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EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.  
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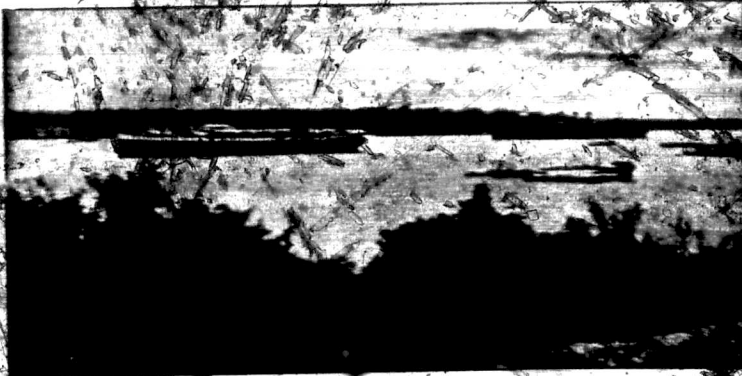
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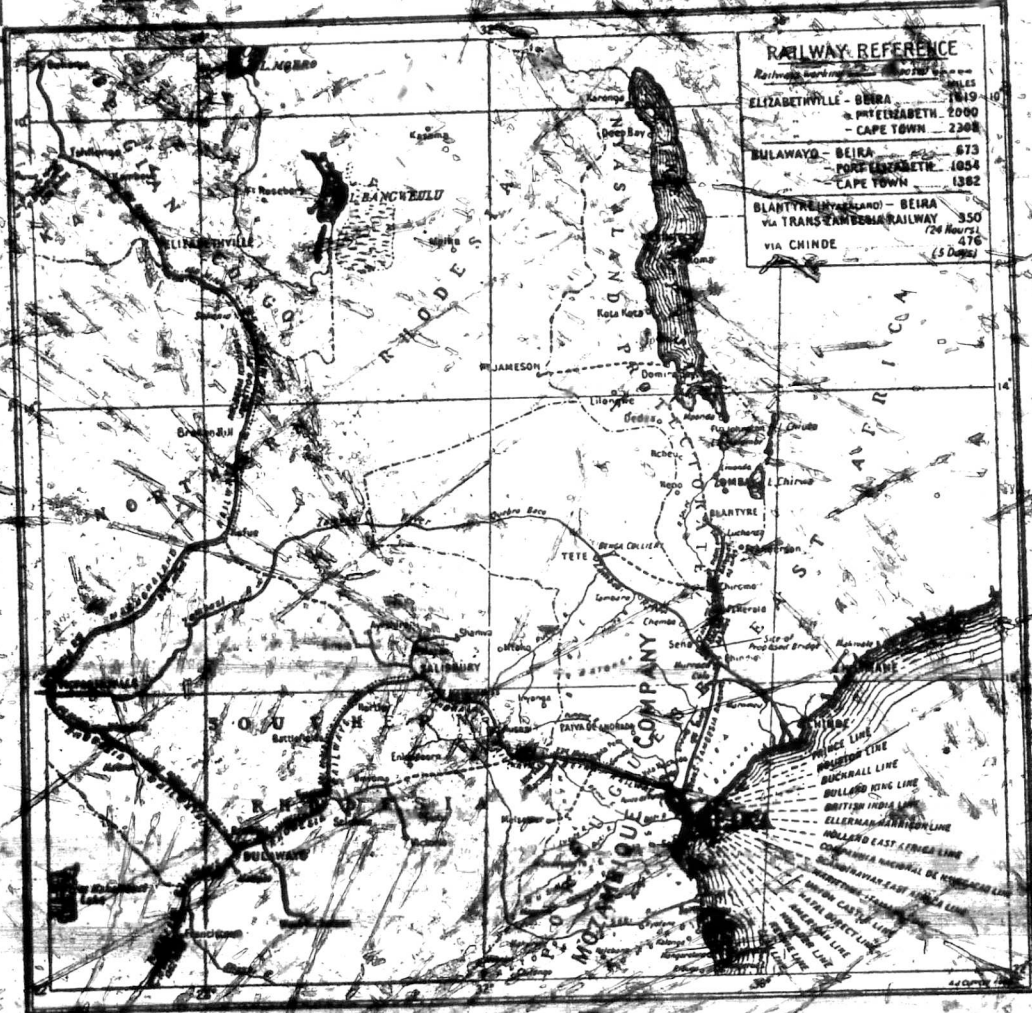
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## PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

