him to go further up-country in Northern Rhodesia than Livingstone.

Congratulations to Mr. A. J. Watson, Kampala Manager of the National Bank of India, on his appointment as a temporary Unofficial Member of the Uganda Legislative Council!

□ □ □ □

In the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council the Hon. Capt. T. H. Murray recently urged the Government to appoint an advisory board to advise settlers as to land suitable for particular purposes.

□ □ □ □

Captain G. A. Debenham, Labour Officer, Kilosa, and Messrs. M. O. L. Hering and G. W. Holmes, Assistant District Officers respectively at Kasulo and Songea, have left Tanganyika Territory on leave.

□ □ □ □

Lieutenant-Colonel D. O. Turnbull, D.S.O., is acting as Chief Veterinary Officer during the absence from Northern Rhodesia of Mr. J. Smith, who is at present attending the Imperial Agricultural Research Conference.

□ □ □ □

Sir Sydney Hemm, who at the end of last week underwent an operation on the throat, is, we are glad to learn, making excellent progress, and will, it is expected, be able to leave the nursing home within a few days.

□ □ □ □

Mr. K. J. Muir-Mackenzie, who has just been appointed a Judge in Tanganyika, for which Territory he is already outward-bound, will be remembered by many readers as a former Crown Counsel in Kenya Colony.

□ □ □ □

Mr. A. H. Spencer-Palmer, Nairobi's popular dental surgeon, left London at the end of last week for Genoa, en route to Nairobi. Mrs. Spencer-Palmer and the children are remaining in England for the time being.

□ □ □ □

East Africa learns that a reassuring report has been received privately in this country concerning the health of Dr. Robert Laws, of Livingstone, who has been able to leave Cape Town, and who expects to reach Southampton by the "Carnary Castle" on October 24.

□ □ □ □

Lieutenant-Commander E. B. Hoyle, who has just left London to return to East Africa, has written several letters to the *Manchester Guardian* defending Kenya against attacks made upon the Colony. It is an example that might well be followed by other settlers on leave.

□ □ □ □

Captain Billings, General Manager of Colonists, Ltd., the organisation established by Lord Delamere at Iringa to stimulate white settlement in the Southern Highlands of Tanganyika Territory, left London last week for Tanganyika Territory. During his stay in this country he interviewed many prospective settlers.

The Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce has appointed a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. H. Robinson, A. A. Meekins, H. D. ... and A. A. Adamjee, to consider the formation of an organisation on the lines of the Convention of Associations of Kenya.

□ □ □ □

It is now definitely confirmed, both from Lisbon and Beira, that Major Antonio Cardoso de Serpa, interim Governor of the Mozambique Company's Territory, has been recalled in consequence of the speech made by him at the formal opening of the new harbour works at Beira.

□ □ □ □

Mr. Frederic Phillips Booth, of Rumuruti, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. John Booth, of Barton Hall, Preston, was married last week in Nairobi to Miss Clara Phyllis Armitage, of Jersey, who went to Kenya only five months ago on appointment as Matron of the Lady Northey Home, Nairobi.

□ □ □ □

Mr. T. B. F. Davis, the well-known yachting millionaire, of whose East African interests many of our readers are aware, has given to Jersey, his birth-place, a farm to be used for agricultural research work and £50,000 for the training of boys for the Army, Navy or Colonial Services. Congratulations to Mr. Davis and to Jersey!

□ □ □ □

Sir Arnold Theiler, Dr. J. B. Orr, and Sir David Prain, all of whom are well known to East Africans, have been appointed chairmen of the committees appointed by the Imperial Agricultural Research Conference in connection with veterinary science, animal nutrition, and plant pathology and mycology.

□ □ □ □

His many East African friends will learn with deep regret of the sudden death, from heart failure and pneumonia, of Mr. C. R. Keyte, Postmaster-General of Northern Rhodesia, who passed away at Lusaka on September 12. Mr. Keyte had been in Northern Rhodesia only since May, 1926, before which date he had for six years served in British Somaliland as Director of Posts and Telegraphs.

□ □ □ □

Lieutenant-Colonel O. C. du Port, D.S.O., who has been appointed Minister of Agriculture and Lands of Southern Rhodesia, was deputed by the Government of that Colony to attend the second East African Unofficial Conference held last year in Livingstone. Colonel du Port served with the Artillery during the South African War and in the Great War, and now has an estate near Salisbury.

□ □ □ □

Mr. G. A. Tyson, who has latterly represented the Association of East African Chambers of Commerce on the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, left London a few days ago for Nairobi to rejoin in business his brother, Captain W. Tyson, last year's President of the Associated Chambers. Mr. Tyson returned to England from Kenya a year or two ago and conducted the London end of the business of Messrs. Tyson Brothers, who were then represented here by the African and Colonial Company Ltd. When some twelve months ago, Messrs. Tyson Brothers Ltd. were appointed representatives in Nairobi for Messrs. Arbuthnot, Latham & Company, Ltd. Mr. Tyson remained in London to get the new arrangements working smoothly and to deal with the purchase and sale of a number of properties in Kenya. He now finds it possible to return to the Colony, where he will be welcomed by the many Nairobi readers who know him.



**Accidents will happen!**

**'TABLOID' First Aid, No. 710**

Compact and useful quaff of emergency dressings with full instructions  
All Chemists and Stores

**BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., LONDON**

COPYRIGHT

# An Invaluable Work of Reference

Every East African should have our Special Settlement Number for permanent reference purposes.

Read what the reviewers say :—

"A most informative series of articles, illustrated throughout in most artistic style, and produced in a manner most creditable to all concerned. Enormous work and careful planning are shown in this publication, and we congratulate our contemporary on a very remarkable success. . . . A veritable vade mecum, invaluable for reference to every one connected in any way whatsoever with our East African Dependencies."—*African World*.

"A luxurious Settlement Number. This fine production contains an extraordinary amount of information . . . and it should be invaluable to anyone contemplating a move northward. . . . The volume is further enriched with a number of excellent photographic illustrations, and it possesses the rare recommendation in a publication of this kind of a full alphabetical index of subjects."—*The Farmer's Weekly of South Africa*.

"One of the best compendiums and most solidly informative publications yet issued about Kenya. The articles are contributed by real experts on local conditions . . . Other portions of the book yield similar information regarding Uganda, Tanganyika, and Nyasaland. A great deal of care and organisation must have been spent on its compilation and issue."—*Mombasa Times*.

"Its low price is out of proportion with the actual value of the accumulated knowledge embodied within the covers of this fine production. It is worth many times more than its published price."—*Tanganyika Times*.

"The 200 pages of *East Africa's Settlement Number* are full of good reading. Intending settlers will find it a most useful compendium and for the old-timer it is a most readable magazine."—*Nyasaland Times*.

"An extremely fine production, not of mere ephemeral Colonial propaganda. It is a handbook of experience and information, invaluable to anyone desirous of knowing 'What is it like out there?'"—*Blue Peter*.

"Settlement in East Africa, while it will prove of greater interest and service to intending immigrants, is to be highly commended to those who have already made these States their home."—*Liverpool Mail*.

"Crammed with information of the most valuable kind. . . . A complete guide to the needs and possibilities of successful life in these great new territories of East Africa."—*Scottish Country Life*.

"We most heartily commend the purchase of this excellent issue by all interested in or thinking of proceeding to any of the British Territories in Eastern Africa."—*Colonist*.

"A beautifully produced volume. . . . A magnificent production of real value forming a textbook of reference. Such a book as this has long been wanted."—*Uganda Herald*.

"A most practical handbook . . . A mine of practical information, most admirably indexed."—*Empire Production*.

"An excellent number, admirably produced."—*African Industries*.

---

This page Special Number, printed on art paper and profusely illustrated, is **INDISPENSABLE** to every progressive East African. Write immediately for copies for yourself and your friends. 8s 9d. post free in Great Britain; 4s. 11d. post free Overseas, but free to all annual subscribers. Use the Subscription Form inside the back cover.

## Camp Fire Comments.

### Cameo for Natives.

MR. RIVERS-SMITH'S suggestion in last week's *East Africa* that the African Native may, and should, find in games, especially football, the exercise and thrill which tribal warfare formerly gave him, is a wise and inspired, but not a new, one. Games are not unknown to the Native. Mission stations usually run a football team, and soundly-shod European spectators feel a sort of giddy spasm in the great toe when they see the dark enthusiasts "biff" the ball with their bare feet. Cricket has spread its beneficent influence over half the world. No "shirt-tail" urchin in the West Indies is so poor as never to have enjoyed a game with an empty kerosene-tin wicket, a palm-leaf bat, and an improvised ball. In Fiji cricket was welcomed as a godsend by the islanders; eleven's grew to whole villages; sides became armies; and results came to resemble tribal fights so closely that Government had to interfere and order the chiefs to "moderate their transports." But there was real fun in it. Edgar Wallace tells in one of his "Bones" stories of the attempted introduction of football to the rather crude Coast tribes, and of the fate of the challenge cup. It is a delightful yarn, which Mr. Rivers-Smith would enjoy. But why is it suggested that the young chiefs should captain their teams? Surely to referee is their proper *métier*, and the whistle their badge of office.

### Lion Packs.

Change of habit or instinct is an unknown phenomenon among animals. These pages have already quoted South African entomologists who have observed the extension of parasitism to hitherto harmless flies. The Kea parrot of New Zealand is the classic example. Normally a fruit-eating bird, though armed with a powerful beak, the Kea, when sheep-farming was introduced into New Zealand, took to nibbling the skins hung out to dry. *Faciis descendens!* Next it fed on meat attached to the skins, then it attacked the live sheep, and now it is reputed to fasten on its victims and burrow into them in search of the kidney fat. Lions in small parties have long been known to co-operate for their mutual advantage when hunting. What if this tendency develops. A Game Warden recently reported no fewer than eighty lions coming down to drink at the Sand River, near Kajiado, the nearest station in the Masai Reserve to Nairobi, eleven lions were seen all sitting together in the grass beside the road. What if they take to hunting in packs like the wild-dog of Africa or the *dhole* or Red Dog of the Deccan, the subject of one of Kipling's very best Mowgli stories? It would certainly add a new thrill to life.

### An Ingenious Cook.

There must be innumerable stories of the Native *mpishi* or cook—a creature of infinite resource, and, especially on *safari*, a very present help in time of trouble. "Always willing to learn the ways, so him often incomprehensible, of his *boss* or *mensahib*, his mistakes are more often a sight than a nuisance. A correspondent tells us of a worthy Scots missionary and his wife who were entertaining some visitors to dinner in Nvasaland. For the fish course the only thing available was the inevitable tinned salmon, which, as the result of a brain-wave on the part of the *mensahib*, was dished up in the form of a fish, with a green pea for an eye.

