

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. 22
Published on 15th May 1926

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1926

Annual Subscription
25/- post free



BRITISH INDIA LINE

REGULAR SERVICE, LONDON AND MARSEILLES, GO AND FROM EAST AFRICA

Every four weeks, via Suez and Port Sudan, carrying First and Second Class passengers.

FAST MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE, BOMBAY-KILINDINI-DURBAN

Fortnightly, via East African Coastal Ports, also calling at Seychelles Islands (Maka).

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

Connecting with other Services and providing frequent facilities at smaller ports not touched by the Home Line and Mail Steamers.

For full details and attractive Booklets apply

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W. 1
Passage: GRAY, DAWES & CO., 121, LEADENHALL ST., E.C.3
Freight: GELLATLY, HENRY & CO., LTD., DOCK HOUSE, WHITFORTH ST., E.C.1

"SETTLEMENT IN EAST AFRICA"

The Best Book Volume YOU Need

It is indispensable to everyone
interested in East Africa.

3/6 post free in U.K., 4/11
Overseas, from "East Africa,"
21, Great Fitzfield Street, W.1

KIT & EQUIPMENT

WHATEVER POSSIBLE REQUIREMENT
FOR THE TROPICS

WHEN ON LEAVE CALL AT OUR SHOWROOMS
10 & 12A, WARWICK STREET, REGENT STREET,
LONDON

WHEN ABROAD WRITE US—

GRIFFITHS, MCALISTER

& ORRICK, LTD.

TAXIDERMISTS INSURANCE
CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORING

"EAST AFRICA'S EXPOSURES SUCCEED"

THE EAST AFRICAN NATIVE COURTS & SAFETY RAZOR

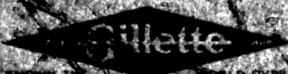
Every East African settler has had proof of the fact, and to be seen demand we are now marketing a New Gillette Model known as the No. 1 Safety Razor which the Native can pay.

The dealer can sell it at 2s and still make a profit of 1s. This set compares with Gillette's No. 1 SAFETY RAZOR in a double-edged blade which blades have shaving blades attached in a most ingenious way, and within the lifetime of the blade value for money.



GILLETTE RAZORS

Proving better than ever for the East African Native Trade



KNOWN THE WORLD OVER
 MANUFACTURED IN ENGLAND BLADES MADE IN CANADA
 Wholesaler of Trade Agents of this and other goods
 through our Branch Agents or direct from

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR Ltd
 104-5, Great Portland Street, London, W.1

Reasons To Prefer The

UNDERWOOD'S TYPE

With guarantee similar to that given with other machines, yet at a lower price.



The Underwood is the Underwood for real business. It will give you more work than any other. These machines are built for long service, are thoroughly guaranteed and produce first-class work. Fitted with the latest ribbon rubber mechanism, the quality is strong in every case. Sale prices in India are not quoted as the machines landed in Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, or Bora.

For more details see the Underwood for real business. It will give you more work than any other.

For more details see the Underwood for real business. It will give you more work than any other.

J. D. WILLIAMS & Co. Ltd.
 MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

EAST AFRICA

By Mail Steamers of The

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

REGULARLY MAILINGS FROM
MARSEILLES

Le Havre	July 20
Le Havre	July 28
Bombay	Aug 28
Arigee Roland Giro	Sept 28

For full details see JOURNAL
 Messageries MARITIMES, 75/76, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3
 SOLE AGENTS - THE PAAL MAIL CO.
 AND ALL PASSENGERS TO REGISTER AT VOIES

THE POPULAR SERVICE TO EAST AFRICA

With the British flag is by the fine new vessels of the

CITRA LINE

(Compagnie Italiana Transatlantica)
 Sails on the 5th of every month

Great comfort, splendid cuisine, attentive staff, laundry services with free ironing.

For full details and bookings apply to

ITALIAN TOURIST OFFICE, C.I.T.
 Messagerie Place, Regent St., LONDON
 Or Principal Agents

A. J. STOREY
LIMBU **MARSALAND**

owns the LARGEST and Best Equipped Plant for handling goods and packing
 Success.

Telephone 20
 London Office: MITRE SQUARE, E.C.5
 Avenue 4775

TRANS-ZAMBESI CENTRAL

SHIRAZ-HIGHLANDS RAILWAYS

THE LINE BETWEEN CHINA AND MALAYA

Trains leave Bora each Monday, completing the journey to Blantyre in three and a half hours. The downward train leaves Blantyre for the Coast each Thursday.

For particulars of trains, fares, and baggage rates from the Southern Office, 2, Dagen House, Queen St Place, E.C.1

PETTER OIL ENGINE



For all power purposes. Simple to install, easy to start, without delay, easy to work, and not actually working, easy to repair. No skill, no time, no expense, no loss of production. Requires no special attention or special fuel. Runs extremely

reliable in all conditions. With economical power and low running costs. Good for all conditions. Rice Mills, Cotton Ginning, Rubber Plantations, Pumping Plants, etc. Special "Surge" during electrical

(SIZES 1 1/2 to 400 Horse Power)

SOLE AGENTS:
 Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar.
 Messrs. J. W. MILBURN & CO.,
 17, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

SOLE AGENTS:
 Beira and District.
 Messrs. DAVIDSON & BROADFOOT,
 P.O. Box 10, Beira, Rhodesia.

SOLE AGENTS:
 Messrs. J. W. MILBURN & CO.,
 17, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

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

Handiest thing in the house



for Cuts, Burns, Wounds, Scalds

Vaseline

PETROLEUM JELLY
 DEALERS WRITE FOR TERMS TO:
CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO.
 111 STATE ST., NEW YORK CITY,
 LONDON, COPENHAGEN

ST. IVEL

DAIRY PRODUCTS OF SURPASSING EXCELLENCE

- ST. IVEL Cheese (Lactic)
- The only Cheese awarded a Gold Medal at the 1913 Medical Congress
- ST. IVEL Butter
- ST. IVEL Veal and Ham Dishes
- ST. IVEL Pork Sausages
- ST. IVEL Lard
- ST. IVEL Potted Meat, Puttee and Fish Creams
- ST. IVEL Ice Cream de Lait
- ST. IVEL Plum Puddings
- ST. IVEL Jam and Marmalades

APLIN & BARRETT
 AND THE WESTERN COUNTRY CHEESEWORKS, LTD.
 YEovil, SOMERSET, ENGLAND

MANUFACTURERS OF THE FAMOUS **CHEDLET'S CHEESE**

Made without lime and with the finest Cheddar flavour. Attractively packed in boxes containing 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, 512 portions.

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

For complete list and full particulars apply to:
EXPORT DEPT.
 145, BINGHAM STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2
 *Care of Cheddar, London

TROUBLE & POSTAGE SAVING COUPON

To EAST AFRICA, 91, Great Marlborough Street, London, W.1.
 I desire further particulars concerning the following advertisement. Please request advertisers to communicate with:—

Name _____

Postal Address _____

NAME OF ADVERTISER and page _____
 Name _____

Name of publication _____
 Date _____

(Further names could, if necessary, be written on a separate sheet of paper.)

EAST

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 Information Office of H.M. Eastern African Dependencies.

Tourists,
Intending Settlers,
Commercial Enquirers,
Investors,

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

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office

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

TELEPHONE: REGENT 5701/2

TELEGRAMS: "EAMATTERS" WESTRANG LONDON

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

THE DAWSON NEWS SERVICE

Annual Subscription Rates, including Foreign Postage.

BRITISH.		Grants	
Little Red Book	23 8 0	1 10 0	
Times Weekly	1 10 0	0 10 0	
Punch	1 10 0	0 10 0	
Public Opinion	1 10 0	0 10 0	
Pearson's Weekly	1 10 0	0 10 0	
Sphere	1 10 0	0 10 0	
Valley	1 10 0	0 10 0	
Engineering	1 10 0	0 10 0	
Eye	1 10 0	0 10 0	
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News	1 10 0	0 10 0	
Pearson's Magazine	1 10 0	0 10 0	
Studio	1 10 0	0 10 0	
Army Navy and Air Force Gazette	1 10 0	0 10 0	
Motor	1 10 0	0 10 0	
Windsor Magazine	1 10 0	0 10 0	
News of the World	1 10 0	0 10 0	
Manchester Guardian Weekly	1 10 0	0 10 0	
AMERICAN.			
Ladies' Home Journal	0 11 6		
Life	1 7 0		
Picture Magazine	0 16 0		
Harper's Magazine	1 0 0		
Munsey Magazine	1 0 0		
Scientific American	1 0 0		
Century Magazine	1 0 0		
Sosmopolitan	0 17 0		
Week American Review	1 0 0		
Litton Digest	1 0 0		
Collier's Weekly	0 17 0		
Good Housekeeping	0 17 0		
Scribner's Magazine	1 1 0		
Popular Mechanics	0 14 0		
Modern Mechanics	0 11 0		
Outlook	1 10 0		
Atlantic Monthly	1 8 0		
FRENCH.			
Le Civil	22 8 0	Revue des Modes	40 18 0
Le Vie Parisienne	1 10 0	Le Matin	2 2 0
Revue des deux Mondes	1 10 0	Chiffons	2 2 0
Revue des Annales Politiques	0 19 0	Miroir de la Femme	1 10 0
Le Rire	1 2 0	Monde Illustré	1 10 0
Le Soir	1 2 0	Femme Chic	1 10 0
Le Journal	0 15 0	Journal des Débats W.	0 17 0
Le Monde	0 15 0	Journal Amusant	1 2 0

We do not supply papers to reduce postage.
 ABOVE RATES INCLUDE AIR DOUBLE NUMBERS.

W.M. DAWSON & SONS, Ltd.
 Cannon House, Bream's Bld'gs, London, E.C.4, Eng.
 ESTABLISHED 1890.

Young's MOUNTAIN DEW

SCOTCH WHISKY
 QUALITY FIRST SINCE 1797

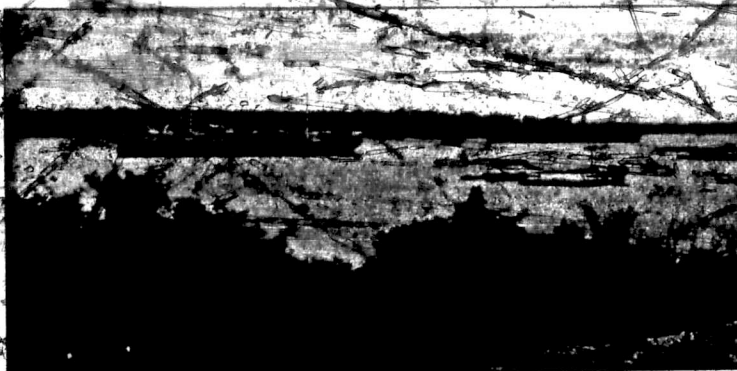
YOUNG'S Mountain Dew claims the distinction of being the oldest brand of blended Scotch Whisky on the market. This excellent old whisky still retains an unrivalled position in the esteem of its patrons both at home and abroad. Being blended from the original recipe, its quality never varies and it can always be relied upon to possess that full flavour, distinctive aroma and smoothness of taste which appeal so strongly to the cultured connoisseur.



General Representatives for British East Africa:
The Kenya Agency Ltd., NAIROBI.

Awarded Grand Prix
 Brussels 1920
 Highest Award
 1928

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



KENYA COLONY. PIERHEAD IN KILINDINI HARBOUR.

COMFORTABLE TRAVEL THROUGH THE ENTICING SCENERY of the KENYA HIGHLANDS.

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

The Great RIFT VALLEY and LAKE District.

WATER FOUNTAINS and the HILLS.

A Country that offers such a wide variety of interest from a sportsman, tourist or sports standpoint, with its profusion of objects provided through the media of many diversified observations, which positions in all directions result in every degree of temperate climate and every form of production, cannot but prove interesting and worthy of close inspection.

For information apply to:

Kenya Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office, Royal Mail Building, Cocksfoot Street, London. Theos. Cook & Son, all Branches, or the General Manager, C. E. N. Kenya and Uganda Railway Head Quarter Offices, Nairobi, Kenya.

Tell our advertisers 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. 191

THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1928.

Annual Subscription
35/- post free.

Sixpence.

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. S. MOLES

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES

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

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

Official Organ in Great Britain

of

Convention of Associations of Kenya

Associated Producers of East Africa

Coffee Planters Union of Kenya and East Africa

Usambara Planters Association

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	PAGE		PAGE
East Africa's Exposures Succeed	1161	Personalia	1172
Pen Pictures of East Africa	1162	Camp Fire Comments	1175
East Africa's Book-shelf	1164	Kenya and Uganda Trade for 1927	1177
Cotton Growing in East Africa	1166	Hints to Prospective Farmers	1179
Letters to the Editor	1168	Kenya's New £3,500,000 loan	1181
East Africa in the Press	1170	Nyasaland's S.A.S. factory finance	1183

* EAST AFRICA'S EXPOSURES SUCCEED.

Months ago *East Africa*, the only newspaper in the Empire which has concentrated attention on German designs in Tanganyika, laid bare the scandal of the commercialisation by German missions in that Territory of land entrusted to them for religious purposes. It is therefore with the greatest pleasure that we now learn that the Government of Tanganyika, evidently roused to action by the facts we have published, has at long last determined to put an end to such malpractices. A recent issue of the *Official Gazette* contains the following notice:

"It is hereby notified for the information of those whom it may concern that legislation will shortly be introduced in the Legislative Council providing that lands held for religious or other purposes by grants from the Holy German Government or from the Government of this Territory shall be controlled on the same principles as lands given on charitable trust in the United Kingdom.

For this purpose the High Court of Tanganyika would be given jurisdiction to control the sale or lease

of charitable lands generally, including mission lands, and it will be provided that mission lands shall be used only for mission purposes, or, if transferred for the benefit of the mission. It will further be provided that when a sale or lease of charitable land has been approved in principle by the Court it shall be carried into effect in accordance with the ordinary laws of the Territory as to settlement on the land, and that for this purpose the sale or lease shall be effected through the Government and in accordance with the provisions of the law in regard to rights of occupancy over public lands.

The intention to control mission lands on the principles applying in the United Kingdom to lands given on charitable trust is to be welcomed, though our readers will join with us in wonder that so elementary a safeguard was omitted when German missionaries were allowed to return to the Territory and resume possession of their old areas. As we said in a leading article months ago when the accuracy of our charges was questioned by the Colonial Office, which had less information on the subject than *East Africa*, the most elementary prudence would have insisted on safeguards against the commercialisation of such lands. By failing to provide such safeguards the British Administration in Tanganyika, which from the first has been singularly devoid of prudence in matters German, has been responsible for the spectacle of German missions trading their surplus land to German settlers in areas closed to British settlement.

We repeat that any agent of a landholding company who allowed himself to be tricked so easily would be dismissed immediately, and we again suggest that both in the House of Commons and in the Tanganyika Legislative Council demands should be made for the disclosure of the identity of the officials guilty of this gross incompetence. Without seeking to arrogate to ourselves any undue credit, it can scarcely be questioned that the legislation which the Tanganyika Government is shortly to introduce is due solely to our disclosures; had they not been made the scandal would have continued. It is therefore highly desirable in the public interest that responsibility should be fixed on the individuals primarily concerned for what is nothing less than a betrayal of British interests. The failure of a local Government should not be permitted to escape an incident, which, as we have shown, has facilitated German settlement in areas closed to British subjects. British citizens have every right to demand that the officials appointed by Great Britain, the Mandatory Power, shall, if they must avoid discrimination in favour of Britons, at least avoid discrimination in favour of ex-germans. Someone should be brought to book for a grave dereliction of duty.

suppose that when the mosquitos fly up at the approach of man, it is merely a coincidence, not a deliberate warning.

Is there some understanding among the herds of the wilds that killing at a water-hole is taboo? I know of no more, believing that some such custom exists, however, but that

though the more defenceless animals do not actually drink with their enemy, and take every precaution to see that the place is clear before coming too close, they are seldom if ever molested while drinking. There may be occasionally a black sheep in the lion fold who disregards this law of the wild, but it is a very rare occurrence, notwithstanding the common belief to the contrary. That there is this law seems almost certain, otherwise the lion and the leopard would never trouble to stalk their prey. They could simply hide in the cover which is usually found near water, and lie in wait for the arrival of the various animals. It would be so easy and so sure. At least, so it most appear to us, but these are so many things which we do not understand that it is rash to assert that this or that must be the case, and though we may like to attribute chivalrous reason to the behaviour of wild creatures, it is quite possible that we are sadly at fault. Perhaps the lion has in the past tried to kill at a water-hole, and the animals have learned to be particularly alert and cautious when approaching such a place. Certain it is that only very rarely do any animals, especially those that are defenceless, come directly to water. If there are lions in the herd, they more often than not send scouts ahead to see that the water is clear, sometimes they circle about the drinking place and get the wind from every direction, and if there is any taint in the air they are gone. Even single animals will do this, so that it is quite possible that the lion would not find killing at a water-hole so easy as it would appear to be.

The biography of Tembo, the elephant, is excellently done. Indeed the same may be said of each of these essays, in which the animals are really personified. We see Tembo, for instance, leading a wise old cow to taste maize for the first time.

Watching his long flexible trunk touch several green-leaved stalks, he pulled them up and conveyed them to his mouth, and the result was completely satisfactory. If his maize had been decided that he had never tasted anything so good, he decided also that the old cow with the curved tusk was wiser even than he had believed her to be, and having admitted that in future he would never question the wisdom of her leadership. As he devoured the succulent stems and rich, creamy, hard ripe maize, he perhaps wondered why she had never thought of bringing the herd to this wonderful land, as he would now be contented to enjoy what the gods and man had put in him.

To make this description of the first sight of a motor-car:

"The leading cow stopped to listen, and a moment later the stillness of the forest was broken again by another scream, even louder than the first, and almost immediately thereafter a somewhat similar scream sounded behind the herd. The wise old cow was mystified and frightened, presumably these alarming sounds spelled danger of a new kind, and she did not know what to do, before she could decide on a course of action, she dazedly bright eyes appeared in the road, little more than a hundred yards in front of the bewildered animal, and these were those of the machine, and so that the trees were lighted as the sun by sunshine. Alarmed at the same moment, with a rattling scream and a rumbling sound, two other machines, eyes rushing forward, lit up the road and forest behind the herd, which was now completely bewildered. They were led back, looked first one way and then another, but the blinding light filled their eyes, and they could see nothing.

"Suddenly the four dazlingly eyes stopped when scarcely fifty yards behind and in front of the elephants, and their large bodies crouched pale yellow, so that they looked like gigantic ghosts with burning tusk. The feasible thing would have been for the elephants to turn off the road, then they would have disappeared immediately into the sticky darkness of the forest, but they did not do so, in their frenzy of fright. They simply stood their round, spread their great ears, raised their trunks and squeaked with terror. Then a hot pang out, loud, sharp and burning, and the old cow felt the sting

ing of a bullet in a fleshy part of her body. Without a moment's hesitation she pushed forward, followed by the rest of the herd, closely massed together. In their haste, they made for the pool of burning eyes. There was a mighty crash as they struck the motor, the engine stopped, and the demisting unit, a heap of twisted metal by the muddy bodies.

Elsewhere Major Duimore writes of the consternation in the lion world upon the appearance of a strange creature larger than a rhino, which snorted and made strange noises and left behind it a powerfully foul scent, as though of some queer substance of a rare. Yet the trail was never burnt, the creature moved backwards and forwards, turned with alarming suddenness, travelled at times as fast as the swiftest animal, and, strangest of all, seemed when it stopped to give birth to men, who would shoot at the fear-stricken animals, which, if shot, disappeared, being apparently eaten by the evil-smelling brute, for no trace of their bodies could be found.

The incidents we meet in every case taken from actual happenings, even when we read of the lioness, which, driven by dire necessity to kill an unfortunate dog for food, carried one of the puppies back to her den, as if to make amends, and there nestled with the solicitude which she would give to one of her own offspring. We see a lion turn man-eater in revenge for the death of his mate, the heifer's son, understand the anxiety of a rhino for the safety of her child, and appreciate the rage of the buffalo, which, hidden in a dense screen of bush, charge without warning at an advancing file of men believed to have been responsible for the death of some of their comrades.

But the author, keeping faithfully to facts, does not show us his animals merely as hunted of men, or as easy, happy, contented, freemen of the wilds. Most of them, the emphasises, have a constant fight for existence, fighting for food, and fighting against enemies, doomed to disaster if they relax even for the briefest period their alertness, cunning, and persistent endeavour. The law of the bush gives no second chance: failure is final. Tembo, too, is a tragedy, as Simba, the lion, discovered.

Simba had nearly reached his allotted span of life; he was about eleven or twelve years old, his teeth were no longer as sharp as in the days of his prime, his striking power was waning, and his declining strength rendered it impossible for him to make the lightning rushes on which he had relied when making a kill, so that more often than not he went hungry. His place was among the scavengers of the plains and hills. If he was fortunate enough to find where other lions had killed, he would stand meekly and wait among the more slowly competing, while those who were in the full glow of their strength ate their meal in a leisurely way. Then at last there came a day when even the effort to walk to the drinking pool was more than he could attempt. For three days his food had passed his gut, and he knew, as animals always know, that the end was close upon him. Slowly he made his way to a secluded spot among the grass, and there he lay down in the light yellow grass to keep his last long sleep. No longer would the yellow plains see the great beast prowling about throughout the nights, no longer would the water-holes be visited by the old lion, nor the hills hear the echo of his mighty voice, for Simba, the black-maned lion, had passed on.

his, then, is a wholly delightful volume. Our only criticism is that so good a work deserves to have been spared the few little blunders which will irritate the East African reader and which might so easily have been avoided. For instance, we find Masai for Masai, *veldt* for *veld*, *doo-doo* for *dudus* (insects), *twiger* for *twiga* (giraffe), and *Bébé* for *bbi*. F. S. I.

COTTON GROWING IN EAST AFRICA

Annual Report of B.C.P.A. for 1927.

The twenty-third annual report of the British Cotton Growing Association, which has just been published at the nominal price of 10s., is obtainable from the Association's offices at the Royal Exchange, Manchester, and can be recommended to all interested in the progress of Empire cotton growing. The references to the East African Dependencies are particularly interesting in view of the visits of Sir William Himsbury. From the report we quote the following extracts. The cross-headings have been inserted editorially for the convenience of our readers.

Where Prospects in Kenya are Good.

The northern district of Kavirondo, bordering Uganda, is the only section of Kenya where cotton has any reasonable chance of success, and out of a total of 2,547,023 lb. of seed-cotton purchased in 1926, approximately 2,445,000 lb. were purchased in North and Central Kavirondo. Greater efforts are being made for the 1927-28 season, and there are two Agricultural Officers and two Assistant District Commissioners working between the Samia and Malikisi areas. The Natives are not very keen on cotton cultivation, but everything is being done to encourage them to cultivate their plots, and to plant a good acreage under cotton. Seed was taken from Malikisi in large quantities, and as the Association also have their own representative in the district, better results are hoped for in the near future. Nearly all conditions for the successful cultivation of cotton are present—climate, rainfall and soil are similar to Uganda. Intercommunal Natives of the latter Protectorate have created an interest amongst the Kavirondo, and provided agricultural supervision, maintaining the possibilities of cotton becoming a permanent industry are reasonably good.

Turbo Mbuluzuti Railway, which runs out what was, up to recently, an isolated district, the only outlets for which were to the Uganda port of Mjani, some 60 miles distant, or Kisumu, 100 miles. The Association maintains one ginnyery in this district, at Malikisi, close to where the railway will pass. There are also two other ginneries in this northern district, so that the country is well provided with ginning facilities. The people are somewhat primitive, but with the incentive and example of neighbouring Uganda, they will no doubt quickly perceive the advantage of an industry and a commodity which can be readily sold.

Difficulties in Uganda.

The falling off in shipments from Uganda to the United Kingdom, and increasing takings by India and Japan are disturbing features not to be entirely explained by the lower freights ruling between Mombasa and Bombay and Japan. It is generally understood that the Japanese ships are subsidised to the extent of equalising the freight rates to the parity of Mombasa-Bombay, but whatever the advantages in freight in favour of Bombay and Japan, the fact remains that both countries are finding an increased sale for the long-stapled Uganda type of cotton. Some of the Indian spinning companies have considerable financial and personal interest in the Uganda cotton industry and nearly 70% of the shares of the Indian-owned Japanese firms are also prominent, and besides owning several ginneries, they finance and control a number of these Indian-owned. The few Japanese houses are the biggest individual buyers of cotton in the

Protectorate. There are now two Japanese steamship lines calling at Kisumu and giving direct shipment to Japan, whereas formerly cotton destined for Japan was transhipped at Bombay.

Cotton growing in the Protectorate, and the progress of this one crop, mainly depends upon the success of this one crop. A reduction in production, or a poor crop, or lower world's prices, means all the difference between a full or depleted Treasury, and good or poor trade. The danger of the country's dependence on a single crop has been frequently commented upon, and has not been overlooked by those responsible for the country's welfare. The difficulty is to find another additional, not substituted product which is suitable to the country, and of sufficient economic value to be exported. A Native industry in coffee exists and is being developed, but it is entirely unsuitable for a large area in which cotton is grown. Indications point rather to the adoption of oil-seeds, such as *sunsim*.

No new ginnyery sites were granted in the Eastern or Buganda Province, and it is unlikely, certainly very inadvisable, that any should be made. Possibly the most important question at the present time in Uganda is the position of the buying and ginning interests. Existing ginning capacity is equal to three times the present production. There are close upon 200 ginneries to deal with the crop, which in 1927 was found 130,000 bales, equal to 650 bales per ginnyery. Capital in buildings and machinery cannot be placed under £1,500,000, the consequence being excessive overhead costs, with high handling and ginning costs, which make a most unfavourable showing with other cotton-growing countries. It is admitted that the policy of numerous small ginneries had in the early days, before the present excellent system of roads were completed, a stimulating effect on development, but it was overdone, and the time has arrived when steps towards the closing down of redundant buying stores and ginneries and concentration in certain centres should be taken in hand. A step in this direction has been taken by the formation of a Buyers Association in the Buganda Province, and if the scheme is successful, it will no doubt be extended to other districts.

"The immediate outlook for 1928 is none too promising, the conditions being again unfavourable, but the general outlook for Uganda as a cotton country is distinctly good. There is no reason whatever to alter views, frequently expressed on the possibilities of the country. Increased production per acre without increasing the acreage is a policy which should be, and is, the aim of the authorities."

Tanganyika Outlook not Approaching.

There are some thirty ginneries in Tanganyika Territory, ten being in the Mwanza-Shinyanga district. As in the case of Uganda, ginnyery construction has been overdone, and owners are meeting with problems similar to those existing in the adjoining Protectorate. At the request of the Administration, and in accord with the policy of the Association to look after the opening up of the remoter districts of this one territory, a 'pioneer' ginnyery is being erected by the Mbarumulo-Bukoba area, where cotton has been first introduced. Another ginnyery for the southern Nyoma district has also been sanctioned, on the understanding that the Government provide a road to the port on Lake Tanganyika, and an Agricultural Officer to supervise cotton cultivation in the area.

The tendency in Tanganyika is for cotton to become a Native crop. A few Tanganyika cities to the

Natives that development may be looked for. Cotton forms a most excellent rotation crop in the Territory and makes the land clean for the short rainy season when it is important that the Natives should grow more food crops, which they are able to do with very little preparation after cotton. The Natives have also discovered means of growing cotton among ripening and dead rice, and can obtain excellent crops of cotton after their rice crop, which extends the area in a most useful way.

The Mwanza Province is this year responsible for half the crop of Tanganyika Territory. By reason of its situation, bordering the southern end of Lake Victoria, and its comparative accessibility, large population, equable climate, and conditions favourable to cotton growing, Mwanza has been, since the British occupation, the centre of Native production. It is in the Mwanza Province that the greatest progress can be looked for; cattle are numerous, so that the use of ploughs, which is greatly increasing, enables the Natives to put more land under cultivation and dispense with the tedious hand hoeing system.

Whilst this year under review has been disappointing, the outlook is by no means unpromising. Setbacks, due to weather conditions and world prices, are inevitable in all agricultural pursuits, and are particularly liable to occur in a new country.

Drawbacks in Nyasaland

For several years one of the drawbacks to the development of cotton growing in Nyasaland has been old and inferior cotton seed, the importation of exotic seed having been prohibited; it will necessarily take some time before the experiments which are being carried out by the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation will result in sufficient seed being available to distribute throughout the country, but with a suitable supply of fresh cotton seed there is every reason to believe that the industry will make rapid progress. Every effort is being made to obtain a greatly increased crop in 1928, and the Government Residents are keen on Native cotton production. Two additional Agricultural Officers are required, one for the Lake District and one for the Manje and Neno districts, and there is no doubt that these officers could do valuable work, and the cost would be more than offset by the important results which could be obtained.

The agreement between the Nyasaland Government and the Association for the disposal of Native cotton crops has been renewed for a further period of three years from the end of the 1927 season. The new ginnery at Chrome was opened during the year, and is giving every satisfaction.

Remarkable Progress in the Sudan

The cotton crop of the Gezira amounted to 474,378 kantars from 100,058 feddans, as compared with 384,106 kantars from 80,000 feddans in the previous season. The average yield per feddan was 474 kantars, against 481 kantars the previous year when the yield was considered to be below the most sanguine expectations. For the 1927-8 season the Sudan Plantations Syndicate have 105,622 feddans under cotton in the Gezira, and for the 1928-9 season it is hoped that the area will be 135,000 feddans, whilst for 1929-30 it is expected that 150,000 feddans will be planted with cotton.

Reference was made in the Annual Report to negotiations which have been entered into for undertaking the commercial and financial operations necessary for developing the rain-grown cotton areas in the Southern Provinces of the

Sudan. The Sudan Government has come to the conclusion that for economic reasons it is not desirable to continue the arrangements which have under consideration for the provision of capital for ginneries, cotton buying and marketing, and other developments, and have proceeded with the Government in the desired direction, and for the time being the Government have decided to provide all the requisite money. It is intended to push cotton cultivation in these areas, and the Sudan Government has created an extra department and appointed additional staff to superintend the operations.

There has been an increase in the production of rain-grown cotton from the Southern Province, but in the Northern Province the Natives have concentrated on food crops which paid them better owing to the relative high cost of food and the lower value of American cotton during the period. The total quantity of rain-grown cotton during the season is estimated at 2,216 kantars, against 32,550 kantars in 1925-26.

The Position in Northern Rhodesia

The Agricultural Department at Livingstone report that the almost total failure of the cotton crops during the two previous seasons, resulted in an area being planted which must be looked upon as being purely experimental; the total was 603 acres, and of this 273 acres were abandoned. The resultant crop was only 26,400 lb. of seed cotton.