PAGE	PAGE
A Tanganyika Settlement Association ... 1413	German Colonial Policy ... 1421
The Lupat Goldfields ... 1414	East Africa in the Press ... 1422
Saa Sita on the Crested Cobra ... 1415	Personalities ... 1424
East Africa's Booklets ... 1416	Letters to the Editor ... 1426
Joint East African Board Meeting ... 1418	Camp Fire Comments ... 1429
Nyasaland Planters and Federation ... 1419	East Africa in the House ... 1431
Tanganyika's new Coffee Ordinance ... 1420	What Kenya Thinks ... 1432
	Tanganyika Trade ... 1434

## A TANGANYIKA SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION.

East Africa which has always emphasised the urgency of stimulating British settlement in Tanganyika Territory, suggested more than two years ago that this aim could best be achieved by the formation of a Tanganyika Settlement Association on the general lines of the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association which was operated so successfully in South Africa. A year later the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce had become so disturbed as to put on record its "serious concern at the evidence of the increasing proportion of non-British nationals entering Tanganyika Territory," and the speeches made at that meeting indicated a strong feeling that action could best be

taken along the lines we had proposed. Now, as is reported elsewhere in this issue, the Joint East African Board has at long last registered a similar feeling. During the two years the balance has steadily altered to the disadvantage of this country and to the advantage of Germany, which has consolidated her settlement in the Mandated Territory until Germans are in the majority in certain districts. Will the unanimous resolutions remain mere expressions of opinion or will the public bodies which have put them on record feel called upon to see that they issue in action? So far the only East African body which, as far as we can learn, has done anything practical in the matter is the Associated Producers of East Africa.

In view of the resolution of the Joint East African Board, it seems desirable to direct attention once again to the existence of a very real danger which can be circumvented only through a realisation of its existence. We therefore repeat what we said more than a year ago, namely, that it is of the highest importance that the Committee of any such organisation should be composed solely of men whose past actions have shown them to be genuinely anxious to quicken British settlement in Tanganyika. It should have upon it no pseudo-representatives of any East African territory, and especially not men who have in some cases been agitators for German settlement, who have had Germans and numerous other aliens in their own employ in preference to Britons, who have been large buyers of German machinery, and regular shippers by the German steamship lines. Whatever excuses may be made for their actions by themselves or their friends, they are obviously not persons likely to work wholeheartedly and selflessly in the cause we have at heart. The German and semi-German entanglements should bar them from part or parcel in the advance of such a Settlement Association, for no man can serve two masters, and mere servants would be but an encumbrance. Again we say that faith, not fear; inspiration, not confidence; courage, not compromise; action, not regrets, are the qualities demanded, and that the needs of the Territory and the Empire must outweigh the personal ambitions of any whose public or private conduct is open to the criticisms we indicate. Their ambitions must be firmly resisted.

## THE LIGHTER SIDE OF THE LUPA

Stories and their beings in Tanganyika.

Specialy written for "East Africa."

By an Old Timer.

To call the gold workings of south-western Tanganyika anything but "the Lupa" would be pedantic, even though the centre of interest has, at the time of writing, shifted from the original streams, the Lupa and the Ngazibwa, where the first strikes were made, to the Kasanga, where the new concentration is being worked. Nevertheless, the "Lupa" is still is, and is likely to remain.

A law-abiding crowd on the whole are these diggers. The "rough-necks" among them have never yet attempted any daring hold-ups, have never even painted a town anything but a delicate pink. Has their style been cramped by the fact that Government has steadfastly refused to grant a liquor licence within fifty miles of the gold area?