The *mpishi* was greatly pleased, and, being next day minced meat for lunch as the *jour*, he served it carefully modelled in the form of a rat!

### Using the Malarial Mosquito.

"The next article," writes a medical correspondent (with reference to our note, "A Good Word for the Tsetse Fly," which appeared on September 15), "is the malarial mosquito. It was Professor J. Wagner-Jauregg, of Vienna, who introduced the treatment of general paralysis of the insane by means of artificially induced malarial fever, and to-day female *Anopheles maculipennis* carrying the plasmodium of malaria can be obtained from the Ministry of Health for what has become a routine treatment. Over 1,700 cases of general paralysis of the insane are known to have been thus treated in this country, and the results are most encouraging. The method may be, and is, used for locomotor ataxy and 'sleepy sickness' (encephalitis lethargica). The malaria employed is the benign tertian, which typically produces short attacks of high fever every second day. From six to ten attacks of fever are usually allowed, and the malaria is then cured by quinine." Well, well! We have known a case of congenital laziness in a house-boy cured—temporarily at least—by an invasion of *siafu* ants; now perhaps a use can be found for infected *Glossina*, the carriers of true sleeping sickness. They may yet be found to be the best, possibly the only, treatment for Communist and other political tub-rumpers.

### A Duke of Uganda.

The news that the Kabaka of Uganda, with the approval of the Governor, Sir William Gowers, and the Secretary of State, has instituted a Native Order of the Shield and Spear, recalls the fact that there was, and possibly still is, a Duke of Uganda. Marcus Garvey, the Jamaican negro, who originated the Universal Negro Improvement Association, and created himself President-General of All Africa and Head Knight of the Distinguished Service Order of Ethiopia, scattered honorific and resounding titles among his elect, and among them was His Grace Sir John E. Bruce, Duke of Uganda and Knight Commander of the Order of the Nile! The financial kernel of the scheme was the Black Star Steamship Line, with a capital of £2,000,000. That led to Garvey's undoing. The Head Knight is now serving a term of five years' detention in an American penitentiary; but he has at least the credit of antipating H. H. the Kabaka.

## A BOON TO MOTORISTS

### FREE GARAGE ACCOMMODATION

in our own central heated garage is offered to all

### OUR EAST AFRICAN CLIENTS

visiting England on leave who take advantage of our

### RE-PURCHASE SCHEME

under which we sell cars with a definite GUARANTEE to take back at price guaranteed when originally purchasing.

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

## The Eccleston Motor Co. Ltd.

10-14, Eccleston Place, Victoria, London, S.W.1.

Phone: VICTORIA 6227. (3 mins. from Victoria Station.)

(Officially Recommended by R.E.A.A.)

## NYASALAND PLANTERS OPPOSE EAST AFRICAN CURRENCY.

### Fears of Joining the Northern Federation.

East Africa has received the following copy of a letter addressed to the local Government by the Nyasaland Planters' Association, which regards the attempt to force East African currency on Nyasaland as the first move to impose Federation. The letter reads:—

#### A Memorandum to Government.

**East African Territories Group.**—Whilst for the purposes of Colonial Office nomenclature it may be convenient to place Nyasaland in this category, it is, for the time being at any rate, in the opinion of this Association most inadvisable to make the use of this term in any way general. Such a procedure would indicate a plan which was outlined by Sir Sydney Henn, Chairman of the Joint East African Board, at Blantyre on March 20, 1927, for the federation of this Group under one Government, a plan which, if carried into effect at the present moment, would be most unpopular with all sections of the community and one which would meet with the greatest possible opposition. That the proposed change in currency is the first stage in this programme is a fact of which the Association is well aware, and, for this reason especially, it is in opposition to any currency change.

**Improvement of Trade Conditions with Tanganyika.**—Whilst it may be true that Nyasaland Natives in increasing numbers yearly cross the border to work in Tanganyika Territory, and that, in consequence of this, the inter-Territory trade is on the increase, both the cause and effect should not in our opinion be fostered. If Lake facilities were given for the cheap transport of Natives from the north of the Lake, and labour was actively encouraged to work in its own Territory, there would be no necessity to make a change on this account. It is considered that Nyasaland Natives should not be encouraged to seek work in Territories other than their own. At present there may be a few Nyasaland Natives working in Tanganyika Territory, but, on the other hand, it is a well-known fact that there is a very large number of Nyasaland Natives who annually seek work in Rhodesia and in the Union of South Africa. To these latter Natives, who vastly outnumber those who work or are likely to work in Tanganyika Territory, the proposed change would be a hardship; and, although it is not desirable that all these Natives should annually seek work in Rhodesia and in the Union of South Africa, this fact is a stronger argument against the proposed change than is the instance of Tanganyika in its favour.

**Risks involved.**—It is claimed that the change of currency would involve no risk. It cannot be gained that this claim is at least challengeable, inasmuch as it is as yet untried. Efforts in Kenya to stabilise a depreciated currency in times of difficulty have not met with such success as to make this country anxious to copy them. Nyasaland at present has as stable a currency as it is possible to get, and its trade is being built up on this currency; any change must be a shot in the dark and cannot be an improvement. To place this country on a silver basis is a matter which gives food for thought; the control of silver and its price is a factor beyond the power of the British Government. This alone is sufficient to cause the currency, as such, to have a fluctuating value, and one is bound to meet serious difficulties in the interchange of commodities if one is using as a medium of exchange the fluctuating silver to meet bills which ultimately are payable in

gold. The fluctuation between 1906 and 1910 varied between 10% and 20%. The former price admittedly was in a time of great difficulty; probably the very seriousness of the position allowed a remedial measure that could not have been employed had difficulties arisen in ordinary course. Apart from abnormal circumstances, it is not so long since silver normally was in the neighbourhood of 4s.

**Effect of the Change on the Cost of Living of the Native.**—We do not think that the adoption of the smaller coins of the central currency would assist in lowering the cost of living of the Native community, as is claimed. On the other hand, the change of values, which are at present calculated in pounds of produce to the penny, to some other denomination of a different value would give good cause for complaint. The trend of value is shown in the manner in which the change would affect postage and revenue stamps. The actual cost to the community under this heading is shown to be an increase in prices of 20%, and we see no reason to doubt that all values, both to Native and European buyers of produce, would follow this rise in like proportion.

**Present Gold Requirements.**—We suggest that this difficulty could be met by a note issue against currency or under the usual safeguards under which banks are allowed to make note issues in other parts of the world.

**Effect on Labour.**—One of the most important arguments against a change in the present currency is that the Portuguese authorities allow a great number of Natives from Portuguese East Africa to come across to Nyasaland annually to sell their labour for British currency. Should the change be brought into force, there is no doubt that this labour would be discouraged from coming to Nyasaland. Having regard to the great number of plantations which are entirely dependent on this source of labour, the change would prove calamitous.

**Conclusion.**—It is stated that the principal advantage aimed at in the East African Territories by the adoption of the East African currency was to get rid of the fluctuation in the value of the Indian rupee. Since the rupee is not in use in this country, it would seem that the chief argument does not apply to Nyasaland. As to the second reason, that sterling could be issued in London against deposits in currency here or elsewhere, it is extremely doubtful whether the country as a whole would benefit by this operation, provided that a note issued by the banks were permitted (for which there is a precedent in every British Colony). We do not think that the smaller coins of lower value would be of any advantage; this has already been tried and proved a failure. The reason given for the failure of the 4d. and the 1d., i.e., that the Indian trader refused to deal with them, would apply similarly to a nickel coin as to a copper one.

The fact that we are as regards currency in an isolated position is to us a strong point in its favour. In the event of a federation with Rhodesia we should have to make no change; whereas were we in possession of this new currency we should have to change back to a gold basis and the prospects of a cheap conversion that way appear remote. To us it appears that our interests ultimately lie in a federation with the Rhodesias rather than with the Northern East African Territories; the similarity of our produce; the general amount of intercourse between ourselves and Rhodesia (both Native and European); and our geographical position, all indicate the probability of a much closer union between ourselves and the Rhodesias than between ourselves

and the Northern Group. The dislike that is being shown in Natal to-day towards their inclusion in the Union as a political whole will doubtless be reflected in a similar strengthening of opinion in the Rhodesias against joining a Southern federation. It is only a question of time before the Rhodesias are forced into some federation or other, and it would seem highly impolitic for this country to create any difficulties which would force them into absolute political isolation permanently or tend to push them into a federation which they have no desire to enter. Undoubtedly it is better for this country to wait developments of a political nature in adjoining countries and to hold our currency intact as it is to-day so that we may remain unhampered in any negotiations."

## COTTON GROWING IN NORTHERN RHODESIA.

The Mazabuka Research Station.

"COTTON GROWING IN SOUTHERN AFRICA AND THE RHODESIAS" is the title given by the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation to the report of the tour recently undertaken in Southern and Central Africa by the Director (Sir James Currie) and Messrs. J. S. Addison and H. C. Jefferys. Copies are obtainable from the Corporation at 2s. post free. The following extracts will particularly interest our readers:—

"The crop this year is a failure. Many farmers see clearly the desirability of growing cotton, but they cannot be expected to continue growing the crop at a loss. No development of cotton growing can be brought about until strains can be introduced or developed which produce a profitable crop, under what are evidently severe conditions. The causes of the failure of the cotton crop appear to be due to pests, rather than to unfavourable climatic conditions and rainfall, but very little is really known about cotton growing in this country, and at least five or six years' work on selection and experiment is necessary before prospects can be discussed. At present a supply of suitable seed is non-existent in the country.

### A Well-Equipped Institution.

"The Mazabuka Research Station will not only deal with all the different agricultural crops now grown in the country, but also with crops of possible utility. There will be a Veterinary Research Branch to deal with the diseases of animals. Two young and capable officers have been put in charge, and the control is in the hands of Mr. McEwen, formerly in the service of the Corporation in Tanganyika and Nyasaland. The veterinary side of the work is in charge of Mr. MacDonald. Both these officers will be responsible to the Secretary for Agriculture. Everyone concerned is both keen and capable, and much turns on the results of their labours during the next five years.

"A large area, some 27,000 acres, has been reserved for the station from which to take up as much land as may be deemed necessary. At present some 300 acres have been cleared and sowed, of which about 200 acres have been ploughed. Agricultural work will commence next season, though everything will not be in full swing till the following season. There has been considerable delay in deciding upon a suitable site, and so far little progress has been made in the erection of buildings. Plans have been drawn up for a very extensive and well-equipped institution, and the estimated amount of money required has been promised.

### Costs of Production.

"To sum up the prospects of cotton growing in the Union of South Africa, Swaziland, Portuguese

East Africa, and Northern and Southern Rhodesia, with the exception of a certain number of companies, for the immediate future, cotton will be grown in comparatively small areas. They will use it as a rotation crop, provided they can make a profit. It is generally agreed that the cotton crop is most desirable for the prosperity of the agricultural community wherever the climate is suitable; besides being an exportable cash crop; it serves many other useful purposes.

"The actual out-of-pocket expenditure, exclusive of manures, required to bring the crop to maturity is about 25s. per acre, varying a few shillings more or less in different districts. To this must be added the cost of picking and wool packs, say 3s. to 4s. per 100 lb. of seed cotton. A 500 lb. crop, therefore, should not cost more than about £2 5s. per acre to put in bag on the farm, or a cost of round about 3½d. per lb. of lint. About 2½d. to 3d. per lb., according to district, should cover costs of ginning, transport and sale charges at Durban. A small profit thus remains to the grower who can produce 500 lb. of seed cotton per acre and sell the lint in Durban at 8d. per lb."

## NEW PORTUGUESE EXCHANGE DECREE.

Regulations Applicable to P.E.A.

A RECENT Portuguese Decree (No. 14198) governs exchange transactions in the Portuguese Colonies. Commercial exchange is permitted through banks and banking houses only when duly authorised by the respective Governors. The sale of drafts and orders to pay when expressed in escudos is free. Drafts in other monies can be sold only with the previous authority of Governors. Such authorisation can be granted only for payments of imported machinery and implements for agriculture and industry, raw materials, articles of prime necessity, and in special cases for meeting expenditure which does not admit of delay. This provision is applicable to the Banco Nacional Ultramarino. All legislation to the contrary is revoked.

**WANTED: PUPIL FOR COFFEE, MAIZE, TOBACCO FARM IN TANGANYIKA.**

PERIOD of Apprenticeship two years. No premium and nominal salary if agreeable to drive tractor. Engagement on salary likely after period of apprenticeship. Must pay own fare out. Write Box 161, East Africa, 91, Great Fitzfield Street, London, W. 1.

**WANTED in Kenya Colony, by well-educated man, over age 31 years, married, present employed manager Engineering Firm, position of trust with good prospects. Apply Box 180, East Africa, 91, Great Fitzfield Street, W. 1.**

## HAVE YOU TRIED NYASALAND TEA?

Finest Broken Orange Pekoe,  
2/3 per lb., plus postage  
(up to 3 lbs., 9d.; 7 lbs., 1/-)

Specially imported by

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

## KENYA CONVENTION OF ASSOCIATIONS.

Sir Edward Crigg's Opening Speech.

Special cable to "East Africa."

Nairobi.

A SESSION of the Convention of Associations of Kenya was opened on Monday by Sir Edward Crigg, the Governor, who said that, despite the recent drought, the Colony's exports of coffee would this year exceed those of 1926. He did not anticipate further setbacks, and saw no reason for pessimism. The Colony's surplus balance at the end of the year would, he expected, amount to £500,000, and he looked forward to generally increased production.

The Kenya Advisory Committee was functioning satisfactorily, and the Commissioner of Lands, the Hon. H. T. Martin, would attend the Convention to answer questions concerning white settlement, on which subject a full statement would be made next week in the Legislative Council. The Native Reserves had been gazetted, and a Native Land Trust Ordinance would be introduced. Government was considering possible means of reducing the expense of the Civil Service, and there would be an opportunity during the Budget debate next week to raise the objection of the Executive to the supplementary estimate of £6,500 for the Lady Northey Home. Government would be glad to discuss with the Executive the suggestion that the Convention should appoint standing Economic Sub-Committees to examine Budget and other financial proposals.

With regard to the proposed abrogation of the Congo Basin Treaties, the difficulties created by the Tanganyika Mandate must not be overlooked. His Excellency expressed great appreciation of the official help received in England in the matter of transport and other research work. The Featham Report was not being forced on districts, but would be applied as necessity arose. Amongst the important terms of reference of the Hilton Young Commission were public control of railway policy, and research into the question of rates. The constitutional question required all the assistance that could be given by individuals and public bodies.

### The Chairman's Address.

Mr. J. F. H. Harper, Chairman of the Convention, thanked His Excellency for what he had done during his visit to England, and especially for the arrangement that settlers should participate in Native trusteeship. The settlement of the port control question and the appointment of the Hilton Young Commission were important, and the Unofficial Conference held in Nairobi had given proof of growing co-operation throughout the territories, while the East African Agricultural Show had been most successful. The Government's Labour Commission had also furnished most valuable statistics. Captain Gladstone was to be congratulated on his efforts to establish the air service between Khartoum and Kisumu, and his persistence over difficulties.

The provision of wireless services marked a new stage in East African development, while the affiliation of the organised associations of the wheat and maize growers of the Colony registered a further step in co-operative effort.

Having outlined the work of the Executive, especially its discussions with the Chief Native Commissioner, and with Sir Sydney Henn and Major Crowley of the Kenya Advisory Committee in London, the Chairman welcomed the affiliation of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce with the Convention, which owed and wished to express its thanks to the Associated Producers of East Africa and to *East Africa* for

concluded with a plea that delegates should be of the highest importance of the Hilton Young Commission, which shortly be visiting the territories.

### Some of the Important Resolutions.

Motions carried urged that official data relating to Native labour supplies and requirements should be kept up-to-date; that the Convention Labour Committee be actively retained; that the publication of the laws of the Colony in any language but English be opposed on the grounds both of principle and expediency; that the Resident Natives Ordinance required authoritative elucidation and amplification; and that the establishment of a prison farm for habitual Native criminals be considered.

More than fifty resolutions appear on the agenda paper. A motion in the name of the Executive favours federation of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, and expresses the hope that while federation of the Northern and Southern groups is at present practicable, such a development should not be overlooked.

Naivasha registers alarm at the Governor's suggested introduction of settlers without capital. Rongai urges the abrogation of the Congo Basin Treaties; Kericho suggests the payment of Elected Members of the Legislative Council; and Nakuru proposes an allocation from the £10,000,000 Loan for research and experimentation with the object of evolving a type of agricultural and transport self-propelled vehicle which by reason of its economical operation will be suitable to the need of East and Central Africa.

Lord Delamere is expected to speak on Wednesday, when the motion regarding federation is to be debated.

## EAST AFRICA AND THE MOTOR SHOW.

OUR next issue will contain our Motoring Correspondent's special report on the Motor Show at Olympia. He has been struck by the general eagerness on the part of British motor manufacturers to cater for the East African markets, and in his review of the new models will deal with the question of agency arrangements. Every East African motorist will find next week's issue of both interest and value.

## East African Campaign Stories.

*East Africa* offers three guineas for the best true story of the East African Campaign received on or before March 1st 1928. Entries may be of any length, and may deal with any side of the Campaign.

The sole conditions of entry are: (i) that the Editor's decision shall be final; (ii) that entries be typed or written on one side of the paper only, and bear on the first page the words "Campaign Competition"; (iii) that each entry bear the full name and address of the writer, though a pseudonym may be used for the purposes of publication; (iv) that every entrant attach a written statement that the facts are true (though the actual names of persons may, if desirable, be suppressed).

Even if you do not win the three guineas, your entry if published will be paid for at *East Africa's* usual rates. The best story, not necessarily that with the most literary polish, will win.

**Send in your Story without Delay!**



## ANCIENT MONUMENTS OF KENYA.

Sir Edward Denham's Graphic Speech.

SIR EDWARD DENHAM'S recent speech when moving the second reading of the Bill before the Kenya Legislative Council to preserve ancient monuments well deserves public attention, and the following striking extracts will certainly arrest our readers:—

### The Vicissitudes of Zinj.

The history of the Coast and the numerous vicissitudes of the land of Zinj is a record of much bloodshed and many invasions. Persians, Arabs, Europeans, have all played their part in its history, and it is somewhat surprising that any monument should be left when one reads a story in which wholesale slaughter, conflagrations, pillages, sacking and razing of towns form the principal features. Yet there are within easy distance of Mombasa many most interesting remains of ancient days. We are inclined to talk so much of Kenya as the youngest Colony in the British Empire, to lay stress on our youth and virility, that we are perhaps apt to forget that other civilisations reached this Coast and left their mark upon it.

Discoveries which have been made and quite recently further explored at Gedi alone justify the steps proposed in the Ordinance. Hon. Members should take an opportunity if possible during their stay in Mombasa to visit these ruins, and I am sure they will be surprised at their extent, at the wealth of discovery which they already disclose, and the field they open for further investigation. Picturesquely situated in overgrown thickets, they show that an ancient town of considerable size and importance flourished on this almost lost spot. Unless records such as these can be preserved from vandalism, excavation merely opens a door to theft and affords an opportunity for looting. As it is, pieces of china and coins of considerable value and antiquity, carvings in wood and stone, have already been removed and doubtless sold as curios to the globe trotter.

### Historic Graveyards.

Further along the coast we have that interesting old town of Lamu, where the House of Shella is preserved, and opposite which lie the islands of Pata and Manda, with records which may yet be found to contain much of great historical interest. Before reaching Lamu one passes on the coast a later monument but one of world-wide interest—the pillar erected by Vasco da Gama to commemorate his landing in 1498. There is, I think, no more interesting spot on the coast than the graveyards of Shella, quite close to Lamu. Here lie on a peak of rock jutting out to sea the graves of a consular agent who was murdered on the coast by Arabs; of a British medical officer who gave his life to his work in this unhealthy neighbourhood; and of a sailor whose body was washed up on this spot. And below this Christian burial place lie in the sands the bones of thousands who were slain at one of the most famous battles ever waged on the coast of Africa.

There are in Kenya many other graveyards with monuments to men who gave their lives in the early days to pioneering efforts in this Colony—men and women who were amongst the first band of devoted missionaries who landed on this coast; men who lost their lives in the struggle with wild tribes and wild animals. At Rabai, near here, at Golbanti and Ngau are graves of pioneers in the conversion of races in this country to Christianity. Freretown and Fort Smith have graveyards in which rest men whose names will be closely connected with the

history of this country. There are graves which have not yet been traced, such as that of Lieutenant Reitz, closely connected with the Mombasa base. It is hoped that when we have more money to spare on archaeological research this grave will be found. Government has had compiled a complete list of all tombstones and monumental inscriptions for the whole Colony, and the attention of Administrative Officers has been called to the necessity of keeping these graveyards clear of vegetation and taking steps to preserve the inscriptions which have in far too many cases been destroyed or obliterated. The recent discoveries of Mr. Leakey show that we have in Kenya graves of prehistoric men going back possibly 65,000 years. It is essential that steps should be taken to prevent the caves and ground in which these paleolithic remains have been found from being disturbed or dug up in the absence of the research party.

## WHY EXAGGERATE ABOUT AMANI?

In an article on the Imperial Agricultural Research Conference, Major A. G. Church says that "we inherited from the Germans in Tanganyika the Amani Plant Research Institute, a worthy rival to the Dutch research institute at Buitenzorg in Java." That is praise indeed, but we believe it to be a very exaggerated comparison.

To suggest, as a few propagandists in this country are consistently doing, that Amani was in pre-War days regarded by practically every German as of immense value to their then East African Protectorate is to travesty facts. We have frequently heard German officials ridicule it tolerantly, and literally scores of German planters have said in our presence that its investigations and reports were constantly marred by an inability to take practical difficulties sufficiently into account. Anyone who has read many issues of *Der Pflanzer*, as we have, will understand why the planter community thought somewhat coldly of the Research Station—even though it thought warmly of its Director and his wife, whose hospitality was renowned.

We are not attempting in this note to suggest that Amani cannot render valuable services to Eastern Africa, but we do think it a national disservice to suggest that until a couple of years ago no Briton had the sense to recognise as useful an institution which every German had long regarded as about the most important institution in the territory. The truth is that German attachment to Amani has grown very markedly since the loss of the territory—another instance that human beings frequently value a thing at its true worth only when it has been lost.

### BUILDING UP BUSINESS

East Africans are building up the commerce of the country just as we, John and Edward Bumpus, have built up our great bookselling business: by attention to all orders, however small, by keeping an eye open for new requirements, by intelligence and knowledge of our trade. Send us an order or write for lists. You are safe if you deal with Bumpus.

**J. & E. BUMPUS, LTD.**

350 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W. 1

By Appointment to His Majesty the King

Phones—Mayfair 1223 and 1224

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

### What are your interests?

If you tell us what they are we shall be happy to send you (gratis) our Catalogues and Lists of Books dealing with the subjects in which you are interested. We have over 1,250,000 vols. (secondhand and new) on every conceivable subject in stock, including an immense number new out of print. Books sent on approval to any part of the world.

**FOYLES** 121, CHARING CROSS ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

### SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO.

#### MOMBASA

GENERAL MERCHANTS,  
STEAMSHIP CLEARING,  
FORWARDING AND EXPORT AGENTS

CONSIGN YOUR GOODS AND BAGGAGE TO US.

BONDED WAREHOUSE PROPRIETORS.

BAGGAGE CLEARED AND STORED.

Tel.: "MACKENZIES."

P.O. BOX 120

### LAND IN THE TRANS-NZOLIA

For information and reports on properties and land in the Trans-Nzolia District of Kenya, apply to

**MEGSON & PHARAZYN,**  
Land, Estate, Managing Agents, Auditors and Accountants,  
P.O. BOX 1, KIFTALE.

We have special facilities for placing pupils on farms (without the payment of a premium), and for the management of estates.

Representing

Arbuthnot Latham & Co., Ltd.  
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Ltd.  
Crossley Motors, Ltd. Galley & Roberts, Ltd.

### BOUSTEAD & CLARKE

LTD.

MOMBASA, — ZANZIBAR,  
DAR-ES-SALAAM, NAIROBI,  
KISUMU, JINJA, KAMPALA.

IMPORT AND EXPORT MERCHANTS.

WINES AND SPIRITS, MANCHESTER PIECE GOODS  
BUILDING MATERIALS, GALVANIZED IRON, CEMENT  
&c., &c., &c.

Shipping, Clearing, Forwarding and Commission Agents.

LONDON AGENTS:

MESSRS. CAMPBELL, BADNALL, CARTER & CO. LTD.

### Gailey & Roberts, Ltd.

Established 1904.

London Office: 4, Chapel Street.

## Representing the leading Implement and Engineering Suppliers of the World

Twenty-three years of continuous experience has gained for us an unrivalled reputation as suppliers of the most modern and reliable products of the World in the Field of Agriculture.

#### Our Agencies include:

RANSOMES, SIMS & JEFFERIES, Ltd. (Ploughs, Harrows, Threshers Drills, &c.)  
RUSSON & HORNBY, Ltd. (Engines)  
STEWART & LOYD, Ltd. (Steel Pipes and Wrought Iron Appliances)  
STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK  
CAMPBELL, SONS, LOCKS AND SAFE CO., Ltd.  
HARRISON, MCGREGOR & CO., Ltd. (Agricultural Machinery)  
CATERPILLAR TRACTOR COMPANY, U.S.A.  
J. STONE & CO., Ltd., LN. (Water Fittings and Pumping Machinery)  
S. L. ALLEN & CO., INC. PA. ("Planet Junior" Cultivators)  
SISSONS BROS. & CO., Ltd. (Distempers and Paints)

NEWTON, CHAMBERS & CO., THORNCLIFFE (Ezal Disinfectant).  
A. RANSOME & CO., LTD. (Woodwork Machinery).  
SAMUEL OSBORNE & CO., LTD. (Steel Products, Shovels, &c.)  
LEWIS & TYLER, LTD., CARDIFF (Leather Belting).  
TREWHELLA BROS. (PTY.) LTD. (Winches, Monkey Jacks, &c.)  
PLATT BROS. & CO., LTD. (Cotton Machinery).  
MAJOR & CO., LTD. (Belgium).  
BRITISH GOODEIR RUBBER CO., INC.  
ALBION MOTOR CO., Ltd.  
GILBERT GILKES & CO., LTD. (Turbines, &c.)  
SKEFRO BALL BEARING CO., LTD.  
CROFTS, LTD., BRADFORD (Shafting, &c.)  
HONEYWELL BROS., LTD. (Planet Locomotives).  
J. D. ADAMS & CO. (Road Machinery).  
JOHN BLAKE, LTD. (Pumps and Rams).  
THE ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., ST. PAUL QUINCY, III., U.S.A.

## GAILEY & ROBERTS, Ltd.,

East African Headquarters, Nairobi.

Branches at Nakuru, Eldoret, Jinja,

Kampala, and Dar-es-Salaam.

"East Africa" advertisers will gladly quote you prices.

## WHAT KENYA THINKS.

Lack of Rain affects Coffee.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nairobi.

THE country is disquieted by protracted lack of rain in and around Nairobi, including the most prolific coffee areas. Report declares that in the Ruiru district the crop is almost entirely spoiled, the berry going to *buni* (small and shrunken), while a similar condition is said to be threatened in the Kyamlu district, the most important of the coffee areas. As the value of the coffee export trade runs to very large figures—nearing one million sterling per annum—and as the trade of the capital is largely based upon this planting industry, it is not surprising that merchants and tradespeople are at the moment experiencing rather a quiet time. And this condition of things is not confined to Nairobi. Grumbings of bad trade are heard at Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, and elsewhere, though in some of these districts good rains have fallen and crops vary from excellent to normal. If this real or apparent slackness continues, an effect will result in diminishing Budget and Railway revenue. Nothing official, confirming these bad reports, has been issued, so they may be exaggerated.

### Nairobi Town.

Be that as it may, building proceeds apace in all parts of Nairobi and its suburbs. A tour of the township reveals many new residences springing up in all parts of the European area, while in allotments set apart for Indians quite new suburbs are making their appearance. And the waste places of the inner town are filling up. Between Swamp Road and Muthaiga there used to be a real grazing ground for cattle, including a golf course, since abandoned. To-day streets of stone and brick dwelling houses are shaping themselves on this recently vacant area.

The new and pretentious extensions to Government House, still in the building, are so far advanced as to yield the visitor a proper impression of the completed structure. The most prominent feature is a fine portico or facade of classic design, with great stone pillars and architrave and frieze in Greco-Roman style, this noble entrance seeming to overshadow the plainer wings of the building proper. As *East Africa* has recorded, the enlargement of Government House at high cost has caused a deal of opposition, and should trade slump even slightly in the Colony this luxury expenditure will assuredly excite renewed criticism.

On the other hand, many of the Government buildings are a disgrace even to such a comparatively young Colony as Kenya. The important Land and Survey Department is housed in nothing more than a series of iron shanties—which statement also applies to the Registry of Documents and the Education and Native Departments. The Law and Magistrates' Courts are still located in the ancient Town Hall, likewise a series of scattered iron buildings. The Secretariat is housed in the old buildings long discarded by the Nairobi Club, and a visitor yesterday passing the offices of the Public Registrar and Trustee adjoining the Government Printing Works asked innocently if they were the Indian quarters! Hence, if all our public buildings are to be brought up to anything approaching the standard of Government House, we shall have to spend a lot of money.

### Increasing White Settlement.

Lord Cranworth's letter, published in your issue of August 25, together with the following statements and Press extracts on this subject, have occasioned much interest. All authorities from London

seem to be convinced that there is a large number of prospective settlers in England with adequate capital who may readily be induced to emigrate here if the real facts of the position are made clear to them. There is a growing tendency in Kenya to split up large holdings, almost always on terms very favourable to the small farmer. The individual small farmer has as much as he can do to plough and reap two or three hundred acres of maize or wheat, so that he need often not contemplate the acquisition of more than, say, 500 acres, with the chance of dairying or pig farming in a small way with the balance. Under normal conditions such an area should return anything between £600 to £800 per annum, and at the moment I know of several opportunities of purchasing such holdings at a rate of about £2 per acre. Developed properties naturally realise more, and just as a man develops his property, so is more value placed on the land, increasing capital value while earning revenue.

### Northern Rhodesian Settlers' Claim.

The demand of Northern Rhodesian settlers for increased representation in the Legislature is sympathetically followed by this Colony, which is hardly surprised to learn that Sir Herbert Stanley, though desiring to be placatory and non-provocative, met the suggestion with a definite negative. The historic attitude taken up by the Colonial Office when more power is demanded by local residents and colonists is that they are scarcely to be trusted to rule wisely. Yet history relates that in no instance where more responsibility has been granted has there been a need to withdraw the privilege or curtail the powers. Take the most recent case of Southern Rhodesia, blessed only a few weeks ago by Mr. Amery. In Kenya, where a position similar to that of Northern Rhodesia reigns, the present Governor, Sir Edward Grigg, adopts the clever method of expressing himself wholly in sympathy with settler aspirations, forwarding their demands without demur and criticism to London, and refraining from giving reasons why their aspirations may be considered premature. His Excellency knows he has to work with the settlers and cannot well administer without their support. In fact, at the session of the Legislative Council now sitting in Mombasa several objections to Government measures have been accepted by the Governor graciously and without protest.

## FORCED LABOUR IN THE COLONIES.

The subject of forced labour in the Colonies is to be discussed in 1929 by the International Labour Conference, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office having resolved that more direct examination of the working conditions of Native populations is necessary. It has also created a committee of experts on Native labour, whose report formed the basis of the discussions held last week in Berlin. The committee includes Sir Frederick Lugard, Sir Selwyn Fremantle (India), Mr. H. M. Taberer (South Africa), and Mr. H. M. Joynt (Malay States).

Mr. Taberer moved a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, "That, in the opinion of this committee, all forced labour should cease at the earliest possible moment, and the committee therefore recommends that it should be the aim of all Administrations to hasten the time when forced labour of any nature shall cease to be imposed."

It was further resolved that the regulation of forced labour was a question of urgent importance for the safeguarding of the conditions of certain populations, and should be examined by the International Labour Conference at an early date.



## ALL Kit, including TROPICAL

Did you know that Austin Reed's have the finest selection of Tropical Kit in London—and that they have spirited men who know as much about the subject as you do? Call in as soon as you're home.

Meanwhile, write for Booklet E.A.1, a full list of togs and prices. Anything can be sent out except suits—for obvious reasons.

### AUSTIN REED'S

of REGENT STREET

107 to 113 Regent Street, London, W. 1

AUSTIN REED LTD. LONDON

W.A. 4227

## WIRELESS.

FOR LONG RANGE RECEPTION TO REACH CONTINENTAL AND HOME TRANSMISSION WITH LESS CURRENT CONSUMPTION AND SIMPLER CONTROL

**DORNS WIRELESS**  
GUARANTEED BRITISH THROUGHOUT

JAMES DORN, 4 Gt. Russell St., London, W.C. 1

**ANDREW CHALMERS & Co., Ltd.**  
22, MINORIES, LONDON, E.1.

Established 1865.

## Leaf Tobacco Merchants and Brokers

Consignments handled direct from Shippers to manufacturers

CABLES—  
ACANDCO LONDON

COINTEL—  
A.B.C. 5th & 6th, Hentley &

# COOKS

WORLD TRAVEL SERVICE

## WHEN YOU LAND IN EUROPE

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

### COOK'S OFFICES

PORT SAID	NAPLES
CAIRO	GENOA
ALEXANDRIA	MARSEILLE

## THOS. COOK & SON, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE

**BERKELEY ST., PICCADILLY  
LONDON, W. 1**

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

## YOUR ANCESTORS' CORRESPONDENCE!

HAVE YOU ANY?

If so, upon it there may be stamps as follows—

UGANDA 1895, etc. (Typewritten)

TRIANGULAR CAPE 1858-1861.

NATAL 1867, NIGER COAST

1892, etc., TRANSVAAL 1899-1880

ORANGE RIVER (Inverted Surcharge)

WE PAY CASH FOR THE ABOVE

which range in value from

10s. to £200

Post us your stamps, registration forms in case of transfer. If price is not satisfactory stamps are returned on receipt of cash remitted.

COLLECTORS PLEASE SEND US YOUR WANT LIST

**JAMES WALKER & CO.,**

265, High Holborn, London, W.C.1, England



WEAR A  
FLANDERS POPPY

Please mention "East Africa" when writing to Advertisers.

**ITEMS FROM THE MANYUKI DISTRICT.**

The New School.

From Our Own Correspondent

Nanyuki.

The new Government European School began its first session recently, with a nominal roll of some thirty-five scholars of both sexes and of all ages between seven and seventeen. It has filled a long-felt want in the district, and will be of considerable advantage to local residents. The building is a good one, made of stone, with an iron roof, and consists of two class-rooms and a small office. It was originally intended that the teacher in charge should live on the premises, but this has since been found to be impracticable. There is no boarding establishment attached to the school at present, but one or two residents in the vicinity are putting up a few children, whose own homes are not accessible daily. Once the railway is here, Nanyuki, with its exceptionally healthy conditions, will be quite a large educational centre one day.

The Uaso Nyiro Bridge.

Work is proceeding very quickly on the new Government bridge across the Uaso Nyiro, on the main Nanyuki-Thompson Falls-Rumuruti road, and it is anticipated that it will be completed by the end of October (i.e., if the work is not held up by rain). The value of this new bridge cannot be over-rated, as during the rainy season Nanyuki has been cut off from Laikipia for weeks at a time, and during the 1926 rainy season the river was impassable for motor traffic for twelve weeks at one stretch. Now that Nara Moru railway station has been opened, this road will serve as a feeder road between the northern Laikipia districts and the railroad. The first rainy season alone will justify the expense of this bridge.

A new post office, a new school, and now a new bridge, all within nine months, are sure signs that the Government is fully awake to the future possibilities of the district, and it is to be hoped that the results will warrant further interest being taken here.

Importations of Pedigree Stock.

An interesting and most valuable addition to the sheep breeding industry of Kenya was made last month by Mr. A. O. Roberts, of Nanyuki, who imported five pedigree rams from the Wangomong Estates of Australia. These rams are tip-top animals, and I doubt if there are any better in the Colony to-day. The chief object is, of course, to improve the constitution of the flocks, and as these particular rams are well known for their sturdy

frames and general hardiness, the importation will soon justify itself. It is to be congratulated on this, not only from a personal point of view, but for the benefit the whole wool-growing industry will derive. Simultaneously with this, another local resident has imported a pen of pedigree Rhode Island red fowls from South Africa. These importations of pedigree animals to the district are most encouraging, and call for our earnest commendation.

Wheat.

Most of the wheat has been harvested by now, and very good results have been obtained. As the majority of these crops are initial ones, they are exceptionally satisfactory. Six and seven bags to the acre is the general result, and many more acres will be put under wheat for the next rains.

District Exhibit.

Nanyuki made its *debut* at the Agricultural Show, recently held in Nairobi, and obtained second-prize in the district exhibit, of which fact we are duly proud, especially as we ran the winners (Ulu) very close. Capt. E. Miller, the Chairman of the Nanyuki Farmers' Association, was in a great measure responsible for the success. There is a general air of prosperity in this part of the country nowadays, and everybody appears to be quite happy and contented.

**BEIRA'S RECORD CUSTOMS FIGURES.**

Customs receipts at Beira during August attained the record figure of £24,818, compared with £14,936 in August 1926. Great activity prevails at the port, and Sir Drummond Chaplin, a recent visitor, expressed the opinion that further extension of cargo-handling facilities, apart from the work now in hand, was a question for the immediate future. His impression of the development of Rhodesia's trade through Beira was one of confidence, given a realisation that the progress of port improvements must necessarily be on an increasing scale adequate to cope with the growth of the transit trade. Rhodesia was forging rapidly ahead, and pressure was constantly being brought to bear on the railways, the public insisting on additional service or alternative routes. It was to Beira's obvious interest to extend equipment to handle satisfactorily and with dispatch the growing trade with the Rhodesian hinterland. Sir Drummond felt that appreciation of this point, allied to the cordial co-operation existent between the Portuguese authorities and foreign concerns operating at the port, would ensure for Beira the retention of traffic which might otherwise be diverted to a more or less great extent.

Telegrams & Cables:  
"STORAGE"  
MOMBASA.

Telephone 106.  
Codes: A.B.C. 5th Edition.  
Bratis.

P.O. Box 82  
Mombasa

**Mombasa Bonded Warehouse Co., Ltd.**

General Shipping, Forwarding, Customs Clearing,  
:: Finance and Passenger Agents ::

**LARGEST BOND FREE STORAGE IN AFRICA.**

Sidings from Kilindini Station to Godowns.

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

RAIL YOUR EXPORT PRODUCE TO US.

# St IVEL

## DAIRY PRODUCTS OF SURPASSING EXCELLENCE

The only Cheese awarded a Gold Medal at the International Medical Congress, 1913.

ST. IVEL Butter	ST. IVEL Cream
ST. IVEL Veal and Ham Pies	ST. IVEL Sliced Ham.
ST. IVEL Sausages	ST. IVEL Lunch Tongues
ST. IVEL Potted Meat Pastes and Fish Crèmes	ST. IVEL Condensed Milk
ST. IVEL Ice Cream de Luxe	ST. IVEL Plum Puddings, etc., etc.

**APLIN & BARRETT**  
AND THE WESTERN COUNTIES CREAMERIES, LTD.,  
**YEovil, SOMERSET, ENGLAND**  
MANUFACTURERS of the FAMOUS  
**"CHEDLET" CHEESE**

Made without rind and with a refined Cheddar flavour  
Attractively packed in Boxes containing 6 x 1-ounce portions,  
8-lb. Blocks, and 1 and 1-lb. tins.

Packing guaranteed for East African conditions  
Applications invited from all Merchants and Shippers

For complete list and full particulars apply to  
**EXPORT DEPT.**  
45, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3  
Telephone: Royal 8370. Cables: Chedlet, London

## THE DAWSON NEWS SERVICE

Annual Subscription Rates

BRITISH		Gross
Little Red Book	..	21 6 0
Times Weekly	..	1 8 0
March	..	0 2 6
Public Opinion	..	0 12 6
Person's Weekly	..	3 0 0
Sphinx	..	3 0 0
Factor	..	3 0 0
Engineering	..	3 0 0
Ev	..	3 0 0
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News	..	1 10 0
Person's Magazine	..	1 12 6
Studio	..	1 12 6
National Review	..	0 12 6
Motor	..	0 12 6
Windsor Magazine	..	0 12 6
News of the World	..	0 12 6
Manchester Guardian Weekly	..	0 12 6
AMERICAN		Gross
Ladies Home Journal	..	0 12 0
July	..	1 8 0
Saturday Evening Post	..	1 6 0
Harpers Magazine	..	2 0 0
Windsor Magazine	..	1 4 0
Scientific American	..	1 4 0
Century Magazine	..	0 17 6
Cosmopolitan	..	1 2 0
South American Review	..	1 2 0
Literary Digest	..	0 16 0
Collier's Weekly	..	0 17 6
Good Housekeeping	..	1 1 0
Scribner's Magazine	..	1 1 0
Popular Radio	..	0 11 0
Modern Præsent	..	1 10 0
Outlook	..	1 5 0
Atlantic Monthly	..	1 5 0
FRENCH		Gross
Genie Civil	£1 14 0	40 18 0
La Vie Parisienne	1 11 0	2 2 0
Revue des deux Mondes	1 18 0	1 2 0
Les Annales Politiques	0 15 0	0 17 6
Le Kire	0 19 0	1 12 6
Le Nocturne	1 5 0	0 17 0
Fantasio	0 15 0	0 12 0
Economiste Français	1 7 0	1 0 0

We do not mutilate papers to reduce postage.  
ABOVE RATES INCLUDE ALL DOUBLE NUMBERS.

**WM. DAWSON & SONS, Ltd.**  
Cannon House, Bream's Bld'gs, London, E.C.4, Eng.  
ESTABLISHED 1868

# PANYAN PICKLE

There are no varieties of Pan Yan—just the one inimitable flavour only

Made by Maconochie & Bros., Ltd., London

# WHITE-COTTELL'S MALT VINEGAR

THE VINEGAR WITH THE DELICIOUS FLAVOUR AND FRAGRANCE.

It is equally good for pickling, salads, and table use.  
It is guaranteed full strength, and will keep under all climatic conditions.

In short, it is the Ideal Export Vinegar.

Ask us for sample and quotation.

**WHITE-COTTELL & Co., LONDON, S.E.5**  
England.

## STORES & EQUIPMENT

Our stores and equipment are selected by men of long experience in Africa who understand your local conditions and know what you want.

Our goods are the best, but our prices competitive.

We give the usual deferred payment terms, if required.

All our goods are placed F.O.B. any Port in the British Isles. We can insure our goods from our Warehouse to final destination against all risks.

## FORTNUM & MASON,

Write for our African Export List.

It is a real help.

182, PICCADILLY, W. 1.

## "EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU.

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

Manufacturers wishing to appoint agents, and agents seeking further representations, are invited to communicate with the Editor. No charge is made for the service rendered by this Journal in such matters.

The Masai Trading Company, Limited, of Nairobi, is being voluntarily wound up.

The partnership existing in Tanganyika between Messrs. Carl Schwentarsky and Paul Butler has been dissolved.

It having been decided to wind up voluntarily the Manoni Sugar Company, Ltd., Kenya, Major Randolph Nicholson, of Nairobi, has been appointed liquidator.

Four months before its opening, the allocation of stands for the British Industries Fair has beaten all previous records, some 1,400 firms having already booked space.

The total imports into the Sudan for the first six months of this year are returned at a value of £2,218,817, exports during the same period being returned at £2,184,405.

Financial considerations, says the P.M.G. of Kenya and Uganda, prevent the establishment of a telephone service between Mombasa and Tanganyika, which was strongly urged by the Association of the East African Chamber of Commerce.

The British Empire Chambers of Commerce Congress, which recently concluded its deliberations at Cape Town, deprecated the system under which the Crown Colonies are compelled to place all orders for public requirements through the Crown Agents in London.

East African coffee growers will be interested to learn that, to mark the bicentenary of the introduction of coffee into Brazil, the President of the State last week opened a coffee exhibition in the Palace of Industry at Sao Paulo. A Coffee Congress is being held in connection with the exhibition.

In reply to an inquiry from a foreign firm as to the ruling rates of payment for typists and general managers, the Chamber of Commerce of Lourenço Marques has decided to intimate that typists should be paid from £20 to £30 per month, while the remuneration of managers ranges from £50 to £150 monthly.

During the past eighteen months, said the Hon. T. J. O'Shea at a recent meeting at Eldoret, Kenya has provided £80,000 for a boys' high school at Kabete, £37,000 for a boys' school at Nairobi, £40,000 for Nakuru, £40,000 for Eldoret, £20,000 for Kitale, £60,000 for the Indian School, and £10,000 for the Arab School at Mombasa.

Imports into Kenya and Uganda for the week ended August 20 included: sugar, 1,962 packages; cement, 480 packages; condensed milk, 500 cases; cotton piece goods, 552 packages; industrial and agricultural machinery, 644 packages; iron and steel manufactures, 1,456 packages; railway material, rails and sleepers, 2,415 packages; tea, 817 cases; wines and spirits, 139 packages.

The members of the Imperial Agricultural Research Conference, who left London last week for a ten days' tour of some of the principal research centres in the United Kingdom, are to visit the National Institute of Agricultural Botany, the Animal Nutrition Institute, the Plant Breeding Institute, the Molteno Institute of Parasitology, the Balfour Institute of Genetics, the Institute of Animal Pathology, and the Rowett Institute.

## WIRELESS SETS FOR EAST AFRICA.

MANY Natives, says an Uganda correspondent, will shortly be demanding wireless sets, just as they have wanted and acquired bicycles, motor cycles, and motor cars in recent years. As soon as the Nairobi Broadcasting Station is in operation—and that most heartening prospect will become actuality at a relatively early date—it is an absolute certainty that, in addition to European residents of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda, thousands of Natives will begin not only to wish for wireless equipment, but to work for it. British manufacturers ought to get busy.

## BRITISH CATALOGUES WANTED.

H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONER in East Africa is anxious to receive catalogues and price lists from United Kingdom firms engaged in the manufacture of agricultural and other machinery, engineering fines (including electrical), hardware, pottery and glassware. The catalogues may be sent direct to P.O. Box 220, Nairobi, Kenya, but the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1, will be pleased to assist should any firm require further information as to what is required. Reference 10928/1927 should be quoted by applicants.

## KODAK (EAST AFRICA) LIMITED.

KODAK Limited, London, announce that they have formed a subsidiary company to supply and distribute cameras and photographic material throughout Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory. The new company, which will be known as Kodak (East Africa) Ltd., is absorbing the well-known East African pharmaceutical firm of Howse and McGeorge Ltd., and will operate from the latter company's headquarters in Nairobi. Mr. Howse and Mr. McGeorge are directors of the new company.

During the past two years the Kodak Company's exports to East African territories have doubled and, quite apart from purchases by the European settlers, there is a growing demand for cameras by Natives.

Subscribe to

**"EAST AFRICA."**

Thirty Shillings a Year post free.

Annual Subscribers receive all Special Numbers without extra charge.

**PARKER PRODUCER GAS PLANTS**  
EXPLR  
**MOTOR TRANSPORT and TRACTOR WORK**  
 (BRITISH MADE) THROUGHOUT.

**FORDSON TRACTOR PLANTS**  
WITH  
**PARKER CYLINDER HEADS**  
(Provisionally Protected)  
**LOSS IN POWER ENTIRELY OBTAINED**

**COMMON CHARCOAL FUEL.**  
**BURNING COSTS ENORMOUSLY REDUCED.**

**PRODUCER  
 GAS  
 PLANTS.**



**CYLINDER  
 HEADS.**

**PARKER CYLINDER HEADS ENSURE THAT POWER  
 EQUALLYING THAT GIVEN BY PARAFFIN WILL BE  
 OBTAINED UNDER PRODUCER GAS. NO OTHER  
 SYSTEM WILL EVEN APPROACH THESE RESULTS.**

**FUEL COST COMPARISONS.**

**12 Hours Running on the FORDSON TRACTOR for the same work will  
 cost approximately:**

On charcoal at 22 per ton	4/6	On paraffin at 1/- per gallon	18/2
" 22 " "	6/8	" 1/6 " "	27/4
" 24 " "	8/8	" 2/ " "	36/6

**EASILY FITTED AND OPERATED BY ANYONE.**  
**EXPERT KNOWLEDGE IS NOT REQUIRED.**  
**HIGHLY EFFICIENT SCRUBBING. SWEETER RUNNING!**

**PARKER PRODUCER GAS PLANT CO.,**

**82, Conduit Street, London, W. 1.**

Cables—Paragon, London.

Telephone—Regent 0590 (2 lines).

**ROSA COMETTA  
 BLOCK AND BRICK PRESSES**

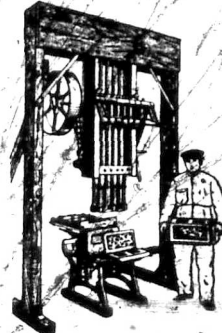
*Patented and used all over the world.*

**HAND** which can be converted into motor presses even after years of use: 200 blocks or 1,500 bricks a day.  
**3 1/2 H.P. Motor**—Motor power H.P. 3 1/2. Blocks or 1,500 bricks a day.  
ready assembled and with full detailed instructions so that any one can operate it.

The manufacture of an trade in hollow blocks is today an excellent business proposition. The machine is practically indestructible and pays for itself in a few months. It is



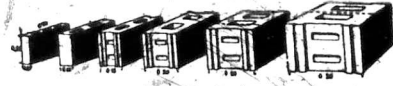
Immediate despatch of numbered parts for replacements.



Motor power : H.P.



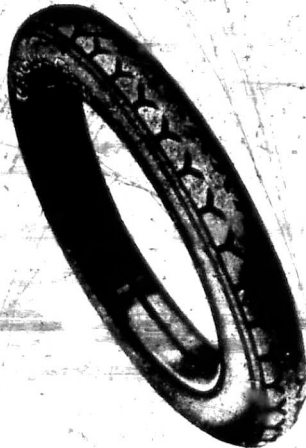
100 different Moulds for saw-face blocks.



6 sizes besides fractions.

**COMPAGNIA ROSA, COMETTA S. P. A. MILANO (1926) Italy**  
**Via Machiavelli 12. Tel. : "Rosacometta, Milano."**

Not only British — but "NORTH BRITISH" and Best



THE extremes of temperature, the penetrating damp and dust of tropical climates, strain tyres to the utmost. If the rubber perishes, the cord will rot, and the tyre rapidly deteriorates.

To withstand these conditions, North British "Clincher" Tyres are made only of the finest plantation rubber and super-quality Egyptian cord. (No "reclaimed" rubber is ever used in



**Motor, Motor Cycle and Cycle Tyres**

**THE NORTH BRITISH RUBBER CO LTD**

Head Office and Factories:  
 CASTLE MILLS, EDINBURGH

Sole and Export Depots:  
 300-302 TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON, W. 1.

The most dependable Goods are those that are Advertised.



**EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.**

**COFFEE**

Coffee prices rule as follows

<b>Kenya:</b>			
"A" size	100s. od.	to 140s. 6d.	
"B" "	95s. 6d.	to 116s. od.	
"C" "	90s. od.	to 104s. 6d.	
Peaberry	105s. od.	to 151s. od.	
<b>London, graded</b>			
First size	110s. od.	to 144s. od.	
Second size	90s. od.	to 121s. od.	
Third size	85s. od.	to 99s. od.	
Peaberry	96s. od.	to 146s. od.	
<b>Uganda:</b>			
First size	92s. od.	to 100s. od.	
Second size	75s. od.	to 91s. od.	
Peaberry	93s. od.		
Robusta	67s. 6d.	to 75s. od.	
<b>Toro:</b>			
First size	72s. 6d.	to 112s. 6d.	
Second size	71s. od.	to 85s. od.	
Third size	67s. od.	to 74s. od.	
<b>Tanganyika:</b>			
Greenish and palish	110s. od.	to 124s. od.	
Medium	97s. 6d.		
<b>London cleaned</b>			
First size	106s. 6d.	to 131s. od.	
Second size	96s. 6d.	to 108s. 6d.	
Third size	86s. 6d.	to 100s. od.	
Peaberry	101s. od.	to 136s. od.	

Details of landings, deliveries for home consumption and export of East African coffees for the first nine months of the current year and the corresponding period of 1926 are as follows:—

Landed in London	106,747	92,308
Deliveries for Home Consumption	73,719	69,784
Deliveries for Export	18,901	26,148
Stocks in London	29,527	19,928

REVIEWING the coffee market of the past three months, Messrs. J. K. Gilliat and Co. Ltd. state that offerings have been on a moderate scale, and prices for the finest kinds have kept very steady. For lower grades prices have declined.

Early arrivals of the new East African crop have been generally of poor size and quality, particularly in the case of Kenya. Lack of sufficient moisture evidently resulted in a poorly developed coffee of uneven roast and moderate liquor. Prices for these coffees and the finer qualities have widened appreciably, the latter having kept steady whilst the former at one time declined considerably.

**COTTON.**

The current circular of the Liverpool Cotton Association states that quotations are 15 points down, though business is fair. Imports of East African cotton into Great Britain during the eleven weeks since August 1 have amounted to 11,426 bales, as compared with 12,000 bales for the same period last year. Imports of Sudan cotton between these dates this year have totalled 5,763 bales, against 6,800 bales in 1926-27, and 3,000 in 1925-26.

**OTHER PRODUCE.**

**Cashew Seed.**—Nominal value is about £17 5s. for October-November shipment.

**Groundnuts.**—With Zanzibar spot offered at 74d. **Cotton Seed.**—The market is slightly easier. In the absence of any East African offerings, the value is put at about £8 7s. 6d. ex-ship for October-November shipment.

**Groundnuts.**—Scarcity of near supplies has caused prices for near positions to advance considerably, and while for October-November shipment value is only £22 2s. 6d., it is understood that £1 more has been paid in the case of supplies afloat, but as heavier supplies are anticipated shortly, a decline from these high levels must be expected in the near future.

**Waste.**—Sudanese No. 7 East African has been done up to 32s. od. per quarter.

**Sisal.**—Sellers of East African white and/or yellow ask £26 for September-October shipment, and £25 15s. for October-November, but there is no news of business having been done.

**Sisal.**—Quiet, with No. 1 Kenya and Tanganyika quoted £30 10s. for October-December shipment.

**EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.**

**BRITISH INDIA**

"Matiana" left Port Said for East Africa.  
 "Mantola" arrived Port Said for East Africa.  
 "Malda" arrived Beira outwards, Oct. 12.

**CLAN-ELLERMAN-HARRISON.**

"Diplomat" left Aden for East Africa, Oct. 8.  
 "City of Mandalay" arrived Port Sudan for East Africa, Oct. 12.  
 "Clan Mackenzie" left Birkenhead for East Africa, Oct. 15.

**HOLLAND-AFRICA.**

"Nias" arrived Antwerp homewards, Oct. 10.  
 "Randfontein" arrived Durban homewards via West Coast, Oct. 10.  
 "Rietfontein" left Mozambique for South Africa, Oct. 10.  
 "Nykerk" left Amsterdam for East Africa via Suez, Oct. 8.  
 "Jagerfontein" arrived Lisbon homewards, Oct. 10.  
 "Klipfontein" left Port Sudan homewards, Oct. 7.  
 "Vendyk" arrived Dar es Salaam, homewards via Suez, Oct. 6.  
 "Billiton" arrived Durban for East African ports, Oct. 8.  
 "Sumatra" arrived Rotterdam for East and South African ports, Oct. 9.

**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**

"Explorateur Grandier" left Marseilles for Mauritius, Oct. 13.  
 "Chambord" left Djibouti for Marseilles, Oct. 13.  
 "Amiral Pierre" arrived Majunga for Marseilles, Oct. 12.

**UNION CASTLE.**

"Dunluce Castle" left Tenerife for London, Oct. 15.  
 "Durham Castle" left Las Palmas for Beira, Oct. 14.  
 "Garth Castle" arrived London from Beira, Oct. 14.  
 "Gascon" left Aden for Natal, Oct. 11.  
 "Gloucester Castle" left Lourenço Marques for Beira, Oct. 16.  
 "Llandaff Castle" left Ascension for London, Oct. 13.  
 "Llandovery Castle" left Mombasa for London, Oct. 15.  
 "Llanstephan Castle" left London for East Africa via Suez, Oct. 13.

**KHARTOUM-KISUMU AIR CRASH.**

ILL-FORTUNE still follows the promoters of the Khartoum-Kisumu air service, for a cable received in London as we go to press reports that the "Pelican" has crashed at Kisumu during a test flight. All East Africans will sympathise with Capt. Gladstone, Mr. Blackburn, and their colleagues, and will be sure to be determined that these mishaps shall not interfere with the establishment of a regular air line to the territories. That is as much needed as ever.

**EAST AFRICAN MAILS.**

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. to-day, October 20, and at the same time on October 25, 27, November 3 and 8. For Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and Portuguese East Africa, mails close at 11.30 a.m. to-morrow, October 21.

Inward mails from East Africa are expected on October 27 by s.s. "Chambord," and November 5 by s.s. "Llandovery Castle."

Telegrams: "Deewee", East. London. Telephone: City 8780.

**MARSHALL & CO.,**  
 8, ST. ANDREW'S HILL, St. Paul's, E.C. 4.  
 Wholesale and Export Paper Agents and Merchants.  
 Every description of writings, Printings, Boards, Covers and Tinted Papers.

**SECOND-HAND CARS**  
 for Overseas Men coming Home on leave

Messrs. Leave Cars Ltd. have a large selection of 1927 models of all descriptions that have been used by people Home on leave this year and who have returned. These are very suitable for those coming Home on leave during the Autumn and Winter months.

Write your booklet to  
**LEAVE CARS LTD.**  
 Under the distinguished patronage of Field Marshal Sir Wm. Brienno, Bart., G.C.B., &c., Commander-in-Chief in India.  
 7, UPPER ST. MARTIN'S LANE, LONDON, W.C. 2

## PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

The s.s. "Llanstephan Castle," which left London on October 13, carries the following passengers:

*Port Sudan.*  
 Mrs. K. Bailey.  
 Miss A. M. Bailey.  
 Miss R. J. Bailey and nurse.  
 Mr. T. G. Evans.  
 Mr. J. A. Grant.  
 Mrs. Grant.  
 Mr. A. J. Kirby.  
 Mrs. Kirby.  
 Miss Kirby.  
 Mrs. I. Sayer.

*Marseilles to Port Sudan.*  
 Capt. Collings.  
 Mrs. Massey.  
 Master Massey.  
 Mrs. E. Nicholls.  
 Mr. A. G. Sherwell.  
 Mrs. Sherwell.

*Mombasa.*  
 Mr. S. S. Abrahams.  
 Mrs. Abrahams.  
 Mr. B. Anderson.  
 Miss C. Armitage.  
 Mrs. M. E. Bailey.  
 Miss P. J. Bailey.  
 Miss P. A. M. Bailey and nurse.  
 Miss D. Barford.  
 Mr. B. Hall Barnett.  
 Mrs. Barnett.  
 Mr. Bell.  
 Mrs. Bell.  
 Miss Bell.  
 Mr. G. H. Bentley.  
 Mrs. Bentley.  
 Master G. C. Bentley and nurse.  
 Mr. J. B. Brown.  
 Mrs. S. Brown.  
 Lt. E. J. A. H. Brun.  
 Miss M. H. Clarke.  
 Mr. G. P. Clement.  
 Mrs. Clement.  
 Mrs. M. D. Cobbold.  
 Mr. R. H. Cobbold.  
 Mr. J. M. C. Cochran.  
 Mr. D. E. Cooner.  
 Miss A. Cree.  
 Mr. J. R. Crisp.  
 Mrs. Crisp.  
 Mr. R. J. S. Crisp.  
 Mr. H. H. Darroch.  
 Mr. A. J. Davenport.  
 Mr. D. Davidson.  
 Miss M. A. Dible.  
 Mr. H. G. Dowle.  
 Mrs. Dowle.  
 Mrs. E. Etherington.  
 Mrs. Fenwick.  
 Miss Fenwick.  
 Master Fenwick and nurses.  
 Miss K. Frank.  
 Miss E. Frank.  
 Mrs. Galton-Fenzie.  
 Miss Galton-Fenzie.  
 Master Galton-Fenzie and nurse.  
 Miss M. Graham.  
 Mrs. Pierre Grove.  
 Mr. F. Grove.  
 Mrs. J. A. Harper.  
 Miss Harper.  
 Mr. J. B. Harvey.  
 Miss M. E. Haslam.

Mr. B. H. Hill.  
 Mr. A. H. Hutchinson.  
 Mrs. Hutchinson.  
 Master Hutchinson.  
 Master Hutchinson.  
 Miss Hutchinson.  
 Mr. A. H. Holland.  
 Miss R. James.  
 Mrs. J. H. Jarrett.  
 Master J. H. Jarrett.  
 Mr. F. M. Jenkins.  
 Mrs. Jenkins.  
 Master Jenkins.  
 Miss Jenkins.  
 Mrs. M. D. Kampf.  
 Mr. W. Kay.  
 Miss O. Kirkpatrick.  
 Major W. Kirton.  
 Mrs. W. E. D. Knight.  
 Miss G. M. Lacey.  
 Mrs. Lambert.  
 Master Lambert and nurse.  
 Miss Lean.  
 Mrs. M. Lewis.  
 Mr. Main.  
 Mrs. Main.  
 Mrs. C. H. K. Marsh.  
 Master L. Marsh.  
 Master R. Marsh.  
 Miss M. T. Mathew.  
 Mr. E. F. Martin.  
 Miss K. Maxwell.  
 Lt. B. F. Montgomery.  
 Mr. C. O. Oates.  
 Mr. W. Jarvis Palmer.  
 Mrs. Jarvis Palmer.  
 Mr. R. Pedraza.  
 Mrs. Pedraza.  
 Miss Pedraza.  
 Mr. H. Péllew-Wright.  
 Mrs. Péllew-Wright.  
 Mr. L. Peterson.  
 Miss M. Phillips.  
 Miss G. Poland.  
 Mr. F. A. Porter.  
 Mrs. Porter.  
 Dr. C. Price-Jones.  
 Mr. G. W. Reynolds.  
 Mrs. Reynolds.  
 Mr. J. G. Rubie.  
 Mrs. I. M. Schofield.  
 Miss A. Schofield.  
 Mr. B. V. Shaw.  
 Miss F. B. Shaw.  
 Mr. G. Simpson.  
 Mrs. Simpson.  
 Mr. R. F. Smith.  
 Mrs. Smith.  
 Mr. A. V. Spiers.  
 Mrs. E. S. Snout.  
 Mr. E. Farlon.  
 Mrs. H. Terry.  
 Mrs. Terry.  
 Miss Terry.  
 Mr. H. C. Thornton.  
 Mrs. Thornton.  
 Mr. A. E. Waterman.  
 Mrs. Waterman.  
 Miss D. Waterman.  
 Mrs. R. Waterman.  
 Miss J. Whurr.

*Marseilles to Mombasa.*  
 Mr. T. Bell.  
 Mrs. Bell.  
 Mr. R. S. Cumming.

Mr. T. Ainsworth.  
 Mr. I. D. Hardie.  
 Mrs. Hardie.  
 Mr. F. J. Hawkes.  
 Mr. G. M. Hellings.  
 Miss S. Hudson.  
 Mr. J. H. Jarrett.  
 Mr. N. W. King.  
 Mrs. King.  
 Master King.  
 Mr. H. D. D. Mackay.  
 Mrs. Mackay.  
 Mrs. A. A. MacKenzie.  
 Lt.-Comdr. J. L. Marshall.  
 Dr. C. H. Marshall.  
 Mr. H. J. Moran.  
 Miss N. Murray.  
 Col. C. W. Neumann.  
 Mrs. Neumann.  
 Capt. B. W. L. Nicholson.  
 Mrs. Nicholson.  
 Capt. A. Nicolson.  
 Capt. R. G. Sargeant.  
 Mrs. Sargeant.  
 Mrs. Silver.  
 Mrs. M. W. Talbot.  
 Master P. E. A. Talbot.  
 Mr. J. H. S. Todd.  
 Mr. C. Tomkinson.  
 Miss Wallace.

*Tanga.*  
 Mr. G. Giffard.

*Zanzibar.*  
 Mr. J. H. Bennett.  
 Mrs. Bennett.  
 Master C. Bennett.  
 Mrs. Garland.  
 Mr. C. W. Seymour Hall.

*Marseilles to Zanzibar.*  
 Mrs. Catlin.  
 Mr. G. D. Kirsopp.  
 Mrs. Kirsopp.  
 Miss Kirsopp.

*Dar es Salaam.*  
 Cameron.  
 Lady Cameron.  
 Mr. A. W. Drury.  
 Mrs. Drury.  
 Miss J. Fraser.  
 Mr. C. Harvey.  
 Mr. R. G. Hurst.  
 Mr. A. T. Lacey.  
 Mrs. A. Lacey.  
 Mr. K. J. Muir-Mackenzie.  
 Mrs. Muir-Mackenzie.  
 Mrs. Mumford.  
 Master Mumford.  
 Miss Mumford and nurse.  
 Mr. A. S. Stenhouse.  
 Lt. J. H. Tanner.  
 Mrs. A. Thomson.  
 Miss J. L. Vaux.

*Marseilles to Dar es Salaam.*  
 Mr. W. E. Allison.  
 Capt. E. W. Fane de Salis.  
 Dr. J. O. Shircore.  
 Mr. A. H. L. Wyatt.  
 Mrs. Wyatt.

*Port Said to Dar es Salaam.*  
 Capt. G. E. Smith.

*Beira.*  
 Miss M. Bailley.  
 Miss E. M. Campbell.  
 Miss K. Farmy.  
 Mr. J. Haskins.  
 Mr. R. Hunter.  
 Mrs. Hunter.  
 Col. G. Rome.  
 Mrs. E. C. Warren.  
 Mrs. M. Woodward.

*Genoa to Beira.*  
 Mr. B. M. Gough.  
 Mrs. Gough.

## CHRISTMAS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE Union-Castle Line has issued a very attractive folder giving particulars of its special Christmas and New Year tours to South Africa at greatly reduced fares. Passengers can leave Southampton on December 9 or January 13 or 20. Return fares to Cape Town have been reduced to £90 first class, £60 second class, and £30 third class.

YOUR BOY'S EDUCATION  
WILL BE COSTLY.

You want to give him the best chance in life. And public school fees are high to-day. They mean a serious tax on your income. Your most economic plan is to begin providing NOW through insurance. Moreover, even in the event of your death, your plan stands.

Full particulars from Mr. O. F. ALLISTON.

**THE MANUFACTURERS' LIFE**  
 Insurance Company of Canada (Assets £ or \$15,000,000).  
 5, REGENT STREET, Pall Mall, S.W. 1

EAST AFRICAN LANDS & DEVELOPMENT  
COMPANY, LTD.

Registered Office: 19, ST. SWITHIN'S LANE LONDON, E.C. 4.

170,000 acres, on Freehold tenure from the Crown, in the best proved dairy-ging district of the Kenya Highlands. Blocked out into farms, well watered and roaded. Available for sale in convenient areas to bona fide settlers. Instalment terms arranged.

Apply to Secretary, London Office, or District Manager, Kilifi, Kenya Colony.

# Young's

## MOUNTAIN DEW

SCOTCH WHISKY

QUALITY FIRST SINCE 1797

WITH regard to quality and age YOUNG'S Mountain Dew Scotch Whisky conforms in every respect to the recipe originated by the Founder of the Firm in 1797. Its style, modernised in 1843, has secured it the ardent support of connoisseurs wherever civilised men foregather.

Awarded Grand  
Gold Medal  
1876 Highest  
Award, 1897



General Representatives for  
British East Africa  
The Kenya Agency Ltd  
NAIROBI

# EVANS'

## CELEBRATED GUNS AND RIFLES

FAMED FOR RELIABLE WORKMANSHIP AND SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED FOR ALL THE CONDITIONS OF COLONIAL WORK.

### EVANS' COLONIAL GUNS

EXTRAORDINARY SHOOTING QUALITIES IN ALL POSSES AT MODERATE PRICES.

### EVANS' RENOWNED HIGH VELOCITY RIFLES

MOST EFFECTIVE ON ALL THE GAME IN KENYA COLONY.

### EVANS' NITRO BALL AND SHOT GUNS

A POWERFUL AND SERVICEABLE COMBINATION.

ILLUSTRATED AND DETAILED LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION  
AN EXTREMELY LARGE SELECTION  
OF

## SECONDHAND GUNS & RIFLES

BY ALL THE LEADING MAKERS IN REPUTED CONDITION AT MOST REASONABLE PRICES.

DETAILED LISTS OF OVER 60 WEAPONS POST FREE.

Standard Ammunition and Quality Loaded for East Africa. Special List of Ammunition. Complete Engraving All Guns by Patent. Freight 5s. 10 Post.

### CARTRIDGES

WILLIAM EVANS, 63, Pall Mall, London

(Makers to H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.)  
CLANS' SHOTGUN, LONDON.

# THE SEYCHELLES GUANO COMPANY, LIMITED,

## Exporters of High-Grade Guano

80 to 85% PHOSPHATE.

Composition of a Sample of Seychelles Guano—

Moisture	2.2%	Phosphoric Acid	50.3%	Nitrogen	0.6%
Insoluble Matter	5.0%	Lime	14.0%	Equal to Ammonia	0.2%
Organic Matter	0.3%	Magnesia Alkalies, &c.	10.5%	Equal to Trifluoric Phosphate of Lime	25.6%

Wholesale Distributing Agents—Kenya  
GIBSON & COMPANY  
KENYA FARMERS' ASSOCIATION

MONSIEUR  
MAKURU

Retail Agents  
MORISON & WHITELAW, LTD.

NAIROBI

The Seychelles Guano Company, Limited, Lover House, London, and Maké, Seychelles.

### SUBSCRIPTION FORM

THE EDITOR, "EAST AFRICA,"  
9, Gt. Titchfield Street, London, W. 1

Please send me "EAST AFRICA" for  
one year (60 issues), commencing with issue dated.....  
and until countermanded. I enclose 80/-, being first year's  
subscription.

Name and Rank.....

is Block.....

Full Postal Address.....

PLEASE.....

# EAST AFRICANS BENBOW'S DOG MIXTURE

Give it  
to your  
Dog Mixture

THE  
ORIGINAL  
MEDICINE  
THE  
RELIABLE  
TONIC



The only one of  
Distinction  
Justified  
Destroying  
Worms, &c.,  
It is irreplaceable.

Registered Trade Mark  
Used in the kennels of owners of Sporting Dogs  
and by many MASTERS OF HOUNDS for 50 years.  
Sold in Bottles, 1/6, 2/-, and 1/2s. each, and in 1-gallon Tins for the use of  
Kennels, 2/6, each; also in 12 Cans in 1 Box containing 60 Quarter  
pound tins, 10 Half-pounds, or 15 Ten-penny tins, 2/- each.  
Particulars of Trade terms through your Home Agents or direct  
BENBOW'S DOG MIXTURE Co., 2, Bartholomew Close, London, E.C. 4.

Tell our advertisers you saw it in "East Africa."



**YOU SAVE MONEY**  
on your Drapery,  
Clothing, Outfitting,  
Materials by the yard  
and Household Goods  
by using this 144-PAGE  
FULLY ILLUSTRATED  
CATALOGUE  
of Guaranteed Goods.

GOODS  
SENT  
CASH ON  
DELIVERY  
ORDERS  
24 hrs. and  
PAID FREE.

**BANKERS REFERENCE.**—We have been established over 50 years. You can have every confidence in dealing with us. Any money paid will be refunded at once should you for any reason return goods. Should you desire confirmation, you may refer to The Standard Bank of South Africa, Harbidge, Cape Town, or Salisbury, Rhodesia.

**CATALOGUE POST FREE** on receipt of a Postcard

**SATISFACTION GUARANTEED**



**J. WILLIAMS & CO. MANCHESTER ENGLAND.**

**A REAL DRINK**

**BOARS HEAD BRAND**

GUINNESS FOREIGN EXTRA

**STOUT**

**70 YEARS' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION FOR UNIFORM A 1 QUALITY AND EXCELLENT SERVICE**

*Indent Today*

EAST AFRICANS ASSURED OF HEARTY CO-OPERATION

**T. B. HALL & CO. LTD.**

75 to 85 Norfolk Street, LIVERPOOL.

AGENTS wanted where arrangements can be made.

**H. MALCOLM ROSE**

*will furnish*

**VALUATIONS and REPORTS on ESTATES in TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.**

Address: Private Bag, Tanga, Tanganyika.  
Cables: H.M.R. 26128 Zanzibar.  
1 year's Practising Department, Colonial Empire Property, 47, Great East Africa.

# LAND FOR SETTLEMENT

IN

## KENYA, TANGANYIKA, NYASALAND, NORTHERN RHODESIA AND UGANDA.

**KENYA:** It is anticipated that a number of Crown farms will shortly be thrown open for settlement. Privately-owned land is also available for purchase.

**TANGANYIKA.** Large areas of Crown land in the Southern Highlands have recently been thrown open, namely Mbeya (including Mbosi), in the Tukuyu district; Lupembe, in the Ubena Highlands; and Saa, in the Iringa district.

**NYASALAND:** Most of the land suitable for white settlement is in private ownership, but is readily obtainable.

**NORTHERN RHODESIA:** Crown land is obtainable on fulfilment of the conditions laid down. Great areas are held under Charter, but are available for alienation.

**UGANDA:** Most of the land is in Native ownership, but Crown land can be leased in the Toro district.

**I**n response to constant requests "East Africa" has decided to publish weekly particulars of the lands available for white settlement in the East African Dependencies. If you want further information, write to "East Africa," 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1, enclosing stamped addressed envelope.