The losses which have been centred upon cotton, resulting in a very large acreage being planted, and the almost total failure of the crop during the two previous seasons, were responsible for a revulsion of feeling, and many farmers were averse to planting even a small acreage. The two seasons were characterised by very adverse climatic conditions, and the cotton produced was small in quantity and, on the whole, poor in quality. It is certain that cotton must now be given a trial over a number of seasons before a definite announcement can be made as to its value as a rotation crop for Northern Rhodesia.

The staff of the Agricultural Department at Mazabuka are in close touch with investigators in all parts of Africa who are endeavouring to obtain varieties of seed which are wholly, or partially, disease-resistant, and experiments are being carried out with a view to ascertaining a means of controlling certain insect pests. During the 1927-28 season plots have been planted at the Central Research Station with varieties of seed supplied by the investigators already mentioned. These experiments will be continued on an increasing scale until definite information is available. In the meantime the success which has characterised crops, notably maize, grown on lands cropped with cotton during the previous season, is such as to encourage farmers to continue to plant cotton on small acreages.

Advertisers get good results from East Africa. They call us so; and that in any our advertising revenue grows and enables us to increase the size of the Journal.

But East Africa is deprived of some of its best credit when a reader fails to mention its name in specifying an advertisement.

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

RABBITS IN AFRICA.

Mr. Percival's Personal Opinion.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir,
The letter which you published recently from Dr. J. S. F. GILD, of Nyasaland, was especially interesting to me, for I had just been reading that Mr. HAYNES BENTON has to say in his new book "A Game Ranger on Safari" on this question of the rabbit in tropical and southern Africa. His opinion, as it is comforting to find, is reassuring. He

states that we have laws in the Colony which forbid the importation of rabbits. They are excellent laws, but were placed upon our Statute Book a little late in the day, for the country was full of rabbits long before authority (through legislation) against this class of immigrant, numerous people, particularly those at mission stations, kept them as a food supply.

Probably he would never have appeared in Kenya at all but for the importers, and now he is here there to protect us by becoming the law in Australia. We have what Australia has—the mongoose in quantity; and where the mongoose is the rabbit is not. Also we have the *myi*, or driver ant, which never allows the little beast to breed near the forest lands, which, by the way, suggests the curious query: Why does the driver ant get his case against the rabbit quite the reverse of the only two numerous ants and mice severely

checked in the rabbit domain, the rabbit question was never likely to arise at all in Kenya, and the task of keeping down the population might safely have been left to the mongoose and the driver ant. Bunny has had as good a chance of becoming a plague in this country as ever has been vouchsafed any animal. Turned down at large by sportsmen fighting for a sport that should be held there at home, and carefully tended, the animal has failed to respond. It breeds sparingly—a contrast to its procreancy at home—and as Khasi and Encounters enemies which keep its numbers well within bounds.

In a word, healthy and well-adapted as Kenya is for colonisation by the white man, the many families of thriving children bear witness to its suitability—it does not suit rabbits.

He then goes on to quote an effort made in the Transvaal by certain foxing sportsmen to establish a wild rabbit warren. After a year or more few were seen than were originally turned down; only a few old ones remained. "Degeneration of the stock," he adds, "was attributed to a small species of ant, not the *myi*—which, it was thought, destroyed the blind, hairless, helpless young."

Mr. Percival is so experienced and reliable an authority that there seems nothing more to be said in the matter. Yours faithfully,

K. C. WILSON.

MALARIA AND FEEDING.

From Feeding in the Tropics.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir,
I have noticed Mr. W. P. D. ... 's letter in your columns, and I think my old friend is correct in stating that too much flesh is bad for whites in the tropics, though I would not go the length of advising anyone to abstain meat altogether. All meat in Africa is tough and stringy, and there is a deficiency of fat on it. Personally I found that

soup was more beneficial than broiled meat, and with plenty of green stuff and a little milk boiled upon it.

One can hardly compare the natives, such as elephants, buffalo, and domesticated blacks, with whites, who have usually been partial to a reared or flesh diet, and natives eat more meat than one suspects, for if they cannot get game or stocks they will devour rats and mice, and eat insects such as locusts, wire-bugs, and terpillars.

The humorous footnote of another of your correspondents about mosquitoes not touching a Scotsman whose daily mainstay was a bottle of whisky as, of course, absurd. If the mosquitoes left him alone, which I doubt, it was probably his smell that kept them off; for I have noticed that some people are less bitten than others, and I put it down to bodily aroma, due to some ingredient in the blood which is disliked by the insects.

Some people need more meat than others to keep in their stamina, and it depends on the digestion and its powers to assimilate such nutriment. A Native whose main diet is maize porridge, if given the chance will put away quite a lb. of tough elephant, rhino, or hippo meat in an evening over the camp fire, and will be alright next day, though after several consecutive bouts of this kind he will get drowsy and torpid owing to toxic flesh poisoning. Certainly for whites little meat is better than too much, and I am sure that it is better to take it in the shape of soup fluids than cooked in a piece.

With regard to preventative in diet against malaria, an old friend who was killed in the fighting at Karonga took a teaspoonful of red chillies (ground up) in his soup, and told me this was a Native cure against malarial fever. I tried it, but cannot assert that my attacks were influenced, though here again different constitutions may have something to do with results.

Natives are not immune from malaria owing to a vegetable diet, though they may not suffer quite as much as whites, being acclimatised. When they do get it, however, they are subject to extremely bad attacks. Selous correctly wrote that the degrees ran, whites worst, yellow races next, and blacks least.

Yours faithfully,

Pebbles.

DEAN D. LYELL.

UNOFFICIAL LEGISLATORS IN AFRICA.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

I have been waiting for a long time for a suitable retort to Mr. L. F. Moore's diatribe against Civil Servants published under the caption "Efficiency in the Colonial Service" in your issue of 15th December, 1927, and I have found it at last in his book "My Two African Journeys." Mr. Frank Gray remarks (as quoted by your reviewer): "It is almost an original idea that legislators—like doctors and lawyers, should be educated for their task." I should like to thank Mr. Gray so far as an official colonial legislator and concerned, his suggestion is both original and refreshing.

Yours faithfully,

A RETIRED COLONIAL CIVIL SERVANT.

Eastbourne.

Efforts are being made to raise £2000 for the building of a new wing to the Y.W.C.A., Nairobi.

East Africa in the Press.

HOW UGANDA COFFEE PLANTERS DIE

The Statist does not often err seriously, but a recent article which it published on the Uganda Protectorate demands protest. The writer, having told his readers that Entebbe, the capital of the Protectorate, is now connected with the sea by the new railway which was opened to traffic in January, proceeds to say that Entebbe, one of the most beautifully situated cities of the world, is on the shores of "Lake Nyanza." He is evidently unaware that "Nyanza" means "Lake," and that the designation should be Lake Nyanza or Victoria Nyanza; that Entebbe is not connected with the new railway; and that Kampala, which he does not even mention in his somewhat extensive review, is the commercial capital, while Entebbe, merely the headquarters of the Administration.

Later we come to the astonishing declaration that "until quite recently Uganda depended wholly upon coffee, and in the region of Entebbe the coffee produced is singularly fine. In the early days of the colony, say, some twenty years ago, the practice of Europeans, at any rate resident in Entebbe, was to take coffee as soon as they woke in the morning; to take some more coffee at breakfast, and to continue taking coffee throughout the day until sunset. In the result it was found that, payable as Entebbe coffee is, if only one took enough cups of it each day, and persisted in the practice, it resulted in a peculiar form of caffeine poisoning, which after a relatively short time proved fatal." Now this is no reflection on Entebbe coffee, which is, as we have already said, some of the finest in the world. But it is an illustration of the fact that excess is to be avoided in coffee drinking as well as in other practices. In these later days, coffee is a relatively small item in the export trade of Uganda.

The passage quoted can be characterised only as tissue of absurdities. The picture of Europeans of Entebbe coffee planters staggering about under the influence of caffeine poisoning, with one foot in the grave and one hand reaching for the umpteenth time that morning for the coffee pot, might be more fittingly found in the columns of an ultra-romic weekly than in those of our staid contemporary. It would be instructive to know how many European coffee planters are supposed by The Statist to have been resident in Entebbe twenty years ago.

The Essai du Congo describes Mwambutsa, the young King of Urundi—

"Just eighteen years of age, he is a young man, fine and alert, bright and intelligent; he has more than once shown that he is able to think. He has a will of his own, and it is likely that he will not bear much longer the tutelage of the regent Ndumabwé. He has recently refused to marry, thus breaking with traditional ideas; for no Native at his age would be a candidate for escape of making a home. This, naturally, Mwambutsa often breaks away from Urundi to follow the advice of the Belgian Resident. It may be added that our occupation is daily promoting the welfare of the country. Though still in the dawn of civilisation, the united provinces of Ruanda and Urundi promise to become the cradle of East Africa."

LORD KITCHENER AND SIR LEE STACK

SIR LEE STACK, General of the Sudan, who recently unveiled the General of the Sudan memorials in Khartoum Cathedral, is said by the Brent and Sudan Diocesan Review to have stated in the course of his address—

Lord Kitchener and Sir Lee Stack both—each in his own way—left their mark upon Khartoum, and Khartoum made its mark upon them, directing, though in each case to different ends, the whole trend of their work and thought. Lord Kitchener passed through the fulfilment of his great and daring task here, tempered and tested on the burning soil of the Sudan, to serve his country in wider fields with the leadership he had learnt here; till at the last when the world was crashing in the tumult of 1914 he, Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, seemed to restride our Empire like a Colossus.

Sir Lee Stack throughout the best years of his life served only the Sudan, which he so deeply loved, and he remains with many of you here tonight a dear and intimate memory, which the passing years have not dimmed. The characteristics which distinguished Sir Lee Stack most notably were an unflinching sense of duty and a generous consideration for the susceptibilities of others. No trouble was too great for him and no personal grievance was beneath his notice. In weighing a complaint he would instinctively think on the viewpoint of the individual complainant, and time amid all the pressure of current work to go most thoroughly into the merits of the case, and give a decision entirely uninfluenced by any secondary consideration or bias of any kind.

That one whose character was so kindly, whose sense of justice was so paramount, should suffer a fate so unjust, is one of those bitter ironies of which history provides innumerable examples; but of one thing we may all be sure—that if Sir Lee Stack could have realised the heritage of inspiration and affection he was to leave to those whose pride it is to serve in this country, never for a moment would he have grudged the supreme sacrifice which was demanded of him. As he lay dying he still strove that good might come out of the evil which had been done, and he spoke no word of reproach. As truly as Gordon, he died for the Sudan, and we proudly receive his memory with that of Gordon into our faithful belief.

Here, in Khartoum, in the name of Kitchener carries us back to the stirring events of thirty years ago, great events by which justice, mercy and peace were brought to the Sudan; by which a long chapter of the tragedy of Gordon was closed at last in the chapter of indignation and shame—the fullest vindication. His duty done as a conqueror and as a builder, we picture him returning home to a storm of welcome, the successful commander receiving plaudits and popular acclaim, which throughout his life meant little to him. And we find him using this great name, Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, in order that help should be given, and it was given for the foundation of our Gordon College and of our Cathedral.

A DELIGHTFUL GIFT.

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

East Africa, 91, Great Nicholas Street, London, W.1. will send it anywhere by registered post on receipt of 1/6.

NATIVE LABOUR IN THE CONGO.

The special Native Labour Number issued by *L'Illustration Congo* contains 64 pages, including a wonderful collection of illustrations, which will interest any of our English-speaking readers anxious to study the measures which the great mining concerns of the Belgian Congo take to ensure the welfare, education and future of the thousands of Natives employed in their enterprises—La Forminière and L'Union Minière du Haut-Katanga—are selected for description from the forty-five groups engaged in exploiting mining concessions in the Congo. The diamond companies alone employ 236,85 labourers, and sixty women find full employment in preparing food for them.

At Kasai, apart from lodges, equipment, medical attention and board, labourers earn from 24 to 150 francs a month, and skilled artisans up to 25 francs a day. The housing has been designed to avoid anything of the nature of "barracks," and the huts, of brick, are arranged to give the appearance of a native village and to look "homely" to the employees. A orific might be inclined to object to the use of corrugated iron for roofing, which, to judge from the photos, is universal. The huts, however, look neat and are certainly clean.

At the Katanga mines there are 16,000 Native employees, and 26,000 more are engaged by the contractors. A typical week's ration for labourers is given thus:

10.24 lb. maize flour	66 lb. meat
3.2 lb. groundnuts	4.4 lb. vegetables
1.65 lb. rice	22 lb. salt
2.1 lb. haricot beans	

Certain types of rations for Ruanda Natives, for instance, include in addition 2.2 lb. of green peas, 44 lb. of palm oil, and 33 lb. of tobacco. The average net cost of a labourer in the Katanga is 20.50 fr. a day, of which the actual wage accounts for 3.05 fr.

The amenities provided include medical attendance, hospitals, dispensaries, a special travelling prophylactic mission for sleeping sickness, baths, schools, training courses for artisans, sanitary inspectors, nurses and midwives, and particular attention is paid to the needs of the children. On the whole, the mining industry of the Congo seems justified in its claim that everything possible is being done for its Native labour, and it points out with some proper pride that so good is its reputation that Natives have been known to come in from over a hundred miles away to beg for work.

WHAT IS THE WEIGHT OF A LION?

A CORRESPONDENT writes to *Game and Gun*.

"In your interesting account of a fight between a lion and crocodile allusion is made to the weight of lions. I have a big head that weighs from 450 to 500 lb. The question arises: Does a wild lion ever attain such a weight in a natural state? Possibly an enormous overfed one in captivity might weigh something near 400 lb., but it is doubtful if a wild one ever has been known to weigh as much. In the early twenties I remember chatting with no less an authority on the subject than my old friend the late Captain E. C. Selous, trying to fix the amount of food supplied to the London Zoo lions, whether it was enough for their wants, which led up to the normal average weight of an adult wild lion, and he told me the heaviest and largest lion he had ever shot weighed just 300 lb. As no man spoke with more authority and accuracy, the weight given by him is obviously the average weight of a big lion."

SEEN FROM A DUG-OUT CANOE.

The lagoon remains a mass of shimmering blue by all means Kirk on a trip in a dug-out canoe along the Chambezi River in Northern Rhodesia.

There was just the vivid blue of the river and the vivid green of the trees along the banks and never a glimpse of anything beyond. It was more like a garden path with a high box hedge on either side than anything else. It certainly was not dull. Now and again the blue stem of man-nolia peeped heavily on the still water, and all the time there was an endless variety of strange birds and the pleasant drone of insects. There were swallows, kingfishers, tiny black cormorants, herons, black birds, white birds, black and white birds, and sometimes a flash of scarlet wings above the tree tops. There were water-lilies, mauve and yellow and white, and the river bed was lined with oysters. Altogether, there was plenty to be seen, and, when I tired of gazing at the birds and the blue water, I lay back in my deck chair watching the movement of my paddlers, and thought what a lot of beauty is wasted in countries where it is necessary to wear clothes.

Chambezi is not really a lake at all, but a series of large pools linked together by narrow winding channels in between the reeds. But it is singularly lovely. Each of these pools was a mass of mauve and white water-lilies, so numerous that the round leaves made a green carpet on the blue water, except where they were tilted and upturned showing the deep red of the underside. It was a natural water-garden, with a border of these bright lilies on either side and the vivid green rushes behind them, with glimpses of high papyrus, which in the surrounding flatness, seemed like forests of tall trees. Sometimes these pools, instead of being adorned with water-lilies, were covered with little yellow marsh-flowers, and the swamp became a blaze of yellow and dark green. All that was magnificent in itself, but the amazing thing was the birds. It was a paradise of birds.

MORE MISINFORMATION ABOUT KENYA.

Prof. R. L. Buell, who recently visited parts of East Africa, has contributed to the *New York Nation* an article on Mr. Bessie's Liberian concessions, in the course of which he says:

"The plantation system of industry has led, directly or indirectly, to compulsory labour in South Africa, the Portuguese Colonies, the Belgian Congo, French Equatorial Africa, and the British Colony of Kenya, and this has meant the disorganisation of Native village life, a falling off of births, and an excessive number of deaths.

"It would be very interesting to have the writer's justification of his statement, insofar as Kenya is concerned. If he had taken the slightest serious trouble to investigate labour conditions in the Colony, he would be aware that compulsory labour for private profit does not exist anywhere in British Africa, and certainly not in Kenya, which he has singled out for invidious mention. A man who lives in America as something of an authority on things African should avoid baseless accusations of this kind.

"The annual general meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute is to be held on Wednesday next, May 23, at 4 p.m. A good attendance is hoped for on view of the fact that a resolution to change the name of the Institute to that of The Royal Empire Society is to be moved.

PERSONALIA.

Mrs. L. Howse has left for Kenya.

Mr. Justice Beetham has arrived in this country.

Commander P. R. ... has arrived from Kenya.

Mr. K. Sheeringham, Assistant District Officer, ... is on leave.

Lady Milson Rees was presented to the King and Queen at last week's Court.

Captain Walter Kirton has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for Kiambu.

Mr. E. B. Horne, Provincial Commissioner, Kenya, is in this country on leave.

Mr. F. Morris Dearing, United States Minister at Lisbon, passed through Zanzibar recently.

Lady Davson, O.B.E., has been nominated a Councillor of the Royal Colonial Institute.

Mr. Ormsby Gore has arrived in Java, where he is the guest of the Governor-General at Buitenzorg.

Major J. D. Leonard, of Nairobi, arrived in England last week, accompanied by Mrs. Leonard.

Commander W. H. Franklin was due to sail from Cape Town by the "Walmer Castle" on Friday last.

Mr. K. ... has been elected the first Mayor of Livingstonia, with ... as his deputy.

Mr. William Clark, whose death at Kitale is reported, was well known in the Trans Nzoia as a Freemason.

Mr. R. A. S. Macdonald, Veterinary Research Officer, Northern Rhodesia, has arrived home on long leave.

Mr. D. Grant, of the Standard Bank of South Africa, has been re-elected President of the Moshi Sports Club.

Lady Heath intimates that the report that she took a few longer in her decline in landing at Paris is incorrect.

We learn with regret of the death at Sesheke of Mr. R. D. N. ... Native Commissioner, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. A. W. ... leaves England next week to return to Kenya, where he has served in the Administration since ...

Messrs. A. ... and A. C. Vivian have been appointed Nominated Official Members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia.

Among those returning to East Africa by the s.s. ... are Mr. E. C. ... Mr. W. ... and J. E. ... Stephens, and ...

Mr. J. D. Henroff, the well-known Nairobi dairy farmer, and an East African of nearly thirty years' standing, has been staying in London.

Mr. J. Wake-Bowell, of the Kenya Education Department, accompanied by Mrs. Wake-Bowell, left London last week to return to the Colony.

The Rev. H. Darrol-Smith, who has been Chaplain at Kiambu since 1925, arrived here last week. During the War he was a Chaplain of the Forces.

Miss M. F. Patten, who last year visited Tanganyika Territory, was recently married in London to Mr. Rex Tremlett, of South Africa, and London.

Mr. E. P. Delany, Colonel F. ... Higgins, Major E. H. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. ... Ingram, and Mr. and Mrs. ... are among recent arrivals from Kenya.

Major Thomson has been appointed President of the Trans Nzoia Farmers' Association, with Mr. ... Wedler as Vice-Chairman, and Major de Bross as Honorary Secretary.

Mr. A. T. O. Lees having proceeded on leave, Mr. C. W. Seymour Hall has been appointed private secretary to the British Resident of Zanzibar and Editor of the Official Gazette.

Miss ... daughter of the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, recently returned to Salisbury from her visit to Kenya, where she had been the guest of Sir Edward and Lady Grigg.

Mr. R. S. Campbell and Mr. W. F. Jenkins have been appointed delegates of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce to the July session of the Association of East African Chambers of Commerce.

Mr. W. Beaumont, Secretary and London Manager of East African Estates Ltd. and a Director of the Uplands Bacon Factory and of Evans Bros. (Kenya) Ltd., has returned to London from his visit to East Africa.

Capt. A. L. Paves, who has arrived back in England from East Africa, where he is well known in the Njoro district of Kenya, is the old Scottish Rugby international player of some twenty years ago. He is also a keen golfer.

Captain F. J. Sheedy, who left England last week on his return to Tanganyika Territory, is Deputy Director of Veterinary Services. He served with the East African Mounted Rifles during the War, after which he joined the Veterinary Department of Tanganyika Territory. He was awarded the M.B.F. in 1918.

...cases for the Police
Nigeria, who has been studying the comparative
industry of the sugar, has recently arrived in
England.

Colonel Hopton, who has returned to England
from East Africa, is the well-known rifle shot, who
was Commandant of the first British rifle team to
visit Australia in 1907.

Mr. G. O. Norris has been re-elected Chairman of
the Broken Hill Political Association, and Mrs.
W. A. Watson and E. T. Knaggs have been re-
elected Secretary and Treasurer respectively.

Dr. Laws, late of Livingstonia, Nyasaland, and
Miss McMurtrie, of Kikuyu, Kenya, were two of
the four missionaries, who addressed a meeting of
the Edinburgh Foreign Missionaries' Union last
week.

Major and Mrs. J. J. Drought, of Mau Summit,
arrived in London last week from Kenya, but left
a few days later for the country. They hope, how-
ever, to be back in town before the end of the
month.

Mr. A. C. Fannin has been re-elected President
of the Nairobi Branch of the Royal Society in St.
George, with Colonel Hopton and Captain H.
Schwartz as Vice-Presidents, and Mr. C. Kemp as
Honorary Secretary.

Miss D. Lintott Taylor, who will be remembered
by many readers in Nyasaland and North-Eastern
Rhodesia, left London last week for Tanganyika.
During her stay at home she has delivered many
lectures on East African matters.

Colonel C. W. Walker, D.S.O., Secretary of the
East African Governors' Conference, who has
arrived in England, travelled from South Africa by
the "Armada Castle," on which Sir Hilton Young
and his colleagues were also passengers.

Miss Watteville is on her way back to
Kenya Colony. It will be recalled that a few years
ago when Miss Watteville and her father were
on the M'amba-Congo border the latter was
attacked by a lion and died from his wounds.

Dr. E. Lloyd, D.F.C., of the C.A.F.S. Hospital,
Omdurman, following the Sudan on medical advice
after a residence of twenty-one years. He will be
keenly missed by the European and African
communities, in whose service he has laboured selflessly.

Flight Lieutenant R. R. Bentley and Miss Bentley
reached Groyden Aerodrome South Africa last on
completion of their flight from the Cape. Flight
Lieutenant Bentley is the first pilot to make the double journey
from England to the Cape and back by the same
plane.

Colonel E. G. Pepp, D.S.O., who succeeded to
succeed Colonel H. C. Jackson as Director of Military
Training in India, served with the King's
African Rifles for some years prior to the War.
Returning in 1905, he joined the Army in 1914 and
has remained in full employment ever since.

...Seventy-five members of the Church of
Scotland, Edinburgh Mission, who
last week will be remembered by many
readers, for only a few months ago
made an extensive tour of the mission stations
of the Church of Scotland in East Africa.

A marriage has been arranged and will take place
in July between Mr. John Whitley, of the Uganda
Administration, son of the Rev. E. J. A. Place and
Mrs. Place, of West Sussex, and Miss Susan
and Miss Betty Graves, daughter of Mr. A. C. Young
and Mrs. Young, of Bampton, Mayfield, Sussex.

The financial interests of the Famite Relief
Committee appointed by the Government of Nyasa-
land are Mr. H. G. Duncan, general manager of
the Associated Railways; Mr. E. S. Hyde, repre-
senting the Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture;
Mr. W. H. Dimpcke, representing the Nyasaland
Planters' Association; and Major G. H. Wright,
representing the Farmers' Co-operative Society.

Mrs. J. Haffes Cox writes to *The Times*: "Eben-
gency, building funds are urgently needed for the
Eldoret Hospital in Kenya Colony. This hospital
serves the largest farming community in Kenya,
and is not maintained by Government, but by private
subscription. The district is fast growing, but
is not rich. It is hoped that many of the parents
whose sons are dependent upon this hospital, and
principals of businesses whose employees it serves,
will help to meet the present serious need for an
operating theatre and a maternity ward. Subscrip-
tions should be sent to the Secretary, Eldoret Hos-
pital, Eldoret, Kenya Colony."

The farewell dinner recently given in Kampala to
the Hon. C. M. Seth Smith, M.C., and Mrs. Seth
Smith was marked by amusing speeches by the
guests and by Mr. D. W. Cooper, O.B.E., who pre-
sided. Mr. Seth Smith, he recalled, had arrived in
the country twenty-four years ago as a surveyor,
had transferred later to the Public Works Depart-
ment, and had resigned the Service to become a
planter. For years he had been one of the best-
known sportsmen in the Protectorate, and done fine
work during the East African Campaign. He had
become Uganda Commissioner for the Boy Scouts,
and had been an unofficial member of the Legis-
lative Council.

The King has been pleased by Letters Patent
under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom to
grant the dignity of a Countess of the United Kingdom into
Anne Estlin Sarah Pennington Viscountess Cave
widow of the Right Hon. George Macdonald Cave,
D.C.M.G., by the name, style, and title of Countess
Cave of Richmond. The announcement that the
King had approved that the dignity of a carl dom
should be conferred on Lord Cave was made on
March 20, together with the appointment of Sir
Douglas Hogg as his successor in the Lord Chan-
cellorship. Lord Cave died at 5 o'clock that after-
noon. Lady Cave is the daughter of the late Mr.
William Withley Mathews, of Wolston House,
North Cadbury, Somerset, and sister of the late
General Sir Lloyd Mathews, of Zanibar. She was
married to Lord Cave on January 1, 1886. There is
no issue of the marriage.

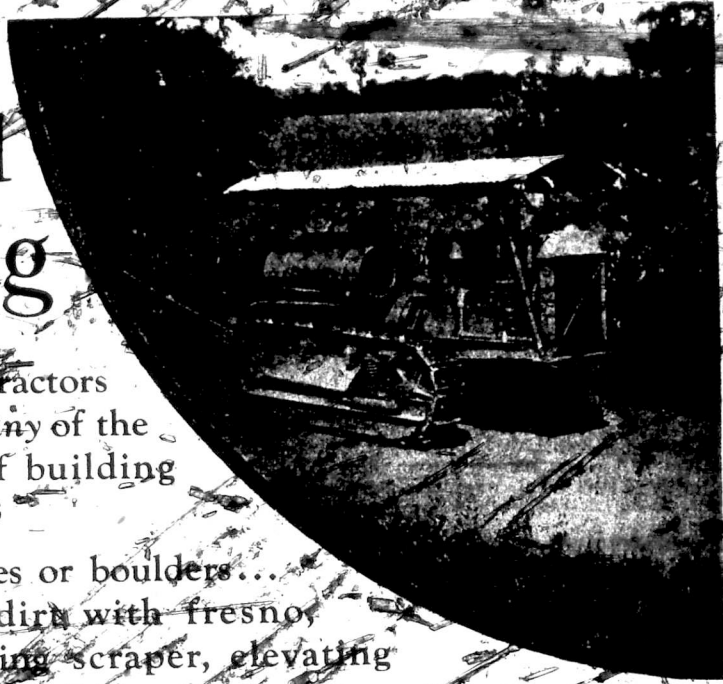
EAST AFRICA

Any Job of Road Building

"Caterpillar" Tractors
eagerly tackle any of the
many tasks of building
roads.

Pulling trees or boulders...
moving dirt with fresno,
self-loading scraper, elevating
grader, blade grader, wagons, etc.

Backfilling, ditching, leveling... it supplies all
the power for hundreds of contractors.



CATERPILLAR TRACTOR CO.

Executive Office: San Leandro, California, U.S.A.

Sales Offices and Factories:

Peoria, Illinois; San Leandro, California;

New York Office: 50, Church Street.

Successor to

BEST C. I. Best The Holt

Tractor Co. Manufacturing Co. HOLT

Peoria, Illinois; San Leandro, California; New York, N.Y.

better
quicker
cheaper



CATERPILLAR

REGISTERED TRADEMARK

Tell our advertisers you saw it in East Africa.

Camp Fire Comments.

A Seaside Lion

Some weeks ago, writes J. A., you commented on sea-sickness and the suggested cures for that distressing complaint. Now, read that the male of a pair of lions presented to H. M. the King by Ras Tafari of Abyssinia suffered severely from sea-sickness on the voyage to London. Somehow one seldom hears of this complication in the transport of wild animals by the sea routes, and yet, I suppose, it cannot be unusual. A seasick lion must be a ruff beast to nurse through his trouble—and these are others. What about a seasick giraffe?

Did he Think it a Nasty Bear?

The prowess as a big game shot of a recently arrived German is the talk of Arusha, writes a subscriber from that delightful township. The newcomer, it appears, went out with his rifle, discovered what he took to be a new species of game and shot a lion. One of General Boyd Mosses' imported donkeys—which event apart from being unfortunate for the donkeys and for Arusha's Legislative Council, is likely to cost the German novice a goodly sum. It should also teach him that the East African settler's idea of sportsmanship does not regard favourably the individual who mist takes every animal he can cover with his rifle.

The Versatile Hyrax

The correspondent of *The Field* quoted in our last issue, who declared that "the hyrax makes a noise like all the toy animals at Hamley's being squeezed at the same time," hardly did that quaint and versatile little animal justice. Mr. Maybey Percival records that the tree hyrax "utters the greatest variety of weird noises given forth by any animal I know, and never ceases his clamour by night"; and he adds, it "indulges in the most singular and unmusical utterances of any creature in Africa. You wonder what that rusty hinge can be creaking, who can be winding a clock, whistling, what cat can be mewling in the tree tops. It is only the hyrax."

Baboons and Dogs

The interesting statement by our Nanyuki correspondent that a pack of wild dogs on the Nanyuki road recently pulled a baboon out of the bush, took and crop, and proceeded to eat it while it was still alive, deserves wide publicity. The wild dog of Africa is a ruthless beast, and hunting as it does in packs, is capable of drastic feats. Had it tackled a baboon so easily, it would be remarkable. Mr. Blarney Percival says in his book, "A Game Ranger on Safari":

"Dogs are the only animals I have seen the baboon tackle, and it is not a pleasant sight. The dog has but a poor chance; the baboon guards with his arms, awaiting opportunity to lay hold, his preference being a foot or the lower part of the leg. This grip secured he throws the dog, buries his teeth in his body, thus dragging all four feet to bear; thrusts his victim from him, such wise that he brings away a mouthful of flesh. The teeth of an old baboon are formidable as those of a lion, and the rear edges being sharp they are particularly adapted for this mode of fighting."

A wild dog is the fount of a different proposition to the domestic breed, and it would be interesting to have further details of how exactly the pack in question did the deed.

The Zanzibar Pick Cloves.

There is always something useful to be got from a perusal of what has come to be known as the stump press. One of these journals has just described vividly the pickers of cloves in the Spice Islands. That Negro manufactory for the most part, they sit by the laden trees picking the soft green buds with tropical indolent languor. The enormous heap that results from their labours is taken to the drying grounds, and the mammy waddles languidly on to the next tree. That description seems hardly fair to Zanzibar or to Pemba, where clove-picking is a skilled business, and where a "fat Negro manufactory" would have to do a bit of climbing before she made a living at it. And surely the clove, when fit for picking, is a delicate pinkish hue, or even definitely red—not green.

The Death of Kiberenge

So Kiberenge is dead. After achieving a height of seven feet at the shoulder, an age of nearly seven years, a weight of three tons, and growing what are described as "a pair of quite massive tusks," Sir Horace Byatt's gift to the London Zoo was found dead in his stall on the morning of Monday, May 11. Officially his demise is certified as due to "sudden heart failure," but someone who loved him will put it down to a broken heart. Temperamental he was, to the extent of being almost the Zoo's "bad lad" among elephants; but he was misunderstood rather than misbehaved. His affection for Flango, his small female companion, who has now really disconsolate—proved that he had the right stuff in him, and those who knew him on safari and at Dar es Salaam will surely maintain that what he really missed was his Swahili keeper. Had that devoted native been allowed to stay and look after him, Kiberenge would have had a different and most probably a much longer record.

A Chimpanzee's Tot.

An old East African, now settled in London, is reminded by a passage in Mr. Boyce's new book, "The Company of Adventurers," of a visit he once paid to the estate in Uganda of Mr. Banks, an old friend of the author's. This is how he tells the story.

As the entrance to Banks's *chamba*, a chimpanzee greeted me and offered to shake hands. I put mine out, and like lightning his left hand clutched the sleeve of my jacket. It was useless—and, indeed, dangerous—for me to try to free myself. In that fashion he led me up to his master's bungalow and through two rooms, until he reached the one in which Mr. Banks was seated. Arrived there, he released me, and, after we had seated ourselves near to a table and pulled a chair up. After a minute of waiting, during which time he kept his eyes fixed on the door, he gave the best and more vigorous nod. One could almost visualise what he was thinking of the slackness of the animal. At last the boy came and received the customary order from his master, whereat the chimp, squatted comfortably upon the floor. Next came the boy bearing three glasses. When Banks and I had been supplied, the servant went over to the chimpanzee, who holding out his glass just like a human being, watched the whisky as it was poured out. The boy kept his eyes fixed upon the animal, and, receiving the signal, continued to fill the glass, until the glass contained a very stiff tot, when up went the chimpanzee's finger, and the pouring ceased. Surely an unusually impressive instance of animal intelligence.

COMPANHIA DE MOÇAMBIQUE.

Head Office
London
Paris

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



RAILWAY REFERENCE	
Railways working	Proposed
ELIZABETHVILLE - BEIRA	1639
ELIZABETH - CAPE TOWN	2900
BULAWAYO - BEIRA	673
PORT ELIZABETH - CAPE TOWN	1362
BLANTYRE (NYASALAND) - BEIRA	350
VIA TRANS-ZAMBESIA RAILWAY	676
VIA CHINDE	476 (5 days)

THE PORT OF BEIRA.

FIVE YEARS' GROWTH OF TRADE.

During the five years 1923-1927 the volume of cargo handled at Beira has expanded by more than 60 per cent.

1923	-	507,511 tons.	1924	-	611,351 tons.
1925	-	646,000 "	1926	-	599,250 "
1927	-	820,624 tons.			

(an increase of 27 per cent. over the best previous year)

BEIRA IS THE BUSIEST PORT BETWEEN LORENÇO MARQUES & SUEZ

For openings for trade see "East Africa" Information Bureau

KENYA AND UGANDA TRADE:

Customs Figures for 1927.

The disappointing results of the 1926-27 cotton crop and the beneficial effects of the extension of what is practically free trade between Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika are outstanding features in the Annual Trade Report of Kenya and Uganda (Government Printer, Nairobi, 5s.) just issued by the Commissioner of Customs. The fall in cotton chiefly affected Uganda, and for the first time in twenty years the value of the domestic exports of Kenya exceeded those of Uganda, the former at £3,066,916, showing an increase of 27.8%, the latter at £2,310,200, decreasing 35.7%. The combined exports—£5,397,537—were 11.36% below the value for 1926, but excluding the value of raw cotton exported, the combined domestic exports increased in value from £2,953,446 in 1926, to £3,704,648 in 1927. There was an adverse balance of trade of £898,803, or 11%.

By agreement between the Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, a system of free exchange of imported goods was brought into force with effect from August 1, 1927. Under this system, which is operated by means of transfer forms, single payment of duty only is chargeable, and owing to willing co-operation between all parties involved, the scheme worked well. It certainly had a great influence in assisting the recovery of trade, which was badly hit at the beginning of the year by the decreased purchasing power of the Native population. Unless crop conditions prove definitely unfavourable, the Commissioner considers that there will be a marked increase in external trade during 1928.

Imports.

There was a slight short fall in the total of trade goods imported from the British Empire, but this is accounted for in part by a contraction in the value of goods imported from Tanganyika Territory for ultimate shipment overseas. Of the 63.98% credited to the Empire, 38.34% came from Great Britain and 25.57% from British Possessions, as against percentage of 37.12 and 30.61 in 1926. Of foreign imports, those from Germany increased slightly from 4.77% to 4.93%, but were still below the 5.22% of 1925; Japan claimed 4.15% against 3.90% in 1926, and the U.S.A. 10.74% against the 10.69% of the previous year. Trade in goods originating in Japan and the U.S.A. appears to have been stimulated by the inauguration of direct steamship services between these countries and Mombasa. Of the total import value of £2,697,180, Great Britain was responsible for £2,951,149, British Possessions for £1,068,051, and foreign countries for £2,777,070, or 36.90%. It is worth noting that the yearly average of the imports from 1895 to 1927 was £1,955,100.

Details of many imported articles are appended. The figures given are those appearing under the heading of "Home Consumption," which do not best express the actual clearances of goods for the use during the year.

Some Home Consumption Figures.

Agricultural machinery.—Total imports amounted to 1,195 tons, valued at £98,645. The chief suppliers were Great Britain £27,909, Germany £21,528, U.S.A. £18,549, Canada £1,756, and Australia £5,202. In 1926 Germany had secured only £5,115 as her share under this heading.

Alt. beer and stout.—Total imports valued at £26,178, of which German supplies represented £14,747, British £6,085, Dutch £2,568, and South

African £2,088. It is rather strange to notice Prohibitionist America credited with sending 65 Imperial gallons.

Aluminium, domestic.—Total imports were valued at £17,700, of which Germany contributed £11,552, Italy £2,003, India and Burma £1,984, and Great Britain £1,163. The figures are much below those of 1926, and Italy is evidently getting a footing in the market.

Ammunition, sporting.—Total value £9,059, the chief suppliers being Great Britain at £6,908 and Germany at £1,275.

Bars, rods, angles, etc.—Great Britain was the chief source of supply at £7,195 out of a total of £15,026, with Belgium second with £3,159 and Germany a bad third with £1,003. Last year Germany supplied £4,423.

Bedsteads.—Great Britain supplied £4,505 out of a total of £4,938.

Rissoles.—Britain had practically a monopoly, with £11,307 out of £16,430.

Boots and shoes.—9,880 dozen pairs were cleared, valued at £24,174. Great Britain supplied 5,211 dozen pairs, valued at £15,385, and India and Burma 2,705 dozen pairs, valued at £4,942.

Brass wire.—77 tons imported, valued at £7,793. Great Britain contributing £4,597 and Germany £3,196.

Buildings, complete.—From Great Britain alone 1013 tons valued at £23,710. Last year the U.S.A. sent £1,667 worth.

Candles.—Total 753 cwt. valued at £2,006, Great Britain contributing £846, and India and Burma £1,168.

Cattle and sheep dipping preparations.—Of a total of 2,527 cwt. imported, valued at £7,200, Great Britain contributed £5,979 and the Union of South Africa £1,221, or 24 times its figure for last year.

Continental Competition.

Cement.—Of the total of 23,455 tons imported, valued at £101,245, Great Britain contributed £79,240, Germany £10,670, or just double the value recorded last year, Italy £5,643, Belgium £2,846 and Sweden £1,359.

Condensed milk.—Switzerland supplied £12,911, Holland £9,618 and Great Britain £2,483 out of a total valued at £27,321. Italy, which last year supplied £3,104, sent only £71 worth in 1927.

Confectionery.—Great Britain sent goods to the value of £27,729 out of a total of £25,824.

Copper wire.—Germany sent 86 tons, valued at £7,865 and Great Britain 21 tons, valued at £2,224, out of a total of 112 tons, valued at £10,603. Last year Germany supplied only 21 tons, valued at £2,178.

Fabrics, etc.—Imports amounted to 428 tons, valued at £25,612, of which Great Britain supplied all but one ton.

Costly wares.—Great Britain supplied goods valued at £7,403, and Germany £2,667, out of a total of £70,760.

Disinfectants and insecticides.—Total imports were 7,418 cwt., valued at £14,384, of which Great Britain contributed £5,313, Germany £3,278, and Belgium £1,404.

Faxenware.—Total £24,067, Great Britain supplying £14,642, Germany £8,235, and Japan £2,130.

(To be continued.)

LAND IN THE TRANS-NZOIA

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

MEESON & PHARAZYN,

Bank, Estate, Managing Agents, Auditors and Accountants.
P.O. BOX 1, KITALE.

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

Representing
Agricultural Latham & Co., Ltd.
Service Union Fire Insurance Society, Ltd.
Crossley Motors, Ltd. Gallely & Roberts, Ltd.

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO.

P.O. BOX 120, MOMBASA
and at

NAIROBI, KAMPALA, DAR ES SALAAM,
SAMBURU, TANZANIA, LAHURU, KISumu

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

CONSIGN YOUR GOODS AND BAGGAGE TO US
BONDED WAREHOUSE PROPRIETORS.

REQUIRE OCEAN AND STORED.
Tel. "MACKENZIES."

ANDREW CHALMERS & Co., Ltd.

22, MINORIES, LONDON, E.C.1

Established 1868

Leaf Tobacco Merchants and Brokers

Consignments handled direct from Shippers to
manufacturers.

Call
ACANDC LONDON.

Agents
A. B. C. 5th & 6th, Bentley

THE African Marine & General Engineering

COMPANY, LTD., Kilindini.

Ship Repairing. Sail Making and Repairing
Moulding.

OXY-ACETYLENE WELDING and CUTTING

In their well-equipped Carpenters' Shops, all types of
House and Office Furniture are made and repaired.
Estates requiring repairs to machinery, implements, etc., are
invited to communicate.

TELEGRAMS: "KUGBCO."

Telephone: 36. Telegrams: "KUGBCO," Mombasa.
SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO., General Managers.

Gailey & Roberts Ltd.

Gailey & Roberts Ltd.

Established 1904. London Office: CHAPEL STREET. ESTABLISHED 1904.

The Established Engineering and Agricultural House of Kenya

Through honest endeavour and
Meritorious Service have we
gained the enviable reputation
which is Ours Today in the
Field of Agriculture.

Prospective Settlers Consult
us First.

Gailey & Roberts Ltd.

P.O. Box 66—NAIROBI—Phone No. 33

For Service and Satisfaction.

BRANCHES NAKURU, ELDORET, JINJA, KAMPALA AND DAR ES SALAAM

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

HINTS TO PROSPECTIVE FARMERS.

Now W. Start in East Africa.
By a Kenya Stock Farmer.

DESPITE the repeated warnings and the sound advice given by the London Information Office of H.M. Eastern Africa Dependencies, the Agricultural Department of Kenya Colony and East Africa, many would-be farmers still continue to arrive in East Africa with totally erroneous ideas as to how to make their start, and this seems to apply in particular to the man who would be a stock farmer.

In whichever branch of farming—pastoral, agricultural, coffee, sisal, etc.—the newcomer decides to try his luck, first-hand experience is absolutely essential, and this experience can be obtained only from purely local knowledge, either by becoming a farm-pupil, or by taking a job on that particular kind of farm or estate for a year or two. Even if the new settler arrives in Kenya as a graduate from some agricultural college, he is not fit to commence immediate farming operations on his own until he has actually obtained some knowledge of local conditions, tropical stock and plant diseases, and the very many other little points and peculiarities that are not met with in any other part of the world.

To the cheque-book farmer, or the man with unlimited means, it does not really matter, as the mere loss of a few thousand pounds is nothing to him, but to the other man with strictly limited capital, no words can adequately express the extreme folly of beginning any kind of farming venture on his own in this country without a reasonable amount of previous local knowledge.

Stock-farming and Capital.

It is difficult to state concisely the amount of capital the potential stock farmer in Kenya should need, but it can safely be said that £2,000 is the bare limit, and with that amount it would most certainly mean that the land could not be purchased outright. It would have to be purchased on terms—and buying land on terms is to the beginner with very limited means, a dangerous mistake—around the neck. Fifteen hundred acres at 15s. per acre, and a hundred cows at 25s. a head (these would be grade cows, and consequently fairly good milkers. Native cows, if obtainable, would cost about 20s. a head) would leave practically no margin whatever out of an original £2,000 for building a homestead, dairy store, etc.

For the man keen on stock-farming whose capital is limited to a thousand pounds or so, by far the best method to start in with is to buy what stock he can, and then run them on an established farm on a profit-sharing basis until he has utterly recovered enough to begin on his own. There are scores of farmers in this country to-day who will gladly help the newcomer in this way, provided he is really keen and a hard worker. But the prospective settler will probably ask where he can find these farmers. The London Information Office of H.M. Eastern Africa Dependencies has names of such men, and the respective managers of the National Bank, as well as the Department of Agriculture of the Colony, will willingly put newcomers in touch with suitable farmers.

After many years' personal experience with stock farmers and stock-farming in this country, I can honestly advise no man to attempt to commence stock-farming on his own with a capital under £2,000. Rather work for a year or two for some

body else, for a suitable time, and then go along later, either by a cheap sale or an opportunity to lease a farm for a long period.

The Natives.

Many a young man from England finds attending trouble at first in handling his Native labour. He is either inclined to be too autocratic or else to treat the Native on a basis of semi-equality. Both these methods are entirely wrong. Be firm with the Native, but above all be absolutely fair. The Native respects fairness more than anything else, and when he knows that he has justly merited a punishment, he will usually accept it with a good grace and bear no malice. It takes years to understand thoroughly the temperament of the Native, and to think that he can be understood in a few months is a very great mistake.

Never expect a Native to do anything that you cannot do, and furthermore, do not be afraid to take off your coat and actually work with him yourself. Merely to issue orders does not and will not command the respect due to the white man. But show him how to work, and the white man will easily retain his prestige. No better advice can be given than the old adage of "Practise what you preach."

In General.

Do not arrive in any East African Dependency with the fixed idea of showing the already established settler how to run his farm, or deal with his labour. Quite probably he was already farming out here while you were yet learning your "tables" at a prep school. Realise you are coming to a country where men are building up the best traditions of the British Empire, and that you are expected to play your part in this serious process of Empire building as much in the same way as a boy helps to carry on the glorious history of his school or college.

Live well—not extravagantly—play well, and take plenty of healthy exercise and recreation. Do not take risks with the sun. The East African territories are no countries for idlers, wasters, or men whose one and only creed is that of "self." Live your life in a gentlemanly and quiet manner, and then never for a single moment will you ever regret at having become an East African settler—a life fit for one kind of man only, namely, the man who is a white throughout.

Everyone in any way interested in Zanzibar will find most useful the "Statistics of the Zanzibar Protectorate, 1893-1927," prepared by Mr. R. F. Crofton, and just issued in pamphlet form by the Government Printer, Zanzibar. The booklet contains a chronological table of the principal events of economic importance since the establishment of the Protectorate by Great Britain, and tables of meteorology, population, production, trade, shipping, and finance.

Stock Farming in East Africa.

is authoritatively dealt with in our Supplement Number, Colonel W. Keppeler's papers on "The Dairy Industry in Kenya" (Dr. N. J. Hutchinson), "Sheep Farming in Kenya," and Capt. T. H. Murray on "Cattle Farming in North-Western Rhodesia."

[A copy of this Number will be sent post free to any part of East Africa on receipt of 4/6 by East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1.]

* The writer of this warning states that he is induced to send it to us because he has recently seen several new settlers come to grief solely through neglect of the points above mentioned.

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

ELDGRET AND NAKURU.

KENYA COLONY, and

ARUSHA, TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

FROM EAST TO WEST

TRANSPORT

FROM NORTH TO SOUTH

EXPRESS

COMPANY

THE TRANSPORT EXPERTS OF KENYA

Carriage Contractors to Kenya and Uganda Railway

PROMPT

QUICK

"Complete Right-Through" CHARGE OF YOUR EFFECTS UNDERTAKEN FROM

DEPARTURE

PORT TO DESTINATION SHIPPING TO ANY PART OF THE GLOBE

WE OFFER

UNIQUE HANDLING SERVICE

In any of the following capacities:

- MEETING TRAIN OR STEAMSHIP PASSENGERS
- ATTENDANCE AT CUSTOMS
- PACKING, RAILING, STOKING MERCHANDISE OR PERSONAL LUGGAGE
- CONVEYANCE BY MOTOR TRANSPORT

THOROUGH EFFICIENCY

Telegrams: "EXPRESS"

NAIROBI and MOMBASA

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 Godowas.

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

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

Kodak (East Africa) Limited (Incorporated in the Straits Settlements), Zebra House, Nairobi

"East Africa" advertisers will gladly quote you prices.

KENYA'S NEW £5,500,000 LOAN.

Over-subscribed in a few minutes.

THE prospectus of the new Kenya Government loan of £5,500,000 was issued on Monday morning. As £1,000,000 had already been placed, only £4,500,000 was available for the public. The price of issue was 20 1/2% and the prospectus emphasized that the revenues of the Colony of Kenya alone are liable in respect of the Stock and the dividends thereon, and that the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom and the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury are not directly or indirectly liable or responsible for the payment of the Stock or the dividends. The principal is to be repaid at par on May 1, 1950, and for redemption purposes a sinking fund of not less than 1% per annum will be formed.

For the benefit of investors, details were given of Kenya's financial position. They were told that the public debt of the Colony consists of £5,000,000 6% Stock 1910-1919 issued in 1921 in respect of which a Sinking Fund has been accumulated to the value of £249,042 and £5,000,000 5% Stock issued in 1927.

The following figures of the revenue and expenditure of Kenya for the years 1923 to 1928 were appended—

Year ending	Revenue		Expenditure (including debt charges)	
	Colony	Railway and Harbours	Colony	Railway and Harbours
Dec. 31, 1923	£ 2,397,947	£ 1,237,736	£ 2,187,633	£ 860,131
Dec. 31, 1924	2,111,905	1,635,189	1,861,511	1,170,94
Dec. 31, 1925	2,430,709	1,993,509	2,139,900	1,547,265
Dec. 31, 1926	2,627,223	2,068,710	2,444,681	1,688,120
Dec. 31, 1927	2,720,018	2,272,630	2,617,987	2,178,157
Dec. 31, 1928	2,859,404	2,441,316	2,810,197	2,272,826

Year ending	Imports (trade only)		Exports	
	Colony	Railway and Harbours	Colony	Railway and Harbours
Dec. 31, 1923	£ 4,302,574	£ 1,157,755	£ 2,229,614	£ 2,229,614
Dec. 31, 1924	4,038,914	1,157,755	2,229,614	2,229,614
Dec. 31, 1925	5,363,684	1,157,755	2,229,614	2,229,614
Dec. 31, 1926	5,817,475	1,157,755	2,229,614	2,229,614
Dec. 31, 1927	5,878,000	1,157,755	2,229,614	2,229,614

It was added that the revenues of the Railway and Harbours, which have been separated from the Administrations of Kenya and Uganda, are liable to the Government of Kenya for the debt charges on the portion of the loan to be spent on Railway and Harbour services, and that the estimates for 1928 of the Railway and Harbours Administration have already made provision for the payment out of revenue of an additional charge in this respect of £23,704 in the same way that Administration already contributes to the Government of Kenya a sum of £310,400 annually in respect of the charges on the Kenya £5,000,000 loan of 1921.

The loan, we are informed, was over-subscribed within a few minutes of the opening of the lists.

RAIN REPORT FROM TANGANYIKA.

Now various districts are spring.

A CABLE received from Tanganyika by E.M. Eastern African Dependents' Trade and Information Office states that the coastal areas thus far have been plentiful, except in the Lindi district, and that crops generally are doing well. Cotton is thriving in the Kilwa district, is making good progress along the Rufiji, and in Lindi depends on later rains. Good rains have fallen along the Central Railway belt where food prospects are good. Cotton is also doing well in the Morogoro, Kilosa, and Shinyanga areas. Good reports of the groundnut crop have been received from Kihama. Cotton prospects in the Morogoro district are fair, and Bukoba reports increasing sales of Robusta coffee, while in the district harvesting of Arabica is general. Rain has been plentiful in the Tangi and Usambani districts and very heavy at Moshi, which, together with Krusha's reports, is favorable on crops. In the southern highlands rains have been good except at Mheya.

ABYSSINIAN RAIDS ON KENYA.

£21,000 Compensation Paid.

SIR EDWARD BRIDGE informed the Kenya Legislative Council on Monday of the settlement of claims for £21,000 against the Abyssinian Government for damage caused by raids into Kenya Colony. The money, said His Excellency, was to be devoted to the development of the Northern Frontier Province, for which he predicted a big future. Roads are being constructed to the frontier to enable troops to move more rapidly, and their presence would, he hoped, discourage further raids.

PRINCES VISIT TO EAST AFRICA.

On Monday Lord Delamere moved a resolution in the Legislative Council of Kenya heartily welcoming the announcement that the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Gloucester were to visit Kenya. The Governor has asked the Colony to respect the wish of the Princes that their visit should be regarded as a holiday.

As we close our press we learn that Mr. Carberry, the Kenya settler, has arrived in England and purchased a Mohr aeroplane to replace the machine wrecked in Nairobi two months ago, when Mrs. Carberry and Mrs. Colve were killed. Mr. Carberry left almost immediately for Amsterdam.

SHAW AND HUNTER
P.O. BOX 13, NAIROBI, KENYA COLONY.
The Leading Firm in East Africa for
ARMS, AMMUNITION & GUN ACCESSORIES
Outfitters of Shooting and Big Game Expeditions.
London Agents
Richard Symes & Co., 29, Charterhouse Square, E.C.4.

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



WATERMAN'S
make letter writing easy
under all conditions. His
ready flexibility of touch,
never tiring, self-cleaning
Carry a one with you
wherever you go and be
independent of other
people's pens.
With reasonable care
Waterman's will last a
lifetime.

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

OF STATIONERS AND JEWELLERS
L. G. MOAN, Ltd., 40, New Corner, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, England.

NYASALAND'S SATISFACTORY FINANCE.

The Position to December 1st.

Two salient facts may be noted in the Financial Report of the Nyasaland Protectorate (Government Printer, Zomba, March, 1928), one, the extremely satisfactory position of Nyasaland from a financial point of view, and the other, the regrettable falling off in the percentage of imports from the United Kingdom and her Colonies.

As the financial year has been changed to the calendar year, the Report covers only the period April-December, 1927, and comparison with previous years requires some care. The result of the nine months' working has been highly satisfactory, revenue at £346,300 has exceeded the estimate by £34,179, while expenditure shows a real saving of £9,671 after making every allowance. The surplus balance now amounts to £134,409, a record for the Protectorate. As the years 1922-27 showed a deficit, the recovery is remarkable.

Largely increased Trade.

Customs returns for the twelve months ended December 31, 1927, showed a total volume of trade amounting to £2,206,509, compared with £1,927,700 for the previous year, and the balance of trade was £38,400 in favour of exports. The chief contribution to the general improvement in 1927 was the development of tobacco, both European and Native, which culminated in an export crop nearly twice the weight of the previous largest. The increase in the purchasing power of the community was reflected under imports of a capital nature—machinery, agricultural implements, &c., all showed substantial increases, and motor vehicles and parts—as a result of improved road communications—doubled their previous year's value.

Unfortunately, the percentage of imports from the United Kingdom and her Colonies shows a constant tendency to diminish, this being especially noticeable in cotton manufactures, the market for which is being captured by foreign exporters. Imports from America, Japan and Czecho-Slovakia are on the increase, while there has been a slight decrease in the imports from Germany and Holland. The following table is worth noting:—

Greater Foreign Competition.

Year	GENERAL IMPORTS		
	United Kingdom Per cent.	British Colonies Per cent.	Foreign Countries Per cent.
1922	55.1	20.5	24.4
1927	43	22	33.7

Year	COTTON MANUFACTURES		
	United Kingdom Per cent.	British Colonies Per cent.	Foreign Countries Per cent.
1922	76.7	—	—
1925	42.0	—	Not given
1927	22.56	—	40.22

Nyasaland imposes an income tax, and the increased wealth and prosperity of the country are reflected in the returns under this head. Whereas in 1925 the greater number of European taxpayers fell into the £201-£300 class, they have now moved into the £301-£400 class, while the Natives are mostly in the £51-£100 class. Previously they were below £50. Thirty-five European and ten Indians are recorded in what may be regarded as the rich classes, £1,001-£1,400, there being six Europeans and five Indians in the £1,301-£1,400 class.

Expenditure on Commercial Matters.

Communications are so vital to Nyasaland that expenditure on roads and railways must be an important item. Since 1922 the Protectorate has spent £128,883 on roads, and £600,048 on railways (a total of £722,931). The roads available for lorry traffic at the end of 1927 totalled 1,033 miles as against 405 in 1922. As evidence of extended road usage since 1922 the imports of petrol are illuminating—88,850 gallons in 1922 and 422,664 in 1927. The conclusion of the construction of the Trans-Zambesia railway, coupled with the 50-mile extension of the roads available for traffic, has provided means of evacuating produce which were formerly non-existent.

The results of the agricultural industry for 1927 are:

Crop	Cuts	WT
Tobacco	163,327	214,078
Tea	41,030	59,760
Cotton	10,987	27,683
Sisal	20,743	11,654
Coffee	574	2,143

The tobacco and tea markets have shown a good demand and satisfactory prices for the Nyasaland products, but the cotton market remained depressed throughout the year. The European population has increased 20% since 1922, and the taxable income of the community has risen from £224,000 to £751,000.

The Report shows that though Nyasaland may be one of the smallest of our tropical African possessions, it is certainly one of the most flourishing.

We understand that the African Society proposes to give a dinner during July in honour of Sir Alan and Lady Cobham, Lady Bailey, and Lady Heath in recognition of their great services to the cause of living in Africa.

There is good news on the back cover. Be sure you read it.

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

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

Description	1927		1928		1929	
	sq. yds.	sq. yds.	sq. yds.	sq. yds.	sq. yds.	sq. yds.
British East African Territories:—						
Grey cotton piece goods	14,800	86,300	57,300	189	1,838	1,223
Bleached	379,300	349,200	350,500	8,616	8,573	10,560
Printed	540,700	531,200	516,400	16,087	16,433	17,301
Dyed in the piece	450,500	523,400	618,400	20,716	29,097	30,207
Coloured	31,300	28,200	65,300	1,468	9,964	5,099
Non-British East African Territories:—						
Grey cotton piece goods	113,100	10,800	13,500	1,735	536	601
Bleached	429,400	337,200	129,300	50,328	28,247	67,288
Printed	224,800	178,000	82,500	2,905	5,837	2,872
Dyed in the piece	545,200	232,800	192,200	15,465	7,100	7,352
Coloured	66,900	99,000	42,900	1,814	2,634	1,589

"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 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.

A branch of Emslie's Stores has been opened at Mombasa.

22,404 tons of cement were imported by the Sudan during 1927.

Kenya aims at exporting 50,000 tons of sisal next year, said Mr. Alex. Holm recently.

Mr. Foord, general manager for East Africa of Messrs. of the away Laidlaw Ltd., recently paid a visit to Uganda.

Press messages from Lisbon state that a new Mozambique agreement, satisfactory to both parties, has been reached.

The Companhia do Boro is starting a large new coal plantation in the Quelimanc district of Portuguese East Africa.

Mr. P. H. Clarke, managing director of Messrs. Bonstead & Clarke Ltd., the well-known Mombasa business house, is expected to arrive in England very shortly.

Mr. V. J. C. Bridgeman, Superintendent in Zanzibar of the Eastern Telegraph Company, recently left the island on furlough and is expected to be transferred to another station.

A long distance motor bus service has been started in Uganda. The first class fare from Kampala to Entebbe, twenty-five miles, is 6s., and that from Kampala to Jinja, fifty-four miles, is 12s.

The total import traffic railed over the Kenya and Uganda Railway from Mombasa during January and February totalled 24,304 tons, an increase of 11.5% over the corresponding figures for 1927.

Imports into Kenya and Uganda during the two weeks ended March 31 included Cement 8,108 casks; cotton piece goods 2,944 packages; cycles, 3,250 packages; and 4,524 packages of iron and steel manufactures.

Mr. D. B. Meek, Director-General of Commercial Intelligence of India, the Secretary of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and a commercial adviser, have arrived in Kenya to investigate the possibilities of developing greater trade between the Colony and India.

The number of lynchings in the United States during 1927 is authoritatively stated to have been twenty-one compared with fifty-five in 1926. The National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People states that only four of the twenty-one victims were accused of rape.

During the first three months of this year the total cargo movement at the port of Burg amounted to 100,471 tons, compared with 160,926 tons in the corresponding quarter of 1927. Should this rate of increase be maintained for the remainder of the year, the total movement in 1928 will attain 1,000,000 tons. Last year it was 920,000 tons.

After a search extending over twenty-three years, huge deposits of soft coal have been found in Madagascar. The coalfields cover an area approximately 350 miles long by 100 miles wide and are estimated to contain several billion tons of coal. As Madagascar has hitherto supplied France chiefly with farm produce and lumber, an important industrial development is envisaged for the island.

The Department of Overseas Trade has received from the British Trade Commissioner in East Africa a table showing the origin and value of the cotton piece goods imported into Tanganyika Territory in the last two years. These show that India and Japan have captured nearly all the trade in unbleached cloth, their amounts in 1927 being India 4,350,040 yards and Japan 8,661,505 yards out of a total of 14,836,430. British bleached cloth amounted to 1,749,217 yards (an increase of 700,000) out of a total of 3,066,021 yards. Holland supplied 801,802 yards, as against 365,295 yards in 1926, and India 121,435 yards, as against 126,308 yards.

Printed goods increased from 3,627,530 yards to 5,116,504 yards, Great Britain sending 3,141,804 yards, as against 2,110,448 yards, and Holland 1,596,188 yards, as against 1,392,667 yards. Of 8,251,123 yards of dyed cloth, 2,563,171 yards, as against 1,841,292 yards, came from Great Britain. Holland increased its figures from 7,427,763 yards to 2,008,786 yards, and India sent 4,231,400 yards, as against 2,446,504 yards, thus securing the lead in this section. In coloured goods, which increased from 3,077,451 yards to 5,840,663 yards, Holland was first with 2,067,627 yards, as against 949,497 yards, India second, with 1,108,745 yards, as against 748,540 yards, and Great Britain third, with 939,754 yards, as against 682,617 yards.

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Annual Meeting of the East African Section.

The annual meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce was held on Tuesday afternoon, too late for the meeting to be reported in this issue. A full account will, however, appear next week.

Sir Humphrey Leggett was re-elected Chairman, and Mr. W. H. Hooker, Vice-Chairman of the Section.

MAKE YOUR OWN SODA WATER
 in 40 and 48 Bottles
 On the **FLUGEL MACHINE**
 Only one complete.
 Write at once for particulars to
FLUGEL & CO.,
 15, ABET LANE, LONDON E.C.4.



PARKER PRODUCER GAS PLANTS
FOR
MOTOR TRANSPORT and TRACTOR WORK
(BRITISH MADE THROUGHOUT)

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

OWNOR CHEMICAL FUEL
WORKING COSTS REDUCED

PRODUCER
GAS
PLANTS



CYLINDER
HEADS

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

FUEL COST COMPARISONS.

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

On charcoal at 25 per ton	- 4/6	On paraffin at 1/- per gallon	18/6
25	0/6	1/0	27/6
24	0/8	2/-	30/6

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

PARKER PRODUCER GAS PLANT CO.,

52, Conduit Street, London, W. 1.

Cable—Parprogas, London. Telephone—Regent 6600 (12 lines)

ROSACOMETTA
BLOCK AND BRICK PRESSES

Patented and used all over the world.

HAND which can be changed
1000 motor power over 1000
years of use—no blocks to
change day.

1000, saved
1000, easy
1000, 1000, 1000,
work.

MOTOR—Motor power
1000, 1000, 1000,
1000 bricks & clay.

The manufacture of all trade in hollow blocks is done
in easiest business proposition. The machine is perfectly
indestructible and pays for itself in a few months.

For a 4000
ready assembled
and with
full details
in 10 minutes
so that any
one can oper-
ate it.



GIVES
30 YEARS
OF BEST
WORK



Immediate despatch
four-barred parts for
replacement.



two different models for 1000 and 1000 blocks.

Motor power 1 H.P.



4 sizes blocks, fractions.

COMPAGNIA ROSA, COMETTA & C. MILANO (Italy)
Via Machievelli 12. 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
GAILLY & ROBERTS, KALEOBI, KENYA.
BLANTYRE'S EAST AFRICA, Ltd., Blantyre, NYABALAND
SAMUEL BAKER & Co. (East Africa), Ltd., Dar-es-Salaam,
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

NO
603
HANDY
TOOL

SNAIL BRAND
TOOLS

THOMAS SMITH & SONS
OF SALTLEY, LTD.
SALTLEY MILL
BIRMINGHAM

For all general purposes, at home or in the shop, this
unique British Tool is just what is wanted. It combines
Hammer, Nail-Clipper, Case-Cleaver and Nail-Extractor in one
compact, well-balanced tool, with a solid tempered Steel
Head and Handle (2 1/2" long) and polished Beech Handle.
Weight 1 1/2 lbs. Stock it, display it, and you'll soon be writing
for more. Every one warranted. Write for catalogue and terms.

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

COFFEES

At last week's public auctions most descriptions of East African coffees met with a fair demand, and about steady prices were realised.

Kenya

First sizes	98s. 0d. to 150s. 6d.
Second sizes	85s. 6d. to 124s. 0d.
Third sizes	70s. 6d. to 110s. 0d.
Peaberry	85s. 0d. to 101s. 0d.
Brown and pale	78s. 6d. to 104s. 6d.
London cleaned	
First sizes	103s. 0d. to 121s. 6d.
Second sizes	88s. 0d. to 112s. 6d.
Third sizes	87s. 0d. to 103s. 6d.
Peaberry	
First sizes	115s. 0d.
Second sizes	107s. 0d.
Third sizes	97s. 0d.
Peaberry	109s. 0d.

Tanganyika

London cleaned	
First sizes	100s. 0d.
Second sizes	116s. 6d.
Third sizes	101s. 6d.
Peaberry	115s. 0d.

Ruimsig

London cleaned	
First sizes	103s. 0d. to 144s. 0d.
Second sizes	90s. 6d. to 118s. 0d.
Third sizes	65s. 0d. to 110s. 0d.
Peaberry	96s. 0d. to 140s. 6d.
Mixed	80s. 6d.

Malika

London cleaned	
First sizes	115s. 0d. to 141s. 6d.
Second sizes	90s. 0d. to 108s. 0d.
Third sizes	75s. 0d. to 110s. 6d.
Peaberry	105s. 0d. to 125s. 0d.
Brown and mixed	85s. 6d. to 185s. 0d.

Usambara

London cleaned	
First sizes	92s. 6d. to 127s. 0d.
Second sizes	94s. 0d. to 105s. 6d.
Third sizes	77s. 6d. to 94s. 6d.
Peaberry	90s. 0d. to 110s. 6d.

Ararat

London cleaned	
First sizes	120s. 0d.
Third sizes	84s. 0d.
Peaberry	110s. 0d.

Uganda

Peaberry	87s. 6d.
Robusta	75s. 0d. to 83s. 0d.
Small	73s. 0d. to 72s. 6d.
London cleaned	
First sizes	100s. 0d.
Second sizes	90s. 0d.
Third sizes	78s. 6d.
Peaberry	80s. 6d.

Tora

First sizes	90s. 0d. to 103s. 6d.
Second sizes	84s. 0d.
London cleaned	
First sizes	115s. 0d. to 127s. 6d.
Second sizes	103s. 6d. to 112s. 6d.
Third sizes	94s. 0d. to 100s. 0d.
Peaberry	110s. 0d. to 121s. 0d.

Bugishu

100 bags sold at	111s. 6d. to 142s. 6d.
------------------	------------------------

Belgian Congo

Blond	102s. 6d.
Brownish	97s. 6d.
Pale	97s. 6d.

London stocks of East African coffees on May 10 totalled 60,507 bags, as compared with 57,304 on the corresponding date of 1927.

TOBACCO

Messrs. Edwards, Goodwin and Co., of Liverpool, state in their monthly report that the market in Nyasa and Rhodesian growths remains unchanged. Drought conditions in Southern Rhodesia have reduced an estimated yield of 30,000,000 lb. to 25,000,000 lb. Prices are as follows:

	Leaf	1927	Strip	1928
Dark	13d. to 24d.	12d. to 18d.	18d. to 22d.	13d. to 15d.
				to 20d.
Semi-dark to semi-bright	12d. to 15d.	11d. to 16d.	16d. to 20d.	12d. to 15d.
	15d. to 18d.	13d. to 16d.		to 18d.

Medium bright 19d. to 24d. 17d. to 19d. 21d. to 24d. 19d. to 23d. Good to fine ... 24d. to 30d. 20d. to 28d.

Stocks of Nyasa tobacco in Liverpool on April 30 last totalled 27,200 bales, as against 1,151 bales on the corresponding date of 1927.

OTHER PRODUCTS

Castor Seed—The market is unchanged, the value for May-June shipment being about £7 5s.

Cotton—The current circular of the Liverpool Cotton Association states that during the past week fair business has been done in African cottons, quotations of East African sorts being advanced 10 points. Imports of East African and Sudan cotton into the U.K. since August last total 41,470 bales and 50,785 bales respectively.

Cotton Seed—The value continues to advance, and buyers at £9 are reported for May-September shipment. Nevertheless, business is not so active, it being thought in some quarters that there is little on hand to offer.

Groundnuts—Business in East Africa has been done at £21 5s. for shipment up to July-August, and with a firm offer it is felt that this price could be repeated.

Maize—The market is unchanged, the value of No. 2 white flat East African remaining at about 38s. 6d.

Simsim—The market is quiet, the value remaining at about £20 5s. for white and/or yellow.

Wool—African sorts are easier, with sellers of No. 1 Kenya and Tanganyika at £30.

Tea—At last week's public auctions 681 packages of Nyasaland tea realised an average price of 13.11d. per lb. Consignments sold included: Ruo Estates, 351 packages at 14.5d.; Lauderdale Estate, 302 packages at 13.50d.; Sanyama Estate, 288 packages at 13.25d.; African Lakes Corporation, 412 packages at 13.25d.

The Legislative Council of Kenya have agreed to advance an clock in the Colony by half an hour. Our readers will recollect that a committee to report on daylight saving was appointed by Government in January of last year.

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED

BANKING BUSINESS
Imperial Government in South Africa and to the Governments of Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and Tanganyika.

Head Office:
10, CLEMENTS DANE, LOMBARD STREET, and
17, KING WILHELM STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

LONDON WALL BRANCH—63, LONDON WALL, E.C.3.
West End Branch—8, Northumberland Avenue, W.1, 2.
New York Agency—61, Wall Street.
Hamburg Agency—
Bank of British West Africa, Ltd., 25, Schumannstrasse.

Over 350 Branches, Sub-Branches, and Agencies in South and East Africa.

BRANCHES IN EAST AFRICA

Arusha	Moshi
Bukoba	Mwanza
Dar es Salaam	Nairobi
Eldoret	Nakuru
Jinja	Mahabadi
Kampala	Nyeri
Kisumu	Tabora
Kitale	Tanga
Lindi	Zanzibar
Mombasa	

PRODUCE OF ALL KINDS FROM EAST AFRICA
THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD.,
LONDON, EXPORTS FROM EAST AFRICA, and holds in
close touch through its LOCAL BRANCHES, with the
IMPORTANT PRODUCE CENTRES, is able to offer
EXCEPTIONAL FACILITIES.

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

BERTRAM DOWDES, London Manager.

'SUN' CYCLES
AND MOTOR CYCLES



"Sun" Cycles and Motor Cycles are the biggest value for the least money. They are absolutely dependable under any conditions.

THE "SUN" CYCLE & FITTINGS CO., LTD.
ASTON BROOK STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

Cables: "CARBON," BIRMINGHAM. Established 1882.

Makers of Motor Cycles. Frames and Component Parts. Contractors to H.M. Government.

EXPORT TRADE SPECIALITY. Write for our Export List.

STORES & EQUIPMENT

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

Our goods are the best, but our prices competitive.

We give the usual deferred payment terms, if required.

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

FORTNUM & MASON.

Write for our African Expert List.

It is a real help.

182, PICCADILLY, W. 1.



Tropical Kit?
Fifth Floor

When you're on leave or before you set out, make a point of visiting the best show of Tropical Kit in London. The fifth floor of what is perhaps the finest man's shop in the world is devoted to Tropical Kit and is supervised by men who know the Tropics through. Write for Booklet E.A. 2, which gives some idea of our Tropical Service.

AUSTIN REED'S
25, REGENT STREET

107 to 113, Regent St., London, W. 1.
AUSTIN REED LTD., LONDON

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 Land Workers. Made from the finest leather procurable. Sole of Best English Oak Bark Tanned Leather. The latest, softest stamped well leather lined throughout, fitting for feet. Higher Legs for protection. Convenient for puttees / or leggings. **Honestly worth its**



28/-

Postage 3/-

C.O.D.

For Overseas Orders take advantage of the Post Office Cash-on-Delivery System where this is not available, or send through any Bank. A deposit of 5/- must accompany all C.O.D. Orders. Money instantly returned if not perfectly satisfied. Overseas postage 3/-

WRITE FOR COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

W. ABBOTT & SONS, Ltd.

PHIL - EESL

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

And on sale at all Abbott's Branches

HOBSON & SONS

(LONDON) LTD.

ESTABLISHED OVER 70 YEARS

Navy, Military, Court, Civilian
and Sporting Tailors

GOLD MEDALLISTS: MILITARY EXHIBITION,
1905; IMPERIAL SERVICES EXHIBITION, 1912.

TECHNICAL & PRACTICAL SPECIALISTS
IN ALL TYPES OF SPORTING DRESS.

Highest Quality, Correct Design,
Our Best Workmanship

COMPLETE COLONIAL & TROPICAL
OUTFITS FOR ALL CLIMATES

Extraneous fully adapted to every climate

Representatives in all Colonies,
India, Ceylon, Persia, Egypt, East Africa,
and Southern Russia

10, AVENUE ST. LONDON, W. 1

Telephone REGENT 1055 & 1057.

Torbay PAINTS

ESTABLISHED 1860 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

Agents throughout East Africa Only

Price and Particulars from

THE TORBAY PAINT Co., Ltd.

2-12, BULLHORN STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4.

Works - Torbay, Devon, England

BOUSTEAD & CLARKE

LTD.

MOMBASA — ZANZIBAR,
DUNGEN BALAAN — NAIROBI,
MUMBAI, JINJA, KAMPALA

IMPORT AND EXPORT MERCHANTS

ALL SHIPMENTS HANDLED BY PIECE
AND CASES. SPECIALS GALVANIZED IRON, CEMENT,
ETC.

Agents for all the following: Portland Cement, Iron, Steel, and other building materials.

LONDON AGENTS:

10, MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C. 3.

FRANCIS THEAKSTON, LTD.

LONDON, GLoucester, BRISTOL.



LIGHT RAILWAY TRUCK, WAGONS, LOCOMOTIVES

FOR RAIL COAST AND COLONIAL
TRADE. See also THEAKSTON'S PATENT PORTLAND CEMENT, &c.
Agents: GOSWAMY & COMPANY, LTD., MUMBAI.

ADVERTISED FORM

THE "NEWS" EAST AFRICA,
11, G. Terrace Street, London, W. 1

Please send me "EAST AFRICA" free from any
other (18 issues), commencing with issue dated _____
and until discontinued. I enclose £1/- (plus postage) if
subscription.

Name and Rank _____

in Black _____

Service _____

Regiment _____

Full Postal Address _____

WHITE-COTTELL'S MALT VINEGAR

THE VINEGAR WITH THE DELICIOUS
FLAVOUR AND FRAGRANCE.

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

In short, it is the ideal Export Vinegar.

Ask us for Sample and Quotation.

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

England.

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

Reviewers Unite in Praising "The Company of Adventurers"

Read these criticisms.

"A compact mass of good yarns deftly told."—*Country Life*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"A bit of the mysterious old Africa into which men ventured alone, depending upon their mother wit, their duty, and luck." In plain, straightforward style, which carries conviction throughout, he spins great yarns.

"picture he draws of his fellow wary poachers." The best chapter in the book describes these fine fellows sitting round the camp fire, spinning yarns far into the night. It is a book to read with joy, and to treasure."—*Dr. W. Smith, in The Blue Peter*

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

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

Please send "The Company of Adventurers" to

Name:

Address:

I enclose 17/-

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. 102.
Published for the O.P.S. by Messrs.

THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1928.

Annual Subscription 20/- post free.

Single copies 6d.



BRITISH INDIA LINE

REGULAR SERVICE, LONDON AND MARSEILLES, TO AND FROM EAST AFRICA

Every fortnightly, via Suez and Port Sudan, carrying First and Second Saloon Passengers.

FAST MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE, BOMBAY—KILINDINI—DURBAN

Fortnightly, via East African Coastal Ports, also calling at Seychelles Islands (Mahé).

EAST AFRICAN LOCAL SERVICES—S.V. "DUMRA" AND S.V. "DWARKA"

Connecting with other Services and providing frequent facilities at smaller ports not touched by the Home Line and Mail Steamers.

For full details and rates, etc., apply—

M.P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W. 1.

FRASER & NEAVE, GRAY, DAWES & CO., 172, LEADENHALL ST., E.C.3.

W. & A. GIBBS, GREATLY, HANKEY & CO., LTD., DOCK HOUSE, WILKINSON ST. E.C.1.

CLACETT, BRADY & CO.

LONDON

Colonial and Foreign Goods, etc.

Consignments invited

KIT & EQUIPMENT

EVERY POSSIBLE REQUIREMENT FOR THE TROPICS.

WHEN ON LEAVE CALL AT OUR SHOWROOMS
10 & 10A, WARWICK STREET, REGENT STREET,
LONDON

WRITE ABROAD WRITE US
GRIFFITHS, MCALISTER

& CROOK, LTD.

TAXIDERMISTS & INSURANCERS
CIVIL and MILITARY TAILORING

EAST AFRICA & THE CONGO BASIN TREATIES

HOBSON & SONS

(LONDON) LTD.

(ESTABLISHED OVER 75 YEARS)

*Naval, Military, Court, Civilian
and Sporting Tailors.*

**GOLD MEDALISTS: MILITARY EXHIBITION,
1901; IMPERIAL SERVICES EXHIBITION, 1913.**

TECHNICAL & PRACTICAL SPECIALISTS
IN ALL TYPES OF SPORTING DRESS.

Highest Quality, Correct Design,
Cut, and Best Workmanship.

COMPLETE COLONIAL & TROPICAL
OUTFITS FOR ALL CLIMATES.

Expeditions fully equipped in every detail.

*Contractors to the Admiralty, War Office, Air
Ministry, India Office, Crown Agents, Territorial
India and Colonial Forces.*

1, LEXINGTON ST., LONDON, W.1

Telephones: REGENT 0056 & 0057

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & Co.,

Ltd.

EAST HAM, LONDON

SPECIALISE

IN

Domestic & Veterinary

MEDICINES

FOR

Farmers & Planters.

Stocked by

THE KENYA FARMERS' ASSOCIATION LTD.

Eldoret, Kitale, Turbo, Hoey's Bridge.

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 a profit, 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 wash-case. It is made within the Empire and is a splendid value for money.



GILLETTE RAZORS

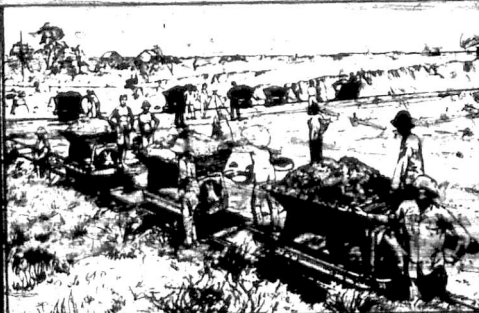
Are selling better than ever for the East African Native.



MADE IN CANADA

Wholesale and Retail Dealers of all kinds of goods and other novelties through Home Agents direct from

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR Ltd.
104 & Great Portland Street, London, W.1



TRANSPORT by RAIL

The quickest and most economical method of Transport is by the use of Hudson Light Railway Material. We manufacture Wagons of every type for all purposes. Cars for Coal, Cement and Rubber Plantations. Steam and Petrol Locomotives. Track and all accessories.

Write for The Hudson Catalogue of Light Railway Equipment

Robert Hudson

Head Offices: 38, BOND STREET, LEEDS

WORKS: Gildersome Foundry, Leeds, Road 177.
LONDON: 2nd Floor, Cannon Street, E.C.4. Phone: ROYAL 771.
AFRICA: Robert Hudson & Sons, Ltd. Johannesburg - P.O. Box 574.
Cape Town - P.O. Box 2107. Durban - P.O. Box 177.
Natal: P.O. Box 800. Beira - P.O. Box 22. Harare - P.O. Box 741. Port Louis - P.O. Box 100. Bulawayo - P.O. Box 236. London - P.O. Box 191. EGYPT: Robert Hudson, Ltd. P.O. Box 74, Cairo, N.

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

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 Information
Office of H.M. East
African Dependencies.

Tourists,
Intending Settlers,
Commercial Enquirers,
Investors,
are invited to ask for the
latest information regarding
the rapid development of
these countries.

H. M. Eastern African Dependencies
Trade and Information Office

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

TELEPHONE: REGENT 5701/2

TELEGRAMS: EAMATTERS, WESTROND, LONDON

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



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

COMFORTABLE RAIL TRAVEL THROUGH THE ENTICING SCENERY of the KENYA HIGHLANDS:

Easy Access to MOAS KENYA, KILIMANJARO, ELGON and RUVENGERI

The Great RIFT VALLEY, and LAKE District.

LAKE VICTORIA and the NILE.

A Country that offers such a wide variety of interest from a Settlement, Tourist or Sport standpoint, with its profusion of choice, provided through the media of many diversified characters soils, whose variations in altitude result in every degree of temperate climate and every form of production, cannot but prove interesting and worthy of close inspection.

A PERFECT TRANSPORTATION, KENYA COLONY.

For information apply to

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

Tell your friends you saw it in East Africa.

CONCRETE MIXING



The New Goodwin End or Side Loader is a **FIRST CLASS** Machine for **FIRST CLASS** work. It is built in several sizes, and is complete with Petrol Engine and automatic Water Tank.

AND IT IS MADE BY **GOODWIN**



Agents:

UGANDA: J. W. Lloyd Jones, P.O. Box 661, Nairobi, Kenya Colony.
RHODESIA: F. Milton Cole, P.O. Box 99, Bulawayo.

ROOTES LTD 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.



PRIESTMAN GRABS

Will handle all kinds of loose material. Will excavate, in the hardest ground, and work unhindered by any depth of water.

When operated by a Priestman High-Speed Grab Crane and mounted on a suitable vessel forms a most economical and efficient dredger.

All types and sizes of Priestman Grabs for operation on any type of lifting appliance.

Complete Grabbing Units with Tail wheels, skidular tracks or on fixed foundation, built in sizes with lifting capacity up to 25 tons, and capacity to lift on 250 yds. capacity.

USED BY NO LESS THAN 36 GOVERNMENTS.

Write for Catalogues

PRIESTMAN BROTHERS LTD. HULL 28, Victoria Street, LONDON, S.W. 1.

EDWARDS, GOODWIN & CO.

IMPORTERS OF LEAF TOBACCO
SOLELY ON COMMISSION
ESTABLISHED OVER A CENTURY

SPECIALISTS in NYASALAND and RHODESIAN TOBACCOS

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

Branch: GRADWELL, LIVERPOOL
Western Union
Cables: 2-8-0-9th and 5th Bathurst and
Arncliffe, MOB 5 and 5B

ADDRESS:
27, Gradwell St., LIVERPOOL.

Telephone No. ROYAL 2650.

The most dependable Goods are those that are Advertised.

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. 102

THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1928

Annual Subscription
30/- post free

Sixpence

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

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. S. JOELSON

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES

21, Great Fitzhugh Street, Oxford Street, London, W.1.

Telephone: Museum 7370. Telegrams: Limitable, London.

Official Organ in Great Britain

— of —

Convention of Associations of Kenya

Associated Producers of East Africa

Coffee Planters Union of Kenya and East Africa

Usambara Planters Association

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	PAGE		PAGE
East Africa and the Congo Basin Treaties	1193	East Africa's Bookshelf	1202
Mr. Sandeman Allen on Congo Basin Treaties	1194	Letters to the Editor	1203
Mr. G. H. R. Sandeman Allen's Review of the Congo Basin Treaties	1195	Polonania	1204
London Chamber of Commerce Meeting for Southern Tanganyika	1196	Camp Fire Comments	1205
East African Club Dinner in 1927	1201	East Africa in the Press	1209
		What Kenya Thinks	1211
		Kenya and Uganda	1213
		Trade in 1927	1213
		Cotton-growing in East Africa	1215

to Imperial preference, which likewise offers direct and definite advantages to African producers of tea, coffee and sugar. Moreover, many of our readers will recollect that when, shortly after the War, a commission was sent by the South African Government to investigate the possibilities of increased reciprocal trade between South and East Africa, the commissioners reported that such trade development was handicapped by the present impossibility of differential tariffs within the Congo Basin, a finding which led public opinion in South Africa to hope for the abrogation of the Congo Basin Treaties when they came up for revision in 1920.

East Africa has repeatedly drawn attention to this question and to the need for close and expert study of the position, which, as Mr. Sandeman Allen emphasises, is one of very considerable complexity, so complex in fact, is it that the Joint East African Board, the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, the Royal Colonial Institute, and other public bodies have been driven to the conclusion that nothing short of a Government inquiry can adequately meet the case. The Nairobi Chamber of Commerce has recently appointed a sub-committee to report on the treaties, with special reference to Imperial preference, and more than one association in Nyasaland has urged that the attention of the Imperial Government should be directed to the desirability of amendment of the treaties at the first opportunity for their revision.

Twenty-five years ago, Empire Day was first celebrated. That first modest commemoration we owe to the vision and vigour of the Earl of Minto, who has lived to see the movement which he then initiated become an important link throughout the Empire, for to-day almost every British possession will have a celebration of some kind. Only within the last year or two have the East African territories demonstrated their appreciation of the importance of the date, but this year it is expected that many towns and townships in the vast young countries of the world will take adequate steps to impress the meaning of the day upon school children, European, Asiatic, and African. The celebration, it need scarcely be added, is no senseless jingoistic rite, but is intended to impress seriously with a sense of their responsibility for the maintenance of the traditions on which our far-flung Empire has been founded and maintained. That one day in the year should be set apart for reflection on our Imperial heritage and destiny is wise, and many East Africans will to-day find their thoughts of Empire intertwined with speculations concerning the Congo Basin Treaties.

EAST AFRICA AND THE CONGO BASIN TREATIES

It is very appropriate that we should be able to publish an Empire Day Mr. Sandeman Allen's important memorandum on the position created by the Congo Basin Treaties, for it is only by these international engagements that, with the exception of Tanganyika Territory, which is precluded by the terms of the Mandate from the imposition of differential tariffs, the British Dependencies in East and Central Africa have been prevented from considering the establishment of Imperial preference, a measure of practical reciprocity already proved in a number of cases to have been of immense benefit to Empire production and Empire trade. East Africans do not need to be reminded that the tobacco-growing industry of Nyasaland and the Rhodesias owes its phenomenal development solely

THE CONGO BASIN TREATIES

Important Memorandum by Mr. J. Sandeman Allen, M.P.,
GOVERNMENT INQUIRY INTO THE

It considers the future development of our African Colonies and of British trade in tropical Africa generally. A very important factor is the effect of existing treaties, and especially the series of treaties and conventions generally called the Congo Basin Treaties.

This question should receive the immediate attention of everyone interested, because the Convention in question will come up for review and, if necessary, revision in the next year, so that if anything is to be done early steps must be taken. So, in view of the urgency of the matter, I venture to submit this memorandum, however incomplete, in the hope that it will stimulate interest and give an impetus to the study of the whole matter. It has already been under preliminary consideration by the Joint East African Board of which I am Vice-Chairman, and a Committee of that Board is studying the question under my chairmanship.

The questions involved are, however, so complex and far-reaching that they demand the attention of all bodies working for Empire development, as well as of the leading trade organisations affected directly or indirectly. Indeed my own conviction, shared by those with whom I have already conferred, is that the whole question should form the subject of a Government inquiry, as by no other means can the facts and views of all interested be satisfactorily obtained and collated.

The Treaty of Berlin.

To understand the position we must go back to the Treaty of Berlin in 1885, at which time vast regions in tropical Africa, especially the central and eastern portions, were largely unexplored and undeveloped, without any lines of communication save the great waterways. The Natives suffered from constant internecine war and slave traders pursued their nefarious and devastating traffic throughout these regions. At the same time some of the Great Powers, having no doubt as an ultimate object the increase of their territories, were anxious to secure an open door for trade in these parts for the time being and thus have at least equal opportunities. Another reason for taking certain steps was that in certain circles in all civilised nations public opinion was much exercised as to the condition and future welfare of the Native population.

A Conference of Powers held in Berlin resulted in the signing on February 26, 1885, of an international treaty, subsequently duly ratified. In this country it was presented to Parliament in June, 1886 (C. 4739). This Treaty took the form of a General Act embracing the following decisions:—

- (1) A Declaration relative to freedom of trade in the basin of the Congo.
- (2) A Declaration relative to the slave trade, etc.
- (3) A Declaration relative to neutrality of territories in the Convention basin of the Congo.

East Africa has for many months urged the importance of a study of the Congo Basin Treaties, which prevent the introduction of Imperial Commerce in East Africa, but which are due for revision in 1909. Since we had already for careful investigation by responsible East African Authorities, the Joint East African Board and the Native Chamber of Commerce, have appointed sub-committees to consider the position. Every East African will be affected by the decisions which may be made, and this memorandum, Mr. J. Sandeman Allen, M.P., should therefore draw attention. It is the result of much patient labour, for which our readers will be grateful. Cross-headings have been inserted liberally, unfortunately, through pressure on our space we have had to abbreviate the memorandum somewhat, but we trust that its material interest has been fully stated.

- (4) An Act of Navigation for the Congo, etc.
- (5) An Act of Navigation for the Niger, etc.
- (6) An Act of Navigation for the Senegal, etc.
- (7) An Act of Navigation for the Gabon, etc.
- (8) An Act of Navigation for the Congo, etc.
- (9) An Act of Navigation for the Niger, etc.
- (10) An Act of Navigation for the Senegal, etc.
- (11) An Act of Navigation for the Gabon, etc.
- (12) An Act of Navigation for the Congo, etc.
- (13) An Act of Navigation for the Niger, etc.
- (14) An Act of Navigation for the Senegal, etc.
- (15) An Act of Navigation for the Gabon, etc.
- (16) An Act of Navigation for the Congo, etc.
- (17) An Act of Navigation for the Niger, etc.
- (18) An Act of Navigation for the Senegal, etc.
- (19) An Act of Navigation for the Gabon, etc.
- (20) An Act of Navigation for the Congo, etc.
- (21) An Act of Navigation for the Niger, etc.
- (22) An Act of Navigation for the Senegal, etc.
- (23) An Act of Navigation for the Gabon, etc.
- (24) An Act of Navigation for the Congo, etc.
- (25) An Act of Navigation for the Niger, etc.
- (26) An Act of Navigation for the Senegal, etc.
- (27) An Act of Navigation for the Gabon, etc.
- (28) An Act of Navigation for the Congo, etc.
- (29) An Act of Navigation for the Niger, etc.
- (30) An Act of Navigation for the Senegal, etc.
- (31) An Act of Navigation for the Gabon, etc.
- (32) An Act of Navigation for the Congo, etc.
- (33) An Act of Navigation for the Niger, etc.
- (34) An Act of Navigation for the Senegal, etc.
- (35) An Act of Navigation for the Gabon, etc.
- (36) An Act of Navigation for the Congo, etc.
- (37) An Act of Navigation for the Niger, etc.
- (38) An Act of Navigation for the Senegal, etc.
- (39) An Act of Navigation for the Gabon, etc.
- (40) An Act of Navigation for the Congo, etc.
- (41) An Act of Navigation for the Niger, etc.
- (42) An Act of Navigation for the Senegal, etc.
- (43) An Act of Navigation for the Gabon, etc.
- (44) An Act of Navigation for the Congo, etc.
- (45) An Act of Navigation for the Niger, etc.
- (46) An Act of Navigation for the Senegal, etc.
- (47) An Act of Navigation for the Gabon, etc.
- (48) An Act of Navigation for the Congo, etc.
- (49) An Act of Navigation for the Niger, etc.
- (50) An Act of Navigation for the Senegal, etc.
- (51) An Act of Navigation for the Gabon, etc.
- (52) An Act of Navigation for the Congo, etc.
- (53) An Act of Navigation for the Niger, etc.
- (54) An Act of Navigation for the Senegal, etc.
- (55) An Act of Navigation for the Gabon, etc.
- (56) An Act of Navigation for the Congo, etc.
- (57) An Act of Navigation for the Niger, etc.
- (58) An Act of Navigation for the Senegal, etc.
- (59) An Act of Navigation for the Gabon, etc.
- (60) An Act of Navigation for the Congo, etc.
- (61) An Act of Navigation for the Niger, etc.
- (62) An Act of Navigation for the Senegal, etc.
- (63) An Act of Navigation for the Gabon, etc.
- (64) An Act of Navigation for the Congo, etc.
- (65) An Act of Navigation for the Niger, etc.
- (66) An Act of Navigation for the Senegal, etc.
- (67) An Act of Navigation for the Gabon, etc.
- (68) An Act of Navigation for the Congo, etc.
- (69) An Act of Navigation for the Niger, etc.
- (70) An Act of Navigation for the Senegal, etc.
- (71) An Act of Navigation for the Gabon, etc.
- (72) An Act of Navigation for the Congo, etc.
- (73) An Act of Navigation for the Niger, etc.
- (74) An Act of Navigation for the Senegal, etc.
- (75) An Act of Navigation for the Gabon, etc.
- (76) An Act of Navigation for the Congo, etc.
- (77) An Act of Navigation for the Niger, etc.
- (78) An Act of Navigation for the Senegal, etc.
- (79) An Act of Navigation for the Gabon, etc.
- (80) An Act of Navigation for the Congo, etc.
- (81) An Act of Navigation for the Niger, etc.
- (82) An Act of Navigation for the Senegal, etc.
- (83) An Act of Navigation for the Gabon, etc.
- (84) An Act of Navigation for the Congo, etc.
- (85) An Act of Navigation for the Niger, etc.
- (86) An Act of Navigation for the Senegal, etc.
- (87) An Act of Navigation for the Gabon, etc.
- (88) An Act of Navigation for the Congo, etc.
- (89) An Act of Navigation for the Niger, etc.
- (90) An Act of Navigation for the Senegal, etc.
- (91) An Act of Navigation for the Gabon, etc.
- (92) An Act of Navigation for the Congo, etc.
- (93) An Act of Navigation for the Niger, etc.
- (94) An Act of Navigation for the Senegal, etc.
- (95) An Act of Navigation for the Gabon, etc.
- (96) An Act of Navigation for the Congo, etc.
- (97) An Act of Navigation for the Niger, etc.
- (98) An Act of Navigation for the Senegal, etc.
- (99) An Act of Navigation for the Gabon, etc.
- (100) An Act of Navigation for the Congo, etc.

I will refer, briefly, to Chapter I of this Treaty, as this part has been cancelled and substituted by other articles of the Convention. This article, however, remains and it defines the area described as the basin of the Congo. As already stated, this area was discovered in 1885 when most of the country was only partially explored and largely undeveloped and only partly under the occupation of European Powers.

To follow this area to-day with the map, we find the northern limit cuts through the French Congo and all that part of French Equatorial Africa, a small part of the Sudan and Abyssinia and Italian Somaliland. The area embraces the entire Belgian Congo, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Nyassaland, while the southern line cuts through Angola (Portuguese West Africa), Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa. Thus this area is to-day thoroughly explored, considerably developed, and every part of it, except the small strip of Abyssinia, under the administration of one or other of the European Powers. It is important to bear this in mind in studying the whole question.

I should here mention that prior to this Berlin Treaty the British Government signed at Berlin on December 16, 1884 (C. 4414), a Convention with the King of the Belgians recognising the International Association of the Congo, which provided *inter alia* for freedom of trade and settlement. During 1885 the British Government came to an agreement with Germany (C. 4442) relative to their respective spheres of action in portions of Africa. On July 2, 1890, a General Act was signed at Brussels (C. 637) relative to the suppression of the slave trade and imposing obligations involving local expenditure. The signatories to the Berlin Treaty were thereby Declaration authorised to levy import duties to cover themselves, such duties not to exceed 10% *ad valorem*, but to confer differential treatment on import duties. On July 1, 1891, a Treaty between the British and Portuguese was signed at Lisbon (C. 6375) defining their respective spheres of influence in East Africa and providing for freedom of passage in certain parts and a small limited duty in other parts, also for freedom of navigation of the Zambezi, etc.

The Convention of St. Germain.

The war of 1914-18 cancelled all treaties as far as Germany was concerned, so following upon the Treaty of Versailles signed on June 28, 1919, a Convention was signed at Saint Germain-en-Laye on September 10, 1919 (C. 477) revising the General Act of Berlin of February 26, 1885, and the General Act and Declaration of Brussels of July 2, 1890. This Convention was between the U.S.A., Belgium, the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan and Portugal, but it has not been ratified by Italy, nor have Egypt or Abyssinia ratified it. The preamble states:—

Whereas the General Act of the African Conference, signed at Berlin on February 26, 1885, was primarily intended to demonstrate the agreement of the Powers with regard to the general principles which should guide their commercial and civilising actions in the little-known or inadequately organised regions of a continent where slavery and the slave trade still flourished; and whereas by the Brussels Declaration of July 2, 1890, it was found necessary to modify for a provisional period of fifteen years the system of free imports established for twenty years by Article 4 of the said Act; and since that date no agreement has been entered into, notwithstanding the provisions of the said Act and Declaration, and

Whereas the territories in question are now under the control of the named States, and are provided with administrative institutions suitable to the local conditions and the evolution of the Native populations continue to make progress;

Wishing to assure by arrangements suitable to modern requirements the application of the general principles of civilisation established by the Acts of Berlin and Brussels, etc.

Article 1 reads—

The signatory Powers undertake to maintain between their respective nationals and those of States members of the League of Nations which may adhere to the present Convention a complete commercial equality in the territories under their authority within the area defined by Article 1 of the General Act of Berlin of February 26, 1885, set out in the Annex hereto, but subject to the reservation specified in the final paragraph of that Article."

It is important to note this Article carefully because Article 13 of this Convention states—

Except in so far as the stipulations contained in Article 1 of the present Convention are concerned, the General Act of Berlin of February 26, 1885, and the General Act of Brussels of July 27, 1890, with the accompanying Declaration of same date, shall be considered as abrogated, in so far as they are binding between the Powers which are Parties to the present Convention.

Article 1 of the General Act of Berlin states—

The trade of all nations shall enjoy complete freedom in all the regions forming the basin of the Congo and its outlets

and then proceeds to define the area. The reservation at the end merely protects the rights of any independent sovereign State in the eastern zone. This Convention is the one which now deals with the whole matter of freedom of trade, navigation and settlements, etc., in this area. The inland traffic, slave trade, etc., are covered by separate Conventions.

What the Convention stipulates.

I am sure everyone interested will obtain a copy of this Convention and study it at leisure.

Article 1 lays down the principle of complete commercial equality in the area it defines.

Article 2 stipulates for free access to the interior. No differential treatment as to imports or exports, no transit duties, etc., except for services rendered, freedom of flag for vessels, etc.

Article 3 grants equal treatment to all nationals of the signatories or of States members of the League of Nations adhering to the Convention.

Article 4 stipulates for no differential treatment in the granting of concessions for the development of national resources.

Article 5 stipulates for free navigation for merchant vessels and for transport of goods and passengers on the Niger and all rivers and lakes in the area on a footing of perfect equality.

Article 6 stipulates for no restrictions or dues based on the mere fact of navigation or any obligation for compulsory entry, into port or for breaking bulk.

Article 7 provides for freedom of communications generally and equal treatment for all.

Article 8 authorises rules for safety and control of navigation to facilitate circulation of merchant vessels.

Article 9 authorises establishment of system for maintenance of order and safety without differential treatment.

Article 10 stipulates for police force necessary for protection of persons and property, freedom of trade, etc.

Article 11 stipulates for protection of the Native population, particularly against slave trade, for their development, progress and civilisation, and freedom of religion, etc.

Article 12 provides for arbitration.

Article 13, as already stated, abrogates previous Acts and constitutes this Convention.

Article 14 provides for adhesion of other States members of the League of Nations.

Article 15 reads: "The signatory Powers will reassemble at the expiration of ten years from the coming into force of the present Convention, in order to introduce into it such modifications as experience may have shown to be necessary."

The signatories to this Convention are the U.S.A. who are not members of the League of Nations.

Italy, who has not ratified, Belgium, the British Empire, France, Japan and Portugal. It may also be noted that the U.S.A. has no territorial rights over any parts of the area.

Africa at all. Whether those nations who subsequently adhered to the Convention will have the right to attend the revision Conference is not clear, but I am obtaining information on this subject among others.

So much for the past history and present situation. We will now turn to future action.

Present Anomalies and Difficulties.

In considering whether any revision is necessary or desirable, I think we must first direct our attention to how far under the changed circumstances of to-day the area itself is a correct or suitable one to maintain. A glance at the map will show that in seven different places the line of demarcation cuts across the territories of different States, leaving part within the area and part outside, viz., Portuguese East Africa, Northern Rhodesia, Portuguese West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, the Sudan, Abyssinia, and Indian Somaliland. In every one of these cases the principal ports and the main distributing centres are outside the area.

It therefore follows, so far as Customs tariffs, preferential or otherwise, etc., are concerned, an anomalous situation exists, because as there are no Customs cordons on the boundaries of the area goods must enter the area from those countries which have had the benefit of a preferential tariff or suffered from a discriminatory tariff when entering the country from outside the area, so that Customs equality in such instances cannot be said to exist. The Belgian Congo and the British East African Colonies are wholly within the area, and so in quite a different position. A small piece of Northern Rhodesia is also within the area.

In the case of Northern Rhodesia great care has been taken in framing the Customs and Excise Duties Ordinance, 1925, to stipulate for exact fulfilment of our obligations under the Convention as regards that part of Northern Rhodesia which is in the Congo Basin.

It is quite likely that we shall find that the Portuguese and the French have some similar provision, but in the absence of a Customs cordon it is difficult to see how these can be carried out and there is, I fear, good reason to believe that they are practically a dead letter in most cases and in some instances the terms of the Convention I understand, in this matter at all events, are entirely ignored. Without full inquiry and definite evidence, however, I prefer to say no more as to this. By reason also of the demarcation of the area, freedom of access into the interior may also be rendered nugatory in certain parts.

Courses which might be taken.

The extension of the area to coincide with the boundaries of the States concerned would naturally appear desirable, but I fear that it will be impossible of attainment for many reasons. I think also that the restriction of the area to those States entirely within the lines of demarcation would create serious difficulties by depriving them of advantages at present possessed without any *quid pro quo*. Other alternatives which suggest themselves at the moment are—

- The cancellation of the whole Convention, leaving each country to deal with its territories at present in the area as it does with the rest of its territories;
- The elimination of all Customs questions from the Convention, except in regard to through transit, leaving this question to be dealt with in the ordinary treaties;
- To leave these matters as they are under the Convention.

At first sight it might appear that complete abolition of the Convention would be a simple solution, but the more we study the terms of the Convention, the more we come to the conclusion that the stipulations as to liberty of trade and free development and settlement and, what is quite as important, the protection and development of the Native population in this and all other matters, are too valuable and too necessary to be discarded and left to the will of any one or other nation as it may suit their interest from time to time. Indeed, our attention should, on the contrary, be directed to seeing that these stipulations are more directly adhered to.

I cannot conceive of this country, the pioneer of liberty and freedom, both for the individual and for trade and development, desiring, nor of Parliament authorising, restriction on the free access to or development of these vast regions with their boundless resources, although I quite realise that some of our Colonies and some other nations might wish greater power to reserve some of the rights in their own territory to their own nationals. I therefore turn to suggestion (b), *viz.*, the elimination of all Customs matters. This raises many different issues.

The Convention prevents the admission of British goods into our own territories within the area (practically the whole of East Africa) at a preferential rate of duty, or on favoured terms, and fetters this part of the Empire as to many matters. Removal of these restrictions, if attainable, might well give a great advantage and impetus to British trade and industry, and perhaps particularly to the Lancashire cotton trade, by the granting of preferential rates of import duty. It might also lead to other advantages for these particular territories, as well as for Empire trade as a whole.

However, I must remind you that there is one serious obstacle—that we hold Tanganyika under a Mandate from the League of Nations, and although the terms of this Mandate may be altered at our request by a majority of the Council of the League, we cannot look upon that event as likely to be attainable in the near future. We must therefore be prepared to leave out Tanganyika when considering the conditions of any change. The Belgian Mandate for the populous district of Ruanda-Urundi presents a similar difficulty.

The Balance of Advantage.

The real question for us to consider is whether British interests as a whole stand to lose or to gain more by any such change—in other words, whether the loss of our right of equality of entry into and of settling, developing, and trading in such immense and valuable trading-centres as the Congo, East and West Portuguese Africa, etc., would be compensated for by the right to differentiate for Customs duties in Kenya, Uganda, Nyasaland, and the small portion of Rhodesia affected, or by any rights in those territories.

Convinced as I believe I am in the immense advantage of Imperial preference, I feel that we must be governed by the broader issue of what is best in the interests of the whole Empire and what is on balance the best for British trade as a whole. We must, of course, also consider the interests of the particular region, and more especially the interest of British or other white traders.

In considering such large and complicated questions it is necessary to have the advantage of the knowledge and experience of the business community at home and in Africa, as well as of Government officials out there and at home. No private individual, or ordinary associations, can possibly

make a complete and satisfactory investigation of such a question, and it is necessary to refer a Foreign Office question, although they are conversed in the details and cross-bearings of treaties, neither is it merely a Colonial Office question, although some of the territories are under their control and much information is available from them; neither is it a question, solely or perhaps mainly, for the Board of Trade, although they and the Department of Overseas Trade must have a great deal of information to throw light on the question; finally, it is not exclusively a commercial question, although it would be an absurd thing to bring the Chambers of Commerce and the various organisations into consultation and obtain from them all information possible.

I am therefore convinced and submit to you that the only satisfactory solution is to ask the Government to appoint a Committee to examine the whole matter in all its bearings, and, as for such an investigation to be valuable it must be thorough and time is of great moment, early steps should be taken.

I am very conscious that I have only dealt with this important issue rather superficially, but I trust I have said enough to bring out the importance and urgency of the question, and I have done so in the hope that all interested will take it up seriously and in co-operation, so that there may be no overlapping and no waste of energy, and that the vital issues may be fully understood by everybody in every part of the Empire interested in the matter.

Some Other Points.

Since writing the above I learn that although the War cancelled the Berlin Treaty as between the belligerents, the Treaty was not automatically cancelled as far as the other Powers were concerned. It will probably therefore be contended that the other Powers, who signed the Berlin Treaty and who have not adopted the Convention of St. Germain-Laye of 1919, will still maintain that as far as they are concerned the Berlin Treaty is in force. The United States does not appear to have ratified the Berlin Treaty, but has ratified the 1919 Convention, whereas Italy ratified the Berlin Treaty but not the 1919 Convention. The European nations which I understand have not yet adopted the 1919 Convention, other than ex-belligerents and Italy, are Denmark, Holland, Spain, Sweden, Norway and Prussia. A number of bilateral treaties also bear on the question.

Another point to note is that the Convention of 1919 removes, I understand, the limitation on the rate of import duty and leaves the Powers which possess territory in the conventional basin of the Congo free to levy import duties at their pleasure, prohibiting only the imposition of differential duties on merchandise belonging to the nationals of the signatory and adhering Powers. I understand there is great diversity of interpretation as to the Treaty in the matter of commercial equality.

It is also important to note that Portugal made a reservation in regard to her territories in East Africa north of the Zambezi, which she appears to have interpreted rather liberally. Italy, as already pointed out, did not ratify the Convention, and I understand that in practice there is considerable differentiation in a good many instances, although as she ratified the Berlin Treaty, it is suggested she is still bound by the Acts of Berlin and Brussels.

As indicated in my memorandum, there are numerous and involved questions which it is quite impossible for the ordinary layman in these matters to deal with, and I mention these additional points merely to emphasise the importance of having the whole question most thoroughly considered by the

Government itself. I do not for a moment suggest that our Government has not treated this matter very carefully under consideration for many years, but my point is that in view of the approaching date for the review of the whole question and of the numerous trading and other interests involved, a full inquiry should be instituted at the earliest possible moment in order to obtain every information from every source concerned.

THE GOVERNOR ON NORTHERN RHODESIA.

Sir James Maxwell's Frank Review.

SIR JAMES CRAWFORD MAXWELL, the Governor, opened the fifth session of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia with a detailed review of the present position of the Protectorate, whose revenue this year for the first time exceeds ordinary expenditure.

Severe Criticism of the P.W.D.

His Excellency made it clear that he can look with eyes as keen as those of settler critics on Departmental action or inaction. Indeed, one of the most striking passages in a striking speech was an outspoken criticism of the Public Works Department, of which he said:

"I regret that I cannot report so favourably on this Department as on some of the others. Provision was made in the estimates for 1924-25 for a total expenditure of £70,674, of which £10,080 was for maintenance and £50,094 for new construction. The Department could not cope with the work, the organisation broke down completely, insufficient control was exercised, and votes in many instances were over-expended. The Choma School should have been ready before the end of last year, but on inspection in October, 1927, it was evident that the plans and estimates had been deplorably inadequate and that many important items had not been taken into account. The result has been that a building which it was estimated would, including furnishings, cost £7,500, will now cost approximately £12,000."

"Individual officers of the Department have done good work, but the Department as a whole needs complete reorganisation, and the Secretary of State, to whom all the facts were reported, has agreed to appoint a Director of Public Works. Pending his arrival new constructions will be reduced to a minimum."

The Labour Situation.

Reviewing the labour situation, His Excellency, who mentioned that mining work continued to be more popular than farm work, said *inter alia*:

"The remedies suggested by farmers for their labour difficulties are of a kind of two kinds: (1) the institution of a pass law, and (2) better organisation of the distribution of labour, through a bureau or recruiting agencies. So far, however, as the Native remains free to offer his labour where he will, it is difficult to see how the results likely to be obtained from either of these proposed remedies can be justified by the expense involved. A pass law would admittedly not be likely to improve the labour supply, though it would have some effect in bringing deserters to book. If the institution of a labour bureau could find sufficient financial support among employers, it would no doubt be of assistance to those who had difficulty in fulfilling their labour requirements. But it is an expensive method of obtaining labour, and those who advocate it might well consider whether the extra money spent in capitation fees would not be employed to better and more permanent advantage in improving housing and feeding conditions of employees."

"If the loss in time and energy occasioned by the labourer having to walk hundreds of miles to his

place of employment could be saved, the potential value of the labour supply would, it may be hazarded, be increased by something like 50%. Rather than be content with twopence near home, the Native inhabitant of the Tanganyika Plateau may now walk three hundred miles or more to find employment at sixpence a day, whether it be northwards to the sisal plantations of Tanganyika Territory, westwards to the Katanga, or southwards to the mines at Bwana Mbatia or Broken Hill. It takes him three weeks or more to complete his journey, and with a scant and uncertain supply of food on the way, he not seldom arrives and engages upon labour to which he is utterly unaccustomed in a half-frenzied condition. No doubt in the near future we shall see him completing the same journey in a motor lorry in two or three days and arriving at the scene of his labour as fit as on the day he left his village. The employers who first study this aspect of the labour question seriously will undoubtedly reap a generous reward."

Suitability for European Settlement.

Commenting on the fact that in the public discussions concerning federation and amalgamation attention had been directed almost exclusively to the advantages or disadvantages to the European population and the assumption that a great part of the territory was well suited to European settlement, Sir James Maxwell remarked:

"The total European population, including women and children, at the end of 1927 was about 6,000, an increase of about 1,000 during the year. The non-European population, mainly Negro and Negeroid, is estimated at about 1,237,480, and shows an increase of about 38,000 during the year. The European population constitutes about one-half per cent. of the total population. Now no discussion of the political future of this territory can be at all adequate if it concerns itself solely with the advantages and disadvantages of a certain course of action so far as they affect only one-half of one per cent., and if it ignores the remaining ninety-nine and a-half per cent."

"The second point is the suitability of this territory for permanent European settlement, especially for settlement by Northern Europeans, as this is a British Territory. It is well known that European men and women can live healthy and active lives in this territory and can bring up their children here. It is not known, and it cannot yet be known, whether succeeding generations are going to show the same health and vigour without receiving their energy by periodical visits to a more temperate climate. We are engaged in a tremendous experiment, one which we all hope may be successful but it is an experiment nevertheless."

"When it is said that this is a territory suitable for colonisation by Europeans, what is meant? If it is meant that it is suitable in the sense in which Canada, New Zealand, and the greater part of Australia are suitable, then the answer is most emphatic—No. In these countries white men and women can live and work hard without deterioration. In Northern Rhodesia white settlements are based on the existence of black labour. Were black labour not available, every mine in the territory would have to close down, nor could farmers continue to work their farms successfully."

"Northern Rhodesia is a tropical country, its furthest point south is only 18° south of the Equator, its furthest north between 9° and 6°, and while parts of it have the advantage of height above sea-level, that height merely palliates tropical conditions; it does not remove them. It is still open to doubt whether successive generations of white men, or at

least men of Northern European origin born in the country, can do certain forms of manual labour without undergoing deterioration. If that is so—and there are men of far wider experience of this country than I claim to possess who hold the view—then successful white settlement is only possible with the assistance of Native labour. Hence apart altogether from the advancement of Native races as an end in itself, it becomes of vital importance to the European settler himself and to future generations of white settlers that he should recognise that there must be intimate co-operation and co-ordination between the two races."

Land Alienation.

Land alienation during the year, it was disclosed, were as follows:—

	Acres.
14 permits of occupation for new holdings	32,283
4 permits pending survey	10,900
11 titles to railway farms	44,752
4 titles to farms not previously held under permit	22,071
Total	110,006

On the other hand, six farms with an area of 30,153 acres were surrendered because the holders were giving up farming, and Government resumed possession of 6,995 acres for non-payment of rent. 86 final titles in fee simple were granted, 46 being for farms with a total acreage of 154,428, and 42 for township plots. 99 leases in all were granted, 61 for farming areas and 38 for township plots.

"The opinion has been expressed," continued the Governor, "that a more active policy of land settlement should have been followed. I am satisfied that my predecessor adopted a wise policy, and even to-day, when we can look forward with greater confidence, there are certain very important factors to be taken into consideration before any active policy of land settlement by Europeans should be embarked upon. It is essential that every settler should be possessed of capital and should have some practical knowledge of farming. . . . I propose to submit to a Committee of the Legislative Council the suggestion that an advisory committee on land settlement should be appointed."

The Sinoia-Kafue Railway Link.

The references to the Sinoia-Kafue cut-off were equally outspoken.

"At the request of the Southern Rhodesian Government, the Government has agreed to make an agricultural survey of the area through which this line will pass if and when it is constructed. I refused, however, to have a mineral survey made, it would have meant the engagement of a special officer, and as the mineral rights in the area belong to the British South Africa Company, they will doubtless undertake this when they consider it advisable. Some persons in this territory have advocated the immediate construction of this line. This was investigated three years ago by General Hammond, and his report is contained in Volume I of his report on the railway system of Southern Rhodesia. General Hammond states:—

"The proposal to build a line to connect Sinoia to Kafue is one which has met with a deal of publicity. A glance at the map will show the reason for this. By building 250 miles of line a haul of about 333 miles can be substituted for a haul of 847 on traffic to and from the Congo. A survey of this route was made in 1913 and the cost of constructing the 251 miles entailed was estimated at £2,400,000. With present prices this would be raised to at least £2,600,000. I am inclined to think the estimate is on the low side.

"General Hammond proceeds to analyse the relative costs by new and old routes and says:—

"This means that there will be a loss of over £15,000 a year on working costs alone, without a penny being paid

towards the interest charges on the loan for the year, which would be at least £24,000."

His conclusion is:—

"So far therefore from helping the railway to compete for the Congo traffic, this line would impose a very severe handicap; it would be difficult to devise a better. It would add £150,000 to the interest charges, and instead of cutting down working costs would actually add to them. Competition centres on rates and facilities, and the facilities which count are regularity and reliability and the service, both along the line and at the ports, not a mere saving of two days *en route*. When the competition for the traffic comes and the rates have to be lowered in order to keep it, the railway will be in a far better position for the struggle if it has not got the incubus of this line tied to it. A day will come, no doubt, when the traffic on the existing line will be large enough to warrant relief, or when the countries to the north have become so important as to call for a fast service; then will be the time to build a second line, but not earlier."

In view of this considered opinion by a recognised expert, the Government of this territory is not prepared to give any support to the proposal that the construction of this line should be commenced at an early date, while it recognises fully that this line will be constructed one day."

Trade during the Year.

Imports during 1927 were shown to have amounted to £2,030,599, as compared with £1,724,032 in 1926. Excluding Government stores and specie, imports of merchandise totalled £1,957,138, compared with £1,667,584 in 1926. Export figures for the same period were £728,065, as compared with £186,713 in 1926.

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Re-election of Officers.

Specialty reported for East Africa.

At last week's annual meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, Mr. D. F. Basden, proposing the re-election as Chairman of Sir Humphrey Leggett, said that the position required great ability, exceptional experience of East Africa, and a man prepared to give a great amount of time and attention to work which largely benefited other people. "Sir Humphrey had been a most successful Chairman, and it was with warm thanks for past services that he moved his re-election. The resolution having been seconded and carried with acclamation, Sir Humphrey Leggett said it was both a pleasure and a privilege to him to serve the Chamber, and then proposed the re-election as Deputy Chairman of Mr. W. H. Hooker, the oldest trader connected with East Africa, and the father of the Section. The proposition was carried unanimously.

The Hilton Young Commission.

The Chairman, suggesting that the London, Liverpool, Manchester, and Bradford Chambers might feel that there were points on which they ought to tender evidence to the Hilton Young Commission, remarked that the Chambers of Commerce in East Africa were cosmopolitan, whereas the London and other Chambers mentioned were essentially British and expressly concerned with the development of British trade with Africa—in itself a very strong reason for those Chambers to decide whether there were any matters for them to bring to the notice of the Commission. With those thoughts in mind the Chairman had previously circulated a memorandum, in the course of which he wrote:—

"It has always been one of the principles of the Section to abstain from intervention in political matters. One of the terms of reference of the East African Commission is that they should particularly inquire into certain aspects of economic development, more especially in the direction

of seeing what advantages or otherwise might be obtained by a closer union between some or all of the East African territories in economic matters. Such subjects would naturally include the development of railway and other communications, Customs arrangements, the administration of commercial law, trade marks, bankruptcy law, and the like, and I venture to think that not the least important of the matters on which the Commission ought to be asked to report to the Secretary of State should be some review of the system of local taxation. It is not only a question whether taxation is not at present unduly high, and thereby holding back trade and development as a whole, but probably there are diverse opinions as to whether the apportionment of taxation as between the different commercial and developing communities is in need of some review and perhaps of some revision.

The subject of a Customs Union between all or some of the East African territories has for many years engaged the serious attention of this Section, but full Customs Union between Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory has not yet been brought into being. Members will probably be free to discuss this question ought now to be again pressed forward, so that the eternal trade barriers and variations of Customs assessments and administration as between these several territories may be eliminated."

Mr. J. Sandeman Allen, M.P., who attended on behalf of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, and who was warmly welcomed, having said that Liverpool would certainly be glad of an opportunity of tendering evidence to the Commission, it was resolved that a small sub-committee, consisting of three import and three export merchants, should draft a memorandum for submission to a further meeting of the Section. Customs Union, the incidence of local taxation, adjustment of local tariffs, railway and port development, and storage facilities were some of the subjects suggested for consideration by the sub-committee.

Kenya's Protective Tariffs.

The Chairman, amplifying his memorandum, recalled that when five years ago the Kenya tariff was revised as a result of the report of the local Economic Commission, heavy duties were imposed upon foodstuffs. On butter and cheese the duty was one-penny per pound, on wheat and rice 5s. per 100 lb., and on salt fish 4s. per 100 lb. The Section had protested strongly at the time on the ground that the cost of living must be increased by such action, which penalised plantations and enterprise generally, so that the duties would in the long run act as a tax upon capital entering the country for development purposes. That tariff was now due for revision, and the Governor of Kenya had summoned a conference to review it. The opinions held five years ago seemed to have been fully justified, and he thought the matter one which should be brought to the attention of the Hilton Young Commission, to whom it might also be represented that the budgets of the East African territories were too ambitious. All would remember the £86,000 spent on Government House, Nairobi, and the further £200,000 spent on Government House, Mombasa, which expenditure would continue to cost the rate £6,000 a year in sinking fund. If Chambers of Commerce put forward a respectful plea for caution in such expenditure, their appeal would probably not fall on deaf ears.

Congo Basin Treaties.

Mr. Sandeman Allen said the Chairman had made a special study of the position created by the Congo Basin Treaties, was chairman of a sub-committee of the Joint East African Board investigating the matter, and had drafted an important memorandum which had been circulated to certain Cabinet Ministers, the Empire Parliamentary Association, the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, and various Chambers in this country. They were therefore fortunate to have him at that meeting. The whole question was complicated by the position of Tanganyika under the Mandate, and he believed

that all members of the Section would support the request for a Government inquiry, indeed it might be especially asked that the inquiry should take into account the position of British trade in the Mandate Territory. Mr. Sandeman Allen then reviewed the position—as reported elsewhere in this issue—and it was resolved to invite the Liverpool and Manchester Chambers to join with London in asking the Prime Minister to appoint a committee of inquiry.

Undesirable Advertising Matter.

The Chairman said that everyone was grateful to East Africa for having given such prominence to the question of the dissemination of undesirable advertising matter direct to Natives. He had recently received a report from an estate manager that no less than twenty examples of such matter had been received by one mail for Natives of the estate, and he had in his possession some such illustrations despatched by a Manchester firm. The Nairobi Chamber had endorsed the resolution passed by the Section some months ago.

Alleged Customs Frauds.

A communication was read from the Manchester Chamber alleging that a certain Continental firm was at present invoicing goods at prices below those current in the country of origin. This was regarded as *prima facie* evidence that the invoices were not genuine, which meant that the goods entered East Africa at lower Customs rates than they should have paid, thus giving the importers an advantage over honest traders. It was understood that representations had already been made to the Colonial Office, and the Section expressed itself in favour of increased official vigilance.

East African Local Import Contract.

The East African Local Import Contract approved by the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce was considered. The Mombasa Chamber, while recommending it for use throughout East Africa, had been unable to enforce it or to attach any compulsion or penalty in the matter.

Mr. Badnall felt that until foreign houses could be coerced into using the contract the great amount of work done by the Mombasa Chamber would be largely abortive. Foreign firms, far from restricting credit to the 60 days proposed, allowed 100, 120, even 150 days or more. His own company had just received a letter from East Africa stating that dealers in the bazaar refused to sign the contract, intimating that they would do no business on that basis; in fact, there was practically unanimity in the bazaar in favour of a boycott of the new contract. Until the local Chamber was powerful enough to make everyone accept it, he feared the proposal was not of much practical effect, though he would greatly like to see it in general use. Another difficulty was that there were not sufficient technical men on the spot; for instance, there was practically no man in the Mombasa piecegoods market really competent to arbitrate, whereas in India, Ceylon, and other Eastern markets there were authorised arbitrators with first-class technical Lancashire experience.

Mr. Charles Wilson thought that the banks might bring pressure to bear by giving special terms to all who accepted the new form of contract.

Homeward Freight Arrangements.

As a Sub-Section had been formed to deal with sisal and as the Conference Lines had recognised the London Chamber last year in connection with cotton shipments from East Africa, Mr. Wilson thought the shipping lines might now be invited to agree to cover those in London concerned with the shipment of grain, oilseeds, and other produce from

East Africa. There were many complaints that East Africa could not compete in the markets of the world largely on account of delays in freighting arrangements on the other side. Grain and oilseeds were mainly shipped on forward contracts, and those commodities now represented such large tonnage that the companies might very reasonably be asked to meet shippers in this country. Merchants in the United Kingdom had to provide funds to purchase and move these goods and for their distribution. In the past it had been much easier to distribute goods, but to-day the buying power was mainly pooled, and people in Great Britain who had to negotiate and arrange for the goods to get to the right places were greatly handicapped unless freighting arrangements were in their hands. Moreover, the interests of shippers were protected in the matter of price and world competition by the freighting arrangements being made in this country. He suggested the formation of committees representing the grain and oilseeds trades to explore the position more thoroughly.

The Chairman and Mr. Wigglesworth referred to the great success which had attended the Sisal Importers' Sub-section of the Chamber, and both favoured the formation of similar new sub-sections to deal one with grain, another with oilseeds, and perhaps a third with cotton.

Cable Facilities in Kenya.

The Section unanimously favoured the principle of direct communication between the public and the cable company at Mombasa; it being suggested that members might urge their friends in East Africa to exert all possible local pressure to obtain such facilities.

Cable Mutilations.

The Postmaster-General had intimated that in view of the mutilation of telegrams sent by land lines from Cape Town to Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, the Empiradio beam service to East Africa was being discontinued, but the Section was outspoken in its demand that the Postmaster-General should not withdraw services which were operating unsatisfactorily, but take steps to improve them. Mr. Badnall suggested that the Hilton Young Commission might be asked to recommend a direct beam service for East Africa.

East African Customs and Whisky.

The Chairman drew attention to the anomaly that a case of whisky entering Tanganyika was at present said by the Customs authorities to contain 15 proof gallons, whereas the same case was assessed by the Kenya Customs authorities at 17 proof gallons. (A voice: "Is it American or Scotch?" Laughter.) There was thus the absurdity that whisky paid more on entering Kenya than Tanganyika, though the tariffs were identical.

TANGANYIKA'S NEW ASSOCIATION.

MR. H. D. LERMAN has been elected Chairman of the new African Constitutional Association of Tanganyika. Mr. Zavellas is Vice-Chairman, and Messrs. A. B. Resnick, A. B. Massie, F. S. Vance, and Dr. Jago as members of the Council.

Mr. Lerman is manager of the business in Dar es Salaam of Messrs. Lerman and Co.; Mr. Zavellas is a partner in the sisal plantations of the Indian firm of Messrs. Karamjee Jivanjee, which fact shows that Indian interests will not be overlooked by the Association. Mr. Resnick is plantation manager of the Bantu Estates; Mr. Massie's

connection with Stewart's Store, Dar es Salaam, is well known; Mr. Jago has only recently arrived in the Territory; Mr. Strain is managing director in Tanganyika of Samuel Baker and Co. (East Africa) Ltd.; and Mr. Williams is known to many of our readers as cashier of the New Africa Hotel, Dar es Salaam.

CROPS FOR SOUTHERN TANGANYIKA

Criticism of Official Recommendations.

SOME weeks ago we published a very important report on settlement in the southern highlands of Tanganyika which had been prepared by Mr. H. Wolfe, Acting Director of Agriculture of the Territory, and in the course of which definite recommendations were made concerning the crops on which settlers should concentrate their chief attention.

We have now received from a correspondent who wishes to preserve his anonymity, but whose qualifications are such as to invest his opinions with real importance, the comment that the Departmental recommendation in favour of tea growing at an elevation of 5,300 ft. seems very ill-advised. He adds that in Nyasaland tea is grown at an optimum elevation of 2,000 feet, and that extensive soil survey work having recently been made in the North Nyasa areas, experiments are being conducted there at an elevation of 1,800 feet, which is considered to be closer to the optimum. Very low yields have been obtained in Nyasaland at elevations above 2,500 feet.

With reference to the further suggestion that cigar leaf and cigar wrapper tobacco should be tried at 5,600 feet, he is of the opinion that the temperatures and wind at such elevations in Mbeya and Mbozi would be entirely against its success.

We must, however, point out that tea can be, and is, grown in the Tropics at any altitudes from sea-level to 7,000 ft. and over, the finest qualities with the best flavour coming from the high lands. Low country tea is very strong and coarse. Tea has been proved in Kenya at North Kencho and at Upper Limuru, both about the 7,000 ft. level. As to tobacco in South-West Tanganyika, wind would no doubt affect the crop unfavourably, and temperature must be a factor; but really very little is known as yet about meteorological conditions in that district. After all, Mr. Wolfe has visited the place and speaks from personal observation, and from his official position he should be a good judge.

KENYA NATIVE LAND TRUST BILL.

SPEAKING in the Legislative Council of Kenya a few days ago, Sir Edward Gregg, the Governor, said that he was completely satisfied from his personal observations that the Native Reserves were more than ample. Much of the Reserves formed part of the richest land in Kenya and could not be adequately developed by the Natives only. Therefore the Native Land Trust Bill would provide for joint Government and private European and Native development under proper safeguards. The Bill also provided for the leasing of spare land by one tribe to other tribes, for leases for normal European enterprise with the full consent of the Natives, and for individual leasehold tenure for Natives. The measure would be strictly and honourably maintained.

The Governor added: "This will breed new confidence between our African fellow-subjects and ourselves. It is not only their charter, but ours. More sure of these means than by any other we may secure goodwill between the races and the future peace and happiness of the whole Colony."

THE EAST AFRICAN OFFICE IN LONDON.

The Deputy Commissioner's Report for 1927.

One of the prime demands which East Africans make of H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London is that it shall give proof of its ability to introduce new settlers and new capital into the territories it serves. It is therefore interesting to note that the Report on the work of the Office for the year 1927 by Major C. H. Dale, O.B.E., the Deputy Commissioner, which has now been issued in the form of a neat and well illustrated pamphlet, records that 155 railway concession vouchers were issued during the twelve months to new settlers, including pupils, entering Kenya. Only thirty-nine of that number gave the Office definite particulars of their capital and/or income, but according to their statements, the total so represented was £172,450. "It should be very safe to assume, therefore, that several hundred thousand pounds of capital entered the Colony during 1927 as a direct or indirect result of the work of the Office, and Kenya thus appears to be paying but a reasonable rate for the introduction of new funds."

The Deputy Commissioner draws attention to some of the matters which are handicapping East African settlement, and we hope that the authorities concerned will take prompt action to remove the obstacles. The order of popularity of the Dependencies from the settlement standpoint remains the same, namely, Kenya, Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, and Uganda.

Criticisms of Potential Settlers.

"A good deal of criticism is made by settlement inquirers at the Office with regard to the lack of Government assistance and facilities offered to them by any of the Eastern African Dependencies under this heading, as compared to other Dominions and Colonies of the British Empire."

"In this connection the only existing actual cash value assistance available for new settlers has been the railway concession voucher of the Kenya and Uganda Railway, and similar facilities for Northern Rhodesia on the Rhodesia Railway."

"The Kenya and Uganda Railway Council decided to discontinue the present method of issuing these vouchers from January 1, 1928, i.e., in future they are only to be issued to approved new settlers entering Kenya under the Closed Settlement Schemes, even when the Closed Settlement Schemes for Kenya are actually functioning, there will probably be a good number of parents who will still desire to send their sons out to Kenya and Eastern Africa generally as pupils under the present arrangements, and it is to be hoped that the lack of this voucher will not actually deter them from doing so, this is more likely to be the case where, for instance, parents may be hesitating between Kenya and some other Colony offering facilities, but however little it may influence their action, this lack of assistance is certain to be adversely commented on."

"It is unfortunate that the alteration in the method of the issue of the Kenya and Uganda Railway concession vouchers also happens to coincide with the moment when the Shipping Conference Lines are being pressed to make concessions with regard to passages for new settlers coming on the land under the Closed Settlement Schemes, and also, if possible, for new settlers generally who are going out to farms and may not be included in the aforementioned schemes."

Objections in Tanganyika's Land Policy.

In the case of Tanganyika Territory, the interest which was displayed in this Territory for some time

has not been maintained at the same rate, but has fallen off again lately. Objection is also taken to the method which they have to adopt in order to take up Government land, and also to the fact that no assistance is available for new settlers in the way of assisted passages, etc.

"In the case of Northern Rhodesia great disappointment is often expressed that the delimitation of the Native Reserve areas has not been accomplished yet, which in a number of cases causes long delay in obtaining grants of land. Great dissatisfaction is also expressed that no provision is made in the Customs Ordinance so as to allow into Northern Rhodesia free of duty settlers' used personal effects. "In the case of Nyasaland strong objection is taken to the present leasehold system of taking up Government land, i.e., that for ordinary purposes only a twenty-one years' lease can be obtained. (It is understood that a new system is to be introduced shortly.) The question of transport also affects inquirers, who had to be informed at present that the only economic crops to grow at the present time are tobacco and tea. The case of tobacco is also affected for the time being owing to the depressed state of the market for Colonial bright tobacco."

Delayed Official Returns.

Major Dale is equally frank in his statement that the Office is not as well supplied with information from the Dependencies as it should be. Thus we read:

"From beginning to be better supplied by Government Departments with special information for public purposes, but the supply is not equal from all the territories, and is still insufficient, and in spite of Government instructions on the subject Annual Reports of the various Government Departments are often late in arriving."

Some officials are evidently in need of spurring. They might well follow the good example of the member of the staff of the Uganda Agricultural Department of whom we read:—

"Widespread appreciation is expressed with regard to the very excellent monthly reports which are received by me from the Uganda Local Advisory Committee at Kampala through the Secretary and Executive Officer, Mr. A. S. Widgey. These reports, in addition to being circularised to Chambers of Commerce, firms and banks interested, associations, etc., are also sent to the Press, i.e., special sections of it concerning special products or subjects, such as mining, cotton, tobacco, transport, etc., are sent to the trade papers interested in the respective subject. A desire for similar reports from the other territories is often expressed, and it would be of assistance to this Office, and, I am confident, of benefit to the Colonies concerned, if this could be done."

The Report is a useful and informative record, which, unlike some official documents, does really give an insight into the work of the Office.

Advertisers get good results from *East Africa*. They tell us so, and that why our advertisement revenue grows and enables us to increase the size of the journal.

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

Please make a point of quoting *East Africa*.

Thank you!

WHAT AFRICA AND OTHERS THINK

An Unequal American Compilation.

As never before, says the preface to "Thinking with Africa" (Student Christian Movement, London, 3s.), "the young people of our North American churches and colleges find themselves sympathetic toward the national and racial aspirations of other peoples" and so they are engaged in a world-wide campaign of which this volume represents one aspect. It consists of a collection of essays from different pens, and of widely differing value.

Dr. C. F. Loram, of South Africa, whose knowledge of the Native world will question, contributes a useful and informing article on "Our Cultural Heritage," in which the reviewer finds only one point for adverse criticism. Dr. Loram's statement that a Native will feed and succour and house another Native "even though he belongs to another tribe" and "because this is what a human being would naturally do," however true of South, applies only in part to East Africa. We all know that a Native is always welcome to a meal when he reaches a hut or village whose occupants are complete strangers to him, but succour is another matter. The present writer has more than once been assured by missionaries that even professedly Christian Natives are extremely callous in their treatment of members of other tribes. Mrs. Winifred Hoernlé sends what is justly described as a "scholarly and sympathetic chapter," and the extracts reprinted from Dr. Jesse Jones's address on "New Forces in Africa" and entitled "Our Changing Life and Thought" are fair in tone and scholarly in treatment.

On the other hand, Archdeacon Owen takes the opportunity of once again voicing his characteristic views on East Africa, and they are, of course, accepted at their face value by the American editor, a Mr. Stauffer. Bitter experience has shown us that the average American is woefully ignorant of British Colonies, British Colonial policy, British Colonial history, and British achievements in the treatment of Native races. *East Africa* is weary of correcting falsehoods such as Prof. R. L. Buell's on compulsory labour in Kenya, published by the New York Nation. So the Archdeacon's appeal for "freedom" finds a conspicuous place:—

"Thirty years ago all the tribes throughout Kenya and Uganda were free people, under subjection to no foreigners."

To-day the dominant fact that burdens the consciousness of every Native of East Africa is that of his subjection. Within the lifetime of many, these people have passed from the position of a free race to that of a subject race. And they do not like it."

What did these people do with their "freedom" when they had it? Earlier in his article the Archdeacon thus describes the state of the country before the British came:—

"Commerce in the modern sense of that term was practically unknown. Tribe was divided against tribe, roads were impassable, diseases were rampant and were unalleviated by the feeble efforts of the medicine men. There were no laws and suggestions of the faith-healing spiritualism associated with the cult of ancestor veneration. Warfare held whole populations in thrall, and, owing to the bribery which was rampant, was administered."

It reads almost like an account of China at election time, but the editor does not appear to feel that the Archdeacon, in his anxiety to make his

point is inconsistent. One can hardly blame him for passing the message on to Mashai and "Tore and Ankle, kingdoms in the former Protectorate." The Archdeacon should read his own proofs.

With such evidence of editorial limitations, it is difficult to accept the assurance that the admitted free overhauling of the essays written by Natives can have been so harmless as claimed.

"Wherever the grammatical construction in the original was obviously wrong or obscured or impaired the thought, I have not hesitated to change, even drastically, both construction and phraseology. Verbal substitutions in the interest of clarity have also been made. Frequently the idiomatic terms which seemed to have been intended have been supplied. There have also been the usual editorial exigencies relating to space."

Nevertheless the author of each chapter is alone held responsible for the facts and the opinions stated. This is one.

"The principle which protects the political and legal status of the Negro in the United States is enshrined in the American Constitution, and it is the rock upon which all efforts to deny him political, legal and economic rights must in the end break."

There is no country in the world where the colour bar is so strictly drawn, where Negro inferiority is so insisted upon, as in the United States; and it is part of the British burden that African Natives go to the States for an education which is fundamentally anti-British, emphasises race distinctions, and gives but a superficial culture. As for those American Negro "missionaries" to Africa whose baleful activities are alluded to in this book it need only be said that under the British rule they enter a civilisation they cannot understand, have for the first time a real freedom which they are not fit to appreciate, and work off on a friendly Government the race-hatred they have acquired in the States. Can it be wondered that, as quoted on page 154, "Most African Governments are opposed to, or place difficulties in the way of, the sending of American Negroes to Africa"?

A. L.

The second number of *Africa*, the journal of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures, which has just been published, contains articles on "Textbooks for Use in Native Schools," "African Sculpture," "Economic Changes in South African Native Life," "The Principles of Practical Orthography for African Languages," a number of poems in Swahili and English, and other contributions. The journal is published at 6s. by the Oxford University Press.

AN EMPIRE BOOKSHOP

Messrs J. & E. Bumpus, Ltd., Booksellers by Appointment to His Majesty the King, give Empire Service to Book-lovers. Books made and sold of the best books on all subjects from Agriculture to Zionism. An unequalled stock.

Write for Catalogues

J. & E. BUMPUS, LTD.

27 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.1

By Appointment to His Majesty the King

Phone: Mayfair 1223 and 1224

MR. LINFIELD AND MAJOR CHURCH

MORE NEWS OF THE CROWING COBRA

The Report of the East Africa Commission.

Corroboration from Tsanganyika and Nyasaland.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR,
I am much obliged to Major Church for his admission that he saw my addendum as a galley proof, and he is correct in assuming that it was not within the province of the other Commissioners to alter it.

Major Church now complains that certain parts of his drafts were badly marked in order that unanimity might be reached. As he states with regard to my memorandum, "I don't agree with most of it," it is evident nothing in the nature of my recommendations was cut out of his draft. It is a matter of regret that in order to escape the criticism of some members of his own political party, Major Church should make these veiled attacks on his colleagues.

Yours very truly

FRED. C. LINFIELD.

1, Victoria Street,
London, S.W.1.

THE CROWING CRESTED COBRA

A Letter from Dr. Cuthbert Christie

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR,
The evergreen tendency to believe in the existence in Africa of creatures possessing anatomical features in no way conforming to the well established principles of zoology seems to be exemplified by the correspondence in your very useful and interesting pages on the subject of the reported existence of a cock-crowing coloured-crested colubrine.

Before the subject is forgotten, may I refer your readers to p. 238 of my "Big Game and Pygmies," on which I have mentioned one of the mystery noises of the Ituri forest as being cock-a-doodle-do-like, and my belief, backed by marginal forest Natives, that it is made by a rare monkey. Since the crowing "cobra" has so frequently been heard from a tree, it seems possible that the noise is made not by a snake, but by this doodle-do monkey, if monkey it is. Nothing with the anatomy of a snake could make such a singular noise.

Bush Natives in many regions of Central Africa are, in my experience, prone to explain peculiar noises which they do not understand, especially at night, such as the singing of telegraph wires, as being made by a snake.

As to the red appendage mentioned by your original correspondent, there are ants which spin spiders' webs, hawks which fly at night and feed on bats, fish with electric lights, snakes with teeth on their backbones for sawing through eggshells (see p. 282 of the above-mentioned book), and why not a snake with a cock's comb or even four tusks—some day?

The correspondent who heard the snake when he camped in the bush was misled; I have no doubt by the note of a bird, common in the Bah el Ghazal and many parts of East Africa, whose call is easily mistaken for cock-crowing in the distance. It is a ground-bird, for it flies from bush to bush when disturbed, but beyond that I have never been able to identify it.

Yours faithfully,

CUTHBERT CHRISTIE,
Royal Societies Club,
St. James's Street, S.W.1.

Three Rumuruti residents have purchased an aeroplane for their joint use, and two of them, Captain T. Black and Mr. A. E. Hughes, recently made the first flight from Nyoro to Marmaret.

SIR,

In the issue of *East Africa* of March 21 I was interested to see the letter by Mr. A. Sakell referring to the crowing-crested cobra. For the last month I have been encamped near a small settlement called Kaudaga, lying at the foot of the great escarpment that borders the Masai Steppe on its western side. Nearly every morning during this period, at about 4.30 a.m., I have heard weird noises, sounding like "Pr, prr, kaw, kaw," which the Natives all attribute to a snake called the *khoboko*. They describe it as being very long and as thick round as a man's arm; in colour it is white. During the day time it lives in rotten trees, but at night it lives in long damp grass, where it preys on frogs.

They say that sometimes it waits in a tree with branches overhanging a path, and that when a Native passes underneath it will bite him in the head. The bite results in a rapid death; however, they say that should one be able to find a doctor of the Wagogo by the next morning, he will give the corpse some herbal medicine that will restore life. From this I presume that they mean that the snake bite causes unconsciousness and resulting death, unless an Mgogo doctor arrives in time. I suggested to one man that it would be worth getting up one morning to shoot the snake. He seemed horrified by the idea and said that the *khoboko* was very fierce, and it would be far better to wait until an Mgogo doctor passed through, as he would be able to catch the snake without difficulty.

They also have a story that, should one wish to pass along a path frequented by a *khoboko*, one should carry a large basin of very hot porridge on one's head, as the snake will strike at the bowl, and be quickly killed by the heat. Here they deny that the *khoboko* has any crest on the head, or tails like a fighting cock's on the tail; they say that it is similar in the main to other snakes.

I give these stories for what they are worth; clearly there is much superstition and fear attached to the *khoboko*; but it would seem quite possible that there is some sort of snake, even though hitherto undescribed, that is capable of producing a noise in the early morning.

My Nyasaland boy told me some weeks ago that this is not the same snake that they call the *khoboko* in Nyasaland. He described the snake that he has always heard of under this name, and his description was identical with that of Mr. Sakell's.

When he was a child he and his father were walking through the bush with some hens when suddenly a *khoboko* came for them. They dropped the hens and fled. His father was certain that the snake was attracted by the noises of the chickens, which it thought came from another snake of the same species. The boy tells me that previously this snake was very common in all rocky hills in Nyasaland, but that now it is much scarcer.

Yours faithfully,

Kandoo Frank

T. NASH

A DELIGHTFUL GIFT

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

East Africa, 91, Great Portland Street, London, W.1. will send it anywhere, by registered post on receipt of 1/1.

Read the Reviews on the outside back cover.

PERSONALIA.

The formation of a Masonic Lodge in Moshi is contemplated.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lloyd Davies have reached England from Tanganyika.

Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Clarke have left Mombasa for a holiday at Home.

Sir Edward Grigg, the Governor, is expected to visit Mombasa this week.

Mr. K. H. Coleman, District Officer, Lushoto, is on leave from Tanganyika.

Dr. W. E. Paterson has arrived in Kenya on first appointment as Medical Officer.

Mr. E. S. Marillier is acting as Controller of Customs of Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. H. C. Loader has been appointed a member of the Bukoba Township Authority.

Dr. H. L. Duke, accompanied by Mrs. Duke, reached London a few days ago from Uganda.

Dr. J. J. B. Edmond, M.C., has returned to the sleeping sickness area of Ulupa as Medical Officer.

Colonel T. O. Fitzgerald has arrived in Kenya on first appointment as Staff Officer of the Defence Force.

Captain A. J. Purves, a well-known settler in the Njoro District of Kenya, reached England a few days ago.

Mr. A. H. Kirby, Director of Agriculture, Tanganyika, has just paid a visit to the Rufiji and Mahenge districts.

Mr. C. Gillman, Senior District Engineer of the Tanganyika Railways, has been promoted to be Chief Engineer.

Captain W. G. Tucker, of the Tanganyika Telegraphs Department, is on his way back to the Territory from leave.

Colonel W. H. Franklin is expected to arrive in London on Whit Monday from his tour of the East African territories.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. O. Turnbull, D.S.O., has been appointed Deputy Chief Veterinary Officer of Northern Rhodesia.

Princess Marie Louise unveiled on Monday in Nairobi a monument to African soldiers and carriers who fell in the war.

Mr. H. Hignell, Provincial Commissioner, Tanganyika, has been posted to the Ploemba district again on his return from leave.

Parasitologist, Lieutenant-Commander A. Jeffrey, R.M.S., Assistant District Officer, Tanganyika, is on leave from the Territory.

Sir Pyers Mostyn arrived at Crofton on Saturday from Kenya in Mr. Carberry's aeroplane and is staying at the Grosvenor Hotel.

Captain D. A. G. Cook, M.C., who served with the K.A.R. in the Northern Frontier District for some years, has arrived in London.

Messrs. J. W. C. Duggan and J. E. Whitehouse, Principals of the Jeanes School and Masai School respectively, are on leave from Kenya.

Major-General Sir R. C. McWatt, since 1922 Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, has arrived in England from his visit to East Africa.

Dr. Hunter, a member of the Legislative Council of Uganda, and one of the best-known men in the Protectorate, is expected to arrive in this country on holiday almost immediately.

Mr. H. W. D. Fradd, who was the Crown Castle agent in Mombasa for some years until he was recently transferred to Port Elizabeth, has been promoted to the Cape Town office as joint agent.

Mr. Ber H. Morgan, founder of the British Empire Producers' Organisation, left London on Saturday for an Empire tour which will include Canada, New Zealand, Australia and South Africa.

A dinner of the African Society was held at the Troadero Restaurant on Tuesday. The Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P., and Sir Ranford Slater were the guests of the evening. Earl Ruxton presided.

Telegrams from Khartoum state that one of the wizards wanted in connection with the murder of Captain W. H. Fergusson by Nuer in the Bahari Ghazel Province last December has been captured.

Mrs. Arthur Fawcus has given birth in London to a daughter. Colonel Fawcus is the well-known landowner in Kenya and Tanganyika who has resided latterly mainly on his properties in the Fringa district.

Mr. J. W. Downie, Minister of Mines and Works of Southern Rhodesia, who is now in this country in connection with the marketing of the Colony's tobacco crops, last week addressed the Empire Parliamentary Association.

A cricket club has been formed at Moshi under the Presidency of Major A. P. Perkins. Messrs. E. J. Lipwe and E. Haywood have been elected Captain and Vice-Captain respectively, and Mr. F. Chandor, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

Sir Alan Cobham, who is due to arrive at Plymouth at the end of this month from his flight round Africa, has arranged to make a tour of the leading coast towns of Great Britain and Ireland in order to stimulate interest in the commercial development of flying boats.

An engagement is announced between Mr. George Franklin, only son of Colonel W. H. Franklin, C.B.E., D.S.O., H.M. Trade Commissioner in East Africa, and Mrs. Franklin, and Miss Rosemary Blake-Taylor, only daughter of Major H. Blake-Taylor, C.B.E.

□ □ □ □

The Rev. W. T. Palmer, who died in St. Mary's Hospital last week at the age of sixty-one, spent many years as a missionary in West Africa and had devoted the past four or five years to the preparation of textbooks for African schools. The resultant series of readers are widely used in East, West, and South Africa.

□ □ □ □

Dr. A. A. B. Leakey, who was recently married in St. Paul's Cathedral, Namirembe, to Miss Georgina Gunn, is the first Uganda-born European to be married in the Protectorate. Dr. Leakey is the son of Canon R. H. Leakey, who retired some time ago after spending thirty years in the service of the C.M.S.

□ □ □ □

Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. J. W. Downie, Minister of Mines and Works of Southern Rhodesia, were two of the principal guests at a luncheon given at the Savoy Hotel on Monday by Messrs. Lambert and Butler to celebrate the introduction of the English make of an all-Rhodesian cigarette.

□ □ □ □

There is a persistent report, though no confirmation is obtainable, that Sir Edward Gregg, the present Governor of Kenya, is to succeed Sir Leslie Wilson as Governor of Bombay, to which rumour colour is lent by the fact that Mr. S. T. Sheppard, Editor of the *Times of India*, recently paid a short visit to Nairobi as the guest of Sir Edward.

□ □ □ □

Among East Africans recently elected Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute are Mr. G. Reece (Nairobi); Mrs. O. L. Barron (Fort Jameson); Messrs. P. R. Ellis and J. L. Russell (Livingstone); Mr. J. Windsor (Salisbury); Messrs. N. F. Burt, L. G. Halliday and B. R. Peters (Dar es Salaam); Mr. R. E. Shine (Masindi) and Mr. F. G. Talbot (Mityana).

□ □ □ □

Mr. H. G. Robertson, Editor of *The Mombasa Times*, who, accompanied by Mrs. Robertson, arrived in London a few days ago, was on the eve of his departure presented by the Afro-Asian Association of Mombasa with an ivory tusk mounted in silver and suitably engraved as a tribute to the even balance which he had held in controversial matters. This is Mr. Robertson's first holiday at home in sixteen years, and we trust that it will be a very happy one.

□ □ □ □

On the arrival at Croydon Aerodrome on Thursday last Lady Heath completed the first solo flight from any Overseas Dominion to Great Britain, and was also the first woman to pilot an aeroplane from Cape Town to London, though Mr. Bailey had previously completed the journey from London to the Cape. Lady Heath left Cape Town on February 12, since which date she had flown 10,000 miles, including detours and flights with passengers en route. She is stated to have taken £1,200 in passenger fares in the Union, which sum she presented to the five South African night aeroplane clubs.

East Africa learns that Mr. John Boyes, one of the pioneers of British settlement in East and Central Africa, who recently returned to his coffee plantation in Kenya Colony after spending a two years' holiday in this country, had a narrow escape from death. While motoring with his young son and a Native servant, the car skidded at a bridge, carried away the rails, and fell twenty feet into the river below. The Native suffered from minor cuts and bruises, but the two Europeans were uninjured. An amusing feature of what might have been a tragedy is that another Native who saw the accident was so little concerned by the sudden disappearance of the motor car and its occupants that he continued to hoe his garden!

□ □ □ □

The Beira correspondent of *The Times* telegraphs that Senhor Dom José Araújo Lacerda, Medical Officer of Health for the Mozambique Company, died on Thursday last. Dr. Lacerda had been in Beira over thirty years and had made a fortune from property investments estimated at over £50,000, which by his will he leaves in entirety to the local urban commission for the benefit of the city of Lacerda—whose original name was Zagarte—was a shop boy in Lisbon who educated himself at night schools and attracted the attention of Senhor Graça, the director of the *Seculo*, who helped him to take his medical degrees, after which he practised in Portuguese East Africa. Estranged from his family, he abandoned his family name, but was about to resume it and retire to Portugal when he died.

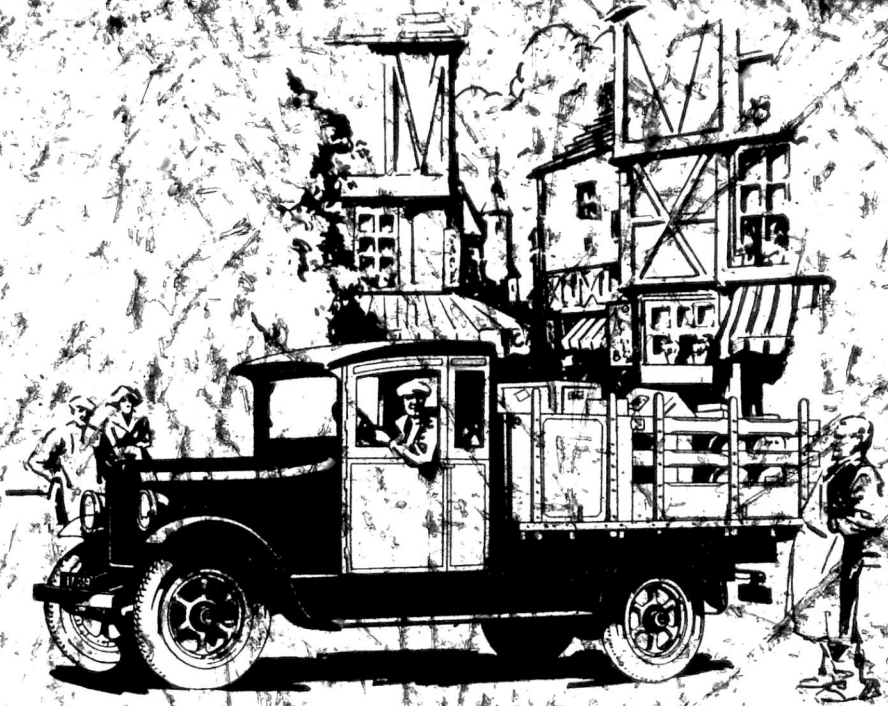
THE EAST AFRICA DINNER CLUB

We are informed that eleven new life members and forty new annual members of the East Africa Dinner Club have been elected during the past four weeks. The annual subscription is 5s., while life members make one payment of £2.

Tickets for this year's dinner, which is to be held on June 22, are being rapidly sold. Any of our readers interested can obtain full information on application to the Secretary, Major Corbet Ward, Royal Hall Buildings, Cockspur Street, S.W.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE LODGE

Our many readers who are Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute will learn with interest that Mr. John Middleley Maynard, Past Assistant Grand Standard Bearer, was installed last week as Deputy Master of the Royal Colonial Institute Lodge, No. 3557, at the Cafe Royal, in succession to Lord Berkeleyhead, Past Grand Warden. The Duke of Connaught is the permanent Master of the Lodge. The installation ceremony was conducted by Sir Thomas Willes Gentry, K.C., Grand Registrar. The officers appointed were: Sir Alfred D. Dickford, B.A., W., Bengal, and Mr. Richard F. Turnbull, Warden; the Rev. B. G. Boucher, London Bank, Chaplain; Sir Newton Moore, Past 1st Grand Master, Walsert, Australia; Past Grand Warden, Scotland, Sir Henry J. Farmer, Secretary; Mr. M. S. Rinchum, London Bank, D.C., Mr. Henry A. Pippet, and Mr. C. B. Hadfield, Lewis, Deacons; Mr. Mark W. G. London Bank, Almoner; Mr. Francis H. Hamblin, Organist; Mr. J. H. Hely-Parsons, Inner Guard; Mr. William T. Gray, Mr. C. J. Faro, Mr. Robert S. Sanders, Mr. Maurice L. Lamb, and Mr. Charles H. Hewitt, Stewards; Mr. John Rouston, Paer.



Make Profits Sure

7 TON COMMERCIAL CHASSIS
 1 TON CHASSIS
 1 1/2 TON CHASSIS
 2 TON CHASSIS
 6-cylinder

An owner can get out of a truck or bus only what the maker builds into it.

Owners the world over know the Dodge Brothers reputation for careful and simple design, liberal use of fine steels and honest value. And these owners, year after year, get out of Graham Brothers Trucks and Buses the kind of economical, dependable service that makes profits sure.

There is a size and type that will increase profits for you.

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

GRAHAM BROTHERS TRUCKS AND BUSES

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

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

Camp Fire Comments.

The U.S.A. Exports "Noosh."

I had returned make an interesting and even an entertaining study, for some of the items furnished are occasionally delightfully intriguing. Thus in the Captain's returns for Kenya and Uganda during 1917 one hundred United States of America prohibitionists to man, as we know, they are actually exporting to East Africa 65 Imperial gallons of "Ale, beer or stout," valued at £38, and two gallons of "Liquors," valued at £5! It is not such, certainly, but as the old poacher said of pheasants, "One leather gives you away as much as a whole bird."

Mr. The King's Abyssinian Lions.

The two young Abyssinian lions presented to the King by his Italian are attracting quite a lot of attention, as lions from Ethiopia are rather rare in this country. To judge from the published photographs of them, they look much more handsome than the ordinary lion, and it has been suggested that they will probably turn out to be of the black-maned breed. This also is of interest, but it will be remembered that Selous, a great authority, always maintained that both black-maned and maneless lions were to be found of the same litter, and in all parts of Africa. The thick coat of the new arrivals is no doubt characteristic of a Highland race; the tigers of the same Abyssinian are much finer and richer pelaged animals than their relatives in India, who, even so, suffer greatly from the heat.

Ants and Rabbits.

A correspondent points out that the theory almost proved that *harm* and other indigenous ants prevent the establishment of the rabbit in Africa is an extraordinarily interesting one. Corroborated, he says, with the experience of the Kenya entomologist who discovered that his "mealy bug" destroyed imported from Australia were promptly killed by the *Paralela* ant, it would appear that African ants are "agin' bunnies," are able to distinguish them and can express their disapproval in a very practical way. On the other hand, we have the case of the rabbit in Australia, a country which has a full share of ants—the bulldog ant—is without a doubt the most ferocious animal alive to the Island Continent—but where the rabbit has found no difficulty in settling a colony. It is possible that the introduction of the *Paralela* to Australia would solve the rabbit problem there, if it is not too late. The £20,000 offered to be given, still on offer, and some entomologist might try it. I gather that the *Paralela* is not a pest in any real sense of the word; it presents destruction, but otherwise is harmless.

The Perfect Sportswoman.

An extract from Mrs. Edmond Foljambe's account of her encounter with lions in East Africa almost deserves to be reprinted on every game licence issued by Government Departments. She was in the Masai Reserve with her *safari*, which included a white hunter, when she came across two lions, which she bagged with two shots—in itself no mean feat. "Intagine my feelings," she writes to the *Daily Mail*, "when, as I did so, six more lions came from the grass to our right and left, crouching and snarling, switching their tails viciously, and in a hot mood to leave us alone. I could shoot no more, having by now got my licensed number of lions." So she turned to her white hunter, who apparently was still below his quota, and he disposed of three more and drove off the rest. Not every big game hunter would remember in such a crisis that his licensed bag was already full, and Mrs. Foljambe's splendid example deserves permanent record. In the case of licences issued to American hunters, the extract might perhaps be printed in capitals—and with red ink.

Some East African Birds.

A London newspaper having quoted du Maurier's famous story of the young man who had to leave the country and come up to town because the flocks gave him a headache, emboldens me, writes a correspondent, to comment on the fact that while you frequently refer to lions, crocodiles, sand bears, and such wild fowl, you seem—if I may venture to say so—to neglect the birds of Africa. I am no ornithologist, I regret to say, but during a lone stay in East Africa I got on friendly terms with quite a lot of local birds, one of which had the most nerve-racking call conceivable. India has the "brain-fever bird," the "wife-sick" and the delightful "you're sick, you're sick, you're dead," but this African nuisance had a call of three notes in falling cadence which were neither in full nor half-tones, and had a musically unsatisfactory effect which was, to me, amazingly irritating. The bird called at all times of the day, and once started, kept it up for hours. I never actually saw it, but many a time have I fired a whole magazine of rifle cartridges in the direction of the sound but without effect. On the other hand, I found the "squawk" of the horn-bills quite pleasant, and the "bake" pronounced as clearly as by a parrot of a small "ongler" most amusing. But my special favourite was a jolly little chap which used to perch outside my office and chirp "jump for joy, jump for joy" with the accent on the "jump." I was a very lonely man indeed in those days, and the good that cheerful little bird friend did me would hardly be believed by anyone who had not my experience. Perhaps some of your many readers can tell me the names of these birds.

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

"EAST AFRICA'S" HOTEL REGISTER

The undermentioned hotels welcome East African visitors and have arrangements to make them comfortable and satisfied.

- DELWYNIA (N.E.) TRUMBANK HOTEL**, 1,300 ft. Sea level. Air, Scenery, Fishing. Recommended to those on leave from troops.
- ELMWOOD CLARENCE HOTEL**, 1,500 ft. Sea level. Charge 45/- per day.
- Jersey PARADISE HOTEL**, 2,000 ft. Sea level. Ideal. Refreshments. Moderate. Bookings.

- LONDON**
- BEAUMONT HOTEL**, 17-20, Princes Square, W. Sing. 6/- up to 10/- Dbl. 8/- up to 12/- according to room.
- KENYA HOTEL**, 95, Queen's Gate, Kensington. Terms 40/- to 50/- guineas. Best food in East Africa. Special attention and excellent service.
- KINGSLEY** Hart St., Bloomsbury Sq., W.C.1. Bedrooms and breakfast 10/- to 15/-.

- LONDON**
- WENTWORTH**, Putney, S.W.1. Single 10/-, Double 12/-, Pension from 10/-.
- WHITFIELD**, Queen's Gardens, Lancaster Gate, W.2. Single 10/-, Double 12/-, Pension from 10/-.

Hotels marked with asterisk can be seen from the sea at all tides.

Solignum versus White Ants

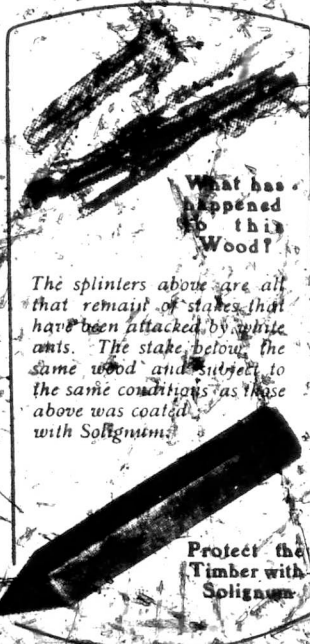
Dear Sirs,

It may interest you to know that a friend from Kenya 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.



What has happened to this Wood?

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

Protect the Timber with Solignum.



Registered Trade Mark

THE WOOD PRESERVATIVE

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

Write for name of nearest stockist to Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors:

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



Glorious Health

To enjoy glorious health drink delicious "Ovaltine" with breakfast instead of tea, coffee or cocoa, as a mid-morning beverage and last thing at night to ensure peaceful slumber.

No other food compares with "Ovaltine" for building up and safe-guarding that priceless quality Good Health. Here is the reason—

One cup of "Ovaltine" supplies more health giving nutriment than 12 capsules of beet tea or 4 eggs.

"Ovaltine" is the best daily food beverage for people of all ages. Delicate and fast growing children, nursing mothers, invalids, busy workers, dyspeptics and the aged derive more nerve and body-building power from "Ovaltine" than from any other form of nourishment.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores throughout the British Empire.

Manufactured by

A. WANDER, LTD., LONDON, S.W. 7

OVALTINE

TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

Builds up Brain, Nerve and Body

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO.

P.O. BOX 120, MOMBASA,
and at

NAIROBI, KAMPALA, DAR ES SALAAM,
KANSIRIA, TANGA, LANU, LINDI.

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

CONSIGN YOUR GOODS AND BAGGAGE TO US.

BONDED WAREHOUSE PROPRIETORS.

BAGGAGE CLEARED AND STORED.

Tel.: "MACKENZIE"

THE
African Marine & General Engineering
COMPANY, LTD., Kilindini.

Ship Repairing. Saw 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: "Amorco," Mombasa.
SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO., General Managers.

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 Godwas.

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

RAIL YOUR EXPORT PRODUCE TO US.

Gayley & Roberts Ltd.

Gayley & Roberts Ltd.

Established 1904

London Office 4, CHAPEL STREET

Established 1904

The Established Engineering and Agricultural House of Kenya

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

Prospective Settlers Consult—
First.

Gayley & Roberts Ltd.,

P.O. Box 66—NAIROBI—Phone No. 33.

For Service and Satisfaction.

BRANCHES: NAKURU, EL DORET, JINJA, KAMPALA, AND DAR ES SALAAM.

WHAT KENYA THINKS.

Increased Cost of Living.

From Our Nairobi Correspondent.

The generous rains which have fallen throughout the Colony during the last few weeks have relieved the tension occasioned by one of the severest droughts Kenya has ever experienced, and with a considerably increased area of cultivated land it is probable that 1928 will surpass all previous records. Although the statistics inform us that the 1927 output of domestic produce exceeded that of any previous year, it is as well to bear in mind that during 1926 a great deal of new capital was invested in productive work, and although the aggregate result may be described as fairly satisfactory, a considerable number of individuals are unable to treasure pleasant recollections of the past season from an agricultural point of view.

As is frequently the case in other countries in times of famine, many townsmen express concern about what they describe as the high cost of living, and inquiries are being made, especially in Nairobi and Mombasa, regarding the activities of the Cost of Living Commission appointed by the Governor about fifteen months ago for the purpose of ascertaining (a) the reasons for the rise in the cost of commodities in Kenya, and particularly in Nairobi, with special reference to local products; and (b) the cost of living in relation to salaries and earnings.

The Cost of Living Commission.

As a matter of fact, this Commission has not been idle, but its terms of reference call for the collection of voluminous figures and statistics, the compilation of which must necessarily occupy a good deal of time. It is not easy to discover any single factor which is primarily responsible for an increase in the cost of commodities in any country. The two chief causes may probably be summarised as (a) economic factors generally, and (b) individual action on the part of traders or on the part of Government. An unprecedented drought is undoubtedly the economic factor which has led to some slight increase in the cost of local foodstuffs, such as milk, butter, cheese, meat, fruit and vegetables. This increase is only temporary, and will disappear as soon as the country responds to the bountiful rains which have now fallen.

Another factor which tends to inflate the cost of local produce to the townsman is the haphazard method of marketing, which in many cases provides a rake-off for two or three sets of middlemen, combined with the very high railway rates which are almost prohibitive to producers living any appreciable distance from their markets. A properly controlled central municipal market in Nairobi would be of great assistance in this connection, if it were organised on the lines of the popular morning markets in South Africa. Another possibility would be the establishment in Nairobi of a Farmers' Co-operative Store owned and controlled by those whose produce it would handle.

Protective Tariffs.

It will be remembered that Government decided a few years ago to encourage the production of wheat and sugar by imposing a heavy duty on the importation of these articles, and some people condemn this policy, which they contend reacts unfavourably on living costs. We must always bear in mind that Kenya is entirely an agricultural country, other activities being merely incidental, and a careful examination of the figures forces one to the conclusion that with the exception of residents in Mombasa and its environs, consumers are now able to purchase sugar and flour at a rate lower than at any time for

many years, quite apart from the enormous indirect benefit to the country generally of creating wealth from the soil and retaining in Kenya colossal sums of money which formerly went to other countries for the importation of these articles. This automatically releases large sums of money for the purchase of British manufactured goods. It is a well-known economic fact that young industries unassisted cannot stand the competition of modern commercial methods, and most countries have found it necessary to protect their industries—especially those concerned with the production of foodstuffs.

It is doubtful whether the cost of actual necessities of life is so very much higher in Kenya than elsewhere, but most people are agreed that the standard of living in Nairobi is inordinately high, and it is astonishing to see what a large number of Nairobi residents motor to their offices and businesses in smart six-cylinder cars, while the number of servants maintained in the average household is excessive. Native wages, too, in most cases bear but distant relationship to the nature of the work performed, and are on anything but economic lines.

Run Down by a Steam-Roller

An amusing case was heard recently in the local Magistrates' Court, in which, at the instance of Colonel C. G. Durham, D.S.O., member of Legislative Council for Kikuyu, the driver of a municipal steam-roller was fined for dangerous driving. Apparently a steam-roller is not a "vehicle" within the terms of the Traffic Ordinance, but our resourceful police are not easily defeated, and found a section of the Indian Penal Code which met the case. It is unlikely that the experience of being run down by a steam-roller falls to the lot of many motorists.

THE COMPANY OF ADVENTURERS.

"Should be bought by every East African."

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

John Boyes' book, "The Company of Adventurers," which I have just finished reading, is the greatest mine of information with regard to what, not so very long ago, were the "dark" places of Africa which has yet emanated from the press. It is a plain and quite unvarnished tale of things as they were, all the more valuable because it is unadorned of those literary trimmings and semi-fictional embellishments which in the works of some lesser authorities, tickle the fancy only by straining the facts.

It tells of events and situations which make the blood tingle, and even if the last ounce of dramatic effect is not always extracted, there is much to be read between the lines.

This volume, should, and I imagine will, be found on the shelf of every official and settler as a history of things which were and can never be again, and as a monument to those early pioneers who were so often broken on the wheel.

Inter alia, it is the most striking proof of the progress of civilisation which can be adduced. John Boyes and his fellow-adventurers went literally with their lives in their hands where to-day a white man may walk with nothing more fearsome than a stick, so far as protection against the Natives is concerned.

Those who know Africa best will most appreciate this book, but the price of it should be cheerfully expended by everyone with money snugly invested in the country—if only as a thank-offering to John Boyes and his kind.

Yours faithfully,

London

RATCLIFFE HOBBS

**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 NAKURU,
KENYA COLONY, and
ARUSHA, TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

FROM
EAST
TO
WEST

TRANSPORT

FROM
NORTH
TO
SOUTH

EXPRESS

COMPANY

THE
TRANSPORT
EXPERTS OF
KENYA

Carriage Contractors to Kenya and Uganda Railway

PROMPT

QUICK

A
T
T
E
N
T
I
O
N

"Complete Right-Through"

D
E
S
I
R
A
T
I
O
N

CHARGE OF YOUR EFFECTS
UNDERTAKEN
FROM

PORT TO DESTINATION

SHIPPING TO ANY PART
OF THE GLOBE

— WE OFFER —

UNIQUE HANDLING SERVICE

in any of the following capacities:

MEETING TRAIN OR STEAMSHIP PASSENGERS
ATTENDANCE AT CUSTOMS
PACKING, RAILING, STORING MERCHANDISE OR
PERSONAL LUGGAGE
CONVEYANCE BY MOTOR TRANSPORT

THOROUGH EFFICIENCY

Telegrams: "EXPRESS"

NAIROBI and MOMBASA

BOUSTEAD & CLARKE

LTD.

MOMBASA, — ZANZIBAR,
DAR ES SALAAM, NAIROBI,
KISUMU, Jinja, 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, BARNARD, CARTER & CO., LTD.

Gaymer's was the brand

selected for HMS Benbow's world

tour with HRH The Prince

of Wales and for the

crusade of HMS

Resolute.



Representatives:
THE KENYA AGENCY, Ltd., P.O. Box 781, NAIROBI.



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 wrapper

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

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

Kodak (East Africa) Limited (Incorporated in Hong Kong), Zebra House, Nairobi

There is News in the Advertisement Columns. Read them!

KENYA AND UGANDA TRADE.

Customs Figures for 1927.

In continuation of the details given last week, we append this further list of imports into Kenya and Uganda during 1927:—

Electrical goods not otherwise specified.—Of a total of £9,448. Great Britain supplied £2,003, Belgium £3,590, the U.S.A. £1,762, and Germany £1,613. In addition, Government bought £9,733 worth from Great Britain.

Electric wires and cables, insulated.—£3,741 was the total value, of which Great Britain contributed £3,110.

Electric wires and cables, not insulated.—Of the total of £3,388, £2,433 came from Great Britain.

Engines, internal combustion (not for vehicles).—Total imports weighed 161 tons, valued at £16,407, the chief sources of supply being Great Britain at £12,518, the U.S.A. at £1,718, and Germany at £1,768. The Government cleared in addition 65 tons, valued at £2,388, from Great Britain.

Engines, steam (not for vehicles).—Of the total imports, valued at £14,662, Great Britain contributed £8,157, the U.S.A. £3,651, and Germany £1,626.

Fertilisers and manures.—Of the 1,000 tons imported, to a value of £12,281, Great Britain supplied £3,225, British Possessions £3,168 (twice last year's figures), Egypt £1,187, Holland £1,797, and French Possessions £1,350.

Fruit, bottled, etc.—Total £17,557. Great Britain supplied £3,408, the U.S.A. £5,411 (£3,800 in 1926), India £2,724, South Africa £2,720, and France £1,063.

Fuel Oil: Imports over £125,000.

Fire oil.—Of the total of 8,899,065 Imperial gallons imported, and valued at £125,951 (5,731,483 Imp. gal., worth £77,280 in 1926), 5,640,948 gallons, valued at £69,500, came from Persia, 2,091,093 gallons, valued at £36,145, from the Dutch East Indies, and 1,142,094 gallons from Singapore—value £18,768.

Galvanised sheets.—Total value imported was £20,322, of which no less than £110,073 came from Great Britain.

Grinders, beams, pistons, etc.—While last year practically the whole supply came from Great Britain, the total in 1927—£6,240—included £2,550 from the U.K., £1,580 from Belgium, and £1,185 from Germany. The Government, however, imported further supplies of these goods to the value of £9,334 from Great Britain and £384 from India.

Glass bottles and jars.—Total £23,887, of which Great Britain supplied £12,747 and Germany £903. Government also paid £943 to Great Britain for 87,686 of these articles imported.

Glass chimneys, globes and shades.—Germany led with £1,200, with Great Britain second at £980, of which £100 was to Government's account, and the U.S.A. third with £614.

Glassware, domestic.—Great Britain supplied goods valued at £2,273 (Government's account £227 worth), and Germany £1,415, out of a total of £5,372.

Glass, plate and sheet.—Of a total of 343,048 square feet, valued at £4,954, Great Britain supplied £1,070 and Belgium £2,953. Government in addition took £2,324 worth from U.K.

Hardware, unspecified.—Total supply £7,157 (Government paying £2,400) and Belgium £1,000 out of a total value of £10,173.

Britain's Virtual Monopoly in Firearms.

Guns, rifles, revolvers and pistols.—Imports were valued at £12,243, of which Great Britain contributed £10,885 and Germany £687.

Hardware, other than hollow-ware.—Total imports were 1,446 cwt., valued at £8,564, of which Great Britain supplied £5,128 and Germany £2,767.

Hats, caps, etc.—Imports totalled £20,586, the chief suppliers being Germany at £8,131, Great Britain at £4,727, India and Burma at £2,763, Italy at £2,258, and Czechoslovakia at £2,020. Last year Germany figured at only £3,666. The Government, in addition, bought from Great Britain £1,600 worth of these articles.

Hollow-ware, not enamelled.—Great Britain supplied for home consumption 67 tons valued at £3,957 and the Government account 36 tons valued at £1,832, out of a total import of 115 tons valued at £6,488.

Hollow-ware, enamelled.—Chief suppliers were Great Britain at £5,459 (£1,420 paid by Government), Germany £4,557, Czechoslovakia £2,666, Japan £2,111, Holland £1,983, and Belgium £1,425 out of a total of £20,421. Last year Germany was paid £8,742, Czechoslovakia £6,689, and Holland £4,732 out of a total of £30,113.

Hoop-iron for balis.—Great Britain supplied £6,347 out of a total of £8,731 (563 tons).

Machinery and implements.

Industrial machinery.—Out of a total of 1,821 tons, valued at £147,434, Great Britain contributed £120,851 (Government goods £16,839), Germany £8,238, the U.S.A. £4,821, India and Burma £3,066, and Belgium £2,771. Last year the U.S.A. supplied £13,410, and Germany £12,140.

Implements and tools.—Total imported value was £77,450, of which products from Great Britain amounted to £29,384, U.S.A. £26,417, Canada £11,491, and Germany £6,165. In addition Government paid £15,803 to Great Britain, £4,304 to the U.S.A., and £102 to South Africa. Last year the U.S.A. supplied £37,839 and Germany £2,725.

Iron and steel manufactures, unenumerated.—The chief source of supply was Great Britain at £98,207 (Government goods £48,802), Germany contributing £10,348 (last year £4,393) out of a total imported value of £118,734 (last year £69,400).

Iron bags and sacks.—India and Burma supplied 361,585 dozen, valued at £159,541, and Great Britain only 492 dozen, valued at £425, against 23,17 dozen valued at £1,194 last year.

Knives, other than machine knives.—Germany supplied 18,932 dozen, valued at £4,254, and Great Britain 2,304 dozen, valued at £1,554, out of a total import of 21,900 dozen, valued at £5,808.

Lamps and lanterns.—Number imported, 146,537, valued at £20,183. Chief suppliers were U.S.A. 52,228 valued at £9,169, Germany 76,721, valued at £6,300, and Great Britain 7,929, valued at £1,895. Government imported 8,780 from the U.K., valued at £1,316, in addition to the home consumption.

Locks, etc.—Of a total imported value of £17,202, Great Britain contributed £10,650 (Government £3,083), and Germany £4,967.

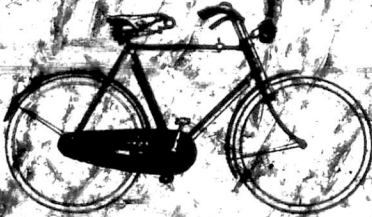
Lubricating greases.—The U.S.A. contributed 1,610 cwt., valued at £2,063, and Great Britain 1,048 cwt., valued at £2,028, out of a total of £5,133.

(To be continued.)

ARIEL ARIEL

The Good Cycle
MAKES
HILL CLIMBING
EASY

The free and effortless motion of the ARIEL Cycle is a revelation so smoothly and sweetly does every working part move that Cycling over rough and hilly roads becomes a simple matter. ARIEL will give you long and faithful service, year after year.



1928 MODELS

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Grande De Luxe Gent's | Imperial Light Roadster |
| Grande De Luxe Lady's | Javelle Boy's |
| Supreme Gent's | Javelle Girl's |
| Supreme Lady's | Speed Gent's |
| All-weather Gent's | Sports Gent's |
| All-weather Lady's | Sports Lady's |
| Imperial Gent's | Tradesman's Carrier |
| Imperial Lady's | |

The British Company which produces this high-grade cycle also produces at very competitive prices the wonderful "Ariel" Motor Cycle.

SEND NOW FOR CATALOGUE EXPORT DEPT. G

ARIEL WORKS



Selly Oak, BIRMINGHAM, Eng.

Representative in East Africa,
G. W. DAYNISON, P.O. Box 788, Nairobi

Kenya and Uganda Agents

J. B. COX & CO. Nairobi, Eldoret, Kampala, Dar es Salaam, etc.

An instrument worthy of the greatest music

The new Decca 66 is everywhere becoming known as "the musician's instrument." It is the first gramophone with a series of sound chambers so perfectly constructed that they have practically no tone of their own. The portability which has made the name Decca world famous is retained, and the new model accommodates seven 10" records in a special cradle. Hear it to-day!

THE NEW **DECCA** 66

The new Decca 66 is being demonstrated at all the leading music and record stores throughout the world. A list to address below will bring fully descriptive literature and nearest dealer's name.

DECCA Gramophone Co., Worcester St., E.C.1, London, W.1

Sole U.S. and Canadian Agents: **Gramophone Co. of America, Inc.** (Established 1898)

The Keighley Gas & Oil Engine Co.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN)

BUILDERS OF
Internal
Combustion
Engines
FOR ALL FUELS

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

Head Office: 107 & 109, Upper Thames St., London, E.C.3, England.
Telephone: (Central 3054 & 3105 lines) Cable: Coligna, London.

Works: Imperial Works, Keighley, Yorkshire, England.
281 - 283, Market St., Leeds. Telephone: 222. Telex: Keighley and Coligny - Imperial, Keighley.

THE proprietors of "East Africa" are prepared to consider the publication of books dealing with East African agriculture, industry, travel and tribal and animal life. Manuscripts, of which every care will be taken but for which the proprietors do not hold themselves responsible, should be sent under registered cover to 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1.

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

COTTON GROWING IN EAST AFRICA.

Annual Report of the E.O.C.C.

THE annual report submitted at last week's general meeting of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation contained a good deal of information concerning cotton growing in East Africa, and included the following statements:

In Northern Rhodesia progress is being made in the establishment of the Government Research Station at Mazabuka, where Mr. McEwen, formerly a member of the Corporation's staff in Tanganyika and Nyasaland, is in charge of the agricultural side of the work. Mr. Salter, the Corporation's agricultural officer in the territory, has been forced to relinquish his appointment after two years' service owing to the malarial fever. The Corporation have, however, made themselves responsible for half the salary of an agricultural officer, Mr. Moffat, who has been stationed in the Abercorn district, after spending a year at the Corporation's experimental stations in Nyasaland as the holder of a studentship. The balance of Mr. Moffat's salary is paid by the Northern Rhodesian Government.

Rain Cotton from the Sudan.

The appearance of exportable quantities of rainfall cotton from the Sudan is especially noteworthy, and an important event in the development of the growing of cotton under rainfall is the announcement that now that the new railway from Kassala to Gedaref is nearing completion, the Government have decided to proceed immediately with its extension to Makwar, a distance of 145 miles. Cotton from the Nuba Mountains, Mongalla and the Upper Nile is at present carried by river, camel, or motor transport to the railway at Koshi on the White Nile. The new railway extension will enable it to travel thence via Makwar direct to Port Sudan. At the same time it will open up the country between Gedaref and the Blue Nile, which is a potential cotton-growing area.

The personnel of the London Committee for the co-ordination of agricultural research in the Sudan, of which Sir James Currie is chairman, has undergone modification, Mr. Arthur Huddleston, Financial Secretary, succeeding Sir George Schuster. The representatives of the Sudan scientific organisations will consist of Major Archibald, Director of the Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories, Mr. Davie, Director of Agriculture, and Mr. Hewison, Agricultural Adviser in the Gezira. In addition, the following have been appointed as technical assessors: Dr. E. J. Butler, Mr. F. L. Engledow, and Dr. E. M. Crowther.

Uganda and Tanganyika.

Uganda's difficulties are reviewed. The Corporation presented a type of pulverising harrow to the Agricultural Department, and the reports on its working have been entirely satisfactory. Some modifications have been suggested which are calculated to adapt it better to native use, and an endeavour is being made by the Agricultural Department to get the local implement agents to stock a number of these harrows for sale to the Native cultivators at reasonable prices.

One of the chief necessities for the further progress of the cotton-growing industry in Tanganyika is a higher average yield per acre. It is to be hoped that the increase in the agricultural staff will enable the experimental and developmental work to be sufficiently thoroughly supervised to allow improvement in this direction to be effected, although the rigorous control of the seed supply by the Department would seem to be a necessary preliminary

step to ensure that the scientific selection work may not be rendered of no effect.

The personnel of the Agricultural Department is being increased, and the Director is anxious to appoint certain cotton investigators in addition to the ordinary agricultural officers. These would be posted to the agricultural stations, and their duties would presumably consist mainly in experimental work. The Corporation have expressed the hope that it may be possible to place the cotton investigators on appointment under men experienced in this kind of work. Alternatively they have offered to allow them to spend a preliminary year at the Corporation's plant-breeding station at Barberton in the Transvaal before being posted to experimental stations in Tanganyika.

THE DESTINATION OF EMPIRE COTTON.

LORD DERBY, speaking at last week's annual general meeting of the British Cotton Growing Association, said: "The British Cotton Growing Association does not receive any portion of the cotton levy, which all goes to the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation. Although the operations of the Association are confined to the British Empire, it is impossible to stipulate that all cotton produced should be forwarded to Lancashire, so long as the Empire is open to trade with all nations, but where the Association has any influence the cotton is brought to Lancashire, and in addition independent growers in other parts of the Empire are encouraged to consign their cotton to this country."

AN EAST AFRICAN BANK REPORT.

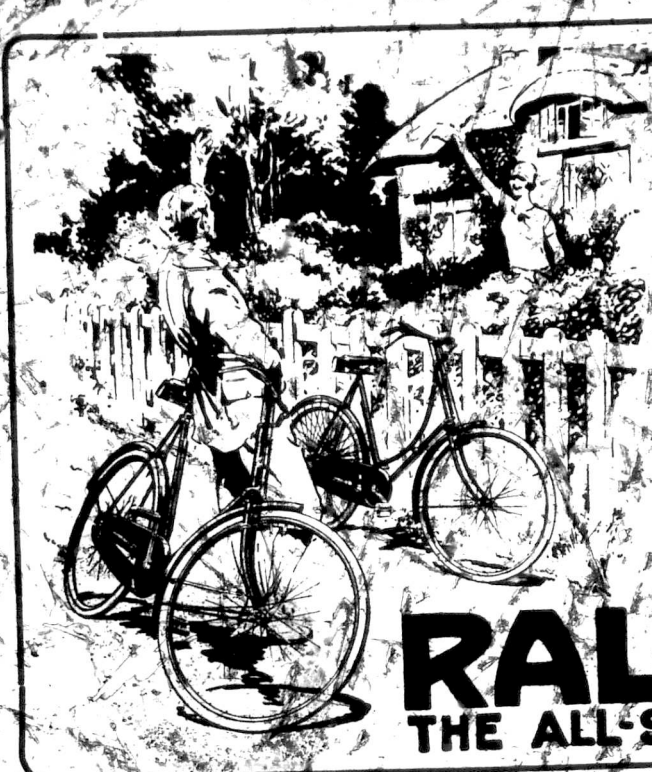
The following points are taken from the current report issued by Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.).

Northern Rhodesia.—Crops have suffered from drought, and the total yield is not likely to exceed 40% of that of last year. Fort Jameson reports that a good crop of tobacco, both in quantity and quality, is now being reaped. The European population of Northern Rhodesia is now about 6,000. During 1925 immigrants totalled 1,016, compared with 740 in 1926.

Nyasaland.—General trading conditions are steady and normal. The picking and curing of tobacco is now well advanced, and buying has commenced. The crop is reported to be of excellent quality. As a result of rains in March and April, the cotton crop has benefited, and the reports received from various districts indicate the possibility of last year's production being exceeded. The quantity of tea exported by March 31 shows a gratifying increase over the quantity exported to the same date last year. Imports into Nyasaland for the three months to March 31 totalled £22,728, compared with £100,509 during the same period of 1925.

Kenya.—The business of European merchants has been fairly steady, but the bazaars are dull. Overseas bills continue to be met punctually. The long rains, which usually occur before the end of March, did not arrive until mid-April. The rainfall is reported to be 30% below normal, and owing to the delay heavy pruning of the coffee trees has been necessary on a number of estates, and trees so treated will not bear this season. Fair crops, however, are expected from the young trees. The prospects of the maize and wheat crops are now more hopeful.

Tanganyika.—Business generally has been quiet, though trade in the bazaars is slightly better. Weather conditions are favourable and average crops are expected in all districts.



Make the most of opportunities. There's health and happiness calling to everyone who rides the guaranteed for ever Raleigh.

Fitted with Dunlop tyres, Brooks saddle and the best of everything. Specify Sturtevant Archer 3-speed gear.

Send for beautifully illustrated "Book of the Raleigh," free.

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

Dealers throughout Africa

RALEIGH

THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

THE DAWSON NEWS SERVICE

Annual Subscription Rates, including Foreign Postage.

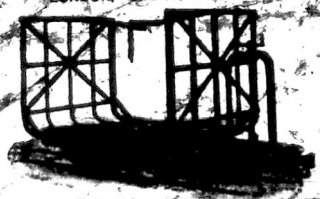
BRITISH		Grp.
Little and Books	..	1 5 0
Times Weekly	..	1 16 6
Punch	..	6 15 2
Public Opinion	..	6 12 1
Pearson's Weekly	..	8 2 5
Sphere	..	8 11 9
Editor	..	8 3 0
Engineering	..	8 6 0
Life	..	8 8 4
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News	..	6 15 2
Pearson's Magazine	..	6 16 2
Studio	..	2 16 4
Army, Navy and Air Force Gazette	..	1 12 4
Motor	..	0 25 0
Wigdon's Magazine	..	0 22 0
News of the World	..	0 12 0
Manchester Guardian, Weekly	..	0 12 0
AMERICAN		
Life's Home Journal	..	0 11 4
Life	..	1 7 0
Hilton Proctor Magazine	..	0 16 0
Harpur's Magazine	..	1 3 0
Munsey Magazine	..	1 0 0
Scientific American	..	1 4 0
Century Magazine	..	0 17 0
Cosmopolitan	..	1 2 0
North American Review	..	1 7 0
Literary Digest	..	0 15 0
Editor's Weekly	..	9 17 0
Outlook	..	1 1 0
Century Magazine	..	0 14 0
Popular Radio	..	0 11 0
Modern Era	..	1 10 0
Outlook	..	1 3 0
Atlantic Monthly	..	1 3 0
FRENCH		
Genie Civil	.. £2 5 0	Miroir des Modes .. 20 18 0
La Vie Parisienne	.. 1 10 0	Le Matin .. 2 2 0
Revue des Deux Mondes	.. 2 12 0	Chiffons .. 2 2 0
Les Annales Politiques	.. 6 18 0	Miroir des Sports .. 0 17 0
Le Rire	.. 1 3 0	Monde Illustré .. 1 13 0
Le Sourire	.. 1 2 0	Femme Chic .. 0 17 0
Fantasio	.. 1 5 0	Journal des Débats W. .. 0 12 0
Economiste Français	.. 0 0	Journal éminent .. 1 0 0

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

W.M. DAWSON & SONS, Ltd.
Cannon House, Broad's Bld'gs, London, E.C. 4, Eng.
ESTABLISHED 1859

FRANCIS THEAKSTON, LTD.

LONDON, GLEBE, BRISTOL



LIGHT RAILWAY TRACK, WAGONS, LOCOMOTIVES

FOR SUGAR, COTTON, SUGAR ESTATES
Head Office: 60, TUFTON STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.
Kenya Agents: DALGETY & COMPANY, LTD., NAIROBI

What shall I do for Skin Ailments?



The Mentholatum Co., Ltd. Slough, England.

Use MENTHOLATUM of course!

East Africa advertisers will gladly quote you prices.

"EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU.

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

The British East African Broadcasting Company announces that during June, July and August broadcasting will take place from 7 to 10 p.m. daily.

Cotton ginners of the Eastern Province of Uganda have resolved to form an association on the lines of the Buganda Raw Cotton Buying Association.

Exports of lint cotton from Uganda during 1927 totalled 131,728 bales, valued at £1,600,836, compared with 180,850 bales, valued at £3,057,797, during the previous year.

The last issue of the Kenya Official Gazette to reach England contains the text of a Bill to establish and regulate a Land and Agricultural Bank for the Colony and Protectorate.

A provisional geological and mineral map of Tanganyika has been compiled by the Geological Survey Department. Blue prints are obtainable from the Department at Dodoma at 5s. and white prints at 7s.

Applications for the new Kenya loan were so heavy that those applying for over £100 of stock have received only 25% of the amount for which they subscribed. The scrip has already gone to a slight premium.

Exports from Kenya and Uganda during the second and third weeks of April included: Coffee, 5,746 bags; cotton, 1,058 bales; cotton, 10,016 bales; hides and skins, 11,034 bags; maize, 11,500 bags; and sisal and tow, 7,534 bales.

Imports into Kenya and Uganda during the week ended April 7 include: Agricultural implements, 2,903 packages; cement, 1,453 casks; cotton piece goods, 1,545 packages; and iron and steel manufactures, 4,952 packages.

The East African territories might well follow the excellent policy of the Southern Rhodesian Government of confining their purchases to British products, wherever possible, and, furthermore, of appealing to their business community, as Southern Rhodesia does, to give a definite voluntary preference to British goods.

The coastal steamer "Calcutta," which used to ply along the East African littoral, but which had been lying in Mombasa for several years past, was recently sold to a Bombay concern which sent over a European captain to take the ship to India. Unfortunately, she ran ashore on the reef while leaving Mombasa harbour a few weeks ago.

Latest reports from Nyasaland indicate that the crop position is much improved, so much so that the Government has been able to postpone its intention of imposing a maize for distribution to the Natives. There is at least no immediate danger of famine, and it is even reported that the Protectorate's cotton crop may equal that of last year.

Mr. Ivan Pedersen, managing director of Ivan Pedersen Ltd., of Nairobi, is expected to reach London almost immediately, and will be glad to discuss East African trade with any British manufacturer desirous of representation in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. Communication addressed c/o East Africa will be promptly forwarded.

A revised list of branded pipe tobaccos, cigarettes, and cigars made from Empire leaf has been compiled and issued by the British Empire Producers' Organisation, which will be glad to send copies of the list to any readers interested if they will apply to the office of the Organisation at 3, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope.

Imports into the Sudan from Great Britain during 1927 are returned at ££2,257,144, a great increase over the imports from the Mother Country of the previous year, when they totalled only ££1,721,187. The total entries for the twelve months reached ££6,153,014, or ££580,913 above the corresponding figures for 1926. Trade with Egypt was up ££351,020, that with British India and Aden decreased by ££189,926, and with Belgium by ££167,725. Germany's share increased only from ££65,017 to ££69,160.



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

If your grocer does not stock
JACOB & CO'S MARIE BISCUITS
 refer him to J. H. CLARK, P.O. Box 126, Nairobi,
 or to the Manufacturers
W & R JACOB & CO., LTD., Dublin, Ireland

SIMPLEX PETROL LOCOMOTIVES

Built for all Gauges—1'-4" to 5'-6"

THEY INCREASE PRODUCTION & REDUCE EXPENSES



THERE ARE NO STANDBY LOSSES OR MILLER 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 & Cables: "Motorail, Bedford."
Codes: A.B.C. Eng., 5th Ed. & Danlos's.

ROSA COMETTA BLOCK AND BRICK PRESS

Patented and registered over the world.

HAND which can be converted into motor power in 10 minutes. The machine is ready to use in 10 minutes. It is a great saving of time and money.

The manufacturing of and trade in building blocks is to-day an excellent business proposition. The building is practically instantaneous and pays for itself in 2-3 months. It is a very simple and easy business.

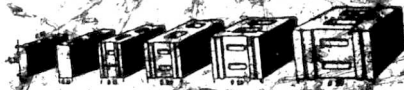


GIVES 20 YEARS OF BEST WORK.

Immediate despatch of numbered parts for replacements.



100 different models for any size blocks.

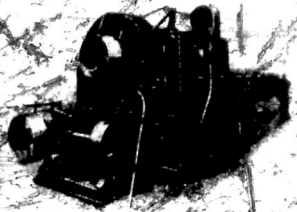


6 sizes besides fragments.

COMPAGNIA ROSE, COMETTA & C. MILANO (1895) Italy
Via Maschiavelli 12. Tel.: "Rosacometta, Milano."

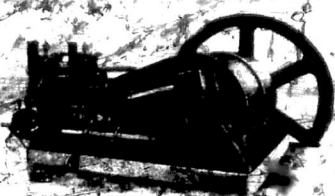
ROBEY & CO., LTD.

LINCOLN, ENGLAND.



Sisal
Factories
completely
equipped.

Complete
Power
Plants
Oil
and
Steam

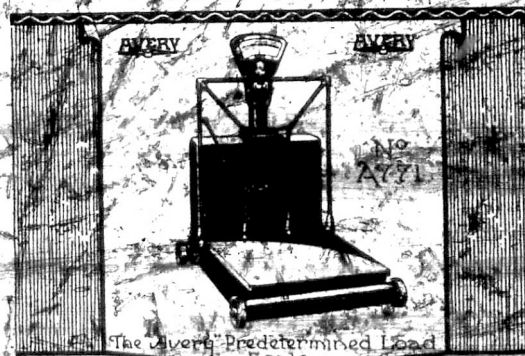


Boilers
(all types)

Agents:
DALGETY & COMPANY, Ltd.,
Sixth Avenue NAIROBI.

Spares parts stocked.

PRE-DETERMINED WEIGHT



The Avery "Pre-determined Load Scale"

"Avery" pre-determined weight scales for the efficient and rapid weighing or checking of goods made up into quantities of a pre-determined weight, with or without containers. The scale can be set to the various weights required, will give a definite indication of "Correct Weight" or the amount of variation "Light" or "Heavy" of the commodity being handled. Obtainable through all the leading Import Houses. Write for List No. 728.

W & J AVERY LTD
SOHO FOUNDRY BIRMINGHAM

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

Last week's public auctions offerings of East African descriptions consisted mainly of medium and lower qualities, for which steady prices were realised.

Kenya—

1st sizes	98s. 6d. to 110s. 6d.
2nd "	86s. 6d. to 118s. 6d.
3rd "	73s. 6d. to 104s. 6d.
4th "	65s. 6d. to 105s. 6d.

Peaberry—

London graded	
First sizes	107s. 6d.
Second sizes	90s. 6d.
Third sizes	88s. 6d.
Ungraded	91s. 6d. to 112s. 6d.
Brown and pale	76s. 6d. to 106s. 6d.

London cleaned—

First sizes	118s. 6d.
Second sizes	106s. 6d.
Third sizes	95s. 6d.
Peaberry	107s. 6d.

Tanganyika—

Kilimanjaro—

London cleaned	
First sizes	98s. 6d. to 125s. 6d.
Second sizes	80s. 6d. to 97s. 6d.
Peaberry	95s. 6d. to 112s. 6d.

Sambara—

Mixed	85s. 6d. to 100s. 6d.
Triage	68s. 6d.

Uganda—

First sizes	96s. 6d. to 107s. 6d.
Second sizes	85s. 6d. to 100s. 6d.
Peaberry	80s. 6d. to 101s. 6d.
Robusta	72s. 6d.

Toro—

First sizes	112s. 6d.
Second sizes	100s. 6d.
Third sizes	70s. 6d.
Peaberry	110s. 6d.
Brown	88s. 6d. to 93s. 6d.

Bugishi—

London graded	
First sizes	114s. 6d.
Second sizes	107s. 6d.
Third sizes	95s. 6d.
Peaberry	90s. 6d.

London stocks of East African coffee on May 16 totalled 65,602 bags, as compared with 50,793 bags on the corresponding date of 1927.

OTHER PRODUCE.

Castor Seed.—About £17 10s. could be obtained for fifty-ton lots for May-June shipment.

Cotton.—According to the current circular of the Liverpool Cotton Association fair business has been done in

East African cotton during the past week, and quotations are advanced 5 points.

Sudan cotton into the U.K. during the forty days since August last total 42,231 and 74,000 bales respectively.

Cotton Seed.—The market is firm, with buyers at 25 ex ship for shipment up to October, though a firm offer at 20 6d might lead to business.

Groundnuts.—The market in East African descriptions is very quiet, the value for July-August shipment being £21 5s. to £21 10s.

Maize.—The market is unchanged, the value of East African No. 2 white flat being 38s. 6d.

Simsim.—The market is quiet, the nominal value being £21.

Sisal.—Steady, with sellers of No. 1 Kenya and Tanganyika at £30 for May-July shipment, No. 2 is quoted at £1 less.

Tea.—At last week's public auctions 150 packages of Nyasaland tea were sold at an average of 15s. 6d. per lb. The offerings included 2 Bornwood Estate 152 packages at 12 7/8d. per lb., Blantyre and East Africa 140 packages at 14 5/8d. per lb. and Eldera Estate 100 packages at 12 7/8d. per lb.

DEVELOPMENT IN THE GILGH AREA.

The East African Lands and Development Company report for the first quarter of 1928 states that sales or sales contracts were effected for 4,830 acres, subject to final survey, the average price being £2 14s. 6d. per acre. One sale of 1,200 acres was the outcome of an option held for a considerable time past upon that acreage at 30s. per acre, but with this exception all the sales were at or above the valuation put upon the land in the report of the independent valuer. The balance of land unsold is 135,133 acres. Construction works on the Gilgh-Thomson's Falls branch railway, which is being done departmentally by the Government, is in active progress. An alteration, likely to be of considerable importance to the company, has been made in the location of railway stations on this branch line, in that Masiko station, originally sited outside the northern boundary of the company's land, is now to be sited on one of the company's unsold farm blocks within its boundary. This will enable the company in due course to lay out a townships area for sale of residential and trading plots in the vicinity of that station, in addition to its other existing and projected townships.

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

SHAW AND HUNTER
P.O. BOX 70, NAIROBI, KENYA COLONY

The Leading Firm in East Africa for
ARMS, AMMUNITION, & GUN ACCESSORIES

Outfitters of Shooting and Big Game Expeditions.

London Agents:
Ritchman Symes & Co., 39, Charterhouse Square, E.C. 1.

is wonderful for swollen udders and hard milkers.

The above is an extract of a letter from Mr. Daniel Harris, East View, Kington.

My appreciation of Tippet's Cows Relief is one of the things that we confidently receive from hard-headed farmers and dairymen. Many have used Cows Relief for years and are now great advocates of this wonderful ointment at regular periods.

Mr. Edward Morrison, Caley Farm, East, near Leeds, writes—
"Please forward at once one 6lb. tin of Cows Relief and 6 bottles of Vigilis. I have had several lots of Cows Relief—I find it very good for caked udders."

COWS RELIEF

Can be procured from—
Messrs. GILLEY & ROBERTS Ltd., Nairobi, (akers, Eldoret, Jijiga, Kampala and Dar-es-Salaam.)
P. C. TIPPER & SON, Ltd., The Veterinary Chemical Works, Birmingham

BUYERS OF MACHINERY
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

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

W. A. FORBES & Co.
Engineers, Merchants and Shippers,
28, VICTORIA ST. LONDON, E.W.1.

Callers
WATFORD, BIRMINGHAM, LONDON.

Carriage
A.B.C. 1st & 2nd, BENTLEY, BROOMHALLS, Etc.

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

The s.s. "Dartmouth Castle," which left London on Thursday last and Plymouth on the following day, for the Cape via Las Palmas, carries:

- | | |
|--|--|
| Capt. L. W. Bristow
Mr. J. W. Crompton
Mrs. Crompton
Miss B. Crompton
Mrs. L. M. Cunningham
Miss P. Cunningham
Mrs. H. L. Daniel
Miss A. S. Medcraft
Dr. G. H. Beall | Mrs. Beall
Misses Beall
Master G. Beall
Mr. A. J. Stone
Mrs. Stone
Miss C. L. Stone
Miss E. M. Stone
Mr. A. J. Webb |
|--|--|

PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA

The s.s. "Explorer," Grandidier, which arrived at Marseilles on May 18, brought the following passengers from:

- | | |
|--|---|
| Capt. B. Salama
Mrs. Armstrong
Mr. Boketo
Miss Bowyer
Mr. Chivry
Mr. Cobby
Mr. and Mrs. Conlon
Mr. Delays
Mrs. Fontaine
Mr. and Mrs. Stevens
Mr. and Mrs. Gadenier
Mn. Geoffrey
Mr. Hubbs
Mr. Hugues
Mr. and Mrs. Oiry
Mr. and Mrs. Roublet
Mr. and Mrs. J. Scott
Mrs. Tabouart
Miss Toucher
Mr. and Mrs. Toussaint
Rev. P. Van Den
Mr. Vidal
Mrs. Verbeek
Mrs. Verbeek
Miss J. C. Biers
Mr. F. M. Biers
Mrs. Biers
Mr. D. Alexander
Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Alexander
Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Augeraud | Captain Banks
Mrs. G. F. Bayer
Mr. and Mrs. Boeggaard
Mr. and Mrs. Buelmann
Mr. and Mrs. Burrows
Mrs. John Cope
Miss De Robeck
Mr. and Mrs. Forget
Mr. F. B. Grundy
Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Harris
Mrs. Hopkins
Miss C. V. Howes
Mr. P. Kroath
Mrs. Llewellyn
Mrs. Caswell Long
Mrs. C. Martin
Sister Michael
Mr. F. B. Monnell
Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas
Brother Nicholas
Mr. Pedersen
Mr. Prudhomme
Mr. and Mrs. H. Robertson
Mrs. Romaguoli
Mr. J. Saugster
Mrs. J. B. Soames
Mr. and Mrs. Stevens
Mrs. and Mrs. A. I. Thompson
Mrs. Tunbury
Mr. and Mrs. Claude Watson
Dr. W. Webb |
|--|---|

The s.s. "Giuseppe Mazzini," which arrived at Genda from East Africa on May 20, brought the following passengers from:

- | | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. Farrer
Rev. L. Ferlo
Mr. T. R. Gibbs
Mrs. G. Gilbert
Mr. H. K. Grogan
Mr. G. J. Hall
Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Hashlehust
Miss J. C. Hemphill
Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Hill
Mr. W. Brook Howard
Mr. H. H. Hunter
Mr. and Mrs. W. N. R. Lee
Mr. H. Mayer
Mr. and Mrs. May
Mr. J. T. Bolley
Miss and Mrs. Montgomery
Mr. W. B. Paterson
Mr. and Mrs. P. Ralph Paul
Mrs. E. Archell
Mr. and Mrs. Wollon | Mrs. Farrer
Rev. L. Ferlo
Mr. T. R. Gibbs
Mrs. G. Gilbert
Mr. H. K. Grogan
Mr. G. J. Hall
Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Hashlehust
Miss J. C. Hemphill
Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Hill
Mr. W. Brook Howard
Mr. H. H. Hunter
Mr. and Mrs. W. N. R. Lee
Mr. H. Mayer
Mr. and Mrs. May
Mr. J. T. Bolley
Miss and Mrs. Montgomery
Mr. W. B. Paterson
Mr. and Mrs. P. Ralph Paul
Mrs. E. Archell
Mr. and Mrs. Wollon |
|---|---|

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Mantola arrived Marseilles
 Malda left Zanzibar outwards, May 12
 Karogala left Bombay for East Africa, May 13
 Karogala left Dar es Salaam for Durban, May 13
 Kundalla left Durban for Killisnoe, May 13
 Karogala left Serchelies for Bombay, May 20

City of Athens received Mombasa outwards, May 13
 Explorer arrived Port Sudan outwards, May 13
 Nias left Cape Town homewards, May 12
 Heemskerk arrived Beira for South Africa, May 7
 Rufffontein left Antwerp for East Africa, May 10
 Sumatra left Port Said homewards, May 10
 Guicker left Mombasa homewards, May 10
 Jagersfontein arrived Dar es Salaam homewards, May 10
 Rufffontein left Lourenco Marques homewards, May 14
 Alkaid arrived Cape Town for East Africa, May 12
 Billiton passed Ushant for South Africa, May 15
 Heemskerk left Hamburg for South Africa, May 15

Aviateur Roland Garros left Tamatave homewards, May 10
 Dombes arrived Djibouti homewards, May 17
 Comte de Lisle arrived Reunion outwards, May 17
 General Vyron left Zanzibar outwards, May 20
 Bernardin de St. Pierre left Port Said outwards, May 15
 Explorer Grandidier arrived Marseilles, May 10

Hampton Castle arrived Port Sudan for East Africa, May 18
 Banbury Castle left Walvisch Bay for London, May 18
 Dundrum Castle arrived London, May 18
 Dundee Castle arrived London, May 18
 Dartmouth Castle left Plymouth for Beira, May 18
 Gath Castle left Cape Town for London, May 14
 Gascon passed Gibraltar homewards, May 10
 Gloucester Castle arrived Natal for Beira, May 10
 Grandville Castle left St. Helena for Beira, May 20
 Llandaff Castle left Cape Town homewards, May 20
 Llandoverly Castle arrived Mombasa for London, May 20

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

Mails for East Africa close at the G.P.O. on 6 p.m. to-day, and at the same time on May 21, June 5, 7, 14, and 19. For Nyasaland and Rhodesia mails close at 11.30 a.m. on May 25. Inward mails from East Africa are expected in London on May 26, 28, 31, June 1 and 4.

SCANDINAVIAN - EAST AFRICA LINE.

Telephone: ROYAL 0204. (City Office, 10, Cannon Row, London.)
 REGULAR SAILINGS FROM NORWICH, SWEDEN AND DENMARK TO ALEXANDRIA, PORT SAID, RED SEA, BRITISH AND PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS, and REUNION.
 For Freight and Insurance apply to
H. CLARKE & CO., LTD., 20, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3

BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION, Ltd.

Registered Office: LONDON HOUSE, GROTCHED FRIARS, LONDON, E.C.3. &
 East African Branches: Mombasa, Nairobi, Kisumu, Kampala, Jinja, Bukoba, Mwanza, Tabora, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, &c.
 Passengers berths reserved to East African Ports and Inland destinations, and to South Africa, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, &c., through freights and insurances quoted.

PARKER PRODUCER GAS PLANTS
 for
MOTOR TRANSPORT and TRACTOR WORK
 BRITISH MADE THROUGHOUT

FORDSON TRACTOR PLANTS
 WITH
PARKER CYLINDER HEADS
 (Previously Proving)
LOSS IN POWER ENTIRELY OVIATED

ORDER ORIGINAL TYPE
 BRITISH MADE THROUGHOUT



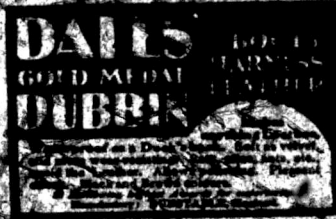
CYLINDER
 HEAD

These cylinder heads ensure that power
 is maintained at all times. As paraffin will be
 burnt in the cylinder gas, no wear
 occurs in the cylinder through these results.

TESTS AND COMPARISONS

These cylinder heads were tested on a 10 and 15 h.p. engine
 and the results were as follows:
 On 10 h.p. engine: 100% power, 100% fuel economy.
 On 15 h.p. engine: 100% power, 100% fuel economy.
 These cylinder heads are approved by the
 Government and are used in the
 Army and Navy.

PARKER PRODUCER GAS PLANT CO.
 15, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4



NYASALAND PRODUCE

CIGARETTES made from the finest
 Nyasaland Leaf. **2/3** per tin of 50.
TEA (Broken Orange Pekoe) **2/6** per lb.
COFFEE **2/6** per lb.
 (Postage Extra)

A. J. STOREY, 112, BEECH SQUARE, E.C. 3

BIG GAME SHOOTING

in Northern Rhodesia
BOSS ROOPER, Big Game Hunter
P.O. MAZABURA

Large Game, including Kudu, Buffalo, Hippopotamus,
 and all the big game of the Northern Rhodesia
 Ward. Also, all the big game of the Northern Rhodesia
 Ward. Also, all the big game of the Northern Rhodesia
 Ward.

H. MALCOLM ROSS

with service
REPORTS AND REPORTS ON OPERATIONS
IN TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
 10, Market Street, Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika
 General & R.F. Office, Dar es Salaam

PEARSON'S DISINFECTANTS AND DIPS

For Governments, Railways, Mines, Plantations,
 Farms and General Household Use
HYCOL No. 1 - Germicide of value 18 to 20 times greater
 than Carbolic Acid. A magnificent Sheep Dip containing
 1000 times the value of Carbolic Acid. The finest form of disinfectant for
 hospitals and laundries.
HYCOL No. 2 - Contains 10 times the value of Carbolic Acid.
 Three to five times the germicidal value of Carbolic Acid.
 Representatives for Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Swaziland:
The Kenya Agency, Ltd., P.O. Box 781, Nairobi.
PEARSON'S ANTISEPTIC CO. (LONDON) LTD.
61, Mark Lane, London, E.C. 3.

REBUILT TYPEWRITERS
UNDERWOOD'S MAKE

With guarantees, similar to those given with new
 machines - and at a far lower price.



You can depend upon the Underwood as well as upon
 the quality of the original construction.
 These machines, bought from the Underwood Co., have been
 thoroughly overhauled and put into first-class condition.
 Fitted with the latest ribbon, ribbon case cover, and set in
 a strong wooden case. Sets arrive in guaranteed condition.
 Quoted are for machines landed in Malabar, Dar es Salaam,
 or Zanzibar.

Footstep size 8 1/2 inch carriage **£12 6 0**
 Brief size, 12 1/2 inch carriage **£11 19 0**

Please send Cash with order - or by Postal Order payable through
 any of our delivery agents mentioned here and Branch.
 This is approximately 1/3 extra, including delivery.
**J. D. WILLIAMS & Co. Ltd., THE GALE STREET WAREHOUSE,
 MANCHESTER, ENGLAND**

Reviewers Unite in Praising The Company of Adventurers.

Read these criticisms.

"A compact mass of good yarns neatly told." — *Country Life*.

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

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

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

"A good book and a capital offer to the wearisome tastes of safari and tourist folk seem to write by the bushel." — *South Africa*.

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

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

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

"A bit of the mysterious Old Africa into which men ventured alone, depending on their mother wit, their tenacity, and luck. In plain, straightforward style, which carries conviction throughout, he spins great yarns." — "What

picture he draws of his fellow bush-peachers! The best chapter in the book describes these fine yellow fellows round the camp fire, spinning yarns for into the night. It is a book to read with joy, and to treasure." — *The Blue Peter*.

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

registered post on receipt of 11/- by East Africa, 91, Gt. Titchfield St., London, W. 1.

Name	_____
Address	_____
City	_____
Country	_____
Post Office	_____
Telephone	_____
Day	_____
Month	_____
Year	_____