As in nearly every other place in the world where the precious metal is to be found, gold is hard to come by on the Lupa. It is a desolate, inhospitable and isolated stretch of country south-east of Lake Tanganyika and Lake Rukwa; communications are difficult; unhealthy, barren and rocky hillsides with a few water-courses which fill up only during the rains; a region shunned and dreaded by Natives; the working conditions in which our diggers live and move and have their being are arduous in the extreme.

A certain Distinguished Personage who ventured towards the gold area, summed up the situation in one forcible, expressive word. He had been stumbling and scrambling among the rocks for some time, and finally came to rest, clinging as it were, by his eyebrows to a twisted tree stump. "This," he gasped at his guide, "is perfectly blood-some!" Methelah's "blasted heath" could not have been worse than the Lupa.

## The Season's Progress Reviewed.

As everyone knows, the "season" for gold-working is during the rains, November to May. A brief retrospect of last season may be of interest to the readers of *East Africa*.

In March, 1927, a new and rich find of reef-gold became known in the Ntawakiche hills, near the Kasanga River, and, as you have already reported, its discoverers failed to retain exclusive rights over the area. But in fairness to the men who discovered the Kasanga, it must be said that their action, even if not altogether unselfish in its motive, was also prompted by a desire to call attention to the fact that the Mining Laws of this Territory made no provision for "discovery" rights. They therefore already applied for, and were granted an exclusive prospecting licence. They themselves had not the means, and at that date, had not succeeded in attracting the large capital necessary for proving a reef.

The result was heart-burning, a lot of poaching and prosecution of the culprits, who got off on a technicality. Finally the Government compromised by granting the pioneers each three extra discovery claims. The Kasanga Concession, as it came to be known, was then thrown open to alluvial workings, and the news of the discovery attracted a large number of persons—estimated at 120—to the spot.

A kind of boom, or something akin to the boom which Thomas Arden developed in Mandera, had to develop, indeed, to go under, in the gold and horror-stories of the Lupa gold fields. Instead of them come from all parts of the world, these men. They are of all sorts and conditions. Some have

a past, and all press towards a glowing future. *Wanderlust* has seized their feet. "Ready they are to follow," says the poet in *New Guinea!* Their pasts are of all sorts and their characters, hardened into definite outlines, take knocks with a grin. With anyone who is down-and-out they will share their last shirt. But all is fair in war and gold-digging, and the successful man is he whose imagination illumines a Board Room in the City of London. On the whole, a more self-respecting crowd of men has probably seldom, if ever, gathered in any mining area.

## The Rush.

When the rush started last November on the Kasanga, amusing things were witnessed. Men, and even a few women, of all ages gathered from all parts. The strongest athletes in the bunch were looking forward to a run for their money. The Inspector of Mines said, "No. Lots should be drawn. So cards were issued bearing consecutive numbers and the date. To prevent trickery these cards bore also the sign-manual of the Mines Department.

Sunrise on the appointed day, the person who had drawn No. 1 was allowed to start. He went off to peg his claim. At five minute intervals the others were let loose in the order of the numbers that had drawn. One pretty married woman was reduced to tears on hearing that her claim was ineligible as she was under the regulation twenty-one years of age. Two shell-backs who had deserted their ship in Dar es Salaam, and with nothing but a bundle of dunnage slung on a stick over their shoulders, had tramped the four hundred miles from railroad, were beaten on the post; the long arm of the law had laid them back to the coast when they were within sight of their El Dorado!

Since then work has gone on steadily. Although no one has been as lucky as last year, when the gold was £3,000 in a month, many have done exceedingly well. It is certain that the average taking of gold per man from the Niwaa Hills has been higher than in any previous season. The largest nugget reported so far is 64 ounces. One or two of the old-timers have sold options on reefs they had discovered, apart from the gold they have extracted by alluvial workings.

These persons had been merely exploiting pockets in reefs, in connection with which interesting developments may be confidently predicted. The great Serengeti Concessions, of Rhodesia, have obtained options on three reef-bearing areas, and three Europeans and a considerable amount of mining tackle and "Caterpillar" transport are already on the spot. The propositions, as developed to date, are promising in the extreme. The same company has also met with a fair amount of success in mica mining. Farther north, another company has sent a staff of surveyors to carry out preliminary work on copper-bearing areas, and other individual copper claims have been pegged elsewhere in this section.

## Some Dodges.

Tragedy sometimes dogs the footsteps of the men who seek the treasure which Nature always seems to hide in far-away corners of the globe. Blackwater and other diseases have taken their toll of our diggers. One death this year was particularly sad, as the man in question had just turned the corner financially after three years' hard work. But the comic side is uppermost. Let me narrate a story of a new strike. No names, no faces, that!

To cover up their tracks, the discoverers made a forced night march to the spot. There they worked quietly and unobtrusively, and about a



walk. Then one morning a white man came strolling over the hill, evidently the advance guard of a number of Noney Parkers who had got wind of something new.

One of the diggers forcefully set the boys to work to cut a path past his own claim and leading downwards and away from the good patch. The first white man fell for this path and pegged downstream, as he was intended to do, but his immediate successor was a Downy Bird and he went uphill towards the ridge where Party No. 1 had its camp.

At the door of this dwelling Downy Bird was surprised to find a lady whom he had known some years previously. She as one of the shrewdest diggers with experience dating from the earliest Lupa mine.

"Won't you stop in for a cup of tea and a chat?" she invited him.

Tea, it should be stated in passing, is consumed by the Lupa natives in immense quantities and at all hours and seasons.

Downy declined, saying that he would first have a look round. The lady protested at such indecent haste. There was no other prospector in sight at the moment. Cananry prompted Downy to agree.

The tea was scalding hot. Flight talk and the consumption of the cup that these distracted the prospector for a good half-hour. When he finally set out to see if there were anything worth pegging, half-a-dozen late comers had acquired the few remaining claims of any value.

"Egg first and then feather," is the rueful motto of Downy Bird nowadays.

The tea was delicious beyond compare. On the other hand, the digger has a hard and fast code, and any attempt to share practice, especially towards women or other weaker vessels, which violates that code, is met with a boycott. One miner who so was visited on his way to seek fresh fields, for his fellows made it too hot for him on the Lupa.

"Buana, many, many years ago the khoboko lived in the land near Kilwa. It was the largest of all and was very fierce. On its head was a fringe like the beads have. Now it had its home in the tree of the washew nut, and when it was in the tree, nobody could say which was its head. When the nuts were ripe the men from the villages would go and gather them, to make beer, which you know is very strong from this tree. The Indians like it very much. When a man was under the tree the khoboko would fall on the head of the man, and with his tail would pierce his neck. In the tail he has a spike, like the claw on a leopard, so when it was in the man's neck the khoboko could wind its body round and round, and the man would soon be dead. Then the khoboko would eat the eyes of the dead man."

Now in the village was an old woman, who lived close by, and her only son went to the tree to gather the nuts, and when he had been gone a long time and did not return his mother went to look for him, and she found him dead. Now, although the woman was old, she had much sense. Now as her son was dead she had nobody to work for her, and in those days, buana, the men did work, not like these times, so she was very angry.

"After a little time when she had been thinking she got up and cooked some porridge very hot and a lot of it. Then she took her son's hat, and put it on top of the cooking pot, and she placed the pot on her head, and went under the tree in which the khoboko lived. Now the khoboko was very angry, and when he saw the hat he thought it was another native, so he struck his head down into the hat, and it went into the boiling porridge, and into its mouth, which became so big that it could not get out of the pot, and so he died.

Then the woman went home to the village, and the men were so pleased that three of them wanted to marry her, and as one was the chief, who had most cattle, she married him, and ever afterwards had plenty to eat."

That is the story of the crowing crested cobra" as Saa Sita explains it.

SAA SITA ON THE CRESTED COBRA

Native Legend Narrated.

Special to "East Africa" by Tanganyika Planter.

"TELL me, Saa Sita, do you know what a khoboko is?"

"Yes, buana, it is a snake. Have you ever seen one?"

"No, buana, how should I see it? There was only one, and it was killed many, many years ago in the time of my father's father's father."

"But listen, Saa Sita. And I took up a recent copy of East Africa. A white man writes in this newspaper that he has often heard it."

"That's a lie, buana," came the prompt and direct reply. "What kind of a noise did it make?"

"Something like a small cock crowing early in the morning."

"If the white man heard a snake making a noise like a cock, it was a python which had just swallowed a cock. It is the custom of a cock when it is in danger to cry out to warn the other fowls just as he does when a hawk is near. It may be that he is saying 'cock-ee' before going to the belly of the python."

Tell me the tale about the khoboko, Saa Sita."

The old man put some tobacco juice upon the ground and then began:

THE WEIGHT OF A LION

Some Records from East Africa.

We recently published a letter from a correspondent who said that the largest lion he had shot in East Africa measured 11 ft. 0 in. and must have weighed about 500 lb., though he had no chance of weighing him.

We are now indebted to Messrs. Rowland Ward for pointing out that according to their records the late Rear-Admiral R. A. J. Montgomery, R.N., shot an East Africa lion, a fine male, weighing 514 lb., which measured 9 ft. 10 in. before skinning, 6 ft. 8 in. from nose to the root of tail, stood 2 ft. 6 in. at the shoulder, and measured to ft. 8 in. from tip of nose to tip of tail when the skin had been dressed; the girth of the fore-cannon was 10 1/2 in. and the girth behind the shoulder 51 1/2 in.

Mr. Norman B. Smith shot in East Africa a lion of 511 lb. total length before skinning, and 14 1/2 in. skin measurement from tip of nose to tip of tail; it was also one inch higher at the shoulder than that shot by Admiral Montgomery, but unfortunately there is no record of its weight. Capt. F. C. Selous is reported to have killed an African lion weighing 500 lb., and the average weight is put at between 400 and 500 lb.

K. M. M. B. S. Co. Ltd. Place.

## "EAST AFRICA" BOOKSHELF.

## PROTECTIVE COLORATION IN ANIMALS.

Mr. Abel Chapman Denies Its Existence.

WHEN a man of seventy-seven years of age can look back on a life filled with successful business and congenial pleasure, and pronounce it good, he is entitled to express his opinions, and his opinions are entitled to respect. Mr. Abel Chapman, who in "Retrospect" (Gurney and Jacobson, 25s.) presents to the public his tenth volume of sport and travel, is a hunter of wide experience, of trained power, of observation, and a true lover of nature. That he can command talent is obvious from the beautiful coloured plates which adorn his book. The no less delightful drawings and sketches, and the excellent photographs. His publishers, too, have done him justice, for the work is handsomely printed and a joy to read.

Of his opinions, many of which are forcibly expressed and some of which may arouse considerable discussion, East Africans will enjoy most his utter condemnation of the theory of protective coloration in animals. He is in good company, Selous, Roosevelt, Neumann and Stigand, of a generation, alas! passed and gone, shared his views, and more than one living field naturalist will join forces with him against what may be called the "museum theory."

Now to consider the doctrine of colour-protection. The theory is based upon the supposition, or superstition, that the animals had so camouflaged his creatures as to render the harmless invisible to their enemies; while the enemies themselves were equally aided in their predatory avocation by an "obligative coloration." The idea on itself is pretentious and leads grounds for the erection of "falsifying theories" about those grounds amount to innuendo, lies, and half truth. Then when a School of Students of "Ethnogenesis" (but without their own competence) with their benediction, at once a multitude of ready-witers of brilliant pen perceived that its exploitation promised an almost inexhaustible source of inspiration. Against dominant influences such as that what counts it that a score of field naturalists should dare to dispute its tenets. Personally, I did so from the start.

Thus uncompromisingly he sets out the matter, as he calls it, of protective coloration. He cites the illustrations by Mr. W. H. Riddell (of which there are twenty in the book) depicting mixed game in the plains of the Rift Valley, the desert antelopes of Kordofan and wild life in the White Nile, showing groups of elephants and hippo, the Nile perch (*Ochetra niloticus*) and humped bush-buck, and herds of basking crocodiles surrounded by an amazing variety of bird life.

Should he write, "the colour theory still abides that any, or all, of these animals, whether in water or in water, blend with the landscape" or "sink into their surroundings," he may, naturally and most respectfully, be recommended to wash his face.

The reviewer may be allowed to suggest that the artist's competence as he is, has failed to catch the "humour" of the heated African atmosphere. The pictures are too clear and precise, the game stand out like gods and surely such conditions do suggest, with irrefragable force, not always obtain in Africa.

The author, never, does not depend on pictures alone. He draws his information from the point of view of his own experience in the field. Goes into details of the habits, mounds of the African carnivores, and quotes "the real conclusions" of other great sportsmen. He complains in forceful terms of those unfortunate "the false origin"

introduction, and the "show" the "furness" of the author — he gives on page 11 a long quotation from Sir John Lubbock's "The Senses of Animals," in which that skilled and patient observer admits that we have really no conception of how the senses of animals "work." Sir Chapman himself adds:

"Secondly comes the question of gauging animal perceptions by human standards, and in estimating the ever-varying degrees of difference between the two. Here, we have no guiding principle, on which to rely. Conclusions can only be reached rather as speculative than as proved facts. Our own perceptions by eye, ear or other sense, together with the mental objects they suggest, are clear enough. But it by no means follows that the same perceptions and intelligence could be conveyed to wild beast or bird. To them external objects or phenomena, may appear in quite a different light or colour."

Then, while granting to lions "the power of nocturnal vision" (p. 135), he declares (p. 133) that "Colour counts not at night — one can't rub that in too often."

It will be seen that Mr. Chapman's splendid book is one which will be read not only with enjoyment but which will provoke controversy. The only alternative theory to that of protective coloration appears to be "assimilation to environment," on which, so to say, the author puts every penny of his shrewdness. There is here the makings of a nice argument.

One other most interesting point discussed by Mr. Chapman is the power of certain wild animals to exist in waterless deserts apparently without needing to drink at any time whatever. It is not possible to deal with it here, but readers of "Retrospect" will appreciate Mr. Chapman's treatment of the problem. And that there will be many readers, especially among East Africans, the reviewer is assured.

## ARE ALL MEN ALIKE?

Dr. Hertz's Puzzling Thesis.

It is not easy to follow Dr. Hertz's line of thought expanded in elaborate detail in his book "Race and Civilization" (Kegan Paul, 18s.). In one respect it is clear enough, he makes a dead set against Houston Chamberlain's pre-theory that the Nordic race is the best race, and the German is the fine flower of that strain; but Chamberlain's fanaticism is dead and buried and we are not thrilled even by reading that the Kaiser became Chamberlain's strongest proponent, that he himself read Chamberlain's great work in his own and caused it to be distributed among the officers of the Army, while a rich entrepreneur made possible the placing of free copies of the work in many libraries and associations.

The matter of East Africa lies in the author's idea concerning the capacity of the African Native for "civilization." Although he hesitates to commit himself, Dr. Hertz inclines more than anything to the thesis that civilization is everything. Man, he feels, is really everywhere the same in essentials; time and the distance he alone responsible for the differences we see and there is no valid historical reason why transition from a low state of culture to a high one should not be made. He is, of course, an African, and evidently he has no great awe of the Germans. Dr. Hertz displays a phonetic thoroughness and a sense for detail, and his references are plentiful and well-chosen.



followed by a wealth of notes. He quotes authorities profusely. He coquettes with Lamarckism; he refers to the late Paul Kammerer's experiments, though these are hardly seriously regarded at the present time; he cites Vohsen, who, "on the ground of many years' experience in Africa," declared that "it is only in colour that the Negro differs from the European." He brings forward the testimony of Professor Karl Weule, who lived for many months among the tribes in the Rovuma region, and declared that the Natives there might serve as a model for Europeans to copy. Professor Wilhelm Schmidt is given as an authority on the pigmies of Central Africa: "We meet among them a real thinking spirit, true human feeling, and a sufficiently energetic, dynamic and ethical will." He denies the arrested progress of Native children at puberty, and even goes so far as to say, "The statement that coloured races arrive earlier at sexual maturity has become doubtful."

These quotations will give some idea of the scheme of Dr. Hertz's argument, and they will certainly provoke criticism. "Everyday experience, apart from anatomical investigