

# 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. 157

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1924

Annual Subscription Sixpence



## BRITISH INDIA LINE

REGULAR SERVICE LONDON AND MARSEILLES TO AND FROM EAST AFRICA  
Every four weeks, via Suez and East India, carrying First and Second Class  
passengers.

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

EAST AFRICAN LOCAL SERVICES—M.V. "DUMRA" AND M.V. "DWARKA"  
Connection with other services and providing frequent facilities at smaller ports not  
served by the above mentioned steamers.

For full details and shipping Booklets apply:

25, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W. 1.  
Messrs. GRAY, DAVIES & CO., 126, LEADENHALL ST., E.C. 3.  
Messrs. HARRIS, HARRIS & CO., LTD., DOCK HOUSE, BILLITER ST., E.C. 4.

### SETTLEMENT IN EAST AFRICA

The 288 page Volume, YOU Need.  
It is indispensable to everyone  
interested in East Africa.

5/6 post free in U.K., 4/11  
Overseas, from "East Africa"  
21, Great Titchfield Street, W. 1

### CLOTHING & EQUIPMENT

EVERY CORNER, REQUIREMENT  
FOR THE TROPIC

WHERE OF LEAVE CALL AT OUR SHOWROOM  
14 & 16, WARWICK STREET, BUCKINGHAM  
LONDON

WHERE ABROAD WRITE US

### GRIFFITHS, MCALISTER

& ORSON, LTD.  
TAXIDERMISTS & INSURERS  
CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORING

### ALMSMANS GRANTS IN TANGANYIKA.

**THE EAST AFRICAN NATIVE  
COYOTE & SAFETY RAZOR**

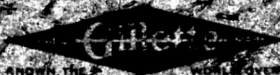
Every East African settler has his proof of the fact and there it has been demonstrated are now marketing a New East African Razor known as the Native Speckle Set No. 1 like the Native and sets.

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



**GILLETTE RAZORS**

The greatest success story for the last 20 years.



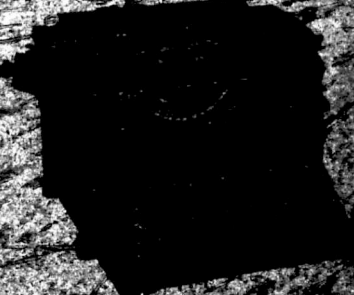
It is known to all that Gillette RAZORS MADE IN ENGLAND and BLADES MADE IN CANADA.

For the best of health, use the Gillette razor. It is the only razor that is made in Great Britain.

**GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR LTD.**  
110, Great Portland Street, London, W. 1.

**REBUILT TYPEWRITERS  
UNDERWOOD'S MAKE**

With guaranteed reliability and precision, these machines are the most powerful and efficient.



For the dealer with the Underwood typewriter, we will give you the best price. These machines, built by the Underwood Typewriter Company, are the most powerful and efficient. They are built on a solid metal frame and are designed to stand up to the most severe conditions. They are also the most reliable and longest-lasting machines of their kind.

For the dealer with the Underwood typewriter, we will give you the best price. These machines, built by the Underwood Typewriter Company, are the most powerful and efficient. They are built on a solid metal frame and are designed to stand up to the most severe conditions. They are also the most reliable and longest-lasting machines of their kind.

**EAST AFRICA**

By Mail Services of the  
**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**  
FORTNIGHTLY sailings FROM  
**MARSEILLES.**

General Voyron	26 April '28
Bernardin de St. Pierre	10 May '28
Cambord	24 May '28
Explicateur Grandisier	7 June '28

For full details and fares apply to  
**LONDON HEAD OFFICE: 7, 10, Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3.**  
SOLE AGENTS: The Shell Mails, S. S. Co.  
AND ALL PASSENGER AND TOURIST AGENCIES.

**THE POPULAR SERVICE  
TO EAST AFRICA**

With the British Flag flying on the New Zealand Line  
**CITRA LINE**

It is the most direct and comfortable service sailing to East Africa. Great comfort, efficient service, and a friendly atmosphere are the features of this line.

For full details and fares apply to  
**ITALIAN TOURIST OFFICE, 20, Via Condottieri, Milan, Italy.**  
Principal Agents.

**FRANCIS TWEAKSTON, LTD.**



**LIGHT RAILWAY  
TRUCK, WAGONS, LOCOMOTIVES**  
FOR RAIL, CRITTON QUON ESTATES  
Now under the direction of WESTMINSTER, S.W.  
Sole Agents: DALRYMPLE & COMPANY, LTD., NAIRN.

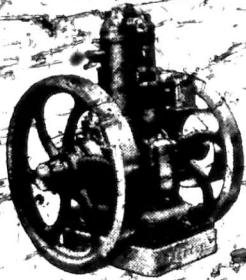
**TRANS ZAMBESIA, CENTRAL AFRICA  
AND  
SHIRE HIGHWAYS RAILWAYS**

THE LINE BETWEEN BEIRA and NTAZAMA  
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 routes, fares, and freight rates from the London Office, Trans-Home, Queen St. Place, E.C. 4.



# PETTER OIL ENGINES



For all power purposes simplest possible enclosed design started immediately at any time without delays - cost nothing when not actually working - easy to operate - no skilled attention required - Works with great economy and efficiency on kerosene, paraffin or crude fuel oil, palm oil, etc. Extremely

reliable under all conditions - The most economical power units for driving Coffee Grinders - Sisal Machinery - Rice Hullen - Cotton Gins - Rubber Machinery - Pumping Plants - etc. Specially suited for driving Electric Generators

SIZES 1 1/2 to 600 Horse Power

Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda,  
Messrs. J. W. MULLIGAN & CO.,  
P.O. Box 144,  
Nairobi Buildings, NAIROBI.

Beira and District  
Messrs. DAVIDSON & BROADFOOT,  
P.O. Box 52,  
Beira, PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

Manufactured by

PETERS LIMITED, YEOVIL & IPSWICH, ENGLAND.

"B" Type Engine  
R.B.H.P.

## Handiest thing in the house



### for Cuts, Burns, Wounds, Scalds

# Vaseline

TRADE MARK  
PETROLEUM JELLY

DEALERS WRITE FOR TERMS TO  
**CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO.**

17 STATE ST. NEW YORK CITY

BRANCHES: LONDON MONTREAL COPENHAGEN

# Young's MOUNTAIN DEW

SCOTCH WHISKY  
QUALITY FIRST SINCE 1797

A WHISKY that is the choice of cultured connoisseurs in all parts of the world must possess particular merits. In the far-flung borders of the British Empire - in remote corners of the Eastern seas - and of the great South American continent, no land that in the world's metropolis, London, YOUNG'S "Mountain Dew" is regarded as the Whisky of superlative excellence.



General Representatives for  
British East Africa

The Kenya Agency Ltd.,  
NAIROBI.

Awarded Grand Prix  
Brussels 1910  
High Power Award  
1912 & 1925

## TROUBLE & POSTAGE-SAVING COUPON

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 which advertisement appears

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

NAME OF ADVERTISER	PAGE	NATURE OF PARTICULARS DESIRED
(NAME)	(PAGE)	(Y)

Further names can be added on separate sheet of paper

We are always pleased to introduce readers to samples 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 5704/3.

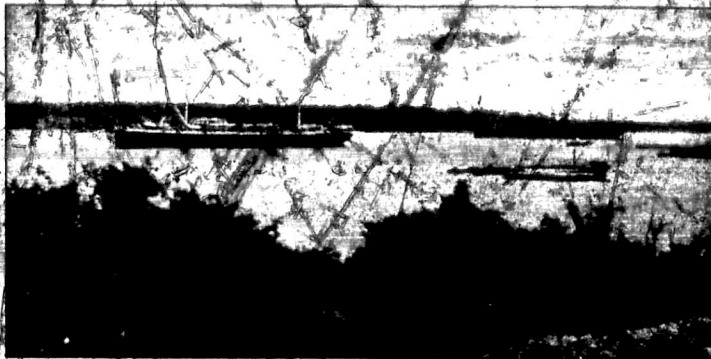
Telegrams:—"EAMATTERS, WESTRND, LONDON"

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



KENYA COLONY. SHIPPING IN KILINDINI HARBOUR.

For information apply to

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, Trade and Information Office, Royal Mail Building,  
Cockspur Street, London, S.W. 1. Also Cocks Spur Branches or the

General Manager (C. L. S.) British Kenya and Uganda Railway, Head Office, Nairobi, Kenya.

COMFORTABLE AND  
TRAVEL  
THROUGH THE  
ENTHRALLING SCENERY  
of the  
KENYA HIGHLANDS.

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

The Great  
RIFT VALLEY  
and LAKE DISTRICTS.

LAKE VICTORIA  
and the NILE.

A Country that offers such a wide variety of interest from an economic, tourist or sports standpoint, with its profusion of resources, vivid through the media of many diversified characteristics, where 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.



# COMPANHIA DE MOÇAMBIQUE

24, LARGO DA BIBLIOTECA PUBLICA, LISBON.  
3, THAMES HOUSE, QUEEN ST. PLACE, E.C. 4.  
17, BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN.

Head Office  
London  
Paris



RAILWAY REFERENCE	
<i>Railways operated</i>	<i>Proposed</i>
MILES	
ELIZABETVILLE - BEIRA	1619
PORT ELIZABETH - BULAWAYO	2000
CAPE TOWN	2308
BULAWAYO - BEIRA	673
PORT ELIZABETH - BEIRA	1004
CAPE TOWN	1382
BLANTYRE (NYASALAND) - BEIRA	350
VIA TRANS-ZAMBESIA RAILWAY	(24 Hours)
VIA CHILDE	476
	(5 Days)

## THE PORT OF BEIRA.

The Administrative centre of the Mozambique Company's Territory

is the outlet for

SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN RHODESIA,

NYASALAND, KATANGA,

MANICA AND SOFALA AND THE ZAMBEZI VALLEY.

The value of the transit trade of this hinterland passing through Beira is now nearly £10,000,000 a year.

For openings for trade see "East Africa's" Information Bureau.

# COOK'S

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.

When going home  
make your first call at

# MOSS BROS & Co

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

Every description of

## Tropical Kit

ready for immediate service

Grey Flannel (4 sets and Trousers) 4 0 0	Khaki Drill Shorts 2 0 0
Grey Flannel (2 sets and Trousers) 2 0 0	Steel 150mm Case (according to size) 17 6 to 4 4 0
Grey Flannel (1 set and Trousers) 1 0 0	Zigzag Lined Canvas (according to size) 3 0 to 4 15 0
White Flannel Trousers 1 5 0	Green Wulpeden Cabin Trunk (according to size) 10 0 to 14 0 0
White Cotton Trousers 1 0 0	Helmet Case, single 0 12 6
White Canvas Trousers 1 0 0	80. 100. 120. 140. 160. 180. 200. 220. 240. 260. 280. 300. 320. 340. 360. 380. 400. 420. 440. 460. 480. 500. 520. 540. 560. 580. 600. 620. 640. 660. 680. 700. 720. 740. 760. 780. 800. 820. 840. 860. 880. 900. 920. 940. 960. 980. 1000. 1020. 1040. 1060. 1080. 1100. 1120. 1140. 1160. 1180. 1200. 1220. 1240. 1260. 1280. 1300. 1320. 1340. 1360. 1380. 1400. 1420. 1440. 1460. 1480. 1500. 1520. 1540. 1560. 1580. 1600. 1620. 1640. 1660. 1680. 1700. 1720. 1740. 1760. 1780. 1800. 1820. 1840. 1860. 1880. 1900. 1920. 1940. 1960. 1980. 2000. 2020. 2040. 2060. 2080. 2100. 2120. 2140. 2160. 2180. 2200. 2220. 2240. 2260. 2280. 2300. 2320. 2340. 2360. 2380. 2400. 2420. 2440. 2460. 2480. 2500. 2520. 2540. 2560. 2580. 2600. 2620. 2640. 2660. 2680. 2700. 2720. 2740. 2760. 2780. 2800. 2820. 2840. 2860. 2880. 2900. 2920. 2940. 2960. 2980. 3000. 3020. 3040. 3060. 3080. 3100. 3120. 3140. 3160. 3180. 3200. 3220. 3240. 3260. 3280. 3300. 3320. 3340. 3360. 3380. 3400. 3420. 3440. 3460. 3480. 3500. 3520. 3540. 3560. 3580. 3600. 3620. 3640. 3660. 3680. 3700. 3720. 3740. 3760. 3780. 3800. 3820. 3840. 3860. 3880. 3900. 3920. 3940. 3960. 3980. 4000. 4020. 4040. 4060. 4080. 4100. 4120. 4140. 4160. 4180. 4200. 4220. 4240. 4260. 4280. 4300. 4320. 4340. 4360. 4380. 4400. 4420. 4440. 4460. 4480. 4500. 4520. 4540. 4560. 4580. 4600. 4620. 4640. 4660. 4680. 4700. 4720. 4740. 4760. 4780. 4800. 4820. 4840. 4860. 4880. 4900. 4920. 4940. 4960. 4980. 5000. 5020. 5040. 5060. 5080. 5100. 5120. 5140. 5160. 5180. 5200. 5220. 5240. 5260. 5280. 5300. 5320. 5340. 5360. 5380. 5400. 5420. 5440. 5460. 5480. 5500. 5520. 5540. 5560. 5580. 5600. 5620. 5640. 5660. 5680. 5700. 5720. 5740. 5760. 5780. 5800. 5820. 5840. 5860. 5880. 5900. 5920. 5940. 5960. 5980. 6000. 6020. 6040. 6060. 6080. 6100. 6120. 6140. 6160. 6180. 6200. 6220. 6240. 6260. 6280. 6300. 6320. 6340. 6360. 6380. 6400. 6420. 6440. 6460. 6480. 6500. 6520. 6540. 6560. 6580. 6600. 6620. 6640. 6660. 6680. 6700. 6720. 6740. 6760. 6780. 6800. 6820. 6840. 6860. 6880. 6900. 6920. 6940. 6960. 6980. 7000. 7020. 7040. 7060. 7080. 7100. 7120. 7140. 7160. 7180. 7200. 7220. 7240. 7260. 7280. 7300. 7320. 7340. 7360. 7380. 7400. 7420. 7440. 7460. 7480. 7500. 7520. 7540. 7560. 7580. 7600. 7620. 7640. 7660. 7680. 7700. 7720. 7740. 7760. 7780. 7800. 7820. 7840. 7860. 7880. 7900. 7920. 7940. 7960. 7980. 8000. 8020. 8040. 8060. 8080. 8100. 8120. 8140. 8160. 8180. 8200. 8220. 8240. 8260. 8280. 8300. 8320. 8340. 8360. 8380. 8400. 8420. 8440. 8460. 8480. 8500. 8520. 8540. 8560. 8580. 8600. 8620. 8640. 8660. 8680. 8700. 8720. 8740. 8760. 8780. 8800. 8820. 8840. 8860. 8880. 8900. 8920. 8940. 8960. 8980. 9000. 9020. 9040. 9060. 9080. 9100. 9120. 9140. 9160. 9180. 9200. 9220. 9240. 9260. 9280. 9300. 9320. 9340. 9360. 9380. 9400. 9420. 9440. 9460. 9480. 9500. 9520. 9540. 9560. 9580. 9600. 9620. 9640. 9660. 9680. 9700. 9720. 9740. 9760. 9780. 9800. 9820. 9840. 9860. 9880. 9900. 9920. 9940. 9960. 9980. 10000

## MOSQUITO BOOTS, 25/- & 35/-

SADDLERY and all stable requisites

ONLY ADDRESS

COURT OF KING ST Bedford St  
COVENT-GARDEN  
(JUST OFF THE STRAND) W.C.2

## GENTLEMAN'S OSTRICH SKIN SHOE

A NEW AND DISTINCTIVE  
BROWN MODEL

AN ATTRACTIVE SHOE made from genuine  
tanned Ostrich  
skin. This "bird  
leather" has been  
proved by test to be  
both supple and  
durable. Neatness  
and good style  
predominate.



ORIGINAL  
AND  
PRACTICAL

If this shoe were  
sent carefree  
and of stock  
to you.

STYLE  
NO. 1  
35/-

Postage Extra.

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

## LENN, RDS, LIMITED.

BRITAIN'S BEST BOOTMAKERS  
BRISTOL - LONDON - NORTHAMPTON - LEICESTER  
OVERSEAS  
DEPARTMENT - BRISTOL ENG.

## Have the News from Britain!



The easiest method of keeping in touch with the Home and  
to order our favorite British periodicals from "Smiths" who  
send them by the earliest possible mails without mutilating  
the paper in any way for the purpose of saving postage. Why  
not post the order form and your remittance to-day?

### SPECIMEN ANNUAL RATES (INCLUDING POSTAGE)

Daily Chronicle .. 2 12 0	Sketch .. 1 12 0
Daily Express .. 2 12 0	Woman's Weekly .. 1 12 0
Daily Mail .. 3 5 0	Woman's Home Companion .. 1 12 0
Bywater .. 3 7 6	World's Dict. Yearly .. 15 0
Field .. 1 12 0	Woman's Magazine .. 15 0
Graphic .. 1 12 0	Coming Fashions .. 15 0
John & London's .. 15 0	Good Housekeeping .. 17 6
As the .. 15 0	Strand Magazine .. 15 0
Public Opinion .. 15 0	
Punch .. 1 10 0	

## To W. H. SMITH & SON

2, Strand Road, London, W.C.2, England.

Please send me the following papers, for which I  
enclose remittance value £

PAPER	PERIOD	SENT



Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

Tell your friends you saw it in "East Africa."



# 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. 187.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1928.  
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.

Annual Subscription  
30/- post free.

Sixpence.

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. E. JOELSON.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES

21, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W. 1.  
Telephone 1, Museum 7370. Telegrams: "Limitable, London."

Official Organ in Great Britain

Convention of Associations of Kenya,  
Associated Producers of East Africa,

Coffee Planters Union of Kenya and East Africa.

Usambara Planters' Association.

## PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
Eleemosynary Grants in Tanganyika	1031	Roads between Cape and Cairo	1040
On the Lupa Goldfields Nyasaland To-day: An Interview with Mr. N. B. Dickson	1034	Comments on Hillier Young Commission Letters to the Editor	1041
Native Tenants on Private Estates	1035	Personalia	1042
East Africa Book Club	1036	East Africa in the Press	1043
Joint East-African Board	1037	Camp-Fire Comments	1049
		War Graves Commission Report	1051
		What Kenya Thinkers	1053
		East African Special Appeal	1053

## ELEEMOSYNARY GRANTS IN TANGANYIKA

In a letter which we publish in this issue Captain Arthur Evans, M.P. for Cardiff South, avers that German Settlement in Tanganyika Territory has not been subsidised by eleemosynary grants from British pockets, to which statement he adds the qualification that no payments have been made to Germans out of the funds of Tanganyika or of Great Britain. That is, of course, merely a tautology. In argument, the puerility of which exposed eighteen months ago, showed, and as our correspondent now euphemistically termed, eleemosynary grants are derived from the proceeds of the sale of ex-enemy properties, and it is officially admitted that in Tanganyika alone over £65,000 have thus been distributed in largesse to German nationals and about another £10,000 to former owners who are no longer ex-enemy nationals. To deny that British

pockets are mulcted to that extent is mere equivocation, for if such eleemosynary deductions had not been made, Germany would have paid £75,000 more of her debt to this country.

The arrangement that German nationals should be eligible to receive from British officials grants up to £500 each merely on production of evidence that they were in necessitous circumstances is, incidentally, in striking contrast to the lot of those British subjects who lost their all through German action in Tanganyika, who have had to run the gauntlet of the British Clearing House and of the Anglo-German Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, and many of whom are still without fair recompense. Now, ten years after the Armistice, they know they will never receive restitution, for British officialdom, which has been so solicitous for German interests in this matter, has been apathetic and even hostile when the well-founded demands of Britons were in issue. Captain Evans's excuse that the policy of making these releases is not peculiar to Tanganyika or to the territories under the Colonial Office serves only to emphasise that this foolish sentimentality in favour of ex-enemy aliens, far from being restricted, has been lavishly and impartially practised throughout the British Empire—a sorry thought indeed, considering that the just rights of our own fellow-countrymen have not been protected.

No specific instance of help given to German settlers by any German colonial association has, says our correspondents, been brought to the knowledge of the Colonial Office. Though no specific instance may be recorded on the official files in Downing Street, Captain Evans can surely not intend to affirm that what is now common knowledge in East Africa is, in fact, openly discussed by Germans, even in the presence of other nationals—does not exist, simply because the German organisations and individuals concerned take elementary precautions for aroid providing Britain with detailed evidence in black and white. Various Germans in Tanganyika have, however, in moments of indiscretion, given correspondents of East Africa chapters, and, very for the statements we have published, said a moment conceive that the Colonial Tanganyika Government would query the accuracy of our allegations. There is, of course, nothing to prevent German organisations from doing everything in their power to assist German settlement in Tanganyika Territory, and we have emphasised the existence and activity of such bodies solely in the hope that it might induce Great Britain to adopt a similar course. We repeat that the payment of eleemosynary grants has in practice subsidised German settlement in Tanganyika.

## ON THE LUPA GOLDFIELDS

Defeating Exaggerated Reports  
From a Special Correspondent

East Africa of November last quoted an extract from a cable dispatched by the Dar es Salaam correspondent of one of the world's best-known news papers. I and others wish he would in future keep more closely to the facts. On November 1 thirty (not eighty) diggers assembled for the opening of the area of one square mile (not ten). I have not met the three diggers stated by him to have each made £3,000 in one month, but I have met one digger who is said to have found the most gold last season—about 1,000 ounces in approximately two months. Incidentally, the Kasanga River is not between Lakes Rukwa and Tanganyika, but is a tributary of the Lupa River, which is approximately seventy miles east of Lake Rukwa. Excitement did not reach "fever pitch" on the Kasanga River, though it apparently reached that dangerous point in Dar es Salaam! Indeed, less than half the diggers attended the opening of the "concession" area, and even some of those made no attempt to peg after two special claims had been pegged by the men who drew the numbers, which gave them priority in pegging.

Owing to various exaggerated reports, quite a number of new people have arrived on the goldfields. Their first objective is Tawe Tawe hills—the "concession" area—and after a few days of dejected wandering they begin to realize that there is no gold to be obtained in that neighborhood, and so gradually disperse, following others who are clinging to a precarious living on one or two small streams. Out of 125 diggers, perhaps a dozen men are doing fairly well. I believe I am correct in stating that the two most fortunate diggers have between them produced 270 ounces, with approximately fifty Natives in the two months of December and January.

But there is the other side of the picture. One man assures me that he has produced only three ounces in a similar period, though employing twenty Natives. The European population is now comprised of 100 British, 1 Belgian, 1 Italian, 1 Dane, 2 Swedes, and 20 Germans—five of the latter arriving in one day, and all of them in the last six weeks.

## Diggers' Criticism of the Government

One is forcibly struck by the extraordinary lack of consideration for the diggers manifested by the Administration. The route mainly used to the diggings from Mbeya *bona* crosses some hills to Haya (the first camping ground), thence across the upper Sira River, and on to the Kasanga. No track has been made, so that it is impossible to travel even on a push-bike. It is true that Haya would be of great assistance, but none has been built. The other route to Njerenje—from which place one can *safari* comfortably to the lower Lupa in four hours—was once sufficiently good for a mule, as far as Njerenje, but the road has been allowed to fall into disrepair and is now impossible. The only work necessary to make the road passable is the rebuilding of three small bridges and the felling of some trees.

What mentions of the sudden preparations immediately preceding the Governor's visit in 1923! Why, then, there was no time lost in building a rest house—and a garage—at Njerenje, in having a graded *machila* track from there to the Lupa, and in the installation of a sub-station and small wonder

that... another... from His Excellency... have arrangements... to pay a bi-monthly visit to the goldfields... that may have... especially as there is now an Inspector of Mines on the spot to deal with all mining matters and thereby relieve them of that work. But so far nothing has been done in this direction. True, the police officer has now been given the powers of a third class magistrate, but very few cases come within his jurisdiction.

## Lack of Cooperation at Mbeya

An extraordinary incident which has occasioned much discussion, happened recently. An Italian trader was summoned for alleged illegal gold-buying. The police officer was unable to try the case himself and it was remanded to Mbeya. Instead of the A.D.C. or his assistant proceeding to the goldfields for the trial, the police officer was ordered to prepare the case and travel into Mbeya with the accused and witnesses, including one digger, and the Inspector of Mines. This, of course, necessitated the procuring of porters, who were not to be obtained, and the Inspector of Mines was obliged to *safari* to Mbeya and back with the only available porters—two station hands—relying on the assistance of the other European whites, whose *safari* consisted of seven of his own laborers. Apart from the inconvenience and discomfort caused to both the digger and the Inspector, the latter was absent from his duties for four days, during which time no claims could be registered or any business concerned with mining be attended to. The police officer was also absent for five days.

By travelling through the night the Inspector of Mines was able to sleep at Haya on the return journey, but to make this possible the other European witness lent his own *safari* to the official, the digger who had been informed that he was almost certain to be recalled as a witness the following day remaining behind. He tells me that he informed the A.D.C. and his assistant that he had no equipment with him, but that no attempt was made by either to arrange for his accommodation. The police officer did his best, but as he was on *safari* was only able to supply a tent and a meal. Thus the white man, called in to the Mining Administration, was obliged to spend the night on the ground with one blanket. Surely such happenings need only a little reflection the right kind to be a factual stop to be put to their repetition.

## Short Points from the Concessions

The diggers generally approve strongly of the formation of the European Constitutional Association of Tanganyika, for they feel that it should do all they felt want.

Regret is expressed at the transfer of Mr. Wright, Inspector of Mines, and his wife to Mwanza. May they have a pleasant *safari*!

That a little knowledge is a dangerous thing, has again been proved to a local European by his *capitan*, who had spent some twenty years as a mission and speaks English fairly fluently. The European, guided on a Native of the recommendation of his *capitan*, and after one day's work the Native registered his disapproval of a *capitan*'s job by dismissing the European thereupon, remarking as *capitan* for his recommendation. After a short time I heard the *capitan* utter this remark. Please, sir, it is not the fault of the *capitan* but he has some little education and a book that is a valuable hand-



IMPRESSIONS OF NYASALAND.

An interview with Mr. N. B. Dickson,  
Special to East Africa.

MR. NORMAN BONNINGTON DICKSON, Chairman of the Shire Highlands Railway and Central Africa Railway, and a Director of the Trans-Zambesia Railway, has just returned to London from a visit to Nyasaland, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, and the Union of South Africa, and we have had the pleasure of learning his impressions of conditions in the countries visited.

Nothing struck him more forcibly than the immense progress made in Nyasaland since his last visit five years ago. Planters seem to him to be working on modern lines, and, if possible, with intensified faith in the future of the Protectorate; and the enterprise of the commercial community also impressed him. He was surprised at the great amount of building which had been undertaken since his previous visit, and by the increased prices, which were now readily paid for agricultural land and for township property. In the Country Club at Limbe, Nyasaland has, he thinks, an institution of which any Colony in the Empire might be justifiably proud.

**Urgent Need of the Zambesi Bridge.**

The most urgent requirement of the country is, in his opinion, a prompt decision concerning the building of the bridge across the Zambesi, without which Nyasaland's progress must be checked, since the annual capacity of its transport system is already strained practically to its limits. The Colonial Office experts who recently investigated the position on this spot estimated that the ferry at the river could not handle more than 42,000 tons per annum, and as the amount actually handled last year was 30,000 tons, it will be seen that there is no margin for development. Nyasaland as an essentially agricultural country needs crop rotation, but maize and beans and such bulk products cannot be grown on a proper rotation plan because they cannot be marketed, the sole reason being the absence of through transport to the sea. By the construction of the bridge such bulk products could be economically produced and sold in the world's markets, and it is permitting planters to follow a policy which would not so rapidly exhaust the soil, would do more than anything else to counteract the diseases, especially in cotton, which in recent years have been responsible for reduced yields.

One of the advantages of tobacco growers in Nyasaland and North-Eastern Rhodesia is, says Mr. Dickson, the fact that their leaf is harvested before that of Southern Rhodesia, and it is of great importance to them that it should be brought on to the London market at the earliest possible moment, for with tobacco, as used to be the case with tea, the earliest arrivals can count on making buyers prepared to pay good prices. When once the Zambesi bridge were built, growers served by the Nyasaland Railway could expect quicker dispatch, and the result that their crops would reach Great Britain more rapidly than is at present possible. Growers in the North Chibambao district would also save to them from reduced transport charges, the present cost of motor haulage from Fort Jameson to Limbe—between £12 and £15 tons per-ton—would be appreciably reduced if the northern extension of the railway towards the southern end of Lake Nyasa were undertaken simultaneously with the construction of the bridge.

**Possibility of Increased Railway Rates.**

Point of immediate importance to the whole of Nyasaland is that unless a decision is built the bridge is arrived at within a very short time railway

rates will have to be advanced. Timber supplies have been growing, but they have recently been using coal and wood in almost equal proportions. The coal has come chiefly from the Beira coalfields, but the London office of the Nyasaland Railway has just been advised that Beira cannot this season supply their coal requirements on account of the low state of the Zambezi. As a consequence, the Board has been forced to purchase coal from the Avankle Colliery in Southern Rhodesia at a much higher price, which must inevitably increase the costs of working. Mr. Dickson said that the railways were anxious to avoid increasing charges to Nyasaland if it was at all possible, but that unless the bridge were to be built they would have no alternative but to pass on such charges. On the other hand, to avert famine relief in the Protectorate they had just offered to carry imported maize for the Nyasaland Government at a rate which would only just cover their actual out-of-pocket expenses on the traffic.

**The White Man's Burden and Federation.**

There was no doubt that the failure of the rains would necessitate the purchase of considerable quantities of maize—perhaps from the Cape, since Mozambique and Southern Rhodesia appeared to have little, if any, supplies available for sale—and those who were all too apt to criticise the white man's work in Africa would do well to remind themselves that tens of thousands of Natives would probably die this year in Nyasaland but for British administration, British planters, and British railways.

Asked for his opinion regarding federation, Mr. Dickson said that he was a railway man and preferred to keep out of politics, but his personal view was in agreement with the words of Dr. Schreiner, who had advised Nyasaland to amalgamate, if possible, with North-Eastern Rhodesia. He was, however, opposing to do so with Kenya or with Southern Rhodesia. Amalgamation with Southern Rhodesia must, he emphasised, inevitably increase railway rates, for the Rhodesian railways employed white station-masters, drivers, etc., whereas the Nyasaland railways were very efficiently run with Indian and Native staff performing such duties. Nyasaland could not afford to pay white salaries to such people, but if amalgamation did take place, Rhodesian practice would inevitably be introduced into Nyasaland; in fact, the Trans-Zambesia Railway was already partially affected in that sense because it ran into the port of Beira.

**Good Tea Prospects.**

Our informant did not think that Nyasaland planters would have nearly as much difficulty in marketing their forthcoming tobacco crop as they would in Southern Rhodesia, for Nyasaland had already established the quality of her leaf. He thought, however, that it would be a good thing for planters who were favourably situated to increase their acreages under tea, for he expected that a few years hence there would be a serious shortage in world production. There was practically no more land available for tea-growing in Ceylon, Assam and other tea districts were experiencing considerable labour difficulties; China might be almost disregarded as a producer; and Java and Sumatra, even if they did increase their output considerably, need not occasion concern to Nyasaland if she continued to concentrate attention upon quality and her

plantations very closely, to see the good cultivation of the estates, the attention paid to better factory work, and the general improvement in management and methods of the estates. Mosses, who have been very busy in the

done when ample capital and good management were harnessed to vision, and he thought it a certainty that Nyasaland would within the next few years demand closer attention from the tea market, incidentally Mr. Dickson anticipated that tea growing on a considerable scale might be established near the north-eastern shores of Lake Nyasa in districts which would be served by the port of Manda once rail connection was made with the Lake.

In conclusion, he expressed considerable satisfaction that planters and traders in Nyasaland and North-Eastern Rhodesia appeared to realise the difficulties with which the railways were faced, and the steps which they had taken at very heavy capital cost to overcome them. It was also a great satisfaction to him to note the confidence placed by the public in the energy of Mr. Duncan, the new General Manager of the railways. In Beira he had found remarkable improvements already effected in the working of the port, and had found the Portuguese most courteous and most anxious to assist in every way.

"The bridge," said Mr. Dickson finally, "is the greatest need of Nyasaland, and the Protectorate should remember that unless this is built not merely will her progress be held up, but insufficient traffic will come to the Trans-Zambesia Railway to make it an economically unimportant, with the result that it would become an incubus instead of an asset to the British territories which it was built to serve."

## NATIVE TENANTS ON PRIVATE ESTATES.

Nyasaland Planters and the Proposed Ordinance.

From a Nyasaland Correspondent.

East Africa of February 6, reporting a meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, stated:

"Further consideration was given to the question of Natives on private estates in Nyasaland. The Council understood that agreement had been reached some months ago between the estate owners and the local Government, and surprise was expressed at the very protracted delay in promulgating the agreed Ordinance, the draft of which was known to have been sent home long ago. It was decided to ask the Colonial Office to expedite the agreement."

The Board seems to have been misinformed in this matter, which is certain to be taken up by the Nyasaland Planters' Association, for this body has for months past been in contact with the local Government, one of whom it has urged the objections of its members to two particular provisions of the Draft Bill.

Two clauses that require amendment.

Planters complain that they may be seriously affected by sections 16 and 25, the first of which enables a Native tenant to choose, during which months he will perform work for the European landlord, in a certain fixed period. Thus, the tenants might all agree to offer to work in the dry season, when the planter has little or no work to offer, and by this arrangement live rent-free without performing any labour as a *quid pro quo*. That it will be seen is an impossible situation, and planters contend that the period when the work shall be performed in lieu of rent ought to be mutually arranged between landlord and tenant, not a difficult matter, in view of the happy relations existing between estate owners and their Native tenants. Now that mechanical devices are being used which supply the planter, their labour requirements are much reduced during the dry season, and increased during the wet season, and labour is plentiful

in the wet season. Government to acquire one-tenth of any land under the Land Acquisitions Act of 1922, which this Bill proposes to amend, allows the Administration to acquire one-tenth of undeveloped land only, and planters reasonably demand that that qualification shall still be retained. Government is entitled under the present Bill to take for Native settlement land now occupied by European homesteads and plantations—an obviously unnecessary and unfair provision.

Holders of between 2,000 and 10,000 acres.

As landowners with holdings of less than 3,000 acres are exempt, and as the big companies have shown their ability to make advantageous exchanges of land, the settler community considers that this section will chiefly affect Europeans holding from 3,000 to 10,000 acres. It is, by the way, a further anomaly that a man with three or four separate holdings each under 3,000 acres but making an aggregate of, say, 6,000 acres cannot have any part of his land compulsorily acquired by Government, while an owner with four separate estates forming one complete 6,000 acre block is under the serious liability that Government might demand 600 acres of his best land for Native settlement. Even if Government had no intention of exercising its rights, their very existence must undeniably depreciate the value of the property.

The Nyasaland Planters' Association is therefore understood to have urged that the power to acquire shall be limited to undeveloped areas of estates, i.e. to land not in use or required for growing crops, fallowing, rotation, nurseries, re-afforestation, building, buildings, other permanent improvements, or the occupation of Natives. It is further urged that when an owner has voluntarily allowed 10% or more of his estate to be occupied by resident Natives, no further acquisition shall be made from his property without his own consent.

It is freely stated that not a single one of the owners of between 3,000 and 10,000 acres has agreed to the Bill, and at a meeting of such settlers held recently at Plumtree it was unanimously resolved to press for amendments to sections 16 and 25 of the above bills. There is general agreement with the principle of giving security of tenure to Native tenants, but safeguards are obviously necessary for the planter. Other minor amendments to the Ordinance are also desired.

In a recent lecture in Sheffield, Mr. J. Granville Squiers stated that when he returned to England from Tanganyika he approached a large number of manufacturers with a view to capturing some of the Territory, but they showed themselves uninterested for they could not in any way have been asked for, they felt that he could have done so on his own hand. But Squiers he pointed out his error in having what they wanted, not what they wanted them to have. The result of the British manufacturers' lack of enterprise was that Germany was rapidly gaining the trade of what had once been German East Africa.

## A DELIGHTFUL GIFT

Do you want to send a present to a friend? Give The Company's "Centurion" a delightful record of Eastern life.

East Africa, 91, Grosvenor Street, London, W. (will send it anywhere by registered post on receipt of 17/-).



A GAME RANGER ON SAFARI

By Mr. Blayne Percival

MR. A. BLAYNE PERCIVAL'S previous book entitled as to expect more in his new volume "A Game Ranger on Safari" (Nonesuch Co. Inc.) which, having described life on safari and as camp, deals in turn with baboons, chimpanzees, monkeys, various antelopes and gazelles, jackals, snakes and crocodiles, and concludes with most interesting chapters on settlement and game disease and drought, and the effect of the war on game. The author, who prefers fishing to any other sport, is primarily a naturalist to whom the animals are far more interesting than dead. The pursuit of game in a motor car he rightly stigmatises as worse than inartistic, since it deprives the animal of the chance of life which any fair-minded man would give.

Writing of his encounters with lions, Mr. Percival says—

"Shooting absolutely alone or with only a cubbeard, I have shot one way and another, just short of my lions. In company with other men I have seen probably another hundred and fifty killed, but don't reckon them as my score. For quite a number of years I have been a lioness, and my half hundred includes at least two hundred of beasts with good skins. Had I been intent on killing an every day I don't doubt that I would have run up the figures to fifty lions a year; indeed, I often used to tell fellows one should be able to bag twenty a month. In one way the right way about it, supposing there is a right way, to set about slaughter; but the matter has no appeal for me. The animals of every land are far more interesting than dead."

"I told in the Game Ranger's Notebook how Mr. Wooman and I killed thirteen lions in as many days, and the lionesses were therefore exterminated as a variety. The actual killing was done in either case in five days. I shot seven in some of the latter name. I could have killed eleven, but the one whose teeth had a magnificent mane, I put my sights on each of the other ten in turn, and the tiger on an empty rifle, saying, 'You're mine!' which satisfied me, and didn't hurt them. Continual opportunity, I think, would cure most men of the blood lust if they suffer from it, and I suppose I must have done this two hundred times, riding lions down."

The waterbuck he considers the finest looking of all the East African buck; the oryx he regards as least dependent on water than any other antelope; impala he has found to drink at the same time every day and in a rule to feed in the same place; and his opinion of the kudu is as follows—

"An ugly, ungainly beast with his long imbecile face, high withers and back sloping away to quarters, he leans to look as though Nature had not had enough raw material to finish him properly, the kongoni standing still is no ornament to the landscape. He must be seen on the move to show at his best. He walks with easy grace, trots with the action of a hackney horse, and can gallop beautifully with a bounding motion. As a half-ton stinking creature to his center is muscular, put to speed he accelerates to a tremendous speed, but I doubt if any animal could catch him. To prove their speed at the top, try to cut off a few and mark how they leave the ground as though he were standing. I have heard of a lion who could catch a kudu kongoni, but my own belief is that a kongoni of three years could have evened a lion on four of the best you could hope to get. I have only kept one with this record, he seems always to be in the van."

The zebra has an firm in the wilds one is always the first to give an alarm. It is the first to give a game one really wants. The zebra's tracks are faint or other look out stations in the wilderness—sights it is interesting to observe how the zebra's discrimination between the safe and the doubtful is the zebra's. He takes too close of care of himself and he will break the track no notice. But when he is in a hole and let there be any sign of a lion, he will give a loud, lowing moan, and the lion will stop.

till they have played a considerable distance between themselves and the lion. The lion will then settle down again, precautions are taken and several sentinels going duty after each a while.

Kongoni are very silent animals. I have never heard from them any sound but that coming short of alarm. Biting he is a bore; dead, you may become reconciled to him, if the meat be properly treated, but that is a condition on which stress must be laid; fresh, it is tough as leather, well hung, it is as good as that of any buck in the country—though that, after all, is not saying much. The hide is his best point."

Like every other East African, he loathes the crocodile. He believes that man-eating became an established habit with individuals, though he admits inability to account for the fact that the many crocodiles in Lake Bangogo never seem to attack man, and that though the crocodiles of the Tana River have a justifiably bad reputation, the Wakwomo, the River people, have not the slightest fear of them. He tells of a true incident in the Mwanza district which the Germans rushed up sleeping sickness was rife about Lake Victoria, and to prevent the spread of infection by the tsetse fly, it was thought advisable to segregate the worst cases. A sanatorium was therefore established on an island, houses built, and the selected patients, all considered hopeless cases, taken over to their new quarters. Doctors paid regular visits to the unfortunate people who received every attention possible, though it was apparently not thought necessary to keep them on the island at night. Thus the appalling tragedy was consummated. When the medical staff went over one morning they found every bed empty. The tracks told the tale: every single one of the sick had been carried off by crocodiles.

I have watched an oryx kneel to drink, and while one drank its companion stood by, obviously keeping a look-out for the enemy. It was an interesting example of the intelligence of a wild animal; the one that drank went so far from the brink that he could only just reach his water, his fellow standing close by; when the first had taken his thirst he stood up to keep guard, and the second knelt to drink in the same judicious manner. The reason for this unusual mode of drinking was not far to seek. I saw it not a hundred yards away in the shape of two crocodiles on a bank. The oryx had seen them and was taking no risks.

There is one exception to the rule that animals dread the crocodile. That exception is the hippopotamus, who appears to live on amicable terms with him. I would be a bold crocodile that ventured attack upon an old bull hippo. With his great teeth, seemingly so unnecessary in the jaws of a beast so inoffensive, the hippo could crush a crocodile in a moment as he, when provoked, can crush a lion or splinter a bite. I think I mentioned in my last book the case of a donkey which had been killed by a lion, and the case of a bear which almost bit in two, and I do not doubt at the same rate would be the portion of a lion's crocodile. Nevertheless, I would not trust a young and tender hippo can within reach of a hungry crocodile, it has sometimes occurred to me that the crocodile's habit of carrying her little ones on her back may be explained by her fear lest crocodiles seize it; but perhaps this is fanciful.

The black-necked spitting cobra once squinted poison into Mr. Percival's eyes, and on another occasion he had the narrowest of escapes from death from a cobra added. Having been sent to the Northern Frontier District to arrest five white men, and not wishing to humiliate them before blacks, he put them on parole after arrest, and started back towards civilisation. Early one morning he had pulled on one of his long boots and taken the other in hand when it struck him as oddly heavy, and, thinking his boot had had something inside it, he thrust in his hand and the boot flew very quickly. Carrying the boot out of the tent into better light, he saw the head of a cobra. His shout for a

snake brought out his five prisoners, who were scarcely less relieved than he himself when the snake had been killed for, as they said, "If it had got you, we should have been accused of murder."

A remarkable instance is noted of a white father's dread of snakes. The sight of a snake would upset him for hours; it was as though he had a mysterious premonition of the fate that was to be his. One day while the priest was superintending the cutting of bush near the mission, a snake came straight to him. Paralyzed, the European stood still, and, extraordinary thing, the snake forced its way in the leg of his trousers and bit him in the thigh. The poor man died within a few hours.

In the Turkhana country the author once came upon the remains of so many elephants that for a moment he thought he had discovered an elephant cemetery. But then he recollected that an elephant does not shed its tusks as a preliminary to death; every one of the twenty skulls around him was innocent of ivory. A number of heavy legs round one end of which deep grooves had been cut explained the mystery.

"The Turkhana are expert trappers; they are probably the only people who succeed in trapping elephants and rhinos. A strong noose of twisted rawhide is made, the noose, laid out as a ring, is equipped with a large number of spiked rods, fastened to the circumference and all directed to the centre, in such wise that they form a hubless wheel about three feet in diameter. They dig a hole a little smaller than this wheel in some path known to be used by elephants, place the wheel over it and spread earth carefully on the necessary covering of leaves. The stick end of the noose of which the wheel consists is made fast to a log of wood, grooved to have a secure hold; then the trap is ready. The passing elephant puts a foot on the concealed hole, and, with striking it, the spiked rods catch his leg all round; at the next step the weight of the log tightens the noose. He may succeed in kicking off the encumbrance, but the trap is only too often successful, and the terrified beast starts to drag the log about until he comes to a stand exhausted. The setter of the trap finds it gone, calls his friends, and they follow up the track of the log until they come up with the elephant, which may be a matter of days for the beast is not soon worn out. They bend come to his quarters with their prey, an elephant, both frightened and in pain, is a beast with which it is not wise to take liberties and they follow him about, sending their arrows to about poisoned arrows into him. The elephant is then very dependent on water, and when the poison gets to take effect the craving for drink increases; hence, when wounded, he heads for the nearest water, and after a few hours, or if he has been hit by a spear, he dies."

"A Game Ranger on Safari," written throughout in a modest and self-effacing manner, concludes with a typically humorous paragraph. While acting as an Intelligence Officer during the East African Campaign, Mr. Percival was approached by a Tommy who wanted to know how far the detestable bush country extended. "Beg pardon, sir, but you know this 'ere Africa. Can you tell me if this 'ere, ruddy, scrubby goes all the way to the German territory?" After which no one called it bush country!

All our readers interested in game will delight in this volume, which we can cordially commend.

S. I.

## MOVING ACROSS AFRICA.

Mr. Frank Gray's Two African Journeys.

Having been defeated on poison, and defeated at the last general election, Mr. Frank Gray, sometime M.P. for Oxford City, decided to see and study some part of the British Empire. As he remarks

in the preface to his book, "I was an African Journey" (Methuen, 1922). A politician who

is not a politician could not do better than occupy his time in a study of the vast Empire for which he had aspired to be. It is almost an original idea that legislators, like doctors and lawyers, should be advised for their own improvement by this idea, he made a seven months' tour of Nigeria, the Gold Coast, and Sierra Leone in 1920, travelling alone and visiting French colonies, Togoland, and Liberia as a side-line. He moved about in all sorts of conveyances and put in as many queer places; and, with his true politician's assurance, he claims that he was able to take a broad and comprehensive view of men and matters in a way local officials and traders, with a circumscribed environment, could not do. He declares himself critic, but his criticism is always fair, balanced, and by no means destructive, and his remarks and experiences are therefore worth reading.

On his return to England some of his comments provoked the manufacturers of motor cars, and in a most sporting spirit he offered to buy two cars and prove them by driving them right across Africa from west to east, on condition that if he succeeded the cost of the cars should be refunded to him. One firm, closing with the other, the author's second expedition was undertaken. The account of it forms the second and certainly more thrilling part of this book, for it was a terrific journey, which brought out every good quality in the author and his one white companion, Mr. Jack Sawyer, and in the cars. The route traversed was via Nigeria, French Equatorial Africa, the Sudan, and British East Africa to Massawa—and it says much for the courage and tact of the travellers that they got through without a serious hitch.

The author is a great believer in education, and the impression one gets from reading his book is that, from an educational standpoint, Mrs. Gray herself profited immensely by his travels.

"THE FEET OF YOUNG MEN," the new book by "Janitor," contains the following reference to Kenya's present Governor:

"There was Sir Edward Grigg, who had the moral earnestness that fits a Knight of the Round Table under a rather heavier humour than was altogether appropriate. Or was it the other way round? He fought insurance, serving with distinction in the Brigade of Guards, where standards are high and criticism is candid. He escorted the Prince of Wales on one of his Imperial tours. He succeeded Philip Kerr as Secretary to Mr. Lloyd George. In 1922 he stood for Parliament. He contested and won Oldham, and in the elections of 1923 and 1924 he successfully retained both his Liberalism and his seat. May the Carlton Club was his spiritual home, but in these days a man might find a strange companion and a more disagreeable esteemed. After the last election he failed to follow Mr. Churchill in his swift and adventurous passage of the domain that separates the desert places of Liberalism from the pleasant pastures of the Primrose League. Instead he accepted the Governorship of Kenya Colony, where rumour has it that he is doing well in difficult circumstances. He has recently appeared as the protagonist of a scheme for the ultimate federation of the East and Central African Dependencies, a sign, perhaps, that the old passion is still alive. But Nairobi is a long way from that little office in London where the dusty mantle of the prophet hangs upon the door."



JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD

Annual Meeting of the Executive Council.

Special to "East Africa"

The April meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board was attended by Sir Sydney Meade, Chairman, Mr. Sandeman Allen, Lord Grantham, Mr. C. A. ... Mr. ... Messrs. M. Campbell Hausman, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Mr. D. ... Malcolm, Mr. C. P. P. P. W. A. M. ... and Sir ... Warden were elected to membership of the Board.

Settlement in Tanganyika Territory

A communication was read from the Associated Producers of East Africa, whose executive agreed entirely with the Board on the need for facilitating and expediting the alienation of land in Tanganyika Territory. The Associated Producers described the present laws as a definite deterrent to people from investing capital in the country and forwarded a letter received from the Chamber of Commerce, Dar es Salaam, which stated in the course of its communication that:

"It has been stated from time to time that the existing laws relating to the alienation of land in Tanganyika are not at all satisfactory. This Chamber caused questions on the subject to be asked at the recent session of the Legislative Council. The matter was also taken up by the Tanganyika Trade and Local Information Advisory Committee. In both cases definite replies to the effect that the existing laws could not be altered were received. The Chamber is not satisfied and is of the opinion that the system of alienation of land by private treaty between the applicant and Government, as is in vogue in most British Dominions and Colonies, could be adopted in this Territory with advantage.

"In most other Colonies Government sets a value to land available for settlement, varying in price under certain conditions; the intending settler then selects his site and applies for such land. If an previous application has been rejected, and the applicant is considered satisfactory, the land is leased or sold, subject to the rights of Natives and any other condition Government may wish to impose. This does away with the great delay experienced at present, and the possibility of hardship which exists under the present system.

"The Chamber is of opinion that the existing system of auctions is liable to lead to abuse, and abuses have been reported where it is alleged intending settlers have been told that if they pay a certain sum, bids will be made against them at the auctions of the properties they desire to acquire.

"The Chamber would therefore be grateful if you would bring the matter to the notice of your members and favour it with a full reply in due course. Any suggestions you may have for the improvement of the existing system will be cordially welcomed."

Prudential Legislation

Communications on this subject were read from the Nyasaland Chamber of Agriculture and Commerce and the Nyasaland Planters Association. The former stated that there could be no doubt that the theft of tobacco by Natives was rapidly increasing, and that some legislation would soon become necessary. The Planters Association, expressing appreciation of the Board's interest in the matter, summarised the practical difficulties as follows:

"(1) Detection of the actual offender is very rare. The Police are non-effective in the matter. Watchmen employed by all European planters, but, generally speaking, they are either asleep in their huts, present at a beer drink, or actually in league with the offenders. In two cases last year the watchmen were murdered.

"It is extremely difficult to get a conviction even when an offender has been caught. Law is administered in this country so as to be of the greatest possible leniency to the Native, and the Magistrate constitutes himself a counsel for the defence. The result can be imagined, even if a conviction is obtained the punishment is merely nominal.

The Association also forwarded an extract from

... singular semi-early this year to ... in the Protectorate in the course of which occur the following ... produce:

In view of the recent prevalence of theft of produce both growing and harvested, due in part to famine and in part to the demoralisation caused by the example of those who have obtained much more money for little work it may be useful to call attention to the more important of the various provisions of the law under which these cases may be dealt with. These are:

	Maximum penalty	
(a) Larceny	Common Law and Sections 4, 24 and 25 v.c. 96 read with Sections (5) 2 Punishment Ordinance 1906	5 years.
(b) Larceny after previous conviction for felony	Section 7, 24 and 25 v.c. 96	10 years.
(c) Stealing growing maize or potatoes	Section 20, 24 and 25 v.c. 96	6 months.
(d) Stealing growing maize or tobacco after previous conviction for same offence	Section 7, 24 and 25 v.c. 96	5 years.
(e) Larceny by servant	Sections 67, 24 and 25 v.c. 96	10 years.

It is to be some doubt exists whether a Native garden or tobacco field falls under Section 10. There is no definite ruling, but in any such case a sentence of up to six months would probably be sustainable under Native custom.

The Planters Association had made representations to the Nyasaland Government on several occasions, having written on the last occasion that in the opinion of their Executive there was no doubt that theft of growing crops were very prevalent, that the situation was rare, and that conditions for their cultivation was rarer still. The Executive expressed a desire that this particular offence was steadily being increased, both by Natives from Europeans and by Europeans from Natives.

Cable Facilities at Mombasa.

The Associated Producers of East Africa had initiated their support of the Board in its demand that the Eastern Telegraph Company should be granted authority for direct cabling with the public at Mombasa, and Mr. W. A. M. ... who for the first time attended the Council as representative of the Association of East African Chambers of Commerce, said that the matter remained exactly where it was six months ago, and was being held up by the Post and Telegraph of Kenya and Uganda because to gain this great facility might possibly cost by Department £50 per annum. Mr. Sandeman Allen urged the Board to concentrate attention upon this matter, but it seemed to him an absurdity that the commercial community, whose interests was so strong, should be held up in this manner. The Chairman added that Kenya was alive to the desirability of the measure, and that their support might now be anticipated.

Nyasaland Game Ordinances

A communication was read from the Colonial Office, stating that the suggestion of the Joint Committee of the Board and of the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire that an experienced Game Warden should be sent to Nyasaland to investigate and report on the subject of game generally was the subject of correspondence with the Government of Nyasaland, and that on receipt of His Excellency's reply Mr. Amery proposed to re-examine the whole question. The opinion was expressed by members of the Executive Council



closer co-operation between the territories in the matter of game was highly desirable, and it was suggested that Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda might establish a joint Game Preservation Law, and where necessary take joint measures for the control of lions, elephants, and other game, when found injurious to life and property.

#### Land Registration in Tanganyika Territory

It was intimated that the Government of Tanganyika had informed the Colonial Office in connection with the representations made by the Board that they did not consider the present survey and land registration charges unreasonable.

### DR. HETHERWICK LEAVES NYASALAND

Tribute to his Great Services.

Dr. Alexander Hetherwick, C.B.E., head of the Church of Scotland Mission at Blantyre, has just left the Protectorate after forty-five years of missionary work. Prior to his departure he was made the recipient of an illuminated address and a presentation of public meeting being presided over by Sir Charles Bowring, the Governor, who paid tribute to Dr. Hetherwick's great work as a missionary, a translator of the principal Native languages of the country, and as an unofficial member of the Legislative Council. His work of the Yao and Shona languages had, said His Excellency, become standard works which were so unlikely to be superseded.

Mr. David Jellicoe, the Mayor of Blantyre, the Hon. T. M. Partidge, Major C. Sanderson, and the Hon. John Scott, in spite of the great services to Nyasaland of Dr. Hetherwick, who in the course of his reply said:

"We have a large number of Native, and I know from my many years' experience, we have a fine crop of European settlers. They are doing magnificent service to the country. What would it be without them? The British has many an anxious day and hour, he has many troubles to contend with, but he has put a stone in his stey brace, and he'll pull through. In his own way he is as much of a missionary as any man in the world, and much of the future prosperity of the country hangs on his efforts."

#### Opposition to Federation.

"Let me leave you this bit of advice. Have nothing to do with Southern Rhodesia. Have nothing to do with Kenya. The one will swallow you up, the other will domineer over you as the top dog. Let Nyasaland remain Nyasaland, but make it bigger by being joined to North-Eastern Rhodesia." Sir Harry Johnston was right when he called these British Central Africa. Readjust your boundaries, if necessary, to suit tribal conditions, but keep clear of alliances either south or north. If they say, as one of the many Commissioners that visited us recently said, "You must choose either Southern Rhodesia or Kenya, you cannot remain as you are," say to them, "Nothing doing, gentlemen, that way. You cannot force us, and we believe the time for a large union, federation, or amalgamation, has not yet come. We are proud of what we have done. Let us try to carry on."

### ROADS BETWEEN CAPE AND CAIRO

Mr. Galton (1921) who has done much to improve road communications throughout East Africa, has very appropriately called attention to the very misleading ideas that have sprung from Sir Abe Bailey's much advertised scheme for a road from the Cape to Cairo. The only breaks in the 7,000-mile Cape-Cairo road are, he points out, between Mongalla and Khartoum and between Khartoum and Luxor, and over those sections river and rail transport are available.

His open letter to Sir Abe Bailey concludes:

"To my great joy, in September, 1926, the first tourists came through from Capetown to Nairobi in twenty-five days, and many tourists are now coming through from Cairo and going on to Capetown and vice versa. A friend of mine went through the other day from Nairobi to Capetown, a distance of 4,000 miles, in a 7 h.p. car in twenty-two days, so this shows you that there is nothing arduous at all in the trip. Another of my members, aged seventy-five, drove down to Johannesburg in sixteen days, returning in fifteen days, which was rather a feat at his age; he drove himself and wife alone. There are at present hotels, rest houses, and supplies of petrol along the whole route, and it will not be long before some rich American tourist will get into a taxi-cab at Capetown and say, 'Drive to Cairo,' with the certainty of getting there in about six or seven weeks. That we in East Africa appreciate the value of our Trans-African Great North Road is proved by the fact that the Tanganyika Government is spending £60,000 this year in improving the Arusha-Dodoma section, a stretch of 280 miles."

So long, therefore, as it is during the dry season, which is from June to November, there is nothing to hinder any tourist in any pleasure car from coming through.

"I am writing you this letter as I think it is only fair that the motoring public in South Africa should realize that the Cape-Cairo road is not only in existence, but is actually being used by tourists and others of course, during the dry season. Perhaps, however, your idea was visualising a broad highway stretching through Africa, which could be used at all seasons of the year. I do not know what the cost of all-weather roads is in South Africa, but the 2,000-mile stretch from Rhodesia to Mongalla would cost £10,000,000, and I doubt very much if it would be used in the wet weather, unless the present hundreds of feeder roads were also included."

Capt. the Hon. F. Guest, who served on the Staff during part of the East African Campaign, says in the course of a letter to the Press on the subject of Lady Heath's flight from the Cape to Cairo:

"Those of us who have walked hundreds, almost thousands, of miles through the bush country of Tanganyika and East Africa know that that bush country is an endless sea of scrubby desolation, divided only by oceans of grass, well over a man's head. The chance of rescue if a forced landing occurred are little less hopeless than if it took place in the Atlantic. This lady has shown an intrepidity of spirit comparable in every way with either Sir Alan Cobham or Mr. Hinkler, and without all their well-prepared ground organisation. Public notice should be taken and recognition given to Lady Heath's performance, and aviation is richer for the demonstration of what courage and a well-piloted light aeroplane can do."

THREE fully qualified geodesic, engineering and general surveyors, with Colonial and foreign experience (15 to 25 years) seek contract. Surveying in any description, preferably on railway, road or irrigation works, in any part of the world. At present abroad. Will be in London for 1st July. Apply, Box No. 166, East Africa, 21, Great Street, London, W.1.

THE HILTON YOUNG COMMISSION

Comments from Various Sources.

The Arab Association of Zanzibar, which is entirely opposed to any idea of the federation of Zanzibar with adjoining countries, wrote in the course of its memorandum to the Hilton Young Commission:

The Association is opposed to the acceptance of any Customs Union. Zanzibar's position is peculiar and unique. The sole industry is clove, and she cannot yet produce any foodstuff. The import tariff is as yet only 5% and going into any Customs Union would mean the imposition of very high tariffs, raising the cost of living abnormally without proportionate advantages. Rice, the principal item of foodstuff, is imported from Burma, and there is therefore no necessity of a change of currency. The existing sterling currency is popular with the Natives and many of us, and no distinct advantages are at present seen to change it. We wholeheartedly agree with the resolution of the Government Conference stating that the time has not yet come to consider its change.

The Supplement to the Official Gazette of Zanzibar quotes the following word picture of Sir Hilton Young, the Chairman of the Closer Union Commission. It is taken from Captain A. E. B. Carpenter's book, "The Blocking of Zanzibar."

Being somewhat anxious as to the state of things on my deck, I took the opportunity of a hurried visit below. On my way down from the bridge I met Lieutenant E. Hilton Young, R.N.V., our Parliamentary representative. He was attired in his shirt sleeves and minus any headgear. His right arm was bandaged. I remember that he was looking at the accepted rules of the drill book by making a large cigar as he performed his pre-arranged duties of supervising the foremost band guns and his self-appointed duty of cheering everybody up. On inquiry he informed me that he had "got one in the arm." I heard afterwards that when he collapsed he refused to have his wound bandaged to, and had to be taken below by force. Eventually his right arm had to be amputated, but with his splendid resource he didn't let many hours pass by before commencing to educate himself in the art of left-handed writing.

If news which has reached us from Tanganyika is accurate, the visit to Tabora of the Hilton Young Commission appears to have been singularly badly stage-managed. The only members of the European community of Tanganyika who were asked whether they would like to meet the Commissioners are alleged to have been the Germans, who did not accept the invitation.

Tanganyika's Government has availed himself of the opportunity of federation, and as this must be expected to influence the attitude of his subordinate officials, it was the more important that the official moment which appears to be overwhelmingly opposed to the Ex-officio's views should have ready access to the Commission.

The Dar-es-Salaam Chamber of Commerce arrived at a recent special meeting that Tanganyika required greater security against any possibility of the Mandate being given to any other nation than Great Britain, and a more equitable policy between Natives and Europeans, instead of the present policy of the paramount interests of the Natives. Members deplored the difficulty of getting outside

capital invested in Tanganyika owing to the uncertainty of the political future, and those who were willing to invest capital were faced with the increasing difficulty of finding land owing to the present policy of withholding land allocations. The policy of the Government was described as discouraging need Native production, and the system of land allocations was characterized as unsatisfactory.

The meeting, which strongly supported the proposal of federation, agreed that "if federation does not come into effect, then this Chamber is of the opinion that what is possible in regard to Customs is equally possible in regard to other services, and ventures to recommend that endeavours be made to co-ordinate the whole of the public services through out Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika." The services mentioned were Customs, law and civil procedure, transport and communications, posts, telegraphs and telephones, mining, veterinary, agriculture and forests, medicine, health, and medical, agricultural and veterinary research.

Messrs. A. A. McKinnon, H. E. Robinson, H. D. Lehmann, A. B. Massie, and J. Shambaugh were deputed to lay before the Hilton Young Commission the views of the Chamber.

While in Tanganyika Territory the Hilton Young Commission visited Arusha, Mushi, Amani, Tanga, Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, and Tabora.

With custom issue as the monthly journal of the British Empire Chamber of Commerce in the United States of America contains the following brief but categorical declaration:

Union between Northern and Southern Rhodesia unlikely, even if the idea of a Greater Rhodesia with safeguards against labour recruiting, roads and railways has adherents. Any union to Nyasaland too highly improbable.

And then we read: "Much concern felt at 'penetration' by Germans in Tanganyika, where, having gotten majority of voters, they may appeal to League of Nations to reverse British Mandate. Union with Kenya and Uganda seems remedy."

EAST AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments to the East African Public Services were made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies during the month of March:

KENYA COLONY.—Assistant Agricultural Officer, Mr. S. Giffitt, C.I.A.; Medical Officer, Mr. T. J. Anderson, B.A., M.B.; Nursing Sister, Miss F. E. Nicholas; Assistant Auditor, Mr. H. A. V. Barnes; Assistant Lecturer, Education Dept., Mr. A. A. Biss.

WESTERN RHODESIA.—2nd Lieutenant, Police, Mr. W. J. M. D. Phillips.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.—Entomologist, Veterinary Dept., Mr. W. H. W. Bates, R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M.; Chemist, Administration, Mr. R. LeGeyt Worsley, B.Sc.; Cadet Administration, Mr. A. K. Bate; Soil Chemist, Zanzibar Institute, Mr. G. Minge, M.Sc.

UGANDA.—Medical Officer, Mr. R. V. Bowles, M.R.C.S., L.S.C.P.

A recent transfer and promotion made by the Secretary of State is: Mr. J. F. Temple, Administrative Cadet, Tanganyika, to be Assistant Conservator of Forests, Uganda.



## GERMANS IN TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

## K.A.R. OFFICERS AND THE NATIVE

A Reply from Capt. A. Evans, M.C.  
To the Editor of "East Africa"

By Major Lloyd Jones  
To the Editor of "East Africa"

With reference to your observations which appeared in the issue of *East Africa* dated March 13 regarding my letter of November 17 addressed to Mr. A. J. Stegins, of Dar es Salaam:

From inquiries I have made I am satisfied that it is not correct to state that German settlements in Tanganyika Territory has been subsidised by ecclesiastical grants from British pockets. No payments have been made out of the funds of Tanganyika or of this country to German settlers.

In certain cases, however, where Germans who owned property in Tanganyika before the War have produced evidence that they were in necessitous circumstances, they have been allowed a release, up to a maximum, except in very special cases, of £500, of the proceeds of the liquidation of their own property (compulsorily liquidated under the Treaty of Versailles). This policy of making these releases is not a peculiar one created by the Tanganyika Government or the Colonial Office, but has been adopted by His Majesty's Government in the case of the proceeds of the liquidation of German property in the Colonies and Protectorates generally, as well as in this country.

These payments are no doubt those to which you refer, and it may well be that some of the recipients of these releases are now in Tanganyika.

The last date fixed for applications for such releases was April 30, 1925, and payments are now only made in cases in which an applicant has filed his application before that date, but has taken some time to establish his statements.

There is one other point to which I should like to refer. You mention "the glaring instance" of the payment of £5,000 to an ex-German who has been unable to identify the case referred to, but it might be that one certain individual in a Dominion who became a naturalised British subject. It was clearly impossible not to return the sequestered property to him in full. Apart from the releases mentioned above, the property sequestered was returned to the individuals who ceased to be German nationals since the Treaty of Versailles came into operation, becoming, for example, Polish, Czech or Belgian, or Danzig, and your allusion may be to a case of that sort.

As regards the alleged financial assistance given to German settlers by German Colonial Societies, it can be said up to the present no such instance of help given to settlers by a German Society has been brought to the knowledge of the Colonial Office. If you have any definite information on the subject there does not seem any reason why you should not place it in the disposal of His Majesty's Government.

Yours faithfully,

ARTHUR EVANS

House of Commons

[This letter is dealt with in our leading article. — *EN.* "ED."]

Advertisers get good results from *East Africa*. They tell us so, and that is why our advertising revenue grows and steadily we increase the size of the journal.

But *East Africa* is deprived of some of its due credit whenever a reader fails to mention his name in replying to an advertisement.

Please make a point of naming *East Africa*. Thank you!

I much appreciate your courtesy in drawing my attention to the remarks made by a contributor to your "Camp Fire Comments" on my assertion that K.A.R. officers "get to know the Natives as few people do." I still protest that this assertion is generally true. K.A.R. officers are generally well educated men and have to study the language and are, as you will admit, frequently alone with Natives, not necessarily their own *askaris*. Moreover, they cannot "make anything" out of the association, and are more often than not in the position of the protector of the tribesmen to cooperate with them in guarding the frontier. Mr. John Boyes would, I feel sure, be one of the first to admit my claim; indeed, in private conversation he has admitted as much.

I hope that you will publish this letter in view of the fact that I did not assert that K.A.R. officers know the Native best, but as few people best to which statement I must respectfully adhere. I think anyone who reads "Hayashi" will agree with me, and I am prepared to send your contributor a copy of that book if he will promise to read it and comment on his impressions in his notes.

Yours faithfully,

LLOYD JONES

Late K.A.R. Captain of Invalids

Royal Hospital, Chelsea

I have submitted Major Lloyd Jones's letter to our correspondents, who writes to reply. It is interesting on the phrase "as few people as their own line, K.A.R. officers" etc. Obviously, in their own line, K.A.R. officers' knowledge of the Natives tends to become unique. That is freely admitted; my contention was that that knowledge cannot be equal in variety, breadth and profundity to the intimacy of the people themselves. The nature of the discipline and command which clings to a military man is impossible to dispel, and the Native never fails to observe it. As the Natives are already being reviewed by *East Africa*, it is correct that we cannot ask our contributor to do so again under "Camp Fire Comments." — *Ed.*

## EMIN PASHA'S SUDANESE SOLDIERS

And the Nandi Bear

To the Editor of "East Africa"

Sir,

I have just read your article on Emin Pasha in your issue of April 12. It may interest some of your readers to know that several of the Sudanese soldiers who were with Emin Pasha during his sojourn at Duhle are still living at Bongo, and some are, I believe, still serving in the 4th King's African Rifles.

As regards the Nandi bear mentioned in the letter of Mr. Hauser, I saw the skin of one of these animals in Nyasaland in 1920 which had been trapped there some few months previously. The skin and the skeleton of the animal given me exactly coincided with that given by Mr. Hauser. The skin and skull were sent to the Natural History Museum during 1927, and the animal was diagnosed as a species of hyena.

Yours faithfully,

King's Lion

CARA BUXTON

A snake, says a Northern Rhodesian correspondent of *East Africa*, was killed on the running board of the motor car of Princess Marie Louise while she was recently touring the Lusaka district of that rapidly developing Dependency.



## CANADIAN CRITICISMS OF KENYA COFFEE.

Where Advertising Would not Succeed.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,  
In your issue of February 23 you report the President of the Coffee Planters' Union of Kenya and East Africa, at the annual general meeting of the Union, as having asked the new Council to include another category of members of the Union for funds for advertising purposes.

Perhaps the Union will permit through your medium an outsider who has taken some interest in marketing Kenya coffees in Canada to make a few remarks in that connection.

We do not pretend to have any knowledge of what benefits might reasonably be expected from publicity advertising in other countries, nor have we any knowledge of what methods of advertising the Union may have in mind, but we are convinced that the result of publicity advertising in Canada would be practically nil.

We believe that there is imported into Canada a much smaller quantity of Kenya coffee than the merits and relative value of the article warrants, and that coffee blenders in Canada could benefit by a greater use of Kenya coffees.

The reasons, as we believe, for the relatively small use of Kenya coffees in Canada are such that advertising would fail, we think, to bring about the desired results.

Consumers have no knowledge of what countries produce the coffee they drink, hence there is nothing to be gained by advertising to the consumer.

The blenders of Canada know Kenya coffees and know, or believe they know, the merits and defects of these coffees, so it would appear that advertising to the trade would be little more effective.

Kenya coffees, in common with other British-grown coffees, enjoy the advantage of free entry into Canada, while coffees of foreign growth are subject to duty of 3 cents per pound (or about 14% per cent.), yet the greater bulk of coffee imported into Canada is of foreign production. Why is this so?

The reasons appear to us to be—

(1) It is the opinion of the trade that coffees of other countries are more uniform in character—we are not speaking of grades—and therefore safer as a basis for blends which it is desired to maintain uniform in character and quality.

(2) Kenya coffees, particularly in the lower priced grades, are offered in quite small lots, each of varying character and quality, and parcels selected by buyers are very frequently reported "sold" when orders are put forward in London.

(3) Owing to alleged or real wide variation in the character of the coffees, only a limited number of parcels offered are considered suitable. The larger number of parcels, owing to greater acidity or other objection, are considered unsuitable.

(4) For the above reasons no blender of coffee in Canada would place a buying order for Kenya coffee on the basis of standard sample, hence all purchases are made on actual samples of specific lots.

May we venture to suggest that the Union have a definite plan, as to how the Union may increase the importation of greater quantities of Kenya coffee into Canada without the expenditure of any important amount of funds for advertising?

Assume the creation in East Africa of a fund for exploitation of markets. Use a part of this fund to buy a quantity of Kenya coffee. Bulk the

separate grades of coffee for purchase, to form one composite parcel of each grade and consign to a responsible agent in Canada, to be sold in the Union. The result might be a profit, owing to the increase of the amount of the advertising fund, and if, on the other hand, the transaction showed a loss, the charge on the advertising fund would be limited to the amount of the net loss on the shipment, with the advantage of having increased the importation of Kenya coffee into Canada to the extent of the shipment made on consignment.

The most important advantage, if the experiment succeeded, would be that grades of uniform character and quality could be established on which buyers could rely, and thus establish a basis for placing orders in Nairobi on type, the Union undertaking the execution of such orders or arranging with exporters, who have the necessary facilities for buying and bulking, to do so.

The same result might quite possibly be attained by similar methods, with respect to Tanganyika, East Africa, etc. This is the basis on which the business is done with Brazil, Colombia, and other countries. We are

Yours faithfully,

J. L. WATT

President

WATT AND SCOTT, LTD.

Toronto

## A CROWING, CRESTED SNAKE.

Believed to have been seen in Nyasaland.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

I have read with great interest Mr. A. Sakell's letter in your issue of March 8, relative to the existence, as presumed in "East Africa," of a crowing, crested snake, and I cannot but regard the assertion of Mr. Boulenger, which follows Mr. Sakell's letter, that such a snake is a zoological impossibility as premature.

When, in 1895, I was serving under the British Central Africa (now the Nyasaland) Administration, I heard of such a snake, of which I knew the Native name, but this I have forgotten. There was, indeed, on the Zomba-Manje plain a small granite hill which nothing would induce my carriers or hunters to approach, as they assured me, it was frequented by these creatures. Once or twice, regardless of their fervent attempts to dissuade me, I searched the hill, but saw nothing of it.

In the year I have mentioned, however, I was told by the Reverend Dr. David Clement Scott, at that time Priest-in-Charge of the Church of Scotland Mission at Blantyre, but since deceased, that he had actually caught sight of one of these snakes on his way from the mission station to Fort Lister, and the description which he gave me coincided largely as to length and colour with that given by Mr. Sakell, but attributed to the creature a much greater thickness. It seems significant that where Dr. Scott saw the snake was to great distance from the granite hill to which I have referred.

I have much pleasure in furnishing these details of information for what they may be considered to be worth, for although I cannot be said either to have seen or heard the reptile, I see no reason whatsoever, in the light of Dr. Scott's experience and what I have gleaned elsewhere, to cast doubt on the possibility of its existence.

Yours faithfully,

R. C. F. MAUGHAM

H.M. Consul-General

British Consulate-General

Dakar, Senegal.

PERSONALIA

Lady Helen Brookhurst has returned from the Sudan.

Mr. J. A. Ross, Medical Officer, Kenya, is at present on leave.

Mr. R. Fraser has returned to London from his visit to Abyssinia.

Missant Broome is expected to arrive back in London from Kenya in June.

Dr. Brunel has left Zanzibar to take up an appointment in the Belgian Congo.

Mr. F. Halligan-Jolly and Major Sir George Noble have returned from Kenya.

Lady (Hilton) Young has been elected an associate of the Royal Society of British Sculptors.

Major R. B. and Lady Margaret Eoder have returned from their visit to East and South Africa.

Mr. E. G. Bale, Deputy Commissioner of Customs in Mombasa, arrived home on leave last week with Mrs. Bale.

Mr. M. A. Callaghan, D.S.O., has been posted to Iringa as Assistant District Officer on his return from leave.

Captain C. G. Bailey has left the 6th Battalion of the King's African Rifles on termination of his appointment.

Major H. Blake Taylor is expected back in London during the first week in May from his tour of India and East Africa.

Captain W. J. Graham has arrived in Kenya on his first appointment as a Company Commander of the 3rd King's African Rifles.

Lieutenant P. J. Sparkes, of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, has joined the 6th King's African Rifles as a subaltern.

Messrs. Maemilans are shortly to publish another book by Lieutenant-Colonel H. Marshall Hole on early days of Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. H. Kettle-roy, the well-known East African manufacturers' agent, has just arrived home, accompanied by Mrs. Kettle-roy.

Mr. H. D. Egan, Senior Provincial Commissioner, Nyasaland, has been appointed a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils.

Mr. V. A. Findlay recently arrived in Kondon, Tangi on his first appointment as District Reclamation Officer under the Game Department.

The Prime Minister is to be the guest of honour of the British Cotton Growing Association at a luncheon in Manchester on May 16.

Mr. F. E. Mitchell, Provincial Commissioner, Northern Province, has been appointed a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils.

Sir John Maffey, Governor-General of the Sudan, recently visited Massawa and Asmara as the guest of Dr. Gasperini, Governor of the Italian Colony of Eritrea.

The Suta District Road Board is composed of Major D. Drury, M.C., Major S. C. Layzell, M.C., J.P., The Ven. Archdeacon R. A. Maynard, and Mr. J. E. Swift.

Mr. F. R. Woodward, who has just returned to London from Nyasaland, was until a year or so ago a member of the staff of the Kilweb, Sisal Estate, Lindi, Tanganyika.

Mr. W. B. Sotheron-Estcourt, who for the past few years has served as an Administrative Officer in Uganda, leaves Marseilles on Saturday on his return to the Protectorate.

Mr. J. Maxtone-Miller has been nominated by the Usambara Planters' Association as its representative on the Tanganyika Trade and Information Local Advisory Committee.

Mr. C. H. A. Grierson, Deputy Provincial Commissioner, Moshi, and Mr. T. E. G. Ransome, Assistant District Officer, Mbeya, are on leave from Tanganyika.

A marriage is to take place in Mombasa on June 20 between Mr. John Norman Tweedie, of Big Tree Farm and Suam Saw Mills, Kileleshwa, and Miss Elsie Falconer of Braunton, North Devon.

Amongst recent arrivals from Kenya and Uganda are Mr. R. McCrae and family, Mr. R. McGeorge, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hoyle, Mr. J. McIntyre, Mr. and Mrs. R. Mumford, Mr. and Mrs. R. Richardson, Mr. G. Sandford, and Mr. M. Seames.

Bishop E. N. Powell, D.D., Vice-Chancellor of St. Columba's, Stratford, London, E., who was Bishop of Mashonaland between 1908 and 1910, died suddenly last week at the age of sixty-eight.

The Rev. and Mrs. H. E. Gullebaud are returning this week to the Ruanda Medical Mission, with which they have served for the past three years. Before proceeding to East Africa Mr. Gullebaud was a curate in Bath.

Congratulations to Mr. Edric Pant Nason, of the Audit Department, Tanganyika Territory, who was married on April 12 at Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, to Miss Heather Hilliard, eldest daughter of Mr. Edward Hilliard, sometime Fellow, Tutor, and Senior Bursar of Balliol College, Oxford. Before Mr. Nason joined the Department in 1920 he had seen much war service, which included volunteering for the campaign against the Bolsheviks. He is one of the select band who have accomplished the ascent of Mount Kilimanjaro, which feat he achieved in 1921 as one of Mr. Gillman's party.







## A CHURCH SERVICE IN UGANDA.

The drums near the priest's house are being beaten vigorously by four small boys," writes Miss Le Neve Foster in *The Tablet*. "For some time people from a distance have been arriving here, a group of men in long white *kungus*, these some boys in khaki shorts and coats, each with a school badge on his red fez; now some stately women dressed in rich silks, then a poor old crone wrapped in rags of the old-fashioned bark-cloth. Some have with them food for the journey, for they come from afar. A few of the women—the younger and smarter among them—have coloured cotton sunshades. As the drums boom out, the people loiter near the church begin to troop up the hill. Some enter the church; some stay to gossip outside until the drums are silent.

Inside, the church floor is strewn with hay, much as English houses were rush-strewn in the middle ages. The pillars and walls are of rough sun-baked brick, whitewashed. The corrugated iron roof is the abode of bats innumerable, which fly out in clouds at dusk, but which now are hidden among the roof beams and only announce their presence by their sickly-sweet odour which in spite of open doors and unglazed windows, pervades the whole building.

The women range themselves on one side of the church, the men on the other. Most of the men have seats, rough stools or folding chairs made out of bits of old packing-cases and with the owner's name painted in straggling letters across the back—Alubeleti (Albert), Matyansi (Matthews). None of the women has a chair, though most have a plaited mat or a goat skin which they spread on the floor.

The babies lie among the hay. Many of the little brown bodies are naked. Some achieve the dignity of a single cotton garment, since this is Sunday. The elder children, toddler about the church, the bells—which they wear around their ankles so that their mothers may hear them playing near the house and know that they have not strayed far—jingling pleasantly as they stumble here and there.

The drums cease. The service begins.

## CROSSING CATTLE WITH BUFFALO.

Writing in *The Daily Express* on foods of the future, a correspondent says:

An American hunter-rancher is experimenting with the buffalo in Rhodesia. He aims to cross the wild African buffalo with the Hereford cow and bull, evolving a hybrid animal immune from tick-disease, East Coast fever, and other cattle scourges. Haunting the swamps and scrub of Africa's wastes, the wild buffalo also resists the attacks of the deadly tsetse-fly, whose bite is fatal to cattle, while it can also resist the rigours of drought and the big rains. It grazes on scrub and rank vegetation unsuitable for domestic beasts.

"If the new hybrid buffalo can be induced to inherit these valuable traits of its wild parent, immense tracts of Africa, unsuitable for crop farming and cattle-ranching, would become valuable grazing for future herds. Success has attended similar experiments in Alberta, crossing the American buffalo with domestic cattle. A new beef and dairy beast, the carabao, has been evolved. It yields a fine quality beef and a valuable hide with thick curly lustrous hair of great demand by certain sections of the clothing trade. The carabao can forage on the scrub of the snow-bound north where no cow or bullock could survive."

## THE ATTACK ON REATA-LATEMA.

The night of March 11-12 was the anniversary of the capture of Reata-Latema by combined South African and Rhodesian troops during the East African Campaign, and so on March 12 *The Natal Witness* published a long account of the engagement by one who took part in the assault. The contributor wrote:

"Darkness was now falling and it became apparent that the gallant 5th S.A.I. were in difficulties. General Trench then ordered the 2nd Rhodesians to the attack. This attack by the Rhodesian troops was perhaps the most memorable of the East African Campaign, and their heroism and determination won for them the admiration of the whole of the East African troops. This handful of men fought with such determination and effect that they reached the summit of the hill, still held by the enemy. Only ten Rhodesians mounted the crest; but these brave men, with rifle and bayonet, attacked the defenders with the utmost bravery, and in the end won through. Only four un wounded men of the 2nd Rhodesians remained on the hill, two of their comrades had been killed, and the rest all severely wounded. The first thing done by the four un wounded men was to turn an enemy machine gun (which had been abandoned and which had a belt of ammunition in position) on the retreating *askaris*. This determined band held the position until relieved by the 5th S.A.I. at two o'clock on the morning of March 12.

After Colonel Freeth had got more than half way up the side of Latema hill, he discovered that he only had six men with him. He waited for some minutes, when twelve more arrived. It was clear that the remainder of the 7th had lost touch with Colonel Freeth, and he decided to push on to the summit with his little band. A messenger had been sent back to try and get in touch with the remainder of the company. But the effort failed. When a few yards from the summit a voice called in English, "Halt! Who goes there?" and a bayonet flashed whilst a figure blocked the way. Freeth called back, "5th S.A.I. Thank God," came the reply, as four men rushed forward and grasped the hands of their deliverers. It was the four un wounded Rhodesians. Immediately every drop of water carried by the few men of the 7th was at the disposal of the wounded men. Scores of dead men lay all over the hill, for our big guns had played havoc with the defenders on the hill top.

"During the whole period of the attack Major Thompson proved himself a born soldier. On not one occasion did he lose touch with his men, and with supreme contempt for the enemy fire he led his men forward with a word of encouragement for one and all.

One of his officers, Lieutenant Lowden, with eight men, was led into ambush during the advance. Lowden was on the extreme left, and a voice suddenly challenged, "Who goes there?" Lowden replied, "Lieutenant Lowden of the 7th." "Oh," rejoined the voice, "that you, Lowden. Come along!" "Close up, boys! This way. Suddenly at a distance of twenty paces a machine gun opened fire on Lowden, killing him and seven of his men, only one man was wounded, and he seriously losing his right arm. He was taken prisoner by the enemy and escaped in the following October, after being a prisoner of war for over seven months. It was the irony of fate that he should walk into the lines of the 7th when escaping from the Germans, over 700 miles from Tavera, where he was captured. He reported the account of Lowden's ambush. It was then made known that the voice that had challenged Lowden was that of a German."

# Again... LOWER PRICES



PRICES on Snow Special, Logging Cruiser and other special models bear similar reductions

## for "Caterpillar" Tractors

... again the Caterpillar Tractor Co. passes on to purchasers the benefits of increased sales and consequent production economies. . . . Again it announces reductions in the prices of all sizes of the "Caterpillar" Tractor.

### PRICE REDUCTIONS

Effective January 27, 1928

SIXTY Reduction of \$400	THIRTY Reduction of \$250	TWENTY Reduction of \$200	2-TON Reduction of \$125
--------------------------------	---------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------------



Dealers for  
Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika:  
**GAILE & ROBERTS, LTD.**  
Nairobi, Kenya Colony,  
East Africa

### CATERPILLAR TRACTOR CO.

Executive Offices: San Leandro, California, U.S. A.  
Sales Offices and Factories:  
Peoria, Illinois      San Leandro, California  
New York Offices: 50 Church Street  
Successors

**BEST**      E. S. Best      The Holt Manu-      **HOLT**  
Tractor Co., Farming Company  
Cable Address: "Caterpillar" - San Leandro

4128



Tell our advertisers you are in "East Africa"



Camp Fire Comments.

Rhinos in Zanzibar.

The liner "Aquitania," says one of the best known English daily newspapers, has just carried to New York a six-months-old rhinoceros, captured in Zanzibar, by its American owner, Mr. H. E. Talbot. American visitors to East Africa capture many strange things, a lot of them in the bazaar, but it is a certainty that no rhino, not even a baby of that ilk, has been captured in the spice island of the Indian Ocean.

A Word in Season.

In commenting on a lecture by Professor Schwarz on "The Africans of the Kalahari Desert," *Tropical Life* wisely remarks that such lectures deserve the most careful attention, for at times one feels that the present mania to prove that the black races are as good as the white ones, given equal opportunities of educating themselves, is reaching a dangerous point. What the African needs is a century or two to bring himself up to date with the European, and such lectures as those of Professor Schwarz correctly show that, in many cases, the Natives are a thousand years behind.

Native Occupations.

"The list of occupations, as detailed by your Nairobi correspondent, in which the Native is nowadays earning a well-deserved livelihood, proves that great progress is being made," comments a correspondent who expresses pleasure that as office boys and messengers, as clerks, shop and store boys, motor drivers, billiard markers, talkers, motory operators, rick-catchers, butlers, and nurses, Kenya Natives are daily proving their value and adaptability. He is a little surprised to read of the dental mechanic, but suggests that carpenters, blacksmiths and bookbinders, though not mentioned, could certainly be added to the list. "The one line of life in which, in my experience, the Native does not shine," he adds, "is that of independent shopkeeper. He has too many relatives and friends to whom his good-nature refuses to display credit, with the result that, in that expressive phrase, his business too often goes 'phut.'"

Keeping Fit on "Native Food."

"The argument that a European can keep fit and avoid fever by living on 'Native food' is surely an excellent example of the fallacy of not defining the terms used," says an old tropical contributor, who asks: "What exactly is 'Native food'? The Zulus, a hardy race of fine physique, thrive on mealie pap, which seems one of the most extraordinary paradoxes on record. The Masai are notorious for their milk and fresh blood diet, taken alternatively and exclusively. Many tribes will not touch fish, others refuse to eat chicken. A whole lot will gorge themselves on elephant and other game meat whenever they get the chance, regardless of its condition. A few of their hippo high-landers are very high. There are still a few cannibal tribes, pygmies are alleged to have a passion for gorilla flesh, monkeys are eaten by Natives here and there, though rarely. Will those who advocate 'Native food' as a banana species, which and what of this wild choice the natives eat? A man of cold judgment says that the most popular among many Natives, seen to me, is 'pood' for the day."

Work in Abyssinia.

An American expedition recently soon discovered that the real Abyssinian does no work whatever. All farm labour is done by slaves; water is carried by the women. One of the travellers asked the interpreter just what the village-dwelling Abyssinian man did to pass the time away. The answer was: "Oh, they just walk about—and they have no place to walk to." That, as the inquirer remarked, seemed a complete answer to the question!

The Native as a Musician.

"While it may seem to the average person that the time is not by a long way ripe for the Native to derive refinement or aid to ideas from, far less acquire any of the art of, English literature, even to the adaptation of such to indigenous circumstances, one is impressed by the musical propensities and inclinations of the Natives generally," writes "Ewan-tyde," who is of the opinion that "considerable advances in individual and general culture could be made on musical lines where other branches of art would evince no satisfactory progress. The East African Native makes a keen interpretation of the melodic side of English music, and quite recently the writer heard in the recitation of a simple English song a native voice which, untrained as it was, would have been received with enthusiasm by any critical audience. If the Native is to be taught European art, then music, which is inherent, and therefore stands the best chance of emerging successfully from any projected experiment, should be the first of his accomplishments."

Native Charm in Charms.

The best quote on the 'key' Edwin Smith in his sixth lecture, published in *East Africa* of April 1927, of a Native messenger in Northern Rhodesia, accepting from Mr. Frank Worthington a paper-weight as a charm against a witch-doctor, is unusual and argues either a remarkable belief by the boy in his master or a reputation for the 'deed' in a European—a reputation which, by the bye, may be acquired quite 'unbeknownst,' writes "Bwana Mace," who continues: "Innumerable stories could be told of the faith Natives have in charms, but the essential point is that the *juju* of *obeah* must have been given by a professional magician."

The whole composing staff of a certain news paper was once held up by a broken egg and some ashes placed on the doorstep; not a boy would cross the threshold until the European editor had removed the stuff and with it the spell. A Native laboratory boy was scared almost silly, by some horsehair sewn surreptitiously into the collar of his coat as it was hanging on a peg. "Sar," he said, through chattering teeth, "Sar, the man who do that could poison me, Sar, and he believed it. Most probably it was true. Poison on the basis of witchcraft. In many quite civilized districts no Native goes into the police station either as prosecutor or defendant, without *obeah*—a scrap of red bannel, a white cock's feather, or some such trifle—held in his hand, for which he has paid, and which he has been as seduced by the *obeah* man will influence the case in his favour. But witch-doctors form a very close corporation and discourage outside competition, especially from Europeans."

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



# An Interesting Tropical Policy

When a man is going abroad for the first time our aim is to be in a position to tell him exactly what he needs in any particular part of the tropics and to sell him only those things which can best be purchased in this country.

It is not that we really sell a man as little as possible. The fact is that the number of men in all parts of the world who have complete confidence in Austin Reeds is growing every day.

## AUSTIN REEDS

of REGENT STREET

107 to 113 Regent Street, London, W.1

AUSTIN REEDS, LTD. LONDON

# ROOTES USE SUPPLY CARS TO HOME-COMING VISITORS ON ESPECIALLY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS

## WRITE FOR PARTICULARS OF OUR RE-PURCHASE SCHEME

BRITAIN'S LARGEST CAR DISTRIBUTORS

# ROOTES

DEVONSHIRE HOUSE  
PICCADILLY  
LONDON W.1.

## The DAWSON NEWS SERVICE

Annual Subscription Rates, including Foreign Postage.

BRITISH	
Ladies' Red Book	1 16 0
Punch Weekly	0 18 0
Public Opinion	0 18 0
Pearson's Weekly	0 11 8
Spectator	0 11 8
Kieler	0 11 8
Engineering	0 11 8
Eye	0 11 8
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News	0 8 0
Pearson's Magazine	0 10 0
Studio	0 10 0
Army, Navy and Air Force Gazette	0 10 0
Country	0 10 0
Golden Magazine	0 10 0
News of the World	0 10 0
Manchester Guardian Weekly	0 10 0
AMERICAN	
Ladies' Home Journal	0 11 0
Life	0 11 0
Saturday Evening Post	0 11 0
Harpers Magazine	0 11 0
Money Magazine	0 11 0
Scientific American	0 11 0
Century Magazine	0 11 0
Cosmopolitan	0 11 0
North American Review	0 11 0
Literary Digest	0 11 0
Collier's Weekly	0 11 0
Good Housekeeping	0 11 0
Success Magazine	0 11 0
Popular Radio	0 11 0
Modern Decade	0 11 0
Outlook	0 11 0
Atlantic Monthly	0 11 0
FRENCH	
Genie Civil	2 8 0
Le Vie Parisienne	1 10 0
Revue des Deux Mondes	1 16 0
Les Annales Politiques	0 19 0
Le Kiro	2 20 0
Le Bonifia	2 20 0
Fonction	2 20 0
Economique Financier	2 20 0
Miroir des Modes	20 28 0
Le Matin	2 22 0
Chiffons	2 22 0
Rivier des Sports	2 22 0
Monde Illustré	2 22 0
Femme Chic	2 22 0
Journal des Debats	2 22 0
Journal du Sport	2 22 0

We do not multiply papers to reduce postage  
ABOVE RATES INCLUDE ALL DOUBLE NUMBERS  
**WM. DAWSON & SONS, Ltd.**  
Cannon House, Bream's Buildings, London, E.C.4, Eng.  
ESTABLISHED 1850

## DIRECT FROM LONDON

### SINGLE PAIR TO ANYWHERE C.O.D. ABBOTT'S PLANTER'S BOOT

The finest boot ever produced for Planters, Farmers and all kind workers. Made from the finest leather procurable. Sole of Best English Oak Bark Tanned Leather. The latest forborne stormproof leather lined throughout. fittings for all feet. Higher legs for protection. Convenient for puttees or leggings.  
Honesty worth 48/-



# 28/-

**C.O.D.** Overseas Orders take advantage of the Post Office Cash on Delivery System, or where this is not available, we send through any Bank. A deposit of 25% to accompany all C.O.D. Orders. Money instantly returned if not perfectly suited. Overseas postage 3/-

## WRITE FOR COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE W. ABBOTT & SONS, Ltd.

PHIT - EESI  
58-60, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.4, Eng.

And on sale of all Abbots Branches

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

**WAR GRAVES IN EAST AFRICA**

Cemeteries and Memorials.

The eighth annual report of the Imperial War Graves Commission contains the following reference to the East African territories:

"The constructional work of the permanent War Cemeteries has been completed at Dar es Salaam, Iringa, Mwanza, Kilwa, Kivimbe, Lindi, Minyoyo, and Mtama in Tanganyika Territory, and at Porto Amelia, Lumbo, and Beira in Portuguese East Africa.

War Crosses have been erected during the year in Tanganyika Territory at Kilwa, Kivimbe, Lindi, Minyoyo, Mtama and Iringa. All of the sixteen War Crosses in East Africa have now been erected, four in Kenya Colony, and twelve in Tanganyika Territory. At Songea in Tanganyika Territory and at Lumbo and Porto Amelia in Portuguese East Africa the construction of the central masonry monuments that were substituted for the usual type of War Cross has been completed. Memorials bearing inscribed tablets commemorating the Indian casualties in East Africa have been erected during the year at Dar es Salaam, Mbrogora, Dodoma, and Tabora.

Monuments supporting bronze figures commemorating the African Native Troops and carriers have been erected at Mombasa and Dar es Salaam in addition to the monument erected at Nairobi, Kenya Colony. Screen walls in masonry with inscribed stone panels to commemorate the missing and special groups of European, Indian, and Native casualties have been built at Nairobi, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Porto Amelia, and Lumbo. 1,031 headstones have been erected. The permanent commemoration of the Belgian graves in Kenya and Tanganyika Territory has been practically completed.

The negotiations with the Administrations of Kenya Colony, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, and Zanzibar for the maintenance of the graves and cemeteries have in each instance been concluded, and the transference of these duties has gradually taken place during the year. Horticultural work at the cemeteries has been steadily increased during the year, and local arrangements have been made for the maintenance of the War Cemeteries in Portuguese East Africa. Permanent titles for the sites of the cemeteries and monuments have been secured and registered.

The appended table of death casualties and registered graves gives the following figures regarding the East African Campaign: Total deaths, 56,585; identified and registered graves in Kenya, 611; Nyasaland, 166; Portuguese East Africa, 286; Somaliland, 120; Sudan, 73; Tanganyika, 2,062; Uganda, 10; Mauritius, 30; and Seychelles, 49. In addition, 3,406 are recorded as passing in Tanganyika, 22 in Portuguese East Africa, 16 in Somaliland, and, strangely enough, 280 in the Seychelles. What is the explanation of this last item?

Ships of His Majesty's East Indies Squadron are to visit the ports of Tanganyika on the following dates: H.M.S. "Effingham" will arrive at the Rufiji River (Mafia Island) on June 11 and leave June 14, arriving at Dar es Salaam on June 15 and leaving on June 16; H.M.S. "Entenaria" will arrive at Dar es Salaam on May 14 and leave five days later; on May 20, she will arrive at Tanga, leaving on June 1; H.M.S. "Emerald" will arrive at Tanga on June 17 and return to Zanzibar

**COLONIAL GOVERNORS' PENSIONS**

The Luxton Committee.

A WHITE PAPER (Cmd. 3058, price 2d.) has been issued giving the report of a Committee, of which Lord Luxton was chairman, to consider the question of Colonial Governors' pensions with special reference to pensions.

The Committee review the present position and recommend various increases; for example, that the limit of pension for Class I should be £72 a year for each year of service (instead of £60 at present), with the provision that the total pension from all sources should not exceed £1,000 a year (as against £1,300 at present).

Reference to Governors who before their appointment had not been employed in the permanent Civil Service of the State and who, in consequence of their not having completed ten years' service as Governor, cannot qualify for the award of a pension, the Committee say:

"We have come to the conclusion that any alteration in the pension law which would entitle such persons to receive a pension at the end of their service would be open to grave objection. It involves an entirely new departure in pension practice, and would open the door to claims on the part of other persons holding similar offices under the Crown, which do not qualify for pension from public funds. It must be remembered that in such cases the Governor is aware of the position as regards salary and pension when he accepts office. In these circumstances, the majority of the Committee consider that a provision of this kind would not be suitable. One member of the Committee, however, wished to record his dissent from this view and his opinion that the present system involves in practice the restriction of such Governorships to men with private resources, whereas such offices should be equally open to all subjects of the Crown."

**TEA GROWING IN ABYSSINIA**

Special to "East Africa."

A MUCH-TRAVELLED Abyssinian, Kantiba Gebrou, first introduced the tea plant into his native land some years ago, but no trace of them is to be found to-day. East Africa is informed that another attempt to introduce tea into Ethiopia is about to be made, and, as already reported in these columns, Mr. George Howland, one of those to take an early interest in tea-growing in the highlands of Kenya, has been in Addis Ababa for some months past for the purpose of promoting tea-growing.

His Highness Ras Tafari, the Regent, is interested in the effort, and arrangements have now been made for various people to plant the tea seed which Mr. Howland will import later in the year. Experimental plantings are to be undertaken in three different parts of the country, and the promoter of the project expresses his strong confidence of its success. If his hopes are realised, and if the active assistance of the Abyssinian Government is forthcoming, it is intended to found other experimental stations in several districts.

Careful investigation suggests that tea should prosper in many parts of Abyssinia, and its cultivation and manufacture are taken up by Abyssinians under the vision and instruction, the introduction of the plant may within a few years result in a very considerable source of revenue to the country.

**SHAW AND HUNTER**  
 BOX 70, NAIROBI, KENYA COLONY

The leading firm in East Africa for  
**ARMS, AMMUNITION, & GUN ACCESSORIES**

Quintessentials of Accuracy and Big Game Expansions

London Agents:  
 Messrs. G. & J. Pye, 22, Cannon Street, E.C. 4.



**SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO.**

P.O. BOX 120, MOMBASA.

NAIROBI, KAMPALA, DAR ES SALAM,  
SAMBURU, TANGA, LAMP, NYDA.**GENERAL MERCHANTS,  
STEAMSHIP CLEARING,  
FORWARDING AND EXPORT AGENTS**CONSIGN YOUR GOODS AND PACKAGES TO OUR  
**BONDED WAREHOUSE PROPRIETORS**  
STORAGE CLEARANCE AND EXPORT  
SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO.**African Marine & General Engineering  
COMPANY, LTD., Kilindini.**Ship Repairing, Sail Making and Repairing,  
Moulding.**OXY-ACETYLENE WELDING  
and CUTTING.**In their well-equipped Carpenters' Shops, all types of  
House and Office Furniture, are made and repaired.  
Estates requiring repairs to machinery, implements, etc., are  
invited to communicate.**ESTIMATES GIVEN.**Telephone: 36. Telegrams: "Afrong," Mombasa.  
**SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO., General Managers.**Telegrams & Cables  
**STORAGE**  
MOMBASATelephone 106  
Codes: A.S.C. 5th Edition  
Bentley'sP.O. Box 82  
Mombasa.**Mombasa Bonded Warehouse Co., Ltd.**General Shipping, Forwarding, Customs Clearing,  
Insurance and Passenger Agents.**LARGEST BOND & FREE STORAGE IN AFRICA.**

Springs from Kilindini Station to Godowns.

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

**SELL YOUR EXPORT PRODUCE TO US.****Gailey & Roberts, Ltd.**

Established 1904.

London Office: 4, Chapel Street.

**Representing the leading  
Implement and Engineering  
Suppliers of the World****Our Agencies include:**Twenty-three  
years of con-  
tinuous experi-  
ence has earned  
us an envi-  
able reputation  
as suppliers of  
the most modern  
and reliable  
products of the  
World in  
Field of Agri-  
culture.HARRISON, SIMS & BEEFRIED, Lth (Ploughs,  
Harrows, Threshers, Drills, &c.)  
JUSTON & FORBES, Lth (Barrels)  
STEWART & GUY, Lth (Steel Pipes and  
Welding Apparatus)  
GENERAL OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK  
GRUBB & BOND, LOCKS AND SAFE CO., Lth  
HARRISON, MCGREGOR & CO., Lth (Agricul-  
ture Machinery)  
CATERPILLAR TRACTOR COMPANY, U.S.A.  
J. BROWN & CO., Lth (L.N. Water Fittings and  
Pumps Machinery)  
E. L. ALLEN & CO. INC. P.A. ("Planet Junior"  
Cultivators)  
BISONS BROS. & CO., Lth (Disinfectants & Paints)  
NEWTON, CHAMBERS & CO., Technicians  
(Local Districts)A. HANBOME & CO., Lth (Woodwork Machinery)  
SARUHL, OSBERN & CO., Lth (Steel Products  
& Shovel, &c.)  
LAWIS & WYBOR, Lth (Carpenter's  
Belting)  
TREWHELLA BROS. (PTY.) Lth (Wrenches,  
Socket Jacks, &c.)  
BLATT BROS. & CO., Lth (Cotton Machinery)  
MAJOR & CO., (Cotton Spinning)  
HARVEY GOODWIN, HERMAN & CO.  
LEITCH MOORE & CO., Lth  
GILBERT GIBBS & CO., Lth (Turbines, &c.)  
SKERFORD, BEIRING & CO., Lth  
CROFTY, Lth (Barrages, Dredging, &c.)  
J. D. ADAMS & CO. (Road Machinery)  
JOHN BLAKE, Lth (Pumps and Rams)  
THE ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Lth (A. F. CROFTY,  
Lth, Lth, &c.)  
P. A. LISTER & CO., Lth (Sowing Machinery  
and Electric Laying Sets)  
MINE LUBRICANTS, Lth (Baling Hoops & Sacks)  
HIBBERD & CO. ("Planets" Petrol Locomotives)  
A. F. B. WATERBURY & CO., Milling Engineers**GAILEY & ROBERTS, Ltd.**

East African Headquarters, Nairobi.

Branches at Nakuru, Eldoret, Siaya.

Kampala, and Dar es Salaam.

"East Africa" advertisers will gladly quote you prices.

### WHAT KENYA THINKS

Advances of Native Welfare

From Our Nairobi Correspondent

The Child Welfare Scheme has made rapid strides since its inception nearly two years ago, and three very creditable institutions have been established and are doing admirable work. The first is a Nurses Institute, which provides the advantages of a hostel, canteen and other facilities for Kenya nurses. The Institute is at present housed in temporary premises, but it is hoped in the near future to erect a permanent building specially adapted to the purpose for which it is required, and an excellent site in the vicinity of the polo ground has been earmarked for the purpose.

Another valuable addition to township amenities is a well-built Indian Maternity Hospital, which has been established in Ngara Road, the centre of the Indian residential area. The competent and painstaking nursing staff invariably invoke expressions of the deepest gratitude from their patients, and the Indian community is beginning to appreciate the advantages of making use of modern scientific facilities during the critical period of childbirth. During a recent visit your correspondent was greatly impressed with the wholesome atmosphere of quiet efficiency.

Then the Native Maternity Hospital at Pumwani appeals to the class for which it is designed to such an extent that it sits accommodated in frequently congested quarters. Small, well-placed black boxes may be seen occupying every available corner, and the mothers are given every facility for acquiring an elementary knowledge of modern and hygienic principles, while an effort is being made to train Native girls in nursing work. Pumwani, with its near little boys and spotless halls, forms a striking contrast to the insanitary conditions so dear to the soul of the average Native in his own home in the Reserve—though there is a marked advance in this respect in the case of Natives who have resided on European farms for a number of years. There is every indication that the popularity of the Pumwani Native Maternity Hospital will demand a considerable extension of its existing accommodation in the near future, and should these new catch the eye of any discernibly-minded individual, subscription may be sent to the Secretary to the Board of Governors, P.O. Box 350, Nairobi. This Hospital also provides a Centre at which Natives can obtain medical attention daily. The enthusiasm with which conservative Natives welcome these efforts to help them is really remarkable, especially if we bear in mind that not so very long ago they scorned such rudimentary innovations as shirts and trousers, which the earliest recipients wore "up-and-down" their heads!

#### Should the Indian Penal Code be Scrapped?

Illustrations are frequent of the unsuitability of an alien code of laws to the conditions of Western civilization prevailing in Kenya, and the question arises whether it would not be advisable to scrap altogether the decadent formula known as the Indian Penal Code. For instance, under it monstrous guilt of indecent assaults on female children of immature years have frequently been acquitted on the defence that the charges were "fictitious." Now an attempt has been made to rectify the appalling blunder by introducing an amendment to the criminal law to fix the age of consent at twelve. The variation from English law, which fixes the age at sixteen, is explained by the argument that the new law should apply to all races without discrimination, though even in India the twelve years limit which

prevailed until two years ago was amended to thirteen years in the case of unmarried and fifteen years in the case of married girls. This under sixteen years of age it had been held that an offence had been committed since the extreme youth of the victim precluded development of a sense of modesty. The very necessary amending clause now reads: "Provided that where a woman is under the age of twelve years her modesty shall be deemed to have been outraged notwithstanding that she is unable to understand the nature or consequence of her consent to the assault or the use of criminal force, and such consent shall not be a defence to a charge brought under this sub-section."

#### Delayed Introduction of Local Government

Surprise and disappointment are expressed at Government apathy and dilatoriness in having effected the system of Local Government (or a modification thereof) recommended by the Fortham Commission which reported early last year. Although the report has never been discussed by the Legislature, it is understood that the Attorney-General has been busily occupied for some months in drafting a Bill to make provision for the establishment of both rural and urban councils. Perhaps it is better to postpone discussion of details, the principles having been generally accepted, until the Bill is introduced, when it will be easier to concentrate discussion on definite items. We were told months ago that the Colonial Office agreed in principle to the Report and were given to understand that legislation would be introduced early this year. Meanwhile offices have been built and a Local Government staff has been appointed—which procedure appears to be putting the cart before the horse with a vengeance.

Moreover, a large number of urgent questions which should have been settled years ago are suspended until the advent of Local Government. As an illustration, the boundaries of electoral areas may be mentioned. Great changes have taken place since they were first arranged ten years ago, when it was impossible to foresee the trend of economic and political developments, and many large settlements are virtually disfranchised at the present time. The matter has been raised repeatedly in Legislative Council, the latest Government excuse for inaction being that decision must await the demarcation of Local Government areas. It is now rumoured that the Hilton Young Commission has indicated Government with a fresh attack of somnolence in this connection, though the relationship of the latter body to Local Government is somewhat obscure.

#### Resistant Cars on the Railway

With the introduction of a new railway time-table on March 1 restaurant cars have been attached to all mail trains between Jinja, Eldoret, Nakuru, Nairobi and Mombasa, an innovation that appeals to the travelling public and makes for economy in time. Dinner at 4s and lunch at 2s represent good value, the only fly in the ointment being that drinks are nearly always tepid even in the highlands. Although a few conservative travellers assert that they prefer the more roomy compartments designed on the Indian model, the great majority welcome the introduction of the more up-to-date corridor coaches, minor alterations in the design of which will render them admirably adapted to the climatic conditions of Kenya.

#### The Cross Settlement Scheme

Work on the new Gilgil-Thomson's Falls branch line, which has formed the subject of so much uninformed correspondence in the English Press—



## LAND IN THE TRANS-NZOIA

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

**MESSON & PHARAZYN,**  
Land, Estate, Banking, Valuers and Accountants,  
**P.O. BOX 1, KITALE.**

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

Representatives of:  
Withnot Latham & Co., Ltd.  
British Union Fire Insurance Society, Ltd.  
Crompton Motor, Ltd., Galleys & Roberts, Ltd.

## BOUSTEAD & CLARKE

LTD.

MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR,  
DAR ES SALAAM, NAIROBI,  
KISUMU, NINJA, KAMPALA.

IMPORT AND EXPORT MERCHANTS.  
WINE AND SPIRITS, MANCHESTER PIECE GOODS,  
BUILDING MATERIALS, GALVANIZED IRON, CEMENT  
&c., &c., &c.

Shipping, Clearing, Forwarding and Commission Agents.

LONDON AGENTS:

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

## NOTICE TO INTENDING SETTLERS

On arrival in East Africa, whether to settle in Kenya Colony, Tanganyika Territory or Uganda, get in touch with us before purchasing your agricultural equipment.

We stock a complete range of farm supplies and take a pride in service.

## G. NORTH & SON, LTD.

(Established 1869)

VICTORIA STREET

NAIROBI

ALSO AT

ELDORET AND NAIROBI,

KENYA COLONY, and

ARUSHA, TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.



## Kodak calling!

What "Kodak" means to you

As a photographer you will know that the word "Kodak" implies the highest standard of manufacture, both in respect to camera and film. "Kodaks" have behind them a world-wide reputation of many years standing, and no expense is spared to maintain this pre-eminence. "Kodak" film is known everywhere as

*the dependable film  
in the yellow carton*

If you already a photographer, call at the nearest "Kodak" dealer and ask him to show you the best model.

There are "Kodaks" to suit every purse and every pocket.

Kodak (East Africa) Limited (The House of Ilford, Ltd.), Zebra House, Nairobi.

## 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 are not high.

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 fire.

## FORTNUM & MASON,

Write for our African Export List

It is a good help

132, PICCADILLY





ZANZIBAR'S TRADE IN 1927

That an increase in taxation does not necessarily mean an increase in revenue is well shown in the Annual Trade Report of the Zanzibar Protectorate for the year 1927 (Government Printer, Zanzibar) which states that the alteration in the liquor tariff rates introduced in November, 1926, by the Customs Tariff Decree had the effect of restricting consumption to such an extent that the revenue failed to benefit from the higher duties imposed.

The total value of the foreign trade during the year under review was Rs 479,91,763, the value of imports (including specie) amounting to Rs 2,36,14,086, and that of exports (including specie) to Rs 2,43,76,777. The net Customs revenue collected was Rs 42,77,910, an increase of Rs 71,37,777 over the previous year. Receipts from clove duty accounted for Rs 9,80,074 of the increase and receipts from import duty for Rs 1,50,255. The increase in the general tariff rates from 10% *ad valorem* to 15%, which came into force on October 28, 1927, was a contributing factor in the higher revenue yield.

There was little change in the value of the cotton goods consumed during the successive years 1926 and 1927, and demand adjusted itself with gusto to the considerably lower price level which prevailed during the latter year. The reduction in price of rice, grain and sugar led to increased consumption.

The figures given of the imports and exports of bullion and specie are interesting as an indication of the success which has attended the steps taken by the Currency Commissioners to arrange for the financing of Zanzibar's foreign trade without frequent recourse to the movement of silver rupees between Zanzibar and India. Bullion and specie

imported Rs 68,777 in 1926, and Rs 50,650 in 1927, and exported Rs 1,00,000 in 1926, and Rs 1,00,000 in 1927. The movement of silver coin during the last triennial period:

	Imports of silver coin Rs.	Exports of silver coin Rs.
1923	4,14,141	4,14,141
1924	14,00,375	13,05,700
1925	1,29,000	17,39,612
1926		6,1800.
1927		2,03,700

The export of cloves amounted to 259,553 cwt. on 27,1562 bales, valued at Rs 1,09,28,913, a record in the history of the clove industry. This was due, however, to the lowness of the crop harvested in the seasonal year 1926-27, but apart from this circumstance the figures indicate that the level of average output is being well maintained, and it appears that lower prices have resulted in a considerable expansion in the world's consumption of the spice. Most of the cloves exported to Holland, France and Germany find their way eventually to the United States, the most remarkable feature of the 1927 export was the fact that the East-India, Dutch East Indies and Straits Settlements absorbed 1,26,088 cwt. or 70% of an average year's output.

Total trade with the United Kingdom increased slightly, the percentage falling from 14.04 to 12.42. Germany remained practically stationary with 2.67, against 2.46 in 1926, and Japan increased from 1.76 to 2.84%. India and Burma had the largest share with 24.74% of the total trade of the Protectorate.

The Report contains some excellent graphs which render the tables of Statistics readily comprehensible.

For all general purposes, at home or in the shop, this unique British Tool is just what's wanted. It combines a Hammer, Hatchet, Chisel Opener and Nail Puller in one compact, well-balanced tool, with a solid tempered Steel Head 12" long and polished Beech Handle. Weight 1 lb. Stock it, display it and you'll soon be writing for more. Every one warranted. Write for Catalogue.

**PARKER PRODUCER GAS PLANTS**  
FOR  
**MOTOR TRACTOR and TRACTOR WORK**  
WHICH IS MADE THROUGHOUT

**FORDSON TRACTOR PLANTS**  
WITH  
**PARKER CYLINDER HEADS**  
(Provisionally Protected)

**LOSS IN POWER ENTIRELY OBLIATED**

**CARBON GAS COOL BURNING**  
**BURNING COSTS PROBABLY REDUCED.**

PRODUCER GAS PLANT **PARKER** CYLINDER HEADS

**PARKER CYLINDER HEADS ENSURE THAT POWER EQUOULING THAT GIVEN BY PARAFINE WILL BE OBTAINED UNDER PRODUCER GAS. NO OTHER SYSTEM WILL EVER APPROACH THESE RESULTS.**

**FUEL COST COMPARISONS.**  
15 Hours Running of the FORDSON TRACTOR for the same work will cost approximately:

On charcoal at 23 per ton	5/4	On Paraffine at 1/- per gallon	11/6
23	6/6	1/8	2/4
22	5/6	1/8	2/0

**EASILY FITTED AND OPERATED BY ANYONE**  
**EXPERT KNOWLEDGE IS NOT REQUIRED**  
**PROHLY EFFICIENT CRUISING**  
**SWEETER RUNNING**

**PARKER PRODUCER GAS PLANT CO.**  
47 Conduit Street, London, W. 1.  
Sole Agents: Messrs. J. & J. G. ...



# "EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU

"East Africa's" Information Bureau is 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.

Five hundred and fifty-five immigrants entered Southern Rhodesia in January.



12,255 sacks of cement were imported into Kenya and Uganda during the two weeks ended March 10.



Messrs. S. Ferguson & Co. Ltd. have been struck off the register of Joint stock companies in Kenya.



The March production of tin concentrates from the Mwatapa mine of Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields Ltd. totalled 14 tons.



The Premier Cotton Estates, Portuguese East Africa, are reported to have 7,000 acres under cultivation, 5,000 acres being under cotton.



Mr. J. Roberts, of the Electricity Department, Zanzibar, recently picked up Melbourne and Chelmsford on his three-valve short-wave wireless receiver.



Four Italian aeroplanes are flying in Italian Somaliland, this being the first occasion on which aeroplanes have been flown direct for service in the Protectorate.



The first motor expedition organized by the Johannesburg Sunday Times and the Rand Daily Mail has already reached the southern frontier of the Sudan.



The Kampala has now another newspaper, L'Essai du Congo, which, edited by M. Semelenc, is published daily in Elisabethville. We wish the contemporary news full and successful career.



Exports from Kenya and Uganda during the two weeks ended March 10 included: Coffee, 3,679 bags; cocoa, 2,227 bags; cotton, 8,384 bales; hides and skins, 1,244 bales; maize, 12,602 bags; and wool, 3,802 bales.



British East Africa is stated by the American Department of Commerce to be the fourth leading foreign market for American track-laying tractors. During 1927, ninety-nine such tractors, valued at \$140,000, were shipped from America to the territories, which in 1926 had taken ninety-eight such tractors, valued at \$143,400.

The London Customs and Excise authorities state that the Customs duties on the Port of Beira during February amounted to £17,000, an increase of £1,000 on the corresponding period of 1927.



Persiding at the recent annual general meeting of the Sudan Chamber of Commerce, Mr. W. I. Bostock said that the introduction of local rates for the carriage of durra and dakin by the Sudan Government Railways and Steamers was calculated to open up unprofitable districts, and he hoped that similar rates would be introduced for such imports as tea, sugar, and cotton goods to pay for the durra sent from the various zones and to provide return freight. He thought there was need for co-operation amongst sellers of motor cars and lorries on the hire-purchase system, since unreasonable credit was at present sometimes given.



The heavy rains began on April 2 in the coastal areas of Tanganyika Territory, where the general crop position is reported to be satisfactory. The received by H. M. Eastern African Dependencies Office states that good rains have fallen in the Usambara hills, but that dry weather continues in the plains, which badly need water, and that Kilimanjaro coffee requires rain, but that Arusha trees are resisting the drought. In the Iringa Province good rains have been experienced, but Dodoma crop prospects are reduced by a continuance of dry weather. Drought continues in the Moranga district, and Bukoba reports only intermittent rains.

## BLANTYRE AND EAST AFRICA LTD.

The report of Blantyre & East Africa Ltd. for the year ended September 30, 1927, shows a profit of £14,673, from which an interim dividend of 1% has already been paid on the Ordinary shares, on which a final dividend of 10% is proposed. After payment of this and of 6% on the Preference shares, the carry forward, subject to income tax, directors' and auditors' fees, amounts to £27,449.

During the year the company acquired further extensive blocks of tea growing land in the Manje district of Nyasaland, and developments on these properties are being pushed forward with all possible speed for which purpose an increase of capital is proposed. The Lauderdale Estates tea estate in Malawi was considerably below that of the previous year as a result of poor weather during January, February and March. The Glenorchy and Zoo Estates are reported to be making good progress, and a new estate has been opened up at Limbini about 6000 miles from Lauderdale. The company's tobacco crop was very successful, as was the new packing factory opened during the season, over 100,000 lbs. of tobacco being packed.

Mr. J. Steedman, who represents a large body of shareholders, and who is personally acquainted with the staff and working conditions at Blantyre, was also appointed to the Board, which appointment the shareholders will be asked to confirm at the general meeting to be held in Edinburgh on April 15.

**MAKE YOUR OWN SODA WATER**

On the **FLUIGER MACHINE**

Only 100/- complete.

**FLUIGER & CO.**

25, NEW LANE, LONDON W.A.



**BOBSON & SONS (London) LTD.**  
 15, LEXINGTON STREET,  
 GOLDEN SQUARE, W.1

Telephone  
 EMBROIDACE,  
 MOCY, LONDON.

Est. Blished 1850

A.S.C.  
 000E  
 USED

**COMPLETE TROPICAL  
 &  
 COLONIAL OUTFITTERS,  
 NAVAL, MILITARY  
 AND  
 CIVIL TAILORS.**

Taxidermy.

Consult us about Your Trophies.

CONTRACT UNIFORMS  
 ARMY SHIRTS, CAPS AND HELMETS/  
 BELTS AND ACCOUTREMENTS

GOLD LACE AND EMBROIDERY

Contractors for all Above Goods to the Admiralty, War Offices,  
 Air Ministry, Indian Office, Crown Agents, Territorial, India and  
 Colonial Police, Police, Transport, and Brigades, Bands, etc.

**Torbay**  
 PAINT

ESTABLISHED over 30 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.

Prices and Particulars from

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

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

Woolm - Brixham, Torbay, Devon, England.

**ROSACOMETTA  
 BLOCK AND BRICK PRESSES**

Patented and used all over the world.

HAND which can be converted  
 into motor presses even after  
 years of use - 300 blocks per  
 brick a day.

30 1/2 speed  
 20 in a day  
 in a 200 inches a day  
 work

MOTOR - Motor power  
 1 H.P. 300 blocks a  
 day

The manufacture of good trade in hollow blocks is a day an  
 excellent business proposition. The machine is practical, in-  
 destructible and pays for itself in a few months. It is  
 for war and  
 ready to be  
 used and with  
 full detailed  
 instructions  
 of that any  
 operator oper-  
 ation.



Complete dispatch of  
 numbered parts for  
 applications.



**OVER  
 25 YEARS  
 OF BEST  
 WORK.**



100 different models for saw dust  
 blocks.  
 Motor power 1 H.P.  
 other similar fractions  
**COGNAGNIA ROSA COMETTA & C. MILANO (S.p.A.)**  
 Via Machiavelli 17, Tel. "Rosacometta, Milano"



**HERE IS A BIG ONE!**

A Monkey Winch pulled this big beech out  
 by the roots. Frankly it's exceptional, but it  
 shows what this portable hand power machine  
 will do when it comes to clearing land. It will  
 cut your costs drastically and speed up your land  
 clearing in a way that will please you greatly.

Write for catalogue and full particulars

**TREWHELLA BROS. Pty., Ltd.**  
 24, Island Rd., Handsworth, Birmingham

or  
**GATLEY & ROBERTS, NAIROBI, KENYA**  
**BLANTYRE & EAST AFRICA, Ltd., Blantyre, ZIMBABWE**  
**SAMUEL BAKER & Co. (East Africa), Ltd., Tanga, TANZANIA**  
**TANGANYIKA TERRITORY**

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

OWING to the East African Produce Code Auctions were suspended until April 15. Our final coffee market report will therefore remain a forecast for the future.

In their monthly tobacco report Mr. J. S. Edwards, Goodwin and Co., of Liverpool, state that the market for Masalana and Kibungu grows the remains quiet. Stocks of Nyasaland tobacco held in Liverpool on March 31 totalled 28,700 bales, as against 15,573 bales on the same date in 1927, and 9,768 bales in 1926. Deliveries from January 1 to March 31, 1928, amounted to 1,430 bales, as against 1,662 bales over the corresponding period of 1927. Prices during the past month have been as follows:

Table with columns for 'Dank', 'Semi-dark', 'Semi-bright', 'Medium bright', and 'Good to fine'. Rows show price ranges for 1927 and 1928.

OTHER PRODUCTS

Cotton Sold.—The market is unchanged at about £17, but no offers are reported. Cotton.—Imports of East African and Sudan cotton into the U.K. during the thirty-seven weeks since August 1 last total 33,104 and 41,722 bales respectively. Cotton Seed.—The market is slightly firmer, with buyers at £8 12s. 6d. for May/June shipment and sellers at £8 15s. For afloat and/or April-May parcels are worth about £8 10s. Groundnuts.—For afloat supplies £26 4s. is being quoted, while the value of afloat May old crop is unchanged at £20 7s. 6d. New crop May/June, or June fully to optional ports is being bid for at £29 5s., though no business is reported. Sisal.—The market is quiet, the value being about £27 15s. Sugar.—The market is steady and unchanged, value of No. 1 East African being £37.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

BRITISH
arrived London, April 14
left London for East Africa, April 14
arrived Khartoum outwards, April 14
arrived Darban, Sudan, April 14
left Bombay for East Africa, April 14
left Khartoum for Bombay, April 18
arrived Bombay, April 14
left Bombay for Mombasa, April 18

CLASS ELLERMAN-HARRISON
arrived Dar & Saloom, April 16
left Suez for East Africa, April 6

HOLLAND AFRICA
arrived Dunkirk homewards, April 6
left Lourenço Marques for Cape ports, April 7
left Mombasa for South Africa, April 6
left Hamburg for East Africa via Suez, April 14
arrived Hamburg, April 7
left Port Sudan homewards, April 7
arrived Beira for East Africa, April 7
arrived Amstern for South and East Africa, April 8

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
arrived Zanzibar homewards, April 14
left St. Pierre for East Africa, April 14
left Marseilles for Mauritius, April 14
left Yamatave outwards, April 14
left Daiboni for Mauritius, April 14

USION CASTLE
left Dar es Salaam for Natal, April 15
left Beira for Madagascar, April 15
arrived London, April 14
left Cape Town for Lourenço Marques, April 14
left East London for London, April 13
left Beira for London, April 15
left Marseilles for London, April 15
left Cape Town for London, April 15
left Tenerife for Beira, April 17
arrived London from Beira, April 17
arrived Port Sudan for Natal, April 17

EAST AFRICAN MAILS

Mails for East Africa closed at 11 P.M. at 10 p.m. to-day, April 16 and at the same hour on April 24, 26, 27, 3, 8, 10, and 17. For Nyasaland and Rhodesia mails close at 11.30 a.m. on April 23. Inward mails from East Africa are expected in London on April 21, 22, and May 5.

English Produce Market AN OFFER

Our Established British firm, possessed of ample capital and extensive organization, is prepared to act as agents or representatives in England of houses of similar standing abroad. We are willing to co-operate with Home, Foreign or Colonial Firms, in prosecuting any developing trade in all descriptions of produce. Address communications in confidence to Produce Dept., Mr. Leslie Herwood, The London Produce Exchange, 10, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.

ANDREW CHALMERS & Co., Ltd. 22, MINORIEB, LONDON, E.C.1

Leaf Tobacco Merchants and Brokers

Consignment, Wholesale, Direct from Shippers to Manufacturers. 10, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.

EMPIRE PRODUCTIONS

What you trace the following: NYASALAND PRODUCE Cigarettes 2/5 per tin of 50 (Made from the finest Nyasaland leaf) Tea (Broken Orange Pekoe) 3/6 per lb. Coffee (Ground) 2/6 per lb.

SEND FOR SAMPLES. Free, post-paid, on request. A. J. STOREY, 101, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.3.

PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

The s.s. "Mantoloking" which left Beira on March 14 and arrived at Plymouth on April 13, brought the following homeward passengers—

- \*Mr. V. G. Azevedo
- \*Mrs. Atya
- \*Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Baldwin and child
- \*Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Barber
- \*Mrs. G. D. Ball
- \*Capt. A. V. Barclay
- \*Mr. E. A. Boyer
- \*Mr. Bruce
- \*Mrs. Burkitt
- \*Mr. and Mrs. J. Campbell
- \*Mr. W. F. G. Campbell
- \*Lieut. W. H. Cates
- \*Mr. Carichael
- \*Mr. J. L. Catter
- \*Mr. W. Cartmell
- \*Mrs. J. Clelland
- \*Mrs. Cosser and child
- \*Mr. and Mrs. Cox
- \*Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Cox
- \*Mrs. Craig and two children
- \*Mrs. E. H. Crampton
- \*Mr. H. B. Currie
- \*Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Dean
- \*Mr. G. A. Egeston
- \*Mr. I. Edwards
- \*Mr. A. Evans
- \*Mr. S. L. Jeff
- \*Mr. D. H. Fear
- \*Mr. and Mrs. Fairley
- \*Mr. R. H. Gallagher
- \*Miss P. A. Geige
- \*Mr. L. Glover
- \*Lieut. R. Gordon
- \*Mr. M. Graham
- \*Lieut. C. A. Gregory
- \*Lieut. Comdr. Greenwood
- \*Mr. P. Guy
- \*Mr. J. H. J. Hayes
- \*Mr. C. Leitch
- \*Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Hewitt
- \*Mr. H. Hewitt
- \*Mr. F. Heves
- \*Mr. E. Hill
- \*Lieut. Col. Holmes

- \*Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Holt and three children
- \*Miss A. M. Hough
- \*Mr. S. Hutchense
- \*Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Johnson and child
- \*Mr. H. H. Knig
- \*Mr. R. T. Lambert
- \*Mr. I. S. Lyons
- \*Mr. H. V. B. McCulley
- \*Mr. M. McGeorge
- \*Miss Mackenzie
- \*Miss Mackinnon
- \*Major McLachlan
- \*Miss Mathews
- \*Miss Mercer
- \*Capt. Minneray
- \*Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Minus
- \*Mrs. Morther
- \*Mr. and Mrs. A. Muchmore
- \*Mr. Opies
- \*Mr. I. W. Pool
- \*Mr. J. A. Reid
- \*Mr. and Mrs. Roberts
- \*Mr. and Mrs. Kettles and three children
- \*Mr. and Mrs. C. Sherringham
- \*Mrs. H. Smith
- \*Mr. J. Smith
- \*Miss Stuart-Smith
- \*Miss Spoor
- \*Mrs. F. Stewart
- \*Mr. R. Stone
- \*Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Stooks
- \*Miss M. A. Taylor
- \*Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Tennet
- \*Mr. and Mrs. G. Terry
- \*Mr. F. Taiton
- \*Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Usher
- \*Mr. D. Waring
- \*Mr. and Mrs. P. I. Waters
- \*Dr. Willmott
- \*Mr. P. Wyndham

Landed at Marseilles

The s.s. "General Voyron," which arrived at Marseilles from East Africa on April 5, brought the following passengers from

- \*Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Besson
- \*Mr. and Mrs. Braun and child
- \*Mr. R. P. Conrad
- \*Mrs. Dits and two children
- \*Mr. and Mrs. Belantschur and child
- \*Mrs. Richter
- \*Mr. Roth
- \*Comdr. Van der Burgh
- \*Commander M. E. Woods
- \*Mr. Williams
- \*Rev. J. Wickham
- \*Mr. B. Willis

- \*Mr. E. R. Bomford
- \*Mr. N. C. Boyles
- \*Mr. Charters
- \*Mr. M. de Cotter
- \*Mrs. Foljambe
- \*Mr. Jaassen
- \*Mrs. Jordan
- \*Mr. R. P. Kiggen
- \*Mr. Falleja
- \*Mr. Moller
- \*Mr. Oberstar
- \*Dr. and Mrs. Rabaalich and child
- \*Mr. J. Spencer
- \*General Stanley
- \*Mrs. Stanley
- \*Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and child
- \*Miss Sparrow

The s.s. "Mantoloking" which leaves for East Africa on April 13, and is scheduled to leave Marseilles on April 21, carries the following passengers for

- \*Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Angus
- \*Mr. W. P. Armistead
- \*Ms. E. L. Rarnham
- \*Miss O. Bell
- \*Miss Bingham
- \*Mr. J. P. Benson
- \*Ms. John Bennie
- \*Lieut. L. E. W. Brunker
- \*Mr. C. L. W. Bird
- \*Miss D. Belither
- \*Mr. P. J. Curriwan
- \*Mrs. L. H. Cox
- \*Mr. C. R. Crabtree
- \*Mr. W. Crawford
- \*Mrs. Colquhoun and child
- \*Mr. C. Curtis
- \*Mr. C. Cobett
- \*Mr. E. de Trafford
- \*Mrs. Elliott
- \*Mrs. O. M. Fitches
- \*Mrs. G. M. Fletcher and infant
- \*Miss M. C. Forest
- \*Mrs. S. Forrest
- \*Rev. H. F. Gullebaud
- \*Mrs. Gullebaud
- \*Master Gullebaud
- \*Mrs. Gill
- \*Mrs. M. Gordon
- \*Mr. H. M. Graham
- \*Mrs. A. Gosling
- \*Mr. Gardner
- \*Mr. Grant
- \*Mrs. Gunning, child and nurse
- \*Mr. S. Gillett
- \*Mr. and Mrs. P. Hesse
- \*Mr. and Mrs. E. Jones
- \*Miss D. Jessup
- \*Mr. L. E. Jennings
- \*Miss Jeching
- \*Miss Jetchford
- \*Mr. and Mrs. J. McManis
- \*Mr. Mitchell
- \*Mrs. J. MacBride
- \*Mrs. E. O. Milne
- \*Lieut. Comdr. F. Marsh
- \*Mrs. M. Machy
- \*Mr. C. Mathias
- \*Mr. J. D. Mathush
- \*Miss J. M. Mordaunt
- \*Mr. D. K. Noble
- \*Miss B. P. M. Nowell
- \*Miss E. V. Nicholls
- \*Mrs. J. Outramp and infant
- \*Miss R. C. Peters
- \*Mr. M. I. Pickard
- \*Miss Bayly
- \*H. R. Rufforth

- \*Mr. W. B. Sotheron
- Estcourt
- \*Miss Seckham
- \*Mr. D. S. Sweeney
- \*Mrs. Sweeney and infant
- \*Mr. Sutton
- \*Mrs. Sutton and infant
- \*Mr. W. Steele
- \*Mr. G. R. Thomas
- \*Mrs. G. R. Thomas
- \*Mr. N. G. Trilling
- \*Mr. B. K. N. Wyllis
- \*Mrs. S. Waite
- Zanzibar
- \*Mrs. E. Brierley
- \*Mr. J. R. MacLenzie
- \*Mr. G. H. McCall
- \*Mr. E. A. Sweatman
- Dar es Salaam
- \*Mr. J. E. Ball
- \*Mr. A. K. Bate
- \*Miss J. Corrie
- \*Mr. A. T. Culwick
- \*Mr. W. F. Carr-Burke
- \*Mrs. K. M. Daubeny
- \*Mr. S. D. Dasset
- \*Mr. M. E. de Courcy
- Ireland
- \*Mr. G. B. Darwill
- \*Mr. J. B. Dowd
- \*Mr. A. B. Easley
- \*Mr. A. J. Harris
- \*Mr. W. R. Forbes
- \*Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Hardy
- \*Mr. F. M. Lubbock
- \*Dr. R. Mackay
- \*Mr. A. S. McKinnon
- \*Mr. J. E. Morrison
- \*Mr. J. A. Mitchell
- \*Mr. G. A. Mitchell
- \*Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Newton
- \*Mrs. E. G. W. Smith
- \*Mr. Tully and child
- \*Mr. Shand-Tony
- \*Mr. W. G. Savelle
- \*Mrs. W. G. Savelle
- \*Mr. J. W. Wakeford
- \*Mr. E. W. Williams
- \*Mr. A. B. White
- \*Dr. G. B. Wallace
- \*Mrs. G. H. Wallace
- \*Mrs. W. G. Woods
- India
- \*Father I. Cruchan
- \*Father A. H. Duthoit
- \*Father J. East
- \*Mr. J. L. Johnston
- \*Mrs. J. L. Johnston
- \*Mr. E. C. Sisson
- \*Mr. E. C. Smith
- \*Mrs. Smith and child

Passengers marked \* join at Marseilles

ASK for and ORDER your own obtaining CHAMBERS' Empire Cedar Pencils. Chambers' Co., Ltd., are the only Patent Wagon-makers using Empire Cedar exclusively. If you have any difficulty in obtaining Chambers' Pencils write direct to the Garden Patch Works, Stapleford, Notts.

**EAST AFRICAN LANDS & DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LTD.**  
 Registered Office: 19 ST. SWITHIN LANE LONDON, E.C. 4.  
 170,000 acres on Freehold tenure from the Crown, in the best proved dairy district of the Kenya Highlands. Broken out into farms, well watered and roaded. Available for sale in convenient areas to bona fide settlers. (Investment terms arranged.)  
 Apply to Secretary, London Office, or Estates Manager, Othello Kenya Colony.

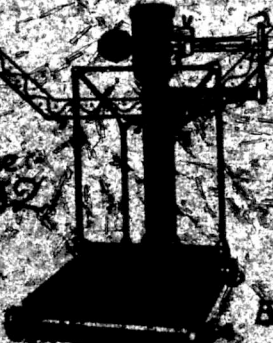


**A Standardised  
PLATFORM SCALE**  
*No. 282*

All parts of this scale, No. 282, have been designed scientifically, and they are made to give a better working, correct accuracy under all conditions, permit of easy and rapid parts can be obtained and fixed without trouble.

Suitable for all classes.  
Supplied through all the leading Export Houses.

**W. & T. Avery, Ltd., Loughborough, Leicestershire**



**AVERY**

# 3 IVEL

## DAIRY PRODUCTS OF SURPASSING EXCELLENCE

The only Cheese awarded a Gold Medal at the International Medical Congress, 1910.

**ST. IVEL Cheese (Lactic)**  
The only Cheese awarded a Gold Medal at the International Medical Congress, 1910.

**ST. IVEL Butter**      **ST. IVEL Cream**  
**ST. IVEL Yeast and Ham Pies**  
**ST. IVEL Pork Pies**  
**ST. IVEL Pork Sausages**      **ST. IVEL Punch Tongues**  
**ST. IVEL Potted Meat Pastes and Fish Cakes**  
**ST. IVEL Ice Cream de Luxe**  
**ST. IVEL Plum Fudings**  
**ST. IVEL Jam and Marmalade, &c.**

**APLIN & BARRETT**  
AND THE WESTERN COUNTRY CHEESEMAKERS, LTD.  
**YEOVIL, SOMERSET, ENGLAND**

MANUFACTURERS OF THE FAMOUS  
**"CHEDLET" CHEESE**

Made without lard and with a rich Cheddar flavor. Attentively packed in Special containers of 1 pound, portions, 5 lbs., 10 lbs., and 20 lbs., tins.

Shipping guaranteed in best Atlantic conditions.  
Applications invited from all Merchants and Shippers.  
For complete list and particulars, apply to:

**EXPORT DEPT.**  
**25, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3**  
Telephone: Royal 2570.      Cable: Chedlet, London

## THE SEYGNELLES GUANO COMPANY, LIMITED,

### Exporters of High-Grade Guano

**50 to 60% PHOSPHATE**

Composition of a sample of Seynells Guano:

5000 Phosphate Acid	20.85 Nitrogen	68.5
1000 Lime	24.85 Equal to Ammonia	0.24
1000 Magnesia, Sulphuric Acid, Carbonic Acid	0.80 Phosphoric Basic Phosphate of Magnesia	0.24

Wholesale Representatives: **THE SEYGNELLES GUANO COMPANY, LIMITED**  
LONDON & NEWCASTLE  
MEMBER'S FURNISHING ASSOCIATION

**SOLE AGENTS: SEYNELLES, LTD.**  
12, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.4.      10, Market Street, Newcastle.

**ROMBASA**  
**MANOBU**  
**BAIROBI**

### SUBSCRIPTION FORM

SEND TO: EAST AFRICA  
c/o The East Star, London, W. 1

Please send me EAST AFRICA for \_\_\_\_\_  
per year (12 issues), commencing with issue dated \_\_\_\_\_  
and until \_\_\_\_\_ (insert date), being full year's  
subscription.

Name and Rank: \_\_\_\_\_

In Reply: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Full Postal Address: \_\_\_\_\_

## WHITE-COTTELL'S MALT VINEGAR

THE VINEGAR GIVES 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 Catalogue.

**WHITE-COTTELL & Co., LONDON, S.E.3**  
England

# Contents of East Africa's Settlement Number

	PAGE		PAGE
BRITISH SETTLEMENT IN EAST AFRICA. BY THE EDITOR	1	SUGAR GROWING IN KENYA AND UGANDA. BY A SUGAR PLANTER	123
MESSAGES FROM THE RT. HON. L. S. AMERY AND SIR JOHN MAFF	9	SUCCESS WITH LABOUR. BY KALAMBO	127
THE RIGHT EQUIPMENT TO ENSURE SUCCESS. BY THE RT. HON. W. G. A. OMSBY	11	PRINCIPAL NATIVE LANGUAGES	129
SETTLEMENT IN NORTHERN RHODESIA. BY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HERBERT STANLEY	13	EAST AFRICAN CURRENCIES	131
INCREASING SETTLEMENT IN KENYA. BY THE HON. H. F. MARTIN	15	EAST AFRICAN PARCEL RATES	133
HOW THE EAST AFRICA OFFICE HELPS THE PROSPECTIVE SETTLER. BY COLONEL W. H. FRANKLIN	21	EAST AFRICAN CABLE RATES	135
COFFEE GROWING IN KENYA. BY F. H. SPOTT	25	EAST AFRICAN INCOME TAX	137
STATISTICS REGARDING COFFEE IN KENYA	31	EAST AFRICAN CUSTOMS DUTIES	139
WHEAT GROWING IN KENYA. BY SIR ROWLAND BIFIELD	35	AS A SETTLER'S WIFE SEES THINGS	141
MAIZE GROWING IN KENYA. BY W. EVANS	41	DAYS IN THE LIFE OF AN OFFICIAL'S WIFE	143
COFFEE GROWING IN TORO	45	EUROPEAN LIFE IN NYASALAND	145
TEA PLANTING IN NYASALAND. BY THE HON. W. TAIT BOWIE	47	THE COST OF LIVING IN DAR ES SALAM. BY "HESARD"	147
GROWING TEA IN UGANDA. BY "ADGASSIN"	51	THE COST OF LIVING IN UGANDA	149
PERSPECTIVES OF TEA GROWING IN KENYA. BY STANLEY KAUFMAN	57	THE COST OF LIVING IN NAIROBI AND MOMBASA	151
SOJA GROWING IN EAST AFRICA. BY CAMPBELL HANCOCK	61	LIFE IN BROKEN HILLS	153
THE DAIRY INDUSTRY IN KENYA. BY LIEUT. COL. J. H. STUBBS	67	THE COST OF LIVING IN KHARTOUM	155
CHEESE FARMING IN N.W. RHODESIA. BY THE HON. T. H. MURRAY	75	LIFE IN ABEYSSINIA	157
RAPE GROWING IN EAST AFRICA	77	NO LABOUR SHORTAGE IN EAST AFRICA	159
SHORT FARMING IN KENYA. BY M. J. HECHINGS	79	FREEMASONRY IN EAST AFRICA	161
SETTLEMENT IN SOUTHERN ENGLAND. BY SIR EDWARD NORRIS	83	MEN'S KIT FOR EAST AFRICA. BY "MELBIE"	163
TANGANYIKA GOVERNMENT POLICY	85	WOMEN'S KIT FOR EAST AFRICA. BY "NANNETTE"	165
LAND VALUES IN KENYA	87	EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IN EAST AFRICA	167
LAND VALUES IN TANGANYIKA. BY MALCOLM ROSS	93	BANKING FACILITIES IN EAST AFRICA	169
EAST AFRICAN DEATH DUTIES	95	THE CHOICE OF A BAITERY FOR AFRICAN SHOOTING. BY OLIVER D. LLOYD	171
AIRCRAFT FOR EAST AFRICAN SETTLERS. BY AIR VICE-MARSHAL SIR SEYMOUR BRANCKER	97	SPORT IN EAST AFRICA	173
EDUCATION ENTERPRISE IN SOMALILAND. BY HIS EXCELLENCY E. B. KITTEBMASTER	103	EAST AFRICAN SHOOTING LICENSES	175
TOBACCO GROWING IN N.E. RHODESIA. BY T. S. PAGE	103	A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A MISSIONARY. BY REV. J. A. BOSS	177
MANUFACTURE OF TOBACCO INDUSTRY. BY A MERCHANT	109	A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A DISTRICT OFFICER. BY CAPT. G. A. DEBENHAM	179
EAST AFRICAN POPULATION TABLE	111	A DAY IN THE BAZAAR	181
CONDITIONS OF LAND SETTLEMENT IN EAST AFRICA	115	A DAY IN A COTTON GINERY	183
SCOOTING IN EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA. BY LIEUT. COL. SIR ROBERT BAKER	121	A DAY OF MY LIFE IN NAIROBI	185
		BUSINESS IN THE SUDAN. BY "BOSS"	187
		EMPLOYMENT IN KENYA	189
		A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A MEDICAL OFFICER	191
		SHOOTING IN AFRICA. BY LANGDON KEWICK	193
		A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A KENYA JOURNALIST	195
		A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A SUDAN OFFICER	197
		A DAY OF MY LIFE IN THE KING'S ARMY. BY CAPT. G. A. DEBENHAM	199
		EAST AFRICAN CURRENCY EXCHANGE	201
		WATER AND CLIMATE IN EAST AFRICA	203
		EAST AFRICAN EDUCATION BODIES	205
		INDEX OF SUBJECTS	207
		"EAST AFRICA'S BUYERS' GUIDE"	209

This 200-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, 3s. 6d. post free in Great Britain; 4s. 1d. post free Overseas, but free to all annual subscribers.

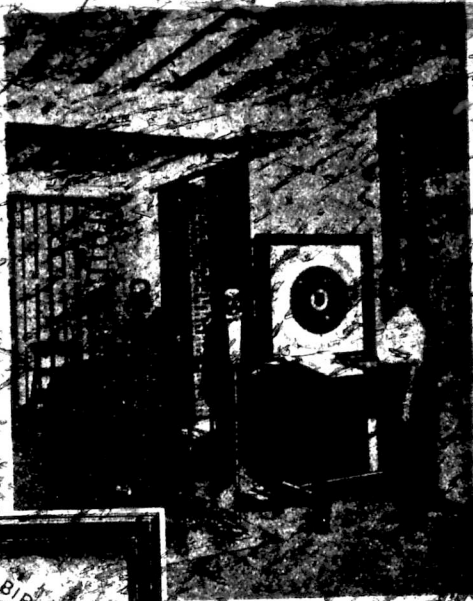








# AVERY



An easy and accurate method of weighing sacks of Coffee, Rice, Maize, etc. is provided by the Avery No. A 65 visible SELF-INDICATING platform scale shown in the illustration.

## W. & T. AVERY, LTD.

EXPORT DEPARTMENT  
SOLIHULL FOUNDRY, BIRMINGHAM

ABLES  
AVERY, BIRMINGHAM

RIT. NO. 82

CODES

A. B. C. & G. H. B. MARCONI  
INTERNATIONAL MODERN UNION

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



PHOTOGRAPH OF LONDON OFFICE TAKEN  
FROM TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

Here, in the Heart of London,  
is the New Trade and Informa-  
tion Office of H.M. East  
African Dependencies.

Tourists,  
Intending Settlers,  
Commercial Buyers,  
Investors,

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

H. M. Eastern African Dependencies  
Trade and Information Office

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

TELEPHONE: REGENT, 5301/2

TELEGRAMS: "EAMATTERS" WESTRAN, LONDON

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





# LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Liverpool—The Greatest Spot Cotton Market in the World.

Members of this Association offer facilities for the Sale, Purchase and Finance of Every Growth of Cotton.

THE WORLD FOLLOWS LIVERPOOL COTTON QUOTATIONS DAILY  
**Growers and Shippers should send their Cotton to Liverpool.**

*All information may be obtained from the Secretary of the Association.*

THE GATEWAY  
 TO  
 EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA  
 IS VIA THE

## KENYA AND UGANDA RAILWAY



A COFFEE PLANTATION, KENYA COLONY.

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

Easy Access to **COHEN KENYA, KILIMANGARO, ELGON and KUWENZORI.**

The Great **RIFT VALLEY** and **LAKE DISTRICTS.**

**LAKE VICTORIA** and the **NILE.**

A Company that offers such a wide variety of interest from a settlement, tourist or sport standpoint, with the profusion of choice provided through the medium of many diversified character-titles, where vegetation in altitude results in every degree of temperate climate and every form of production, cannot but prove interesting and worthy of close inspection.

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 (C. D. N. Kelling) Kenya and Uganda Railways, Great Eastern Offices, Nairobi, Kenya.

Please mention "East Africa" when writing to Advertisers.

# FOR THAT CONCRETE MIXING JOB

A  
**LITTLE  
MACHINE  
WITH A  
BIG  
CAPACITY.**



There are no "ifs" or "buts" concerning this mixer. Though low in price it is perfect in design, efficiency and strength. It has a capacity of 2 1/2 cu. ft. An output of 22 cu. yds. per day. Drive mounted on ball bearings. V.T.P. "Lister" petrol engine. Steel roller chain drive. Steel frame and housing. Wrought-iron travelling wheels and scraper. Net weight 2 cwt.

AND  
IT IS MADE BY **GOODWIN**



Agent for Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika  
LLOYD JONES, P.O. Box 681, Nairobi, Kenya Colony.  
Rhodesia: F. MILTON GOLE, P.O. Box 59, Bulawayo.

OVERSEAS residents should write to-day for Lennards new 160 page illustrated Price List which will be sent post free upon application.



This Booklet brings within reach of all at keenest English Store prices a magnificent range of Foot wear and other articles with a double guarantee of quality. English manufacture. A special feature of this edition is the 8 full-page photographic plates illustrating the recent complete Tour of King and the Duke and Duchess of York.

## LENNARDS LIMITED

Overseas Department  
Queens Road, BRISTOL, ENGL.

# DECCA

66

Here at last is a gramophone which will reproduce all the music on your records. It renders high or low notes with equal fidelity and with a volume and clarity which has hitherto been lacking in gramophone reproduction. Hear this day. The new Decca 66 is neat, light and compact. Note the special records which hold seven or ten records.

The new Decca is now being introduced into the world. A p.c. to address below will bring fully descriptive and booklet of latest Decca 66.

DECCA RECORDS  
19, WORSHPUR STREET, E.C. 4  
Sole Manufacturers  
Barnett, Sampson & Sons  
ESTABLISHED 1839

## THE DAWSON NEWS SERVICE

Annual Subscription Rates, including Foreign Postage.

BRITISH		AMERICAN		FRENCH	
Times Red Book	2s 6d	Ladies Home Journal	2s 6d	Le Figaro	2s 6d
Times Weekly	1s 6d	Life	1s 6d	Le Petit Parisien	2s 6d
Punch	0 10d	Saturday Evening Post	1s 6d	Le Matin	2s 6d
Public Opinion	0 10d	Harper's Magazine	1s 6d	Le Monde	2s 6d
Observer's Weekly	0 10d	Men's Magazine	1s 6d	Les Annales Politiques	2s 6d
Illustrated London News	0 10d	Scientific American	1s 6d	Le Journal de Paris	2s 6d
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News	0 10d	Century Magazine	1s 6d	Le Journal de la Nuit	2s 6d
Graphic	0 10d	Compton's	1s 6d	Le Journal de la Matinée	2s 6d
Studio	0 10d	Scientific American Supplement	1s 6d	Le Journal de la Soirée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d	Scientific American Yearly	1s 6d	Le Journal de la Journée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d	Literary Digest	1s 6d	Le Journal de la Nuit	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d	Collier's Weekly	1s 6d	Le Journal de la Matinée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d	Good Housekeeping	1s 6d	Le Journal de la Soirée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d	Popular Science	1s 6d	Le Journal de la Journée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d	Popular Radio	1s 6d	Le Journal de la Nuit	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d	Modern Pottery	1s 6d	Le Journal de la Matinée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d	Country Club	1s 6d	Le Journal de la Soirée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d	Atlantic Monthly	1s 6d	Le Journal de la Journée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Nuit	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Matinée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Soirée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Journée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Nuit	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Matinée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Soirée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Journée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Nuit	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Matinée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Soirée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Journée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Nuit	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Matinée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Soirée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Journée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Nuit	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Matinée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Soirée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Journée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Nuit	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Matinée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Soirée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Journée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Nuit	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Matinée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Soirée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Journée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Nuit	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Matinée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Soirée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Journée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Nuit	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Matinée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Soirée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Journée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Nuit	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Matinée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Soirée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Journée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Nuit	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Matinée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Soirée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Journée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Nuit	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Matinée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Soirée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Journée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Nuit	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Matinée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Soirée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Journée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Nuit	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Matinée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Soirée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Journée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Nuit	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Matinée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Soirée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Journée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Nuit	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Matinée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Soirée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Journée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Nuit	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Matinée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Soirée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Journée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Nuit	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Matinée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Soirée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Journée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Nuit	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Matinée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Soirée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Journée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Nuit	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Matinée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Soirée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Journée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Nuit	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Matinée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Soirée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Journée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Nuit	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Matinée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Soirée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Journée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Nuit	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Matinée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Soirée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Journée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Nuit	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Matinée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Soirée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Journée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Nuit	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Matinée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Soirée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Journée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Nuit	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Matinée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Soirée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Journée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Nuit	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Matinée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Soirée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Journée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Nuit	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Matinée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Soirée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Journée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Nuit	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Matinée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Soirée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Journée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Nuit	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Matinée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Soirée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Journée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Nuit	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Matinée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Soirée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Journée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Nuit	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Matinée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Soirée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Journée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Nuit	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Matinée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Soirée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Journée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Nuit	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Matinée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Soirée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Journée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Nuit	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Matinée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Soirée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Journée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Nuit	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Matinée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Soirée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Journée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Nuit	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Matinée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Soirée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Journée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Nuit	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Matinée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Soirée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Journée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Nuit	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Matinée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Soirée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Journée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Nuit	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Matinée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Soirée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Journée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Nuit	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d			Le Journal de la Matinée	2s 6d
Illustrated News	0 10d				

# 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. 183

THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1928.

Annual Subscription  
30/- post free.

Sixpence

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

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. A. JOLLISON.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES.

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

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

Official Organ in Great Britain

Convention of Associations of Kenya.

Associated Producers of East Africa.

Coffee Planters Union of Kenya and East Africa.

Usambara Planters Association.

## PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
Unpleasant Adver-		The British Empire Rail-	
ising Matter	4065	way	1076
Settlement in Southern		Mr. Ormsby-Gore and	
Tanganyika	1066	East Africa	1072
Germany's Ambitions		Central Africa's Problems	1077
in East Africa	1067	Poland	1078
International Mission-		Contributions to East	
ary Conference	1068	Africa	4081
Mr. Amery on Empire		What Kenya Thinks	1083
Development	1069	Nanyuki Developments	1087
A Day with the F. W. D.		Motor Vehicle Registra-	
East Africa in the Press	1071	tion	1088
Letters to the Editor	1072	Nyalandu Planters	
East Africa's Book-		Association Report	1089
shelf	1074		

## UNDESIRABLE ADVERTISING MATTER.

East Africa, which has already endorsed the protest of Sir Humphrey Leggett against the distribution in tropical African territories of undesirable advertising matter, is glad to learn that at the last general meeting of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, a resolution was passed by Mr. W. C. Mitchell and unanimously adopted in the following terms:—

That this meeting of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce strongly supports the views recently expressed by Sir Humphrey Leggett regarding the circulation of undesirable advertising matter among natives. It considers that considerable harm can be done in this direction, as deeply

regrets the attitude of the *Liverpool Journal of Commerce* towards this subject, which it feels can only be due to a failure to realise the true position rather than any desire to lower respect for the white woman in the mind of the unsophisticated Native.

At a meeting in January of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce Sir Humphrey Leggett asked the Press to assist in preventing the export of undesirable advertisement illustrations, which, he said, were stuck up in Native huts and gloated over by their occupants. That entirely justifiable appeal drew from the newspaper above mentioned the taunt that "Mrs. Grady is not a business woman." The job indicated must surely be one for missionaries and social workers rather than the commercial men of London, whose main interest ought to be the extension of East African trade with Great Britain."

With that opinion we expressed strong disagreement, asserting that it was an unfair reflection upon the business community of this country and that every decent European in tropical Africa would oppose the views of our contemporary, which appeared strangely blind to the duty devolving upon Britain and her citizens to give the African some thing more than our manufactured products. Fortunately the business men which this country sends out to East and Central Africa are usually mindful of their moral obligations to the Natives to which fact is to be attributed the undeniable circumstance that the Native trusts the British trader far more than the trader of any other nationality. That trust, we insisted, deserves preservation, and it is a pleasure to be able to record that the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce has seized the first opportunity to take its stand on the side of decency in business.

Advertising is one of the greatest forces of the day and it behoves the commercial world to use it wisely, for if public confidence in its general integrity is once undermined, its efficacy as a business-impetus will have been seriously affected. We can think of no fault which would more swiftly and definitely antagonise Europeans in Africa than the systematic dissemination to Natives of undesirable advertising matter, and if our readers care to send us specimens of such publicity, we will gladly make private representations to those responsible for its production, who, many times, are probably unaware of its evil effects in Africa.



## SETTLEMENT IN SOUTHERN TANGANYIKA

## "SMALL" MEN AND GOOD SETTLERS.

A Protest Against the Government's Policy.

From a Special Correspondent of "East Africa."

## Lupa River.

The full report of the Legislative Council's last session has now reached the Tukuyu area, where it has been read with very mixed feelings. Most attention has, of course, been fixed on the burning question of the alienation of land, for there are few men here not already in possession of *umbas* who are not most anxious to obtain them. But the new scheme, whereby the minimum area has been set at 2,000 acres, is regarded as practically the knock-out blow for all the would-be settlers in the area.

Everywhere one hears the opinion voiced that it is the intention of the Government to make it impossible for the many Europeans in this area to obtain land, and this opinion certainly seems to be well founded when one reads the speeches of His Excellency the Governor and of the Chief Secretary at the January session of the Legislative Council.

## Government Policy.

Mr. Donald Cameron said that would not be advisable to attract people into areas from which they could not evaguate their produce. He regarded with apprehension the future of the people with small capital already settled in the district. It was not wise to multiply that kind of settlement, etc. Consideration of the whole question appears to have reverted in the mind of our Governor to that boggy, but much-discussed Dodoma-Fife railway.

The opinions expressed in the South-Western Highlands are many, but mainly agree on the principal point—that there are ample transport facilities for the export of crops by road to Dodoma from the promised road to Mpungu, the new port at the southern end of Lake Tanganyika. Even if the railway were actually sanctioned, would not a good many years elapse before it was completed, and its settlement—and, therefore, progress—to be held up for that reason only? No doubt the Tutsi will welcome the present situation, but I have met few Britons who do.

The Chief Secretary, going a good deal further than his chief, said: "In regard to the 2,000 acre limit that refers to such areas in the Iringa Province as may be said to be suitable for European settlement, genuine settlement areas of which the climate is suitable to the European settler, where he might settle down with a family and become a permanent resident of this country." The object is to encourage the man with a steady income or capital, the man who will prove to be a solid, permanent settler—not a small man with a small capital who might succumb to the difficulties of the situation, who might eventually deteriorate into a class which is known elsewhere as poor whites. That is a possibility the Government is anxious to avoid. At the same time, smaller areas are available in other parts of the country.

## The Better Europeans.

Why so many pessimistic suggestions and on what facts if any are they based? The many "small" men with "small" capital

whom I have met, and who are desirous of obtaining "small" farms of about 500 acres, are already in the district mainly on the goldfields—and I consider their main argument very sound. They say that they are already here, and now, owing to the new prohibitive land scheme, are absolutely debarred from making a settled home. They may have only a small capital, but, backed by their years of experience in the country, they could develop small farms with it. With the land closed to them, they are unable to put their capital to a useful purpose, and will end by gradually losing it.

The Government is anxious to avoid the deterioration of such men into poor whites, they should surely be allowed to have farms of, say, 500 acres, on which they could usually employ their time and money. By closing this door to solid settlement is not the Government itself taking the very first step towards forcing these same men into the very class which the Chief Secretary says the Government wishes to avoid?

That 2,000 acres should be the minimum is a patent absurdity, for even the man with a steady income or capital could not desire anything approaching that area for coffee—which is the staple crop of this area. Incidentally, what is meant by that ambiguous phrase, "steady income or capital"? People I have met from Kenya are astounded at the very idea of a minimum acreage of 2,000 acres for coffee planting, which is at present the only type of farming likely to be undertaken at Tukuyu, Mbozi, and Mbeya.

## Small Men and Poor Whites.

There do not appear to be any poor whites in Kenya, which has many farms of 500 acres and even a good deal less. Nyasaland certainly claims a complete absence of this much feared class of people, and yet it is a country where the great majority of planters are "small" men. If capital is to be attracted, what better way than to encourage the "small" men, who are, as Major Lead stated in the Legislature, the real settlers, for they are genuinely desirous of permanently settling in the country. Capital will follow as a natural course of events, to quote an example, the Imperial Tobacco Company in Nyasaland.

Many are further amazed by the remark of the Chief Secretary, who, after saying that no farms of less than 2,000 acres would be allowed in such areas in the Iringa Province as may be said to be suitable for European settlement, added that "at the same time smaller areas are available in other parts of the country." Does this mean that these "small" areas—now so the "small" men have practically been closed—may settle in other parts of the country, which apparently, are not suitable for European settlement? Why, by the difficulties in which they might be engaged would be increased? One local agriculturist suggests that the Government might allot a reserve for these "small" men of whose future they are so apprehensive, preferably in an unhealthy district, where they might be quarantined.

studied by experts and disposed of as humanely as possible.

Considering the fact that for the past five or six years a community of Europeans—comprised of "small" men—has existed on the Lupat Goldfields which would presumably not come under the category of land suitable for Europeans, and that this same community has given absolutely no trouble to the Government, it is difficult to understand the latter's attitude towards such people, who are, indeed, *bona fide* settlers.

**Is Settlement to be Encouraged?**

European settlement is to be encouraged, and yet near Tukuyu, a veritable health resort, only about ten farms had been allocated on Government land when the area was closed. There is still a great deal of vacant land suitable for *settlers* in that district which though makes many officials doubt the sincerity of the Government's statement.

Fifty thousand acres are to be alienated at Iringa and Mbozi, quite a nice area, but it is to be divided between twenty-five people. Why not a larger number of settlers on 500 and 1,000 acre farms, according to the district? Is the Government scheme not almost a criminal waste of land, when so little is considered to be available without interfering with Native rights?

Is the heritage of the Briton—individual freedom—to be denied? Men are settled in this area, yet they are denied the right to invest their money in farms, though the risk of financial loss is all on their side. If they spend their capital unsuccessfully they alone suffer, for the Government would obtain re-possession of the land. Surely the men who are prepared to spend their little all are better judges than the Government as to whether the risk is a good or bad one!

These, and many more questions, are being asked in the South-Western Highlands. There are apparently two parties left to remain in Tanganyika with no hope of progress, and to leave the Territory for more attractive lands.

Meanwhile the Germans—well subsidised—are ensuring it.

**GERMANY'S AMBITIONS IN EAST AFRICA**

**The Urgent Need for British Action.**

The East African Campaign brought under British administration Tanganyika Territory, then known as German East Africa, which was wrested from German hands at a cost exceeding that of the Boer War.

Were this fact, unknown to the vast mass of our fellow-countrymen, and even to most of the combatants in the East African theatre of operations during the Great War, sufficiently impressed upon the British public, they would be more concerned about the future of this great and promising portion of our East African Empire.

Tanganyika Territory, which lies between the British possessions of Kenya, the East State in the Empire to introduce conscription during the War and Uganda to the north, and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to the south, is the Heart State of the British East African Dominion of the future, and its security and healthy development are vitally essential to the progress—indeed, the very existence—of its wide neighbours, for in the latter lies what the bony can be strong.

To establish the predominance of British ideas and British civilisation in this great Territory

large as Germany and Spain combined—is one of the most pressing duties of the British Empire.

It is the unfortunate fact that German assistance in every conceivable fashion by their societies for the encouragement of migration, are assisting Tanganyika much more rapidly than British settlers—so rapidly, indeed, that at the present rate of progress the unofficial British population will very shortly be outnumbered by the returned ex-enemies. The local Administration appears to regard that consummation with undisturbed complacency, but British ex-Service men are not likely to view the matter with such tranquillity. Will they make known their dissatisfaction with the present position?

**The Cosman Attitude to Federation.**

By the terms of the Mandate under which the administration of Tanganyika was entrusted to Great Britain under the Treaty of Versailles, that Territory may be incorporated in an administrative federation with the neighbouring British Dependencies and a Commission, under the chairmanship of Lieutenant-Commander Sir Edward Hutton-Young, is now visiting East Africa to inquire into the whole problem of federation or closer union of these territories. The mere suggestion that Britain may utilise her clear powers to incorporate Tanganyika in such a federation has been promptly met by carefully staged outbursts of public indignation in Germany which, incidentally, persists in talking of "German East Africa," not "Tanganyika Territory," and of "annexation," not "federation." Even the German Foreign Minister, Dr. Stresemann, has stated publicly that Germany will object to the step, though, as we have seen, Britain is expressly authorised by the League to take it.

For weeks past German Colonial publicists have been hysterically denouncing a development which, they argue, will make it impossible for Germany ever to regain possession of the Territory, in which, it is well to remind the world, she was deprived because she had demonstrated her inability to retain it. The expression of that fear is an acknowledgment that Germany does not accept the treaty to which she set her signature at Versailles, and by which she surrendered all rights to all her possessions overseas; and it is precisely the urgent need to counter such German designs by binding Tanganyika indissolubly to the British territories north and south of it which constitutes the best argument for some form of prompt federation. German opposition to the proposal is one of the strongest British arguments in favour of it.

**Plans for the Future.**

For some inexplicable reason the British Press consistently ignores the extent and influence of Colonial agitation in Germany, which agitates those without a single square mile of overseas possessions, has more Colonial associations and societies, and a greater sense of German citizenship, than those of the British Empire! That statement may astound most readers, but it is literally true. Could there be a more significant index of the strength of Germany's Colonial ambitions, or more emphatic evidence that they deserve more attention than they have received in this country?

The first territory which Germany wishes to reach in Tanganyika, her plan being obviously to send out to that country a constant flow of Teutonic settlers, so that at an appropriate moment the League can issue before the League that there are more than three million British settlers and business men in the country, and that it is manifestly unfair that the majority should continue to be called by a national

*At the request of the British Empire Council, the following article was written by the Editor of the "East Africa" for the 1928 Anniversary number of the "East African" Journal, published in London.*



administration representing the majority. An appeal for a referendum would have to be made. The demand that election to the local legislative Council should be by poll, and that officers and candidates should be selected from the present necessity to take the oath of allegiance.

One unofficial member of the Tanganyika Legislature, an officer of general rank who served with distinction in the War, and who a few months ago that during the early part of 1927 probably was German officers entered Tanganyika for every British settler, and though the proportion is not at present so greatly to our disadvantage, the immigration statistics published month by month by the Tanganyika Government prove that the balance is steadily altering in favour of Germany. In some districts Britons are already in a heavy minority. The most recent news from the Muindi area, for instance, reports forty-five German farmers and fifty British, while in the Dabaga district the proportion is eighteen Germans to five Britons.

Though the Tanganyika Government cannot discriminate in favour of British settlers, since the Mandate provides that all citizens of States members of the League shall be on an equal footing, the Imperial Government could and should take steps to facilitate the migration from this country of a steady supply of selected British settlers. There are men enough, men who would make fine settlers, if only they were encouraged. Perhaps the Imperial Government, though it does nothing in the matter to-day, would help those prepared to help themselves. Will any service organisations interested themselves actively in the question?

**A PARLIAMENT OF MISSIONS ON MOUNT OLIVET.**

Local Questions Bulk Large.

From East Africa's Special Correspondent, Jerusalem.

QUESTIONS of great importance to East Africa were considered at the special session of the International Missionary Council which began last fortnight of meetings in the Government House, formerly the German Senate, on the Mount of Olives, on March 24. The Council represents all the Protestant missionary societies of the world, and these have met with the official members from Great Britain, the Continent of Europe, and missionaries from every part of the world, and outstanding members of the young indigenous Christian churches of India, China, Japan, Korea, and elsewhere, and many leading Africans.

One of the most striking moments in the first few days was the appearance on the platform of Srwano Kijumzi Kijumzi of Uganda, in his black dress and gold ribbons, and his dream, being, telling the gathering, now in Uganda the Christian Church has been a matter of self-government. Fluent as he is in English, he asked to be allowed to speak in his own language, and was translated by Bishop Willis of Uganda. At the opening session Bishop Willis of Uganda prayed in his own Yoruba tongue, while the speakers have been called on more often than Prof. Bavu of Fort Hare, a South African native. A. J. A. of the American people who is doing much social work through the native section of the M. C. A. in South Africa, and Dr. John Hope, the Negro President of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia. They have fully maintained their place as co-workers of the non-white races.

They are the only representatives of the non-white

chairman. Dr. John R. Holt, recalled that at the International Conference at Edinburgh in 1910, only twenty out of 500 delegates were other than white men and women. The fact that nearly half of those at the Olivet meeting came into the latter category is a striking indication of the changes in emphasis and of the growth of co-operation which have arisen in the last fourteen years.

**The Role of the Missionary.**

As the Bishop of Salisbury pointed out, the missionary is increasingly realising that he is going out not to rule but to serve. It was perhaps even more to help in solving some of the African questions than any others—unless it be in respect to the industrialisation of parts of India and China—that a number of experts were invited to help in the discussions. These included Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, late chairman of the two African Education Commissions, Mr. Harold Grimshaw, the former labour authority of the International Labour Office, and Mr. R. H. Tawney, of the London School of Economics. They have rendered extraordinary service to the deliberations, not only because of their practical knowledge, but also because they have been able to put before the delegates something of what the man in the street thinks, does not think, or thinks wrongly about missions.

It has been a fortnight of three sessions a day plus group meetings, so it is impossible to give a detailed report of the proceedings, but the reports which have been presented are of very substantial value.

The motive of missions is definitely set out as being that of "sharing," and religious imperialism in any form is repudiated. Equal opportunity with regard to occupation where the races of different colour live side by side is insisted on, together with absence of discrimination solely on the basis of race or colour in regard to immigration. Development of backward countries for world needs must not be at the expense of the indigenous peoples, whose social systems must not be ruthlessly destroyed without anything in their stead. Revenue from such people should be applied to services for their benefit, and fully adequate land must be allowed to them. Unchecked approval is meted out to forced labour and to unfair labour contracts.

The Reports on "Rural Problems" and "Religious Education" see not only the documents in each of which the influence of the Phelps Stokes Commissions to East and West Africa is strikingly evident. In the former, Dr. Jesse Jones's (four) samples of education, health, environment, home, and recreation are stressed, and the latter emphasises that there can be no education without religion or religion without education. The presence of Mr. J. H. Grimshaw, now in East Africa with the Hillier Young Commission, was particularly marked when the subject of education was discussed. After final editorial revision, all these findings will be discovered to be documents demanding the study of missionaries, settlers, or officials in East Africa.

"I am thoroughly satisfied with the meeting," said Bishop Willis, "and to me after the close of the evening," especially pleased with the Rural and Educational reports. "The Africans feel that they could not have been written more fully by white men, but that they express the thoughts of the Chinese, Indian and Africans, of the people most intimately concerned who have hitherto been consulted on these matters." The same satisfaction was expressed by Bishop Willis, who is returning and will be back to London with him, to that he met some of the forthcoming New meetings.



**MR. AMERY ON EMPIRE DEVELOPMENT**

*Different Needs of the Present.*

MR. AMERY gave a most important address on Imperial development before the Royal Colonial Institute last week. The world he said, was entering on a new phase of development in the political and economic spheres, and the question which had to be asked was whether the British Empire as it now existed was in conformity with the world trend of world development and could be so organised as to hold its own in that development.

The Imperial Conference of 1926 had marked the close of one era in Empire history—that of the gradual evolution of Colonial self-government to full nationhood—and the beginning of another era under which the centrally directed Empire of the past had been replaced by a partnership in which the partners stood on the same footing of freedom and equality.

The growth of national freedom in the Dominions had never been approached in principle to Downing Street. From the earliest days onwards, there had never been a final limit set on the growth of responsible Government, and at each stage powers and new rights were claimed not on unreasonable but on practical grounds. They were gladly and willingly conceded, and so we had had that steady growth by which small communities were entrusted first of all with purely local self-government and gradually acquired fresh powers and grouped themselves into great Dominions and, as they grew, felt their strength and developed wider interests, in each case assuming new responsibilities. So we had a development which the Great War did not change, but certainly accelerated, and at the close of the War the Dominions received their recognition as the equal in national status, the right of representation, the right of separate signature at the Peace Conference, the right of separate representation on the League of Nations, and, as far as was necessary and desirable, the right of separate representation in foreign capitals.

*What the Empire Might Achieve.*

What is our position going to be in the face of that development? Take Great Britain, which had long ago got over the optimism which ascribed the difficulties to post-war troubles in Europe, and which assured us that we would be right in a few years. On the contrary, it was not right, and was likely to be less right as years went on. We should encounter increasing competition from European production organised on a much larger scale, with all the advantages for many years to come in a lower wage. Our wages are now even an average 60% above German wages, 50% above French, 100% above Italian and 110% above Belgian. Given equal efficiency, given even a larger scale of production, how could we hope to stand up either against that onslaught or the immense scale of American mass production?

On the other hand, what of the Dominions? What chance had they against the mass production of the United States? In those days there were only two alternatives. The first was to drift on with the British result, in that case of ever-increasing relative weakness, the Great Britain would have to be absorbed inside the European Economic Union, while the Dominions would graduate into subordinate parts of a new American Union, and it would mean the break-up of the Empire. The other alternative was that the nations of the Empire should get together effectively in order to make use of their resources. It was within our power, if we are willing to develop the home markets of the Empire, to solve the industrial problems of Great Britain

and the economic problems of the Dominions with our interlocking and interlocking home life. We could so combine our purchasing powers as to build up a scale of production which would enable us far more than to hold our own with either the United States or with Europe.

*Other Speakers who know East Africa.*

Sir Edward Bayson, who has recently returned from East Africa, described the Empire as a moving, not a static force. We must endeavour to grasp the new problems rather than fret them rigidly fixed, as in the past. The Crown would continue, because we had a common loyalty to the Crown, but we did not have the practical economic development of the Empire carried forward in the way Mr. Amery had indicated. We needed to find some common economic policy which all could adopt.

Sir Montagu Balfour, who has also just returned from a second visit to East Africa, spoke of the collaboration partnership experiment in Egypt and urged that we should look upon Empire development as the development of partnership and not as the development of domination. If we treated the subject as partners' development was possible without political troubles.

Mr. J. Sandeman Allen, Vice-President of the Institute and Vice-Chairman of the Joint East African Board, said all would agree that Mr. Amery had delivered a historic speech. The Royal Colonial Institute was proud to be the platform for these great occasions.

**TANGANYIKA GOLDFIELDS PROGRESS**

*Details of Important Developments.*

THE directors of Tanganyika Goldfields Limited propose that for the exploitation of their concession of 17,000 square miles in Ruanda-Urundi they have secured the co-operation of an important Brussels group already largely interested in mining in Africa. A new company has accordingly been formed under the name of "Société Industrielle de Minière du Congo Oriental" to acquire the balance of the unissued authorised capital of Tanganyika Goldfields Ltd. Two of the directors of the Société Industrielle are to join the Board of Tanganyika Goldfields, which is now placed in a very strong financial position.

While the company's main interests consist of its properties, exclusive prospecting licenses and options covering large areas in Tanganyika and Uganda, its holdings in the three subsidiary companies—Kagera, Ankole, and Bukoba—and the Uganda concession are the directors' policy to invest limited amounts in other approved mining ventures, while incurring responsibility for the financing of administration, with such investments can be secured on advantageous terms. As a result of this policy the company's assets now include mining interests in Anglo-Siam, Malaya, Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Rhodesia, East Africa and Panama. These additional interests have all been carefully selected and are being developed with the active participation of the directors, and participation in them has been secured on a "ground-floor" term. Satisfactory results are anticipated from all of them, and particulars of their development will be communicated to shareholders from time to time.

The company has secured the services of Mr. R. H. Gwyn-Williams, M.C.M., an engineer with a wide experience of prospecting in the Congo and Tanganyika territories, to carry out intensive prospecting in certain areas in Tanganyika, which, from his valuable knowledge of his own personal experience, he is expected to be highly mineralised. Mr. Gwyn-Williams sailed from England on April 4.

PEN-PICTURES OF EAST AFRICA

## A DAY IN THE BEES WITH THE PIONEERS

By "Sol."

Specially written for "East Africa"

Boom! Boom!

I awakened from the sea of dreams to the sound of the big drum beating on its post at the far end of the camp, proclaiming to the world at large that a new day had arrived.

My boy appeared in the doorway of the hut with the cup of tea and my freshly ironed khaadi drill over his arm. From my bed I watched the dawn break in glorious splendour over the distant hills, and, disposing of the tea, I swung out from under my net to shave and wash with the boys from the villages round came into camp for the "fall in."

As I look across the valley I can see the winding lines of their way down the little tracks with their ever-present spear and a bunch of bananas or plantains. At the bridge down the valley they gather in groups to discuss the news of the night or the grievances to be aired before work begins. Some and then comes one hobbling towards camp with a stick of improvised crutch, casualties of other days arriving for treatment at the hut.

Having dressed, I walk outside my hut to be greeted with salaams from the *ushers* whose duty it is to guard the property of the *Serikis* (Government) during the hours of darkness, and from my day steward, my clerk in fez and clean white *kanon*, the watchman, the water carrier and the storeman.

In front of my hut and on the hillside I have cleared a large space where the *serikimani* are gathered in a group. A wave of my hand signals to them waiting *ushers* and the deep boom of the drum again rolls out to echo in the hills and valleys. It is the "fall in" — at 6 a.m. by the sun, with military precision the overseers walk to their respective posts and stand ready while their gangs hurry up the hill and fall in row after row.

## The Boys' Tasks.

The buzz of talk and cackling laugh with the usual chaff of the late arrival, subsides into silence as I leave my door and walk down the hill, joined by my clerk, notebook in hand. My overseer spouts in his greeting, listens attentively while I detail his special work for the day and the tools he is to draw from the store for his men. Having satisfied myself that he understands, I collect his labour card from each man who goes to the store, draws his special tools and hurries to the line to lay the tools out ready for the count. These checked by me, the gang departs to his appointed task for the day.

This procedure is repeated with each gang, and, when the last has departed from camp, I go over to the shed where the sick are gathered for treatment. A quick run over them, perhaps a few dressings and pills, and my boy is at hand to tell me breakfast is ready. Fresh fruit from the hills, a creamy omelette and a fragrant coffee fit me for the morning.

It is now 7.30 o'clock, and in the great sun of the morning I walk down to the little hut at the foot of the hill and, putting my rifle in the clips — for one never knows what the day may bring forth — I hop on my motor cycle and start the tour. From this camp I am covering twenty miles of road construction, on either side of the hut.

I arrive at the first job in hand. Our *fundis* are

building the apartments of a new road, and adjust their building lines, explain the detail of this or that corner, the bonding of the mortar, the mortar. Down the road comes a string of boys, a big stone balanced on the head of each, while the gangster struts along the side with his little stick of authority, urging them along more especially if he knows I am present. Along another path opening out of the grass jungle comes another string, bearing pans of lime on their heads for the mortar, their naked bodies glistening in the sun as they walk unhurriedly along.

With a final exhortation for speed to them all, I go on down to the river, where a big machine will soon be in progress. Here is more setting out to do, and an hour is spent watching the wall creep slowly up from the river bed. Now away down to the lime pits, where trees are being felled for fuel and where the men are digging out coral-like limestone for the burning or watering down for the quenching. Being a couple of hundred miles from the nearest civilisation, everything must be shown the workers and carefully watched to get results at all.

## Cheerful Workers.

Off again down to a big bridge, where the water swirl in madness between the steep banks. The sun is now high and the sweat rolls from the brows, bodies as they haul that heavy girder into position for launching or struggle along with the heavy stones for the abutment. Here are a few of the best jobmen I have, and with them I go over all the work, each to his particular job. A couple of the boys string my machine on a pole, and balancing carefully on a girder, carry it over to the other bank, so that I can visit the gangs who are putting in the road metal for the new macadam straight into the wilds. Here all is cheerfulness. The pick men chant as they strike, the boys with stone-breaking machines sing roundelays as in 1918 they strike, the men on the tamps, where a big roller here, chant and dance in rhythm to the hammer rise and fall.

I retrace my steps and arrive back in camp for a quick lunch about noon. Then off I go again in the other direction where work of a similar nature is in hand, or where perhaps a little grading may be in progress, or a bit of grading to do. About 3 p.m. I leave the last gang to return to camp, and, as draw near, I catch the sound of the drum beating out the "cease work." On arrival I await the return of the boys to check in tools and issue their marked labour cards.

Ten about 4 o'clock, followed by a stroll with rifle or a shot gun far to the west, I complete the day's daylight and in the light of my patrol "Quite light" I eat my evening meal. Then, after a quiet rest outside in the wonder of a tropic night, I consider the men of my camp, beds content with a day of energy and the health of an outdoor life.

## A Belgian Opinion on our Settlement Number.

The December Bulletin of the Société Belge d'Etudes et d'Expansion says of East Africa's Settlement Number:

"This column is of great interest to Colonials who will see the sad abundance and varied dehumanization, regarding the African States, African Dependencies, and most valuable information concerning their crops, which produce under climatic conditions, as they present in the report of the Belgian Congo."



### East Africa in the Press

#### EGRETS IN CENTRAL AFRICA

Mrs. M. E. H. CAMPBELL recently wrote the following interesting letter to *The Times*:

In South Central Africa, at all events, the egret breeds among swamps in the flood area round the shores of Lake Bangweulu and other lakes—that is, land that is under water during the rainy season—and the feathers that are shed by the parent bird during the nesting time are collected afterwards by Natives in their dug-out canoes and sold to traders for a very small price. No Native in Northern Rhodesia is allowed to carry firearms, and they have only the spears with which they slaughter buab and other game and which would be of little use for killing egrets, even if they could approach them near enough.

The Native has all too few sources of income, and it is to his own advantage to preserve egrets and that as many of these birds should grow to maturity as possible; therefore he is not likely to do any unnecessary killing. Even the White Fathers, who do such an inestimable amount of good among the savage tribes of Central Africa, collect these feathers, and they are the last men in the world either to inflict cruelty themselves or to countenance it in any way.

Last year on the Luapula River the lesser egrets were present in such numbers that, when disturbed, they rose in dense white flocks, and when they were roosting among the branches the trees had the appearance of gleaming, snow-covered mounds; so closely together were the birds packed that scarcely a leaf showed.

#### HOUSEHOLD BUDGET FROM KENYA

A CORRESPONDENT writes to *The Field* from Kenya telling of the household budget for two people for one month:

Wages and food for four servants for one month	£	6	16	0
Groceries, etc. for the two of us	£	12	16	6
Vegetables	£	0	0	6
Ten dozen eggs	£	17	0	0
8lb. of butter	£	14	0	0
90 quarts of milk	£	2	0	0
Lamp oil	£	2	0	0

This amount, he says, does not include any of the initial expenses of setting up house, but only the running expenses. They would have been less if we had possessed our own cows, pigs, hens, garden and fruit trees. We did not once have to trouble the butcher, poulterer or fishmonger for one thing; they were many miles away, and for another there is much food to be found in the country and from the finding of it. For breakfast there are mushrooms, picked on the hillside behind the house; for lunch, trout caught with a net by in the near-by stream, where they run up to 2 lb. while for dinner there is venison, hare, pigeon, guinea-fowl, according to my luck with the gun.

East Africans, always interested in comparing notes, will not all find the above figures satisfactory, some will think them high, and others will doubt, but consider them low.

#### AN ORDEAL BY

EAST AFRICANS are familiar with the Native method of trying cases by ordeal, the poisonous properties of certain indigenous plants being used by the witch doctors to fasten conviction on the guilty party. A contributor to the *Empire Review* describes a less toxic but probably more efficient procedure—the ordeal by rice flour.

A murder among labourers on an estate was being investigated, and the planter asked that he might be allowed to try his hand. He announced that a very famous wizard would arrive, and that all the Natives would be examined as to their responsibility for the crime. A gallows was erected on the day of the trial, and, in presence of the assembled labour force, was tested with a bag of sand. The third of the drop and the sudden straightening of the rope sent a thrill through all. The witch doctor was then announced, and proceeded to give each man a handful of rice flour, and a piece of banana leaf. Each was instructed to fill his mouth with the rice flour and chew it, and then to place the chewed mass on the leaf before him.

Meanwhile, the wizard walked along the lines and cast a baleful eye on all and sundry. Of the sixty boys only nine masticated calmly and placed a moistened bolus on their banana leaf; the sixteenth, with the sweat rolling down his face, strove vainly to achieve the impossible. On being taxed with the crime, he confessed.

The experiment was founded on the well-known physiological fact that fear dries up the saliva and makes the tongue cleave to the roof of the mouth. But it was a neat and effective idea, well staged.

#### SHAKES IN MOMBASA

THESE days, with the drying up and burning off of so much of the dry grass on the island," notes the *Mombasa Times*, "snakes may frequently be seen gliding around looking for cover. On the sea front especially the rattles are particularly prevalent, their nesting places being conveniently (for them) situated in the many holes and tunnels in the coral. As the tide rises one may frequently see the creatures wriggling their way to higher planes out of the way of the oncoming water.

While on the subject, this reminds us of the unique catch made in a rat trap about a year ago during the plague scare. Traps were set all over the island, and the Native trappers made their daily rounds removing the traps with the rats thus caught. One unfortunate boy received the shock of his life when, on setting a trap out of a corner, something coiled round his wrist. This proved to be the tail of a reasonably sized snake. Fortunately for the boy and Native, the business end of the reptile was not trapped in the cage, so that by and receiving considerable care, no damage was done.

It is a well known fact that an eagle and a large green mallee snake are a correspondent's companions, accompanying the Chevrolet Cape-to-Cairo Expedition, says a *Daily Express* cable.

When the party, on the morning of the 11th, Northern Rhodesia, they were surprised to see an eagle a hundred feet above the ground with a snake coiled round its foot. The bird had pounced on the snake, which had shown fight and fastened itself on the bird's leg. The bird carried its enemy aloft, and the snake made many attempts to strike it again. The eagle performed remarkable contortions, and eventually devoured the snake head by head.



## IN REPLY TO MAJOR CHURCH'S

## THE CRESTED OR RED COMBED SNAKE.

A Letter from Mr. F. C. Linfield,  
To the Editor of "East Africa."

My attention has just been drawn to the report in your issue of March 29 last of a debate which took place at the Labian Society's rooms between Major A. G. Church and Dr. Norman Leys.

Major Church is reported to have made certain statements regarding my Supplemental Memorandum to the Report of the East Africa Parliamentary Commission which may give rise to mis-understanding, and I feel it necessary to make the position clear. Let me then state it quite briefly. It is quite correct that Mr. Ormsby Gore asked me to write the chapters on Zanzibar and Trade and Commerce and stated that he and Major Church would deal with the remainder. It was because of this that in a letter to Mr. Ormsby Gore I claimed the right to make my views known in a Supplemental Memorandum.

Major Church stated that "a number of opinions which he had expressed extraordinarily strongly on the subject of Native welfare were cut out of his drafts because the other two members of the Commission were against him." And he went on to say that "he found some of those very statements in the addendum, of which minority report he had no knowledge whatever until he saw it in the printed document." I saw no recommendations submitted by Major Church on the lines of those contained in my memorandum, and I am at a loss to understand his statement that the other two members of the Commission were against him, especially as he now states that some of the opinions to which he referred are embodied in my Memorandum.

As for the statement that Major Church did not see my Memorandum until it was in the printed document, it is as well that I should make it quite clear that each chapter of it was sent to the Chairman, Mr. Ormsby Gore, and I cannot imagine that he would refrain from informing Major Church of my attitude, especially seeing that Major Church at that time had a small room set aside for him at the colonial Office in proximity to Mr. Ormsby Gore. Moreover, the whole Report including my Memorandum, was set up, and the galley proofs sent to each member of the Commission. Major Church had ample time not only to express approval of my Memorandum, but also to raise objections if any parts of his draft had been cut out, but this he never attempted to do. When the formal signing of the Report took place it was quite open for him to approve of my Supplemental Memorandum and to sign it.

In conclusion, let me say quite frankly that Major Church and the Chairman, Mr. Ormsby Gore, were in close collaboration in drafting the Report, and I should like to say that Mr. Ormsby Gore did not place the slightest obstacle in the way of my desire to have my position made perfectly clear. I cannot think that he would have denied this right to Major Church.

Yours faithfully,  
Victoria Street, S.W. F. C. LINFIELD.

*East Africa* that a few enterprising settlers (Tanganyika) have formed a syndicate to cater for the needs not only of the visiting travellers, but also the prospector, geologist, botanist, ethnologist in fact, to help the man who wants to see the inner side of things. Only real experts at their particular work are employed, to be employed. Further details cannot be discussed at the moment.

Sir,  
I am glad to see Mr. R. S. Maugham's letter on the above subject in your issue of April 19 because it corroborates my remarks on the *songo* which you published on March 29.

Like Mr. Maugham, I believe it is highly probable that such a snake exists among the Natives, constantly refer to it, and I believe I once saw one. In my last letter I wrote "I could say more about the latter than I have done," and now, appreciating that such an authority as Mr. Maugham also credits its existence, I shall proceed to relate the incident.

In 1905 I was hunting elephants and was camped on the outskirts of Chumunda's village, North Eastern Rhodesia. One morning we got away on the spoor of a bull elephant and had worked along slowly for some miles, the trackers being just ahead. When he got under a big tree I saw him look up and start back, in fact, so smartly that he almost collided with me. I said, "What is it?" and he pointed up to a large branch and said "*songo*." At first I did not recollect that *songo* meant, so placed upwards, the tracker pointing to the place.

I saw a snake's head, and am perfectly certain that I noticed a red mark on the skull. I put to my rifle to have a shot, but the snake drew back its head and began to move upwards. It would be seven to eight feet long, and looked darkish in colour; but I could see little of it as it naturally kept on the top of the branches.

Being after an elephant, I knew that a shot would likely scare the animal, so I went on, ever since I have regretted that I did not stop under the tree until I had tried to bring down the reptile, particularly as I did not manage to get the elephant, which got on my mind and boiled clean away.

Scientists, as I said before, are doubtless well-diced, and stories of strange creatures which have not been brought before them, but there is nothing remarkable in a snake possessing a red crest of comb, though there would be in the absurdity that a crow's. It is pretty certain that such a snake will yet be procured in either the island of North Eastern Rhodesia, as all the Natives in the wilder parts of those countries talk of the *songo*.

Yours faithfully,  
Ravensburg, Rhodesia. DEAN D. BROWN.

## THE EAST AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES AND SELF-GOVERNMENT.

A Southern Rhodesian Opinion  
To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir,  
You recently quoted from my letter of mine to *The New Statesman* on the above subject. I tried to show that there were good reasons why responsible government should not be ceded until certain conditions affecting the Native people had been satisfactorily dealt with. I urged this on behalf of the Natives who would be without adequate representation in any Legislative Assembly that might be set up. It seems to me, now, that it would be better for the Europeans in those questions than any cause friction and heartburning were out of the way before any final change took place. The Imperial Government has responsibilities towards these people that it could better deal with under the present régime than when the whites had assumed control.

Your comment that on my argument self-government would be granted the Union of South Africa

LAND PRICES IN USAMBABA

A Reply to "Would-be Settler"

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR,

The letter from "Would-be Settler" which appeared in your issue of February 16 particularly interested me, and in the course of a year I receive some hundreds of inquiries for land from prospective settlers, perhaps I can give some advice. The majority of my applicants are men, that is, without tropical experience. At the price of an estate or undeveloped land is above 10s. an acre many imagine that they are being "had." Every estate and most of the land has, of course, to be valued on its own individual merits. Can anything be more absurd than for a man of no experience of land values in East Africa to criticise the prices asked, without ever having seen the properties? Many would-be settlers unfortunately seem to think that land is to be had for next to nothing, and that when it has been given them they will only have to sit down and watch the crops grow and return easy money.

In this country the Government have certain districts in which they are allowing settlers to get land, not for sale, but on long leases, the rent being determined by an auction, an arrangement rather similar to that by which a local Town Council of seaside resort lets sites for a concert party or for ice cream stalls. The highest bidder gets the land. "Would-be Settler" apparently pays no attention to quality, seeming to want quantity. I have recently sold two estates, one of 3,000 acres for £500, and another of 75 acres for £800. They are fairly close to each other. Are they to be valued at the same rate per acre?

The price required in the Usambara Mountains for good coffee land is £4 per acre, and if a person has sufficient capital to plant up 50 acres, in four or five years he should have paid all expenses, including the original price of the land.

Yours faithfully,

H. MALCOLM ROSS

Tanga

COTTON TERMINOLOGY IN UGANDA

A Peculiarity of the Protectorate.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR,

In his letter printed on page 704 of your issue dated February 23, Mr. William A. Balfour, in passing allusion to the Uganda peculiarity of describing "seed cotton," i.e., ginned cotton, as "raw cotton," which is the correct name for ginned cotton.

It seems a pity that this unnecessary confusion of terms should be tolerated, and it would be interesting to know from what sort of knowledge of cotton terminology this Uganda custom arose.

Yours faithfully,

W. GOSVOPIN

Bombay

to be irrelevant. Before the Union was formed each State had already got some form of self-government. But if you go a little further back you will discover that representative government was withheld from Cape Colony for the very reason that I have adduced. In his recently published book, "The Cape Colour Question," Professor Macmillan lays special emphasis on this. On page 240 he says: "In 1876, therefore, when a Cape petition asking for Parliamentary Government was presented in the House of Commons, Sir George Murray definitely took a stand against the request on the ground that while His Majesty's Government was responsible for both white and black, the potential white voters were a handful of the population, and the coloured people were as yet unfit to share their privileges; consequently the grant of Parliamentary institutions to the Cape was for the present impossible." In my suggestion there is nothing novel. This very able treatise on this question makes it clear, too, that the friendly relations that have obtained between the different races in Cape Colony is largely owing to their having conceded to them a share in the political affairs of their country.

To shut out from the electorate a considerable section of the community merely on the ground of colour is an expedient that can bring with it nothing but discontent and disloyalty. Political action that is based upon the great principles of fair play, justice and righteousness to all sections of the State is the only way to permanent and real progress.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN WHITE

Marandellas, Southern Rhodesia.

The Rev. John White, who is the Principal of the Waddilove Training Institution of Marandellas, Southern Rhodesia, in which Colony he has been resident for some four years, agreed in his original letter that "most of the people have had credit to them some effective means of representation in the Legislative Assembly until they are adequately represented in the Legislature, and persons who have gained their confidence are our State their own, until the Minister for Native Affairs is made independent of any such constituency; until these elementary rights are conceded to the black population, then there should be no extension of responsible government."—Ed. "E.A."

COAST NATIVES IN TANGANYIKA

Shagred with increasing insolence.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

Old hands cannot tolerate the increasing arrogance and insolence of the Tanganyika Natives, induced by giving them to understand that they are equal to, if not superior to, the European in the eyes of the higher officials. In mollicodding Saiti and Juma we are certainly making a severe rod with which to beat our own backs.

The coast Natives have lost all respect for authority. Why? The Government cannot collect the hut tax from Natives here. They catch them and lecture them on the heinousness of omitting to pay, but have not the power to put them in jail or compel them to work to obtain the necessary 10s. There is no Vagrants Act—except in the case of whites—who are gathered in and deported. I feel sure that pretty nearly 30% of the natives in the Usambara are agrants with no real means of existence, who must consequently live in theft; yet nothing is done, in fact, nothing can be done to compel them to work except moral persuasion—and you know how forcible this is to the indolent coast Native! Yours faithfully,

OLD SETTLER

Dar es Salaam



AMERICANS IN SAVAGE ABYSSINIA.

British naturalists will read with some justifiable envy the cases with which the museum in the United States are able to finance their expeditions and equip them with an hour or two of the proposal that the Field Natural History Museum of Chicago should secure groups of typical Abyssinian ... the money was forthcoming from a great Chicago news paper, and the scheme was well under way. In "Savage Abyssinia" (Cassell, 12s. 6d.) Mr. E. Hunt gives a full account of the expedition, its beginnings, trials and final success, and incidentally adds to our knowledge of a country which stands more and more to become unique.

The outfit was on a lavish scale. The five Americans who undertook the trip required fifty mules carrying 150 lb. apiece. Their choicest boxes by the way, weighed 75 lb. each. A huge battery of rifles, a dozen saddle animals, a force of forty men and six *zenagas*, or camp soldiers, were included.

Two of the main objects of the expedition were to secure, if possible, habitable groups of mountain apes, *trapelephas burtoniensis* (sometimes called the Burton kudu), which is exceedingly rare, and is found nowhere in the world but upon three mountains in Abyssinia, and the walia ibex, *capra walia*, an inhabitant of the stupendous cliffs of the high Simien. Like the walia ibex neither exists nowhere but in one restricted locality in Abyssinia.

In seven months the expedition travelled 12,000 miles, from Jibouti to Khartoum, and secured 3,800 specimens in all, including the walia ibex for and thirteen walia ibex. Evidently they did not spare ammunition.

The actual hunting occupies a comparatively small portion of the text, which is concerned mainly with the incidents of the *safaris*, and gives quite full accounts of the notabilities encountered. The photographs too, are rather disappointing, from travellers so well equipped, though the picture opposite page 236 gives a good idea of the country and its tremendous escarpments. The map was improved by giving to prominent landmarks the names of Americans connected with the expedition—"Strong's Peak" and "Davies' Lever" were two of them; which are reminiscent of the late ex-President Roosevelt's trip to Brazil—and the sowing of political seed was not forgotten.

"Ras Haile said that he admired America for her part in the Great War."

"I hear that America only went in to stop it—and that she refused all territory, all the spoils, at the end. Is that right?"

"It is," we said. "I like that. It has not been done very often, fighting for a principle instead of what can be got out of it. Tell me, does England love America more?"

"We told him that also was true. He wanted to hear the exact amount, which of course we did not know."

A little thing like that might slip anyone's memory. However, it is pleasant to record that they pay a tribute to one Englishman.

"Mr. Charles F. Rey, of London," was back upon a visit when we arrived. His friendship with Ras Tafari and his deep study of Native customs, and, withal, his frank and open comradeship in offering advice and information, was most fortunate and proved of the greatest benefit to the expedition. We are much indebted to him."

The two volumes more and more interested in Abyssinia, and Mr. Baum's book is a useful contribution to the rapidly increasing literature on a fascinating country.

... the best description of Mrs. Roosa Eggle's new book "Adventure" (Cassell, 15s. 7½) that I have seen in the title page. A Nipsy salad—some of the best I have ever seen—consists of twelve ... twelve seasons years. In a ... dish it is difficult to pick out the various flavours of the many ingredients.

The authoress, who has plenty of enterprise, courage and imagination, contending that a woman is a better explorer than a man, writes that women bear not only pain but discomfort better than men, and she agrees with a certain traveller who, when asked if her husband accompanied her to the wilderness, replied, "Oh, no! It's not the sort of country you can take a man to!"

She has a flair for the uncanny and supernatural. In Abyssinia, when camped beside a Muhammadan cemetery, she was disturbed by an incessant hammering noise. All her men had fled to the village, but she discovered her "ghost" in an earth-stamped *chikwa* with every armlet possessed by the caravan bent round his neck.

"What is the meaning of this noise," I asked. The knocking sounded as if it came from the other side of the wall.

The Abyssinian (a Christian) explained, in the voice of a parent speaking to a foolish child, "It is the spirits of the unbaptized dead. They are beating at the lids of their coffins, but they can never get out!"

"I shivered," I fastened myself into the tent in every lantern I could find, and sat up listening. The knocking faded. Sometimes it died away altogether. With the false dawn came a departing burst and I could imagine the wood breaking. Then it stopped."

One's enjoyment of that weird experience is modified by a haunting suspicion that Muhammadans do not bury their dead in coffins, and surely not in Abyssinia, where wood is scarce. But it would be unwise to read this book as a carping and hypercritical spirit. The proper atmosphere is given in Mrs. Roosa Eggle's account of beautiful coloured plates, which are lavishly oriental and exotic in decorative.

From the whirl of breathless adventure emerges a fact which one does not remember to have seen mentioned by previous travellers, that in Abyssinia a woman's word is inviolate, and is accepted without proof or question. Should, however, a woman be detected in perjury, the executioner is sent for.

The functional error, as it runs with a miniature pair of siears. He is followed by all the tall boys in the town and a host of slaves with their long spears from the false village. The boy's head is cut off and sent as a steep hill. Next, the boy and his mother indulge in a simultaneous show of resistance and abuse during the operation, his course is marked by cuts. More shrieks—but a friend supplies fresh butter. Abuse rubbing, and the hair is set free, bald as an egg."

The chapters on "Raising the Dead," "Black Magic," and "Concerning Witchcraft" are perhaps the best, but all contain a thrill.

PROFESSOR GREGORY OF MIGRATION.

It is a grimly humorous fact that in the same harbour the very word "brothers" welcome, and safety stand. Bartolus's obdurate status of liberty, with its solemn invitations. "See it's your huddled masses yearning to be free and Ellis Island." The contrast, in these days is startling and to the immigrant, exceedingly disconcerting. Professor Gregory, F.R.S., in "Human Migration and the Future" (Cassell, 12s. 6d.)



1217 BARNES

1-2

and in 1908. There is a large number of Socialists and  
Communists in this district of Chicago. The people here are  
the most.

A BOOK OF ABSORBING INTEREST

... does not fail to bring out the contrast and to dwell on the very difficult and intricate problems involved.

Professor Gregory, who is well known to East Africans through his books "The Great Rift Valley" and "The Menace of Colour," has an analytical mind and a passion for statistics. He classifies migration into three classes: inter-racial, inter-continental and between adjacent allied nation cities, and he points out that

the important Negro migration took place from the Southern to the Northern States during the last ten years is a case of inter-racial movement within our country. The wide-spread movement of peoples in Africa, Europe and India, and the migration to the mining fields of Southern and South West Africa brings together people of the same race and continent but of subjects of different nations.

He gives some interesting figures of the density of population in different lands. The more crowded European countries have population densities of 662 per square mile in Belgium (the densest), 300 in Great Britain, 352 in Italy, and 343 in Germany. In contrast stand the United States with 38 per square mile, Africa with 11, and Canada with 7. On the subject of adjustment, there is much for adjustment. How this adjustment can best be carried out, the author discusses fully and adequately in his 200 pages. In this volume he deals chiefly with the migration of European nationals; and he expresses the opinion that though the settlement of Europeans in the tropics appears physically possible, it is not likely to be carried out on a large scale until the temperate lands are more fully occupied.

Altogether a thoughtful and scholarly work.

A. J.

EGYPTIAN CIVILISATION

SINCE on September 14, 1822, Jean-Francois Champollion, a young teacher of history at the Faculty of Letters at Grenoble, deciphered the name of Ramesses II, and solved the riddle of Egyptian hieroglyphics, an enormous amount of work has been done on ancient Egyptian history. It is now a simple matter for experts to read papyri and translate inscriptions on tombs and monuments, but it is a far harder task to make these records comprehensible to moderns; to project the mind back through the centuries and comprehend the inner meaning of a strange and complicated civilisation is indeed a problem fit to test to the limit the genius of the real historian, and it is the outstanding merit of Professor de Sarras's Master of the College de France, that in this new work "The Nile and Egyptian Civilisation" (Kegan Paul, 25s.) he not only gives a mass of facts, but so arranges his facts and connects their meanings as to give his readers a clear picture of the times with which he deals.

The volume is one of a series on "The History of Civilisation" which has been defined as "a present in accessible form the results of modern research and modern scholarship throughout the whole range of the social sciences, to summarise in one comprehensive synthesis the most recent findings and theories of historians, anthropologists, archaeologists, sociologists, and all other scientific students of civilisation." Professor de Sarras's contribution is an excellent example of this high standard set, and a volume which can be confidently recommended not only to the student but to the general reader. A word of praise is due to the translator, Mr. R. Dobson, who has accomplished a difficult task with conspicuous success.

REVIEWER.—The Company of Adventurers. The first book, written by John Boyes.

The African continent knows no more picturesque personality than Mrs. John Boyes, the untamed lady of the Witwatersrand, whose life of adventure is equipping proof if any were needed, that truth is stranger than fiction.

Africa has undergone remarkable changes since John Boyes first set foot in it three years ago. The extent of these may be gauged, incidentally, from the fact that when in the early wanderings Mrs. Boyes travelled over the ground on which Nairobi now stands the site of Kenya's capital was bare of any human habitation. He was the first white man whom many of the Natives, chiefs, had ever seen. Such was the force of his personality that instead of their becoming his enemies, his savages became his friends—the "more blood brothers." To-day those same chiefs are riding about in costly motor cars! As British Administration followed in his footsteps he was arrested and tried for his life.

In "The Company of Adventurers" Mr. Boyes relates his adventures as an elephant poacher in the Lado enclave, and his travels in various parts of the country. Needless to say the narrative is well worth the telling and well worth the reading. As Lord Cranworth observes in his foreword, it is a book that many will peruse with the greatest interest, and which all who read should keep for the benefit of the next generation. For it should be remembered that though new avenues for courage and initiative will yet be opened, there will never again in Africa be scope for the exploits of men like John Boyes and others of his kind. Africa's work is no longer, her treasures have been disclosed for those who care to avail themselves.

It would perhaps be invidious to single out any particular chapter for special praise, for all are full of interest and contain more than a single thrill; but we may point out that no finer pen picture of the men who blazed the trail has appeared than that contained in the chapter under the title of "Gentlemen Adventurers."

A book of absorbing interest which will not readily be laid down once it is opened. It is published by our enterprising contemporary East Africa, is splendidly illustrated, and replete with all the qualifications that spell success to the publishing world.

"THE COMPANY OF ADVENTURERS" will be sent by registered post to any address in the world on receipt of 17s. by East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

Advertisers get best results from East Africa. They tell us so, and that is why our advertising revenue grows and articles are to increase the size of the journal.

But East Africa is deprived of some of its due credit whenever a reader fails to mention its name in replying to an advertisement.

Please make a habit of quoting East Africa when you write.



### THE SIGI-TANGARA RAILWAY

A demand for improvement

The Tangara Planters' Association has requested the Tanganyika Government to open the Sigi-Tangara (Amani) railway. The line, it is understood, was originally not to be built, but with drawn as a sufficiently high bid was not received.

Local settlers, with a somewhat retrograde spirit to allow this useful line either to be sold or to lie dormant, and they have the same objection to the line by the Government, regard the most beneficial use for the transportation of (a) raw and their different products; (b) for the purposes of the Amani Institute; (c) for the carrying of coffee and other European crops; and (d) for the development of extensive areas in the Amani district.

Before the development of motor transport in East Africa, the Sigi Railway was certainly indispensable for the Amani district. It was originally owned by the Deutsche Holzgesellschaft, which was formed to exploit the timber resources of the Sigi area, and was worked in connection with the saw-mill erected on the Sigi River below Amani. It was opened for public traffic in June, 1910, over a distance of 23.7 kilometres (14.3 miles) with a staff of eight Europeans and thirty-two Natives, and a rolling stock of two small engines and sixteen trucks, one of which was called a "first class coach". In 1911-12 the line carried 514 tons of timber, 166 tons of coffee and 42 tons of sundries, the revenue amounting to 25,360 rupees, and the expenditure to 24,625 rupees. In 1913 it was leased to, and run by, the Tangara Railway Company.

#### Disruption of the line

In German times it was possible to go down from Sigi to Tangara on the main Tangi-Moshi line, and return to Amani in the night—a most convenient arrangement. When the British conquest of East Africa approached the Germans the Sigi line was very thoughtfully destroyed by the Germans, the locomotives being run over and burned bridges and wrecked. The British authorities, however, restored the line and saved the rolling stock. From 1914 the railway did very good work in transporting timber, chiefly white wood for the building of Government House at Dar es Salaam, and coffee from the Bulwa, Ngambwa and Nyerema estates in the Amani district. The coffee from Kwankoro was sent by Native carriers to the main line at Mnyazi. The saw-mill, too, was most successful in supplying timber for the repairing of the dilapidated houses at the Amani Institute which was carried out by the then Director.

When the introduction of motor cars, the suggestion was made that the Sigi line should be turned into a motor road but apparently nothing came of it. Now that the Tangara Institute, being developed on a proper scale, the value of the Sigi line will possibly be appreciated more fully, and the different estates in the district should also be interested. There is a very definite limit to the possibilities of motor transport for heavy work in the steep, hilly country of the Sigi and Tangara Mountains.

### MR. ORMSBY GORE'S EAST AFRICAN VISIT

It only to a critic

THERE can be no justification for Mr. Ormsby Gore's visit to East Africa. It is to see who

the rubber plantations are to be taken over. The taxpayers have already loaded the bill for this restless young gentleman's wanderings in East Africa. What good has resulted to Kenya or Tanganyika. It is very folly when one is young, to run about the world, and if Mr. Ormsby Gore pays his own expenses, he has no word to say. But if he comes on the Colonial Office vote we ought to be told what it will cost, and what is the object of this visit to Malaya. Has the Under Secretary no work to do in the Colonial Office or in Parliament? Of course it may be, no doubt it is, an advantage to see the different posts and provinces of the Empire. But then Lords Birkenhead and Winterton ought to visit India and Burma, and Mr. Bridgman ought to inspect our naval stations on the other side of the globe. Where is this folly to end? Thus *The Tablet*.

What good has resulted to Kenya or Tanganyika from Mr. Ormsby Gore's visit? asks our contemporary. We have not the slightest hesitation in replying that an immense amount of good has resulted. The Under Secretary of State, having seen things with his own eyes, returned to tell Parliament and the nation at large that Britain had done and was doing great things in East Africa, that we had sent out settlers the great majority of whom were a credit to themselves and their race, that the Native races were receiving a square deal, that the riches and resources of the Dependencies were boundless, that closer contact between the neighbouring Dependencies was urgently necessary, and that in no part of the Empire had the greater faith than in that of East Africa.

Surely these are fine results. From his personal experience on the spot Mr. Ormsby Gore has been able to correct the absurdly biased statements sometimes advanced as Parliamentary arguments, has done all in his power to raise questions concerning Kenya in particular and East Africa in general out of the rancho of party politics, has preached that Native and European development can proceed side by side to the advantage of both; has played a great part in the breaking down of local parochialisms, and has successfully sponsored the loan of £10,000,000 for the development of East Africa and ways, harbours and ports.

But for his visit the Tanganyika Marketing Board would, it is to be supposed, have shown much less interest than it has in East African affairs. Almost certainly the Amani Institute would have remained derelict, instead of being riven new life, and probably the new closer settlement scheme of the Kenya Government, details of which will be shortly published, would never have been framed. Indeed, if we were asked which event of the last five years had been most important from the East African standpoint, we should reply: The visit of Mr. Ormsby Gore and the report of his Commission.

## EAST AFRICA

THE ONLY MONTHLY PAPER IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE  
DEVOTED ENTIRELY TO THE EAST AFRICAN  
COUNTRY OF THE HORN OF AFRICA  
AND CENTRAL AFRICA  
A WEEKLY SUPPLEMENT

Edited by An Old East African

Are You Subscribing to "East Africa"?  
It will pay you to have all the important  
news which "East Africa" alone gives.

Send your annual subscription 100/- NOW to

21, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1



### Camp Fire Comments

#### Making themselves at home

A facetious correspondent sends the following comment: "Living organisms have an extraordinary capacity for adaptation. Some algae live in water quite near the boiling point, some people—such as Governors, municipal parsons, yet other medical officers in East Africa—well to grass with. To each his environment, location or home. As Mr. J. O. Cooper has discovered in Abyssinia a fish which lives in a lake so charged with soda that greasy clothing is saved rather when washed in it."

#### Snuffing out Chameleons

A correspondent writes: "You are no doubt correct in saying that Natives will not touch chameleons. I believe they consider them even more poisonous than snakes, but they will occasionally kill them by putting snuff in their (the chameleons') mouths. The process is not easy. The Native operates with sticks, fixing the reptile so that it cannot move. He then prizes open his victim's mouth, fills it with the villainous Native snuff, and the chameleon turns black, swells up and dies. The Natives as a rule not actively cruel, though, to English ideas he is often callous: his hatred of the harmless chameleon seems to have spurred him on to an unusual course."

#### The Royal Coat of Arms

The letter you have published from Mr. R. Hauser, of Uganda, on the subject of the Nandi bear reminds me, writes an East African reader now in this country, "that I recently read some most interesting notes concerning this mystery animal by Mr. C. Cardale Luck, whose contribution to the elucidation of the problem tends to confirm the general opinion that that elusive beast is some sort of hyena. Mr. Luck's analysis of the Native names is instructive. The *kerit* (as it is called by the Nandi) or *geret* (as the Lumbwa name it) is large, dull reddish yellow in colour, and striped, and rises on its hind legs to attack; the ordinary hyena is called the *kimaget*, i.e., the spirit of *gel*, the striped hyena. Mr. Luck quoted the case of a European who had been attacked at night by a supposed hyena which rose on its hind legs."

#### A Bear Optimist

Colony Brazil has been attacked by a boring beetle which is causing great damage and is keeping the entomological department extremely busy. But Dr. M. E. de Oliveira, *Univ. Hered. Entomologist of the Comissao de Especies Derelictas de Praga Caieira*, who is in charge of the campaign, is an optimist. In a recent article in the *Tee and Golf* *Journal* of New York, he says that he has found a better, more careful cultivation on the infested estates, better drainage, rational sowing, improved plowing, cleaner produce, and better sanitation of waste ground. "In the same way," he says, "that entomies have brought progress in hygiene, parasites and the sickness of plants has improved agriculture." The installation of fumigation chambers for the purpose of the means for the extermination of the pest, the crop, "spectacularly, with the best of results." In other words, as in the case of the old world, whose "own and last remaining teeth happened to be on the side each other, there is" always something to be glad about.

#### Superstition difficult to eradicate

No one has been and is being written on the African and his mentality that it is only fair to point out that superstitions are not confined to primitive modern, State educated and progressive Africa. Only the other day a loaf of bread containing mercury was floated on the river Welland, Northamptonshire, in an endeavour to locate the body of a drowned girl, the ancient tradition being that such a charm will stop at the place where a drowned corpse is lying. Mark Twain gives a precisely parallel case in "Huckleberry Finn," though that occurred among the primitive inhabitants of the Mississippi valley back in the 'sixties. In the Northampton attempt the charm naturally failed, but it is instructive to note how such beliefs persist, and how impossible it seems to eradicate superstition from the British mind. Those superior folk who never tire of scoffing at African beliefs—they are nearly always people who cannot speak a sentence correctly in a single Native language—need to be reminded that strange things still happen in twentieth-century Britain.

#### Swimming after a black mamba

The various items you have published about the gray mamba cobra have vividly recalled my first encounter with a black mamba, writes an old African traveller. "I was a boy of sixteen at the time and was bathing with my uncle in the dam on the Ferstling Gold Mine property, near Marabastad. As I was swimming about my uncle shouted that a black mamba was crawling the dam, and that I was to keep clear of it. Looking around I saw the mamba about halfway across, and in spite of my anxious uncle's frantic yells I tried to remain swam in pursuit. The snake did not appear to be in any great hurry, and was therefore enabled to land almost immediately behind me, and I filled it with a stick. It was not a very big one—six feet, but so gorged with a great meal that I was not surprised at its lack of energy. All I must have aimed was to be left alone in peace to digest its food. My uncle was not so pleased, and considered he ought to have been and pulled me over my shoulder and took me home."

#### Complicated interpretations

Prince Arthur of Connaught's experience of Native interpretation, quoted in a recent Comment can be capped by the experience of another traveller, recorded in "The Company of a Missionary." He had reached the Rendile country, and had arranged a conference with the Rendile objectives. "We had considerable difficulty," he writes, "in carrying on a conversation. I first made my remarks in Luma, my interpreter of Somali who translated them to an Abyssinian, who rendered it to an Rendile woman who happened to understand Amharic, and she finally turned it into the Rendile tongue in the hearing of the chief. Lengthy conversation was an impossibility, and the misinterpretations, and consequent misunderstandings, were numerous before we had finished our business. It is typical of John Hovey to record such difficulties. So many books of travel, made by readers who have had experience of interpreters, sometimes the worst material to come on, on discussions of abstract subjects—such as politics, ethics, history, etc.—sound easy, and the results are exceedingly valuable, but the wise man has a warning to be taken to the amount about a kilogram of salt."

Translations of the words and meanings are made possible by the gift for a minute. All paragraphs should be marked Camp Fire Comments.

## PERSONALIA

Mr. and Miss Martin Johnson are now back in Kenya.

Sir William and Lady Mitchell Coats are on the Riviera.

Mr D. H. Farr, of Tanganyika, reached England last week.

Mrs J. H. S. Tod arrived in England from Nairobi last week.

Sir Geoffrey Archer has returned to London from his visit to India.

Mr. P. Turton, of Songhor, arrived in this country a few days ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Raffles Cox are among recent arrivals from Kenya.

Dr. Orr, of the Roberts Institute, Aberdeen, is paying another visit to Kenya.

Mr. A. R. Morgan, Senior Agricultural Officer, has returned to Uganda from leave.

Mr. K. F. Warner, Assistant District Officer, Kibata, is on leave from Tanganyika.

Captain G. K. Stobart has been appointed Adjutant of the 7th King's African Rifles.

Mr. Maxtone Miller is, we hear, expected to arrive from Tanga within the next few weeks.

Lady Bailey is continuing her flight to the Cape in a machine flown to Tabora by a South African pilot.

Mr. C. C. Monkton, the well-known Kenya business man, arrived last week from Kenya Colony.

Mr. Muthoni, of the Tanganyika Treasury, accompanied by Mrs. Muthoni, has arrived home on leave.

Mr. G. F. Webster, Provincial Commissioner, Tanganyika, has assumed charge of the Northern Province.

Mr. Bradbury, a Director of *Punch*, and Mr. G. E. Stampa, the well-known artist, recently visited Mombasa.

Mr. J. C. Macnail, chief agent of Barclays Bank (D.C. and O.) for Rhodesia, has been visiting Nyasaland.

The death at the age of sixty-four is announced of Sir Edward Benson, K.C.M.G., Director of Colonial Audit, since 1926.

Major-General H. P. Browne, who arrived in England from East Africa last week, has served in the Indian Army since 1894.

Dr. J. Schofield, accompanied by Mrs. Schofield, arrived home last week from Uganda, where they had been on a tour.

Mr. W. Wood, of the Industrial Instruction section in the Tanganyika Education Department, has left England on his return from leave.

Lady Dentham, who recently underwent a serious operation in the European Hospital, Nairobi, is reported to be making excellent progress.

Mr. S. H. C. Hawtreay has left the Seychelles for Mombasa to enable Mr. H. G. Robertson, editor of *The Mombasa Times*, to come home on well-merited leave.

Lieutenants G. H. B. Lethbridge and R. E. O. Horsford have arrived in Tanganyika on appointment as subalterns of the 2nd Battalion of the K.A.R.

Mr. F. C. Bridie, of the Honorary Secretary of the Aero Club of Kenya, who recently visited Mombasa, is understood to have examined the proposal to establish a branch of the Club at the coast.

Mr. A. W. Hodson, until recently British Consul for Southern Ethiopia, and now Governor of the Falkland Islands, has unveiled a memorial at Grytiken, South Georgia, to Sir Ernest Shackleton.

Capt. J. Murray, who has served with the K.A.R. in Tanganyika during the past few years, and who arrived in England a few days ago, was awarded the M.C., D.C.M., and M.M. during the war.

Colonel G. F. Phillips, who arrived from East Africa last week, served with the K.A.R. from 1904 until 1924, in which year he retired. He was Commandant of the King's African Rifles from 1919 to 1922.

Mr. J. de G. Delmege, of the Uganda Service, whose retirement is announced, first went to the Protectorate in 1908 as an Assistant Collector. He was educated at Haileybury and Worcester College, Oxford.

Dr. Charles B. B. Reid, of Tanganyika, was married a few days ago at St. John's Church, Perth, to Miss E. Lee, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Lee, Girl guides and members of the V.A.D. formed a guard of honour.

Mr. F. B. Ballenden, of the Survey Department of Kenya, who has just come on leave, will be remembered by many of our readers as having drawn a substantial prize in last year's Calcutta Sweepstake.

The appointment of the Rev. Duncan Ross Mackenzie, Mr. Cecil Burberry Seale, and Mr. John Hunter as the unofficial members of the Legislative Council of the Nyasaland Protectorate was gazetted on Friday last.

The Rt. Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby Gore, M.P., has been appointed a trustee of the East African Memorial Fellowships for Medical Research, in place of the late Sir Arthur B. Shipley, Master of Christ's College, Cambridge.



Mr. W. W. Campbell, whose book "East Africa by Motor Car," was published a few days ago, served with the Motor Transport Corps during the East African Campaign. The volume will shortly be reviewed in these pages.

Among the officers who were killed in the Sudan are Captain Henry Henriksen, (C.B.E. (late in Cameroon)), District Commissioner in the Bahri el-Gazel, who was killed by Natives in the Sudan on December 14, left estate of the gross value of £3,830, with net personalty, £3,830.

Among last week's arrivals from East Africa were Lady Mildred Allsopp, Sir Ernest and Lady Bennett, Sir John Wood, Lady Atkins, Mr. S. W. D. Crowley, Mr. R. C. Gwythorpe, Mr. F. Harrier, Mr. T. S. McEwen, and Mr. A. A. G. Lulloch.

Miss Mabel Shaw, who addressed a missionary meeting in Wolverhampton the other day, was the first educational missionary to be sent out by the London Missionary Society to Northern Rhodesia in 1915; she was first stationed at Kawambwa.

Colonel John James Congdon, who died at Holkestone last week in his eighty-fifth year, served with distinction in the campaign of 1884-86, being mentioned in dispatches and receiving the Egyptian medal with clasp for Sudan and Suakin and the bronze star.

Passengers leaving Marseilles to-day for East Africa by the s.s. "General Voynon" include: Lieut. Colonel G. L. R. Gray, Mr. Orr, Mr. Ottoway, Miss A. M. Perkins, Mr. A. Ramsay, Mr. M. Savy, Mr. C. A. Smith, Mr. Usher, Mr. D. M. White, and Miss E. M. White.

The following appointments have been made to the District Road Board of Naivasha: Messrs. R. Anderson, H. Attenborough, F. S. Clarke, Dr. T. S. Dunn, Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Henderson, Captain Mervyn Jones, and Messrs. A. McCrae, W. Nightingale, W. Pickford, E. B. Taylor, and R. J. Allen-Turner.

Addressing the Overseas League last week, Professor E. H. L. Schwarz said that during a journey which he made in Northern Rhodesia in 1925 he had with him an Alsatian dog, which was regarded as a wild animal by all the other animals they came across. Baboons played with him and jackals took him to be a wild animal.

As Colonel Phillips is shortly coming home again, Major Charles Gaitheil is expected to undertake taking over the Secretaryship of the Kenya Elected Members' Organisation, while Mr. Mervyn Hill, Secretary of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya, is to act as Secretary of the Jockey Club during Colonel Phillips' absence.

Mr. C. W. G. G. Egan, Provincial Commissioner of the Eastern Province, Uganda, who is about to retire, first went to the Province as Assistant Treasurer in 1900, after having spent five years in the Colonial Audit Department. In 1901 he was transferred to the administration as Assistant Collector, was promoted to Collector three years later, and Provincial Commissioner in 1912.

Among Fellows and Associates elected to the Royal Colonial Institute at the last meeting are Mr. H. C. Baskerville, Kenya, Mr. J. B. Buchanan, M.B., Basutoland, Mr. J. S. Dawson Wake, Basutoland, and Captain F. Langford (Jubilee), Mr. E. M. Paul, Mr. K. G. Mance, and Mr. John G. Schickland, of Uganda.

Sir Donald Cameron recently opened the new club house of the Dar es Salaam Gymkhana Club. Tribute was paid to Mr. H. Hoops and to Mr. I. S. Thomas, the former and present honorary secretaries, and to Mr. P. W. Morgan, all of whom had devoted practically the whole of their spare time to work in connection with the Club, which now claims to have the finest club house in East Africa.

Major-General Sir Henry Ewart, B., Colonel of the 7th Dragoon Guards, and formerly a Crown Equerry, who died last week in his ninetieth year, commanded a cavalry brigade in the Suakin Field Force under General Sir Gerald Graham. In the action at Hashim in 1885 Colonel Ewart had his horse shot under him. For his services he was mentioned in despatches and promoted to K.C.B.

The death at the age of sixty-five years of Mrs. M. L. Mitford-Barberton, widow of the late Mr. Henry Mitford-Barberton, removes one of the best known figures in the Trans-Nzoia. Her husband was one of the founders of Barberton, and her father, for many years a member of the Cape Parliament, was one of the leading public men of South Africa. Mr. and Mrs. Mitford-Barberton migrated to East Africa in 1912, and their homestead became a favourite rendezvous for Trans-Nzoia settlers.

The Rev. C. N. Rutherford, who has returned to Scotland after spending a year at Mlanje during the absence from Nyasaland on leave of the resident missionary, has told a Dundee reporter that many Scotsmen in Africa do not support British industry as they ought. At Port Elizabeth, he said, though the town prouly points to a practically unbroken line of Scottish masons, they buy foreign goods in preference to home goods, and he found it difficult to get British-made goods in Nyasaland, where the goods available were principally from Japan and the U.S.A.


*We require*

**NATIVE BASKETS, DINNER MATS, FLOOR MATS,**

POTTERY, WEAVING AND CARVING.

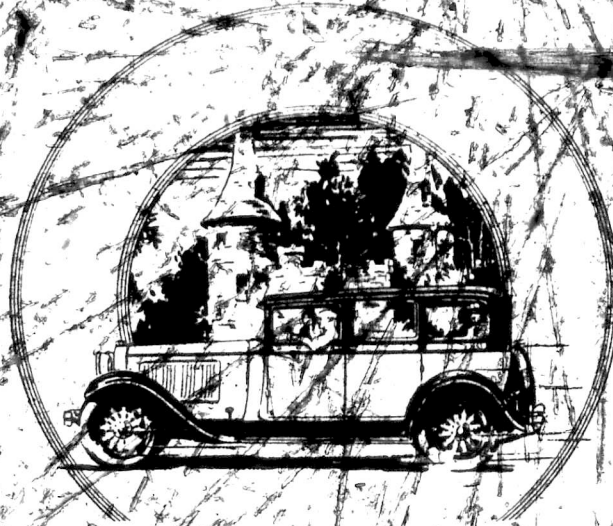
Send Samples, Prices, and Approximate Quantities Available

Specialists in the Marketing of African Native Goods



**I. G. CHATTERTON, Ltd.**  
18, Berners Street, London, W.C.2.





# The VICTORY SIX

There Is No Parallel To Victory  
Performance

Dodge Brothers Victory Six is the one car you can't compare, because no basis of comparison exists.

No other car in the world is built on the Victory principle.

Consequently, no other car offers comparable results in performance, comfort and safety.

The Victory is the *only* car from which body sills have been eliminated, making possible rakish downness without sacrifice of head-room or road-clearance.

And it is the *only* car in which body and chassis are integrally constructed.

From this basic difference in design originate many Victory qualities that must be experienced to be appreciated.

The Victory power plant, designed and built by Dodge Brothers, performs brilliantly in all respects, by which six-cylinder performance is judged—with fuel economy that is most unusual.

Drive this car, and you will know why it is popularly acclaimed the engineering Victory of the decade.

*Dodge Brothers line of passenger vehicles includes the Dodge Four, the Victory Six and the Senior Six.*

S. FISHER & SIMMONS (EAST AFRICA) LTD.  
NAIROBI

## DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CARS

Our dealers are everywhere in East Africa.



### EAST AFRICAN PLANTERS AND PROSPECTORS

Ask us to Quote C.I.F. East Africa for British Goods

If it will cost you nothing we probably have you a lot. All types of MACHINERY, TOOLS, BUILDING MATERIALS, SEEDS, etc. Many satisfied Clients.

## PEGS LTD

IMPORT EXPORT AND BUYING AGENTS  
445, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Cables: "Pegs", "Lan Dip" (Roulette), A. 479, 2085

## BOUSTEAD & CLARKE

MOMBASA, TANZANIA, DAR ES SALAAM, NAIROBI, KISUMU, JINJA, KAMPALA.

IMPORT AND EXPORT MERCHANTS. WINES AND SPIRITS, MANCHESTER PIECE GOODS, BUILDING MATERIALS, GALVANIZED IRON, CEMENT

Shipping, Consign, Forwarding and Commission Agents. LONDON AGENTS: MESSRS DUNPHELL, BODRARD, CARTER & CO. LTD

## African Marine & General Engineering COMPANY, LTD

Ship Repairing, Sail Making and Repairing, Moulding

### ACETYLENE WELDING AND CUTTING

Well equipped Carpenter shops, all types of wood work. Office Furniture etc made and repaired. Boat building, repairs to machinery, implements, etc. are invited to communicate.

ESTIMATES GIVEN. Telephone: 31. Telegrams: "Amogco", Mombasa. SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO., General Managers.

## SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO.

P.O. BOX 120, MOMBASA.

NAIROBI, KAMPALA, DAR ES SALAAM, TANZANIA, TANOR, LAMU, LINDI.

GENERAL MERCHANTS, STEAMSHIP CLEARING, FORWARDING AND EXPORT AGENTS

ENSURE YOUR GOODS ARE IN GOOD TO US BONDED WAREHOUSE PROPRIETORS. PASSENGER CARRIAGE AND STORES. Tel: MACKENZIE

## 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 enviable reputation as suppliers of the most modern and reliable products of the World in the Field of Agriculture.

### Our Agencies include

- ANSONS, SIMS & JEFFERIES, Ltd. (Ploughs, Harrows, Trimmers, Drills, etc.)
- BURTON & HORNBY, Ltd. (Pumps)
- FRUWARTS & LLOYD, Ltd. (Steel Pipes and Fittings)
- STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK
- HUBB & SONS, LOCKS AND SAFES CO., Ltd.
- HARRISON, McQUEEN & CO., Ltd. (Agricultural Machinery)
- THE MELLOR ENGINEERING COMPANY U.S.A. (Pumps & Oil Ltrs., etc.) (Water Fittings and Plumbing Machinery)
- L. ALLEN & CO. LTD. P.A. ("Planet Junior" Cultivators)
- SISSON & BROS., Ltd. (Distempers & Paints)
- NEWTON, CHAMBERS & CO., Trussell's (Iron Implements)

- A. RANSOME & CO. LTD. (Wood work Machinery)
- SAMUEL OSBORNE & CO., Ltd. (Steel Products, Shovels, etc.)
- LEWIS & TYLER, Ltd. (Canvas, Leather, Heliog)
- TREWRELLA BROS. (BY) Ltd. (Winches, Mooring Hooks, etc.)
- PLATT BROS & CO., Ltd. (Cotton Machinery)
- WALSH & CO., Ltd. (Cotton Machinery)
- BRITISH GOODRICH RUBBER CO., INC.
- ALBION MOTOR CO., Ltd.
- GIFFERT BROS. & CO., Ltd. (Turbines, etc.)
- CRIPPO BALL BEARINGS CO., Ltd.
- CHIFFTS, Ltd. (Bullocks, Spinning, etc.)
- D. ADAMS & CO. (Road & Railway Machinery)
- THE ELECTRIC WELDING CO., STEEL FOUNDRY, U.S.A.
- B. ARMSTRONG & CO., Ltd. (Drainage Machinery and Electric Light the Sea)
- MINE LUBRIC OILS, Ltd. (Lubricants for Engines)
- THURBER & CO. ("Planet Junior" Cultivators)
- ALF. B. TATTERSALL & CO., Mining Engineers

## GAILEY & ROBERTS, Ltd.

East Africa Headquarters, Nairobi. Branches at Nakuru, Eldoret, Jinja, Kampala, and Dar es Salaam.

East Africa advertisers will gladly quote you prices.



## WHAT KENYA THINKS.

The Attitude of the Indians.

From *The Nairobi Correspondent*.

The East African Indian Congress resolved a few months ago that so long as the Communal Register exists on the Statute Book, the Indian community should refuse to vote upon that Register. Consequently, when nominations were recently invited by Government for four Indian seats on the Legislative Council, none was forthcoming. It is a great pity that constitutional weapons should be jettisoned in such summary fashion, especially as it is understood that one of the dominant grievances of the Indian community is their alleged non-representation on public bodies.

It will be recalled that when the 1923 White Paper granted numerous privileges to Indians in other directions, they expressed violent dislike for the principle of communal representation and declined to register their names on the Voters' Roll. The names of a few Indians at Pora Hall and elsewhere did, however, appear on the Roll, and these duly elected one Indian Mr. Malik, who has been a member of the Legislative Council ever since. Hiser councils ultimately prevailed, and in 1926 the Indian Congress at Mombasa somewhat reluctantly accepted the principle of communal representation, and a very large number of Kenya Indians had their names added to the Roll.

Four Indians in addition to Mr. Malik who was elected, were only nominated to seats on the Council, and they took an active part in debates, which proved by showing the Indian point of view expressed with cogency and force. The Indian members were invariably treated with the greatest courtesy and consideration by other members of the Council, who deprecated the decision of the 1927 Congress to reverse the situation approved in 1926. Although we must all regret the non-operative spirit indicated by the later *voluntate*, it is unreasonable to expect that Royal Instructions will be constantly varied at the whim of a capricious Congress, which changes its mind from year to year. It may be taken for granted that the European section of the community is extremely unlikely to agree to a Common Roll, especially as the principle of non-segregation in township areas was agreed to only with great hesitation and provided that other stipulations of the 1923 White Paper, including the communal roll, were accepted by all parties. It is believed that an overwhelming majority of Kenya Indians are perfectly satisfied with the 1923 settlement and only wish to be left undisturbed by political agitators.

A prominent Indian leader has stated that during the two years that the Indian members have been on the Council, they have consistently bound themselves in a minority, and even in the case of the Education Cess they were unable to carry their point. A perusal of Legislative Council proceedings during 1926 and 1927 does not confirm the implication as more often than not the Royal Warrants issued with the majority of the various measures of concern to their fellow countrymen were accepted unanimously by all members of Council. The Asiatic Trade and Orphan's Pensions Bill, which received their cordial support, may serve as an illustration of the co-operative attitude of European electors. No one, I think, who reads the *East African*, which has been read most judiciously and then only on the grounds of expediency in order that each of the three sections of the population might be able to finance its own recurrent education vote. The increased poll tax is as distasteful to Europeans as to Indians; and Govern-

ment would welcome alternative proposals of a practicable character. It is well, however, to bear in mind that provision exists for exemption from the Education Cess, which would be peculiarly applicable if the opposition resigned whenever it found itself in a minority.

## Complaints about Kilindini.

Mombasa merchants have again complained about conditions at Kilindini harbour, urging that some things seriously wrong have to be done, leave with only a full load while cargo is on the shore awaiting shipment, and that steps should be taken to hand over to importers without delay goods which have arrived for them and which they are anxious to clear. It is also suggested that insufficient use is made of the subsidiary harbour at Mbaraki, especially in connection with the storage of produce awaiting shipment. At a meeting of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce held last week, Mr. J. G. Walsh presented a report of the sub-committee which had been appointed for the purpose of interviewing the Port Manager and the Traffic Superintendent, who were both present at the meeting. The Port Manager mentioned that Mombasa merchants had in the past enjoyed free storage in excess of that available at other ports, that those facilities constituted a tax on storage accommodation, and that the trade of the territory concerned had outstripped the capacity of the port. Owing to the woodwork having perished at that wharf, Mbaraki was not available when the traffic was at its peak. He admitted responsibility of the Port Administration for handing over goods of the consignees, but the latter frequently sent representatives to clear goods at the last moment before expiry of the free storage period, which caused congestion. He agreed that the old system by which importers' clerks searched the sheds for their own goods was wrong.

Many suggestions were made for amelioration of the present state of affairs, and it was decided that these should be discussed by the sub-committee with the Port Manager and form the subject of a further debate to be held in a fortnight. The public recognises the difficulties of the Railway and Harbour Administration owing to the very rapid growth of trade, but demands reasonable efficiency from a service the maintenance of which constitutes a by no means negligible financial burden. The railway and harbour management quite laudably advertises the facilities which it can provide for trippers and tourists, and made a magnificent gesture at the time of the influx of a large ship-load of American tourists a week or two ago, but every effort should be made to meet the requirements of the tax-paying producers and merchants of Kenya and Uganda.

## Flying from the Cape to Cairo.

Lady Heath, flying her Avro Avian machine, and Mr. and Mrs. Bentley, in the machine with which the former made a lone flight from England to Cape Town last year, arrived at the Nairobi Aerodrome during the week after an interesting flight from Harare, Mr. and Mrs. Bentley, who were married in South Africa, have started a new season by enjoying their honeymoon in the air. The journey from Livingstone, where the parties joined up, has been made in a series of six long hops: the first, 304 miles to Broken Hill, occupied 15 hours 15 minutes. The next stop was made at the Bwapa Mbarwa mine. The third hop of 302 miles over Lake Bangweulu brought the fliers to Abercorn, the fourth hop of 285 miles to Tabora, and the fifth to Mwanza. The final flight to Nairobi is described as being the best stage of the whole journey.

## NOTICE TO INTENDING SETTLERS

On arrival in East Africa whether to settle in Kenya Colony, Tanganyika Territory or Uganda, get in touch with us before purchasing your agricultural equipment.

We stock a complete range of farm supplies and take a pride in service.

### G. NORTH & SON, LTD.

(Established 1869)

VICTORIA STREET  
NAIROBI.

ALSO AT

ELDOROT AND NAKURU,  
KENYA COLONY, and  
ARUSHA, TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

### SHAW AND HUNTER

P.O. BOX 70, NAIROBI, KENYA COLONY

Specialists in the supply of  
**ARMS, AMMUNITION & GUN ACCESSORIES**  
Outfitters of Shooting and Big Game Expeditions

London Agents:  
Richman, Symes & Co. 28, Charterhouse Square, E.C. 1.

### H. MALCOLM ROSS

will furnish

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

Address: Private Bag, Tanga, Tanganyika.  
Code: A.B.C. Sixth Edition.  
17 Years Practitioner Department, Cession Estate Property, 17 Years Practitioner.

### PEARSON'S DISINFECTANTS AND DIPS

(Non-Poisonous and Non-Irritant in Use)

For Governments, Railways, Mines, Plantations, Farms and General Household Use.

**HYCOL No. 1.**—Gerucidal value 18 to 20-times greater than Carbolic Acid. A magnificent Sheep Dip in dilutions 1:100 to 1:160. The finest form of disinfectant for household and farm use.

**HYCOL No. 2.**—Similar to above but less highly concentrated. Three to five times gerucidal value of Carbolic Acid.

Representatives for Kenya, Tanganyika, Zanzibar and Uganda:  
The Kenya Agency, Ltd., P.O. Box 781, Nairobi.  
**PEARSON'S ANTISEPTIC COMPANY, LTD.**  
61, Mark Lane, London, E.C. 3.

Telegrams & Cables  
"STORAGE"  
MOMBASA

Telephone 106  
Codes: A.B.C. 5th Edition,  
Bentley's

P.O. Box 82  
Mombasa.

## Mombasa Bonded Warehouse Co., Ltd.

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

**LARGEST BOND & FREE STORAGE IN AFRICA.**

Sidings from Kilindini Station to Godowns.

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

**RAIL YOUR EXPORT PRODUCE TO US**



## Kodak calling!

What "Kodak" means to you

As a photographer you will know that the word "Kodak" implies the highest standards of manufacture, both in respect to camera and film. "Kodaks" have behind them a world-wide reputation of many years standing, and no expense is spared to maintain this pre-eminence. "Kodak" film is known everywhere as—

*the d. pen-due film  
in the yell-w. carton*

If not already a photographer, call at the nearest "Kodak" dealer and ask him to show you his latest models.

There are "Kodaks" to suit every purpose and every pocket.

Kodak (East Africa) Limited (Inc. House & MacGee, Ltd.) Zebra House, Nairobi

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

## A Sleeping-Sickness Survey.

Dr. A. J. Enzer gives in the current issue of the *Kenya Medical Journal* an interesting account of a recent sleeping sickness survey which he undertook in the middle of 1926 in that portion of Kavirondo along the eastern shore of Lake Victoria stretching from the Uganda to the Tanganyika boundary. The formidable nature of the task with a staff of two Native dressers only will be realised when it is stated that nearly a quarter of a million Natives required examination. After surmounting initial difficulties owing to objections of the part of the Natives to appear for inspection, and the heavy work involved in making sure that the total population of the respective villages duly appeared, the work, which was eventually completed in November, 1927, constitutes a distinct triumph for the medical officer concerned, whose investigations established several important facts. It showed that examination of Natives on a wholesale scale was possible, a point of vital importance in connection with any measures designed to improve health conditions generally in the Reserves. Secondly, it demonstrated the comparative freedom which the Kenya Natives enjoy from the ravages of this devastating disease, the exact locality of infection, and simple measures by which the disease may be controlled in future.

It is amusing to record that the Natives themselves attribute the existence of the disease to a punitive expedition by a District Officer about twenty years ago from which the survivors escaped owing to their having taken refuge by hiding up to their necks in water among the reeds on the Lake shore, where they were bitten by noxious insects. In spite of this, however, the Doctor speedily won their confidence, to such an extent that many villages paraded eagerly for examination, and a letter was received from one sub-chief requesting treatment for two cases of sleeping sickness in his village on the Uganda border. A useful side-line in connection with the survey was the running of a dispensary for general diseases, which encouraged people to visit the doctor's camp and did much to establish confidence in his sincerity.

## Native Housing and Resistance to Disease.

Dr. H. L. Gordon has very pertinently drawn attention to the importance of improving housing conditions in the Native Reserves and sounds a note of caution in regard to the somewhat palatial quarters provided by employers, the tendency among the latter being to provide lodgings of an "accepted sanitary type." It has previously been pointed out by medical authorities that the Kenya Native has a high power of resistance to tuberculosis, and we should proceed warily in our efforts to house him in such luxury during his period of employment, lest he becomes more susceptible on his return to primitive conditions. Such has been said about well-balanced rations and the calorific value of certain foods, but reliable data are sadly lacking that results achieved in European countries under totally different social, climatic, and industrial conditions will be repeated in Africa. A careful survey of the whole position should be regarded as an essential preliminary to any drastic interference with the mode of life to which the conservative native is accustomed. Dr. Gordon points out that the scold was unknown among Scottish crofters so long as they lived in tumble-down cabins, but so soon as they began to live in sanitary dwellings the tubercle bacilli got hold of them for the first time. It is not for oneself suggested that similar steps should be done to improve the welfare of the native, but that we should proceed cautiously and follow ourselves that we are on the right lines.

## Kenya's Two Air Victims.

Kenya mourns her only lady aviator, Mrs. Carberry, who but a few brief weeks ago established a new aviation record by flying her Moth from Mombasa to Nairobi. The flight was officially chronicled in these columns in the *Herald* twenty-four years ago. Miss Anderson came to Kenya as a very small baby and was extremely well known to a large circle of friends of all races and classes. She had the knack of making friends wherever she went, and keeping them. Endowed with all the attributes of a charming personality, her untimely death has created a vacuum in the lives of many of us. Mrs. Carberry had with characteristic kindness been entertaining a number of friends to experimental flights, and at the time of the accident she was carrying Mr. Dudley Cowie, whose father, Captain Cowie, has been a prominent resident in Nairobi for many years. The most impressive funeral of Kenya's two first air victims was attended by numerous representatives of all sections of the community on March 13, the last sad rites being performed by the Very Rev. Canon Wright.

## FIGHTING AN ANT PLAGUE.

Advice of the College of Pestology.

Special to "East Africa."

A golf course near Southend having been invaded by what were described as "giant horse ants," the assistance of the College of Pestology was invoked, and by courtesy of the Chairman *East Africa* is able to give the details of the remedy advised. These may be of use to settlers in East Africa who find ants too active to be pleasant.

The insect in the case was a British species, *Formica ruginosa*, the "horse" or "hill" ant, found usually in pine woods, where it constructs large nests among the fallen needles. The "major workers" are red and black, about a quarter of an inch long; the "minor workers," nearly all black and about one-sixth of an inch in length. The males and females are winged, and larger than the workers, and swarming takes place in July or August. The ants are of an aggressive nature, attacking human beings viciously, but its bite is neither poisonous nor dangerous. The ant had apparently been introduced to the neighbourhood of the golf course, as food for pheasants—"ants' eggs."

The advice given was as follows: Dig out all sites of nests, and mark by stakes bearing small red flags; make a shallow channel, a spade in width, round each nest, spread powdered quicklime in the channel to depth of one inch; water lime till pasty and semi-fluid; stir up nest with fork and loose it, making fork ant-proof by tying a tuft of cotton-wool around base of handle (a useful tip); pour carbon bisulphide over top of nest—one quart to each large nest, and cover with a bag. Avoid breathing fumes of chemical, which are very unpleasant but not dangerous, but mixed with air are very inflammable.

"The carbon bisulphide method," adds Mr. Ernest Crabbe, the advisor, "is absolutely effectual if properly done, and on visiting the nests the second or third day it should be found that the ants are all dead. Then the nests can be cleared away or burnt. The present time of year (April) is undoubtedly the best for carrying out this work, the effect being to cut off the next broods of fertile queens which otherwise would appear in the early summer."



# Solignum versus White Ants



What has happened to this Wood?

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



Protect the Timber with Solignum

Dear Sir,

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

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

(Signed) J. STEPHEN HICKS,  
Heathfield, Sussex.

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



Registered Trade Mark

## THE WOOD PRESERVATIVE

Agents for Kenya: Messrs. Gailey & Roberts, Ltd., Nairobi, E.E.A.

Write for name of nearest Stockist to  
our Manufacturers and Proprietors

SOLIGNUM, LIMITED,  
205, Borough High Street, London, S.E. 1, England.  
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES: THE NAME  
SOLIGNUM IS EMBOSSED ON THE DRUM.

# DUNELT

## "The Standard Motor Cycle that BREAKS WORLD'S RECORDS"

That the British Super-Charged Dunelt stands in a class by itself for power, speed and reliability is indisputably proved by its consistent success in all the important trials and record-breaking achievements.

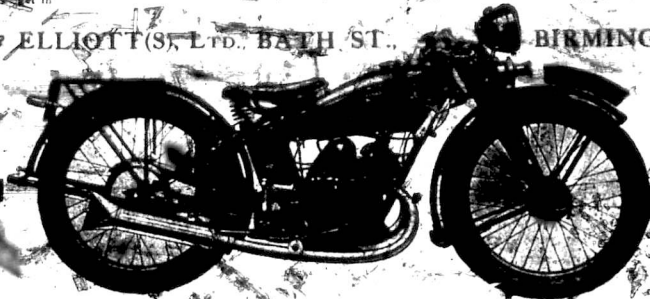
The Latest is the Double 12 Hour World's Record, Class A, broken at Brooklands by a Standard Dunelt with full touring equipment, exactly the same as can be bought from any Dunelt agent. Distance covered, 1095 miles, 486 yards. Speed 45.0 m.p.h. This was one of the three Dunelt machines selected from stock by the Auto Cycle Union and had the previous week been through the Six Days' Stock Machine Trial without the loss of a single mark.

You can have a Dunelt capable of exactly the same performance.

### AGENTS:

The DUNELT is now being shipped to all parts of the World. Handle a world BRITISH machine, which always lives up to its reputation and offers the business possibilities set in touch with us right away.

DUNFORD & ELLIOTT (S), LTD., BATH ST., BIRMINGHAM, ENG.



Clinton-Wall

SUPER CHARGED ENGINE.

MILLER ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT.

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







NYASALAND PLANTERS' OPINIONS.

The Associated Farmers' Current Report.

The present quarterly report of the Nyasaland Planters' Association, which gives the usual main business details, says: "As from nearly all other East African planters, it is a true and genuine Association to become important, they will have to rely on the goodwill of the other East African producers, elements of the general public and will have only themselves to blame if their interests are not properly represented."

Nyasaland, Black Country.

The Executive makes the following statement on policy:

It appears that a determined effort is being made to turn Nyasaland into a Black Country, a country north of the West African coast, where the European planter is not just, and that a certain amount of propaganda is being indulged in. Such a policy, in the opinion of your Executive, is disastrous, and it requests all members to support the Executive in fighting it both and now.

Never more essential than at the present moment has it been that all members should stand firmly shoulder to shoulder by your Executive. In support of this conclusion it is gathered from the Press that the solemn confab assembled by members of the Chamber of Agriculture and Commerce recently passed a resolution that:—

"It is impossible for the Colonial Office to divest itself in any manner in favour of a local European population or to be declared trustee on behalf of the Natives of these territories, and that any suggestion of an elected local European majority on any local or federal legislative is inconsistent with such trust." As our Transatlantic cousin might say: "That says some mouthfuls." Whilst considering it preferable to refrain from expressing opinions on such abstract matters, it is necessary to the question of elected priorities on legislation in tropical African territories, your Executive is constrained to remark that this resolution strikes it as being entirely unnecessary at the present juncture (i.e. when the arrival of the Harrow Commission is imminent) and likely, if it were general opinion, which may God forbid, prejudicially to affect the interests of the country in any negotiations that it may enter into in regard to federation.

Presumably it is the result of cogitation on the part of the thinking members of the Committee of whom one has read in the Press, who are not afraid to express their dissent. Your Executive begs to say that difficulty to suggest that it also occasionally indulges in bouts of thinking, most certainly it is not afraid to express its opinions. It is gratified to the imminent notice of the Black Country Council, the very suggestion that several duplicates of Monsieur Rodin's celebrated sculpture titled 'The Banker' (he procured from Paris and placed at some suitable spot in Victoria Avenue or elsewhere) be placed round the Board Room, the superscription thereon in his letters, as follows:

"I have seen all of a branchy row  
Thinking of beautiful things we know  
etc. etc."

Short Points.

An interesting little note is that Nyasaland has some 908 motor cycles, compared with 1,000 in Northern Rhodesia, 200 in Greece and 500 in Turkey. Given it is remembered that in Nyasaland motor cycles are almost entirely of British manufacture, the comparative value of the Nyasaland planter in Empire-wide can be realized: even if it is in danger of being overlooked.

Members are reminded that the Rev. Dr. Smith, wick, head of the Blantyre Mission, is about to retire, and are invited to contribute to a fund started for the purpose of a farewell reception to one who has spent a lifetime in the country, to which he has given land, and devoted his services.

The quarterly report will be ratified, and a dividend payment distributed, at one of the characteristic of the trade of the Association.

THE NATIVE IN EAST AFRICA.

Mr. I. J. G. (London) and other members of the Commission on Rhodesia arrived in Cape Town last week from a tour of inspection of their investigations. The Commission was headed by Mr. J. H. G. (London) and the Chairman of the Commission, Mr. J. H. G. (London).

The most notable impression received in every British territory from Kenya to the East, is the common effort being made to establish Native policy on a just basis. The older communities are seeking to remedy past mistakes, the younger communities to avoid future mistakes. Methods differ with conditions, but the intention everywhere is the same, to recognize the Native as a partner in society and train him to exercise his partnership. Everywhere too, we find it held that the basis of Native welfare is a measure of supremacy of land. At the end of last week Sir E. Hilton Young and the other members of the Commission left Cape Town for England in the "Armadale Castle."

POWER FROM THE VICTORIA FALLS.

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Northern Rhodesia announced in the Legislative Council last week that the Government was very willing to consider any offer for the development of the power of the Victoria Falls, and that the Governor proposed to consult with Colonel Franklin during his visit as to the best means of making widely known the fact that the water resources were available for use. The conclusion previously reached to the Victoria Falls Power Company had not been registered, and the Administration considered itself at liberty to consider any proposal made.



JACOB & CO'S  
**MARIE**  
BISCUITS  
THE MARIE MADE THE FINEST MARIE MADE

Whoever does not stock  
JACOB'S MARIE BISCUITS  
send him to J. H. G. (London) P.O. Box 100, Nairobi.  
to the Manufacturers  
W & R JACOB & CO., LTD. Dublin, Ireland



TWO EAST AFRICAN BARRI REPORTS

The current month's reports from the East African Barri...

**Kenya**—The late weather continued to be...  
**Uganda**—The main crop consists mainly of...

**Tanzania**—Farming conditions throughout the...

**South Africa**—Business conditions have been...

**South Africa and West Africa**—Business conditions...

**South Africa**—Cotton arrivals are still heavy...

**South Africa**—The General cotton crop will probably be...

**South Africa**—In a communication to the Anglo-Soviet Press...

**Kenya**—Business conditions are fairly steady...

**Uganda**—The main crop consists mainly of...

...the main crop consists mainly of...  
 ...the main crop consists mainly of...

**South Africa**—Business conditions have been...  
 ...the main crop consists mainly of...

**South Africa and West Africa**—Business conditions...

**South Africa**—Cotton arrivals are still heavy...

**South Africa**—The General cotton crop will probably be...

**South Africa**—In a communication to the Anglo-Soviet Press...

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

Source: British Cotton Textile Manufacturers' Association, London

Country	Value (£)	Quantity (yards)	Value (£)	Quantity (yards)
Kenya	1,200	1,200,000	1,200	1,200,000
Uganda	1,200	1,200,000	1,200	1,200,000
Tanzania	1,200	1,200,000	1,200	1,200,000
South Africa	1,200	1,200,000	1,200	1,200,000
West Africa	1,200	1,200,000	1,200	1,200,000
Other	1,200	1,200,000	1,200	1,200,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>6,000,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>6,000,000</b>



For "Safety First" - ride a

# RALEIGH

## THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE



The rear reflector ensures safety at night, the special brazing, tubular fork-crown and wonderful construction (the only bicycle in the world built entirely of steel) ensures safety at all times. There are many bicycles but none that will give you such silken running as the Raleigh. Fitted with Dunlop tyres and Brooks saddle. Specify the Sturmey Archer 3-speed gear.

Send for "The Book of the Raleigh" free.

The Raleigh Cycle Co., Ltd., Nottingham, Eng.

Dealers throughout Africa.



### BRITISH-BUILT LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL DESIGNED FOR AFRICAN USE

Hudson Equipment for Light Railways is designed with "on-the-spot" experience of the work it is required for. It gives the greatest service because of its durability of design and thoroughness of construction. Wagons for Gold and Diamond Mines, Cars for Estate Work of every kind, Permanent and Portable Track, Steam and Petrol Locomotives, etc.

WRITE FOR THE HUDSON CATALOGUE of Light Railway Material - buy from the actual British Manufacturers.

## Robert Hudson LIMITED

Head Offices: 38, BOND STREET LEEDS.

WORKS: Gildersleepe Foundry, Ltd., Leeds.  
LONDON: 25, Abchurch Lane, Cannon Street, London, E.C. 4, Phone Royal 7772.  
AFRICA: Robert Hudson & Sons, Ltd., Johannesburg, P.O. Box 9744.  
Durban - P.O. Box 1938.    Lagos - Messageries Maritimes - P.O. Box 100.  
Lima - P.O. Box 100.    Batavia - P.O. Box 100.    Surabaya - P.O. Box 100.  
Cebu - P.O. Box 100.    Calcutta - P.O. Box 100.    EGYPT: Robert Hudson, Ltd., P.O. Box 100, Cairo.  
Sole Agents: (all other) Messrs. J. H. & G. A. Bentley and Marwood.

PRINCE OF WALES TO HIM THE KING

# GAYNERS

Representatives  
The KENYA AGENCY, Ltd., P.O. Box 781, NAIROBI

The most dependable goods are those that are advertised.

# EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

"East Africa's" Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers during 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 desiring 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 on such matters.

Considerable building activity still continues in Kampala.

Mauritius has now more than 2000 acres under tobacco cultivation.

Messrs. Faycus and Fairbairn Ltd. have established themselves in Iringa as general agents.

Five rights of occupancy in the Lupemba area of Tanganyika were recently sold by public auction.

2,542 tons of cement were cleared for home consumption in Kenya and Uganda during November last.

Four South African Air Force officers accompanied the R.A.F. flight on its return from the Cape to Khartoum.

The Government of Uganda has, we hear, appointed a Coffee Board, a step recently fore-shadowed in these pages.

The next session of the Convention of Association of Kenya will meet in Nairobi on Monday May 23 and subsequent days.

The Government of Kenya advertises for an Assistant Architect, between thirty and thirty-five years of age, at a salary of £300 per annum.

There recently experienced 137 inches of rain within three days, and practically all the fall was delivered within a period of fifty-four hours.

1,547 immigrants have entered Southern Rhodesia during the first three months of the year, the record being 500 more than for the corresponding quarter of 1925.

The London offices of the Kenya Agricultural Board have been transferred to 41, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1, where it is now managed by Miss G. M. Brown.

Imports into Nyasaland during the year ended from and steel manufactures, iron machinery, £2,258,000, manufactures, electrical and railway rolling stock, £1,000,000.

Boon's Hotel, Nairobi has been secured and the premises are now occupied by Messrs. J. North & Co., the local managing firm being in the hands of Messrs. J. M. M. M.

Imports into Kenya and Uganda during the year ended March 31 included: Agricultural implements, 200 packages; cotton piece goods, 200 packages; iron and steel, 100 packages.

A white paper (Cmd. 2570, is 6d) has been issued on the subject of the Southern Rhodesian Native Juvenile Employment Act, 1926, and the Southern Rhodesian Native Affairs Act, 1927.

Special study courses in malaria, arranged by the Health Section of the League of Nations for the benefit of medical men who have specialised, or desire to specialise, in malariaology, are being held during the spring and summer in London, Hamburg, Paris and Rome.

A newly established firm in Nairobi is anxious to secure the representation for Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika of an insurance company. Any company interested can secure further particulars on application to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1, on quoting reference No. 323.

The partnership between Mr. E. W. E. Callwell, of Kampala, and Mr. P. R. Stanton, of Kericho, carrying on business in the Trans-Nzoia district of Kenya under the style of Belmont Estates and Trading Company, has been dissolved. The assets and liabilities have been acquired by Mr. Stanton, who will continue the business on his own account.

The Report of the East African Currency Board for the year ended June 30, 1925, states that the total cost of redeeming the German heller coinage was £5,020, and that the 10,000-shilling notes remain so popular in East Africa that notes of this denomination to the value of £402,500 were in circulation at the end of the period under review. The total of all currency in circulation was £5,000,000.

It is authoritatively stated that 1,200 lb. of cured leaf were obtained from the first two-acre experimental tobacco plot put down at Bulindi, Bunyoro, Uganda, 800 lb. being graded as of first quality. Two favourable reports have been received from Great Britain, one valuing the tobacco at 10s. 6d. lb., and the other at 10s. The Department of Agriculture is expected to erect a packing shed to return for the curing at Bunyoro at an early date.

FORBES & CO., Electrical Engineers, 21, Great Brunswick Street, London, W.1. Telephone: 4177. Capital: £100,000. Registered office: 107, East Avenue, 91, Great Brunswick Street, London, W.1.

**BUYERS OF ELECTRICAL PLANT**  
**ACCESSORIES, LAMPS, Etc.**

Should consult us before placing their orders as we have many years experience in the requirements of the Colonial Markets.

**W. A. FORBES & Co.,**  
 Engineers, Manufacturers and Shippers.  
 21, VICTORIA ST., LONDON, S.W.1.

W.A.F. 107, East Avenue, London, W.1.  
 A.B.C. 107, East Avenue, London, W.1.

# TIPPERS MYSTERY SALTS

The Ideal Conditioner and Blood Purifier

For Horses, Mares and Foals;  
For Dairy Cows, Calves, Feeding-Beasts  
For Pigs or Poultry.

Tippers "MYSTERY SALTS" keep the blood pure. **IT IS THIS PURE BLOOD** by its action as a mineral and herbal salt which assists digestion, more nutriment is extracted from the food—the condition of the blood is thereby improved, tone and strength given to the animals' system.

A daily dose acts as a restorative to the Milch Cow—helps her to recuperate and counteract the heavy drain due to the milk yield. Acts indirectly on the Mammary Glands, thus helping to increase the quantity and cream of the milk.

**Good for Pigs**—cuts down "feeding cost"—increasing the milk in suckling animals—gives a fine finish and good carcass, and improves health, weight and general condition.

**Valuable for Poultry**—helps production of hard-shelled eggs in greater quantities, and helps along growth of chicks.

Sold in capsules only. Cost to use 1/2c. per dose per horse or cow. A different "Mystery Salt" for each class, therefore when ordering please state whether for Horses, Cows, Pigs or Poultry.

Can be prepared from

Messrs. Gailley & Roberts,  
Ltd.

Nairobi, Nakuru, Eldoret,  
Jinja, Kampala and  
Dar es Salaam.

**J. C. Tipper & Son**

THE VETERINARY CHEMICAL WORKS  
BIRMINGHAM

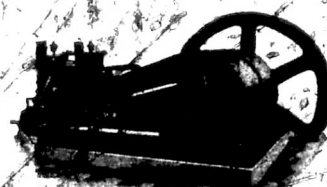
# ROBEY & CO. LTD.

LINCOLN ENGLAND



Single  
Factories  
completely  
equipped.

Complete  
Power  
Plants—  
Oil  
and  
Steam



Boilers  
(all types)

Sole Agents:  
**DALGETY & COMPANY, Ltd.**  
Sixth Avenue NAIROBI.

Spare parts stocked.

## SIMPLEX PETROL LOCOMOTIVES

Built for all Gauges—1'-4" to 5'-6"

THEY INCREASE PRODUCTION & REDUCE EXPENSES.



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

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

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

Sole Manufacturers and Patentees

**THE MOTOR RAIL & TRAM CAR CO., LTD.**  
Simplex Works, BEDFORD, England.

Telegrams: "Metrol, Bedford"  
Codes: S.B.C. 4th Ed. & Bentley

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

**FORDSON TRACTOR PLANTS**  
WITH  
**PARKER CYLINDER HEADS**

(Previously Protected)  
**LOSS IN POWER ENTIRELY OBLVIATED**

CONSUMPTION OF FUEL  
BURNING COSTS SPURIOUSLY REDUCED.

PRODUCER  
GAS  
PLANTS



CYLINDER  
HEADS

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

FUEL COST COMPARISON

20 H.P. Engines in the FORDSON TRACTOR for the comparison of fuel cost approximately.

Oil (chemical) @ 22 per gallon	4 1/2	Oil (paraffin) @ 12 1/2 per gallon	10 1/2
42	24	12 1/2	21 1/2
200	26	25	500

EASILY FITTED AND OPERATED BY ANYONE  
EXPERT KNOWLEDGE IS NOT REQUIRED  
HEAVY EFFICIENT SCRUBBING SWEETENING RUNNING

**PARKER PRODUCER GAS PLANT CO.**

32, Conduit Street, London, W. 1.  
Cable: "Parker, London" Telephone: "London" 6000 (3 Lines)

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



**EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS**

**EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS**

Last week's public auctions there was a fair demand for East African coffees, and full prices were realized.

**Kenya**

"A" sizes, brownish	1035	od
"B" "	935	od
"C" "	865	od
London graded		
First sizes	1135	6d. to 1205
Second sizes	1055	6d. to 1125
Third sizes	1015	6d. to 1025
Mixed brownish	775	od. to 865

**Tanganika**

London cleaned		
First sizes, brownish	1235	6d.
Second sizes	1105	6d.
Third sizes	1025	6d.
Peaberry	1185	6d.

**Nealandia**  
Pate mixed 775 6d. to 805 6d.  
London stocks of East African coffees on April 28 totalled 180 bags, as compared with 50,004 bags on the corresponding date of 1927.

**Other Produce**  
**Caster Seed**—The nominal value for April-May shipment is £17.  
**Cotton**—During the past week quotations for East African cotton advanced 15 points. Imports of East African and Sudan cotton into the U.K. during the thirty-eight weeks since August 1 last total 33,374 bales and 400 bales respectively.  
**Cotton Seed**—During the past week business has been done at £8 32s. 6d., at which price there are further buyers for May-September shipment. A firm offer at £8 35s. might lead to business.  
**Groundnuts**—For June-July shipment business has been done at £20 15s., at which figure further business could probably be done.  
**Rubber**—For No. 1 white flag East African 38s. 6d. has been quoted, but no business is reported.  
**Simba**—The market continues quiet, the value of East African remaining unchanged at about £21 3s.  
**Sisal**—East African is steady, with £36 10s. c.i.f. quoted for No. 1 Kenya and Tanganika for April-June shipment, and £35 for No. 2.

**BRITISH INDIA**  
Modasa passed Port Sudan  
Maida passed Gibraltar outwards  
Mekana left Dar es Salaam outwards, April 21  
Abandalla left Bombay for East Africa, April 23  
Karapala left Dar es Salaam for Durban, April 23  
Karakota left Lourenco Marques for Kibonza, April 25  
Athora arrived Mombasa for Durban, April 25

**CLAN LEEVERMAN HARRISON**  
Clan Ordey left Aden for East Africa, April 18  
City of Athens arrived Port Sudan, April 22  
Explorer left Burkenhead for East Africa, April 20

**HOLLAND AFRICA**  
Knutontem left Rotterdam homewards, April 27  
Springfontein passed Las Palmas homewards, April 10  
Nykerk arrived East London homewards, April 10  
Nias arrived Beira for South Africa, April 26  
Melisker left Port Sudan for East Africa, April 15  
Randfontein arrived Antwerp for East Africa, April 15  
Heemskerck left Port Said homewards, April 15  
Ryberkerk left Mombasa homewards, April 12  
Sumatra arrived Dar es Salaam homewards, April 10  
Giekerk arrived Beira for East Africa, April 17  
Alkaid left Rotterdam for South and East Africa, April 15

**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES**  
Chambord left Djibouti homewards, April 21  
Explofateur Grandier left Diego Suarez homewards, April 19  
Aviateur Roland Garros arrived Dar es Salaam outwards, April 19  
Bernardin de St. Pierre arrived Marseilles, April 18  
Leconte de Lisle left Port Said homewards, April 17

**UNION CASTLE**  
Banbury Castle arrived Beira for Natal, April 20  
Dromore Castle left East London for Lourenco Marques, April 27  
Dunluce Castle arrived East London for London, April 22  
Garth Castle arrived East London for Beira, April 21  
Gascon arrived Mombasa homewards, April 21  
Gloucester Castle left St. Helena for London, April 21  
Gloucester Castle left Plymouth for Beira, April 20  
Llandaf Castle left Aden for Natal, April 10  
Llandovery Castle left East Beira for Beira, April 20  
Llanthony Castle arrived London from East Africa, April 25

**A FREE SERVICE FOR READERS.**

The publication week by week of our postage coupon has proved so successful and has been so much appreciated by readers of *East Africa* that we have decided to extend the feature. There accordingly appears on page 108 of this issue a new form. With this new service *East Africa* again demonstrates its desire to be of the utmost service to East African and to manufacturers and merchants, who, by regularly using our advertising pages, prove their keenness to develop their East African connections. If you do not need to avail yourself of this service for the moment, mention it to a friend. He will appreciate your thoughtfulness.

**BIG GAME SHOOTING**  
in Northern Rhodesia  
**FRED COOPER, Big Game Hunter**  
P.O. MATABUKA  
Complete Outfit supplied for Shooting Parties. Reasonable terms. For highest references write to Messrs. Rowland Ward, Ltd., 707, Piccadilly, London.

**English Produce Market**  
**AN OFFER**  
Old, Established British firm possessed of ample capital and extensive experience, is prepared to act as agents or representatives in England of houses of similar standing abroad. It is willing to cooperate with Home, Foreign or Colonial Firms in prosecuting or developing trade in all descriptions of produce. Address communications in confidence to—Produce Co., Mr. Leslie Harwood, The London Press Exchange, 110 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.

**ASK for and INVEST upon obtaining CHAMBERS' Emulsion Godefr. Pencils.**  
F. Chambers & Co. are the only Patent Manufacturers of this Emulsion Godefr. Pencils. If you have any difficulty in obtaining Chambers' Pencils write direct to the Godefr. Pencil Works, Stapleford, Notts.

**PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA**

The I. I. Launceston Castle, which reached London on April 21, carried the following passengers:

**Port Said**

- Mr. J. Beckwith
- Mr. Bertrand
- Mrs. K. E. Elhson
- Mrs. E. Filberington
- Mr. F. A. Middleton
- Mrs. F. A. Middleton
- Mr. J. C. Mollison
- Mrs. L. C. Mollison
- Mr. E. Langdon
- Mr. W. D. Roberts
- Mrs. B. M. H. Tallents

**Genoa**

- Mr. A. Baumann
- Mrs. A. Baumann
- Mr. A. Clark
- Mrs. K. Coleman
- Mrs. K. Coleman
- Mr. R. T. S. Crisp
- Mr. G. Dawson
- Mrs. C. Dawson
- Mr. N. C. Gilhe
- Mrs. C. M. Gilhe
- Mr. L. Friede
- Miss E. A. Jolliffe
- Mr. J. Karitschoner
- Mr. C. C. Mackton
- Mr. W. R. Peterson
- Mrs. W. R. Peterson
- Miss B. Peterson
- Mr. A. Postkoke
- Mrs. A. T. Roberts
- Mrs. A. T. Roberts
- Mr. W. Knight Robertson
- Mrs. W. Knight Robertson
- Mr. A. E. Spender
- Mrs. A. E. Spender
- Mrs. J. Wilcox

**Marseilles**

- Mrs. C. Abercrombie
- Miss Mildred Allison
- Sir Wm. and Lady Bird
- Mr. J. le Blanc
- Mrs. J. le Blanc
- Mr. A. H. Bevels
- Mr. A. K. Gibson
- Mr. C. Ferris
- Mr. H. Hadden
- Mrs. H. Hadden
- Mrs. Harrison
- Miss E. Hoyt
- Mr. E. S. Lund
- Mrs. Maxwell
- Mr. E. E. Madge
- Mrs. E. C. Monkton
- Mr. E. J. G. Munday
- Miss Earnest Shentall
- Lady Shentall
- Mr. H. B. Smithland
- Sir John Wood

**London**

- Lady Atkins
- Miss E. E. Aitkin
- Mr. H. Allen
- Miss M. E. Bailey
- Miss B. Bains
- Mr. S. B. Bagley
- Miss S. J. Bagley
- Miss S. J. Bagley
- Mr. C. Baker
- Mr. P. J. Baker
- Mr. Felix Baily
- Mrs. Felix Baily
- Miss G. M. Bagley
- Miss A. Bennett

- Miss Bedford
- Mrs. F. Belt
- Mrs. F. B. Ballenden
- Mrs. F. B. Ballenden and two children
- Miss Becher
- Mr. L. T. Birk
- Mr. F. S. N. Bingley
- Mrs. F. S. N. Bingley
- Mrs. V. E. Bradbury
- Mrs. E. Brannover
- Maj. Gen. H. P. Brown
- Mrs. H. P. Brown
- Mr. R. L. Bridges
- Mrs. R. L. Bridges
- Miss E. N. Drake
- Miss A. Barnham
- Mr. H. E. Carlon
- Mrs. H. E. Carlon
- Mr. B. H. Carnelly
- Mrs. B. H. Carnelly and children
- Mr. A. B. Chanter
- Mrs. E. Clarkson
- Mr. M. B. Coombs
- Mrs. M. E. Coombs
- Miss D. Cane
- Mr. and Mrs. Cary
- Master Cray
- Mrs. W. Cooke
- Miss N. M. Creman
- Mr. H. W. Crisp
- Mr. S. W. D. Crowley
- Mrs. S. W. D. Crowley
- Mrs. N. M. Dalldorf
- Mr. D. H. Dimes
- Mrs. D. H. Dimes
- Mr. J. H. Dimond
- Mrs. D. H. Duder
- Miss J. M. Dumas
- Mr. R. A. Duncan
- Mr. W. Dunstan
- Mrs. W. Dunstan
- Mrs. G. Dyke
- Major-General G. Egerton

- Miss J. Fowlds
- Miss A. H. Fawlds
- Mr. L. R. Fisher
- Miss O. Fowler
- Mrs. A. Frank
- Mrs. D. Gibbins
- Mrs. R. Gibson
- Miss R. Gibson
- Mr. D. G. Grantam
- Mrs. D. K. Grantam
- Mr. W. Gribble
- Mr. R. C. Gouthorpe
- Miss F. W. Gully
- Mr. E. W. Haird
- Mrs. E. W. Haird
- Mr. C. J. Hall
- Mr. J. Hancock
- Mrs. J. Hancock
- Mr. E. Harrop
- Mrs. F. Harrop
- Major Hankey
- Mrs. L. J. Harrison
- Mr. J. D. C. Harvey
- Mrs. J. D. C. Harvey
- Miss Harvey
- Mrs. Harvey
- Miss G. Healey
- Dr. R. R. Headrick
- Miss R. Henderson
- Miss J. H. Hervey

- Mrs. W. Hill
- Mr. R. Hodson
- Mr. J. Carr Hole
- Mr. J. Howell
- Mr. C. W. Hurst
- Mrs. C. W. Hurst
- Mr. S. M. Jack
- Mr. J. G. Jenkins
- Mr. T. Johnson
- Miss H. A. Johnson
- Miss V. N. Kemble
- Major J. R. King
- Mr. Kirkham
- Mr. C. W. Kirkpatrick
- Mr. and Mrs. H. Lane
- Mrs. Lane
- Mr. C. W. Laxton
- Mr. J. G. Lindeman
- Mr. N. Lindsay
- Mrs. M. D. Lindsay
- Capt. L. E. Linnell
- Miss V. M. Lova
- Mr. F. J. Macquarrie
- Mr. Mackelvie
- Mrs. Mackelvie
- Mrs. H. G. Mann
- Mr. R. Marriott
- Mr. H. T. Mash
- Mr. H. L. Mash
- Mr. A. St. L. Miles
- Mr. D. Morrison
- Mr. W. Moss
- Miss T. R. Multon
- Mr. P. S. McEwen
- Dr. Mrs. F. McCurrach
- Miss F. E. Neve
- Mr. C. H. Nicol
- Mr. B. E. O'Brien
- Mr. R. Pears
- Mr. J. W. Pile
- Miss J. Pile
- Dr. C. B. Philips
- Colonel G. Phillips
- Mrs. G. Phillips

- Mrs. A. E. Phillips
- Miss R. N. Phillips
- Major A. E. Priddle
- Mrs. E. Ramsay
- Mr. H. Ramsay
- Rev. J. H. Read
- Mrs. J. H. Read
- Mrs. P. E. Ross
- Miss E. M. Ross
- Mr. L. Russell
- Mr. A. E. Ryder
- Mr. T. G. Sargent
- Dr. A. T. Schofield
- Mrs. A. T. Schofield
- Miss Schofield
- Mr. R. Shine
- Miss G. M. Shortlands
- Mrs. and Mrs. S. Smith
- Miss M. Smart
- Mr. A. Wyatt Smith
- Miss I. E. Wyatt Smith
- Mr. W. M. Slade
- Mr. G. Stanga
- Mr. E. Merton Stebbing
- Mrs. E. Merton Stebbing
- Miss Stebbing
- Mr. P. L. Stringer
- Mr. G. Taylor
- Mr. A. E. Taylor
- Mrs. A. E. Taylor
- Miss S. S. Todd
- Miss J. M. Tucker
- Mr. A. G. Tulloch
- Mrs. J. G. Walsh
- Master G. Walsh
- Mrs. M. Ward
- Mr. D. L. Williams
- Mr. D. G. Williams
- Mrs. C. A. Williams
- Mrs. C. A. Williams
- Mr. J. M. Williamson
- Mrs. H. Wilson
- Mr. E. M. Wheatley
- Mrs. E. M. Wheatley

**PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA**

The "Glooucester Castle" which left London on April 19 and Plymouth on the following day, sailing via the Cape and Las Palmas, carries for:

- Mr. E. C. Barnes
- Mr. E. C. Barnes
- Miss D. M. Bowring
- Miss E. M. Chessman
- Miss E. C. Harris

- Miss E. M. Ducas
- Miss M. P. Macintosh
- Miss H. W. McCretey
- Miss M. F. Morris
- Mr. W. H. Murphy
- Mrs. Nurple

**EAST AFRICAN MAILS**

Mails for East Africa close at the G.P.O. 5.0 p.m. to-day, and at the same time on May 2, 1928 and 17. For Nyasaland and Rhodesia mails close at 11.30 a.m. on April 27. Mailed mails from East Africa are expected in London on April 30 and May 7.

**SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE**  
 Telephone: Roper 010. Telegram: C. C. East Africa Line.  
 REGULAR SAILINGS FROM NORWAY, SWEDEN and DENMARK to ALEXANDRIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, BRITISH and DUTCH GUINEA, EAST AFRICA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS and REUNION.  
 For particulars of passages apply to  
**ESCLARSON & CO. LTD., 60, Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3.**

**BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION, Ltd.**  
 Head Office: LONDON HOUSE, MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C. 3.  
 East African Branches: Mombasa, Nairobi, Malindi, Kampala, Jinja, Bukoba, Mwanza, Tabora, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika, etc.  
 Passenger berths reserved in East African Ports and inland destinations, and to South Africa, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, etc.  
 Through tickets and fares enquired.



BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & Co.,  
LTD.  
EAST HAM, LONDON.

**SPECIALISE**

**Domestic & Veterinary  
MEDICINES**

FOR  
**Farmers & Planters.**

Stocked by  
**THE KENYA FARMERS' ASSOCIATION LTD.**  
Mbarot, Kitale, Turbo, Moya's Bridge.



What shall I do for Skin Affments?



The  
**Mentholatum**  
Co., Ltd.,  
Slough,  
England.

Use **MENTHOLATUM** of course!

# EDWARDS, GOODWIN & CO.

IMPORTERS OF LEAF TOBACCO  
SOLELY ON COMMISSION  
ESTABLISHED OVER A CENTURY

**SPECIALISTS in NIASALAND and RHODESIAN TOBACCO'S**

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

Agents: GLADWELL, LIVERPOOL.

Agents: THE EAST AFRICAN TRADING CO. LTD., KISumu.

**27, Gladwell St., LIVERPOOL.**

Telephone No. 8041 2525.

### SUBSCRIPTION FORM

THE EAST AFRICAN  
11, St. Nicholas Street, London, W. 1.

Send me "EAST AFRICA" magazine free for  
one year (12 issues) commencing with issue dated  
and send countermanded "London 201" being first year's  
subscription.

Name and Surname .....

In Block .....

Occupation .....

Full Postal Address .....

## Our Settlement Number

CONTAINS 400 pages printed on art paper  
50 photographic illustrations and a mag-  
nificent authoritative articles on almost every con-  
siderable aspect of European activity in East  
and Central Africa.

Price post free in the U.K., 3/6. Overseas  
4/6. Buy every present and new annual sub-  
scribes to East Africa receives the volume with-  
out extra charge. Use the form on the inside  
of the back cover and write to-day.



**REBUILT TYPEWRITERS**  
**UNDERWOOD'S MAKE**

With guarantee similar to that given with new machines—yet several pounds cheaper



You can depend upon the Underwood for real hard wear. It will give you the utmost satisfaction. These machines, bought from H.M. Government, have been thoroughly overhauled and put into first-class condition. Fitted with two-colour ribbon, rubber dust cover, and packed in strong wooden case. Safe arrival is guaranteed. Prices quoted are for machines landed in Mombasa, Dar-es-Salaam or Zanzibar.

Frederick with 34-inch carriage £15 0 0  
 Royal size, 32-inch " £12 10 0

Please note: Cash with order—or £5 deposit, balance payable through a Bank on delivery—please mention Bank and Branch. Duty is approximately £2 extra, payable on delivery.

**J. D. WILLIAMS & Co. Ltd.** THE SALE STREET  
 WAREHOUSE  
**MANCHESTER, ENGLAND**

**HOBSON & SONS (London) LTD.**

15, LEXINGTON STREET,  
 GOLDEN SQUARE, W.1

Telegrams:  
 EMBRO-LAGE,  
 PICCY, LONDON.

Established 1855

A.B.C.  
 CODE  
 USED

**COMPLETE TROPICAL**  
**&**  
**COLONIAL OUTFITTERS,**  
 NAVAL, MILITARY  
 AND  
 CIVIL TAILORS.

Taxidermy

Consult us about Your Tropics.

CONTRACT UNIFORMS  
 ARMY SHIRTS, CAPS AND HELMETS  
 BELTS AND ACCOUTREMENTS

GOLD LACE AND EMBROIDERY

Contractors for all above Goods to the Admiralty, War Office,  
 Air Ministry, India Office, Crown Agents, Territorial Force and  
 Colonial Forces, Police, Tramways, Fire Brigades, Banks, etc.

**The EAST AFRICAN NATIVE**  
**COVETS A SAFETY RAZOR**

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

The Dealer can sell it 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**

Are selling better than ever for the East African Native Trade



KNOWN THE WORLD OVER  
 RAZOR MADE IN ENGLAND MADE MADE IN CANADA

Particulars of conditions of sale and other matters  
 may be obtained from the nearest agent direct from

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

**TANGANYIKA SISAL ESTATE**  
**FOR SALE.**

FOR SALE sisal estate in Tanganyika Territory within eight miles of coast. Some 2,300 acres, of which 1,000 acres are planted with old sisal and 375 acres with new. Most of the new will be ready for cutting during current year. Ample water supplies. The estate is well placed for labour.

The estimated output of fibre is 200 tons during 1925, 300 tons during 1929, and thereafter considerably increasing production.

Price: £17,500 cash.

Enquirers to Box 160, East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

**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.1**  
 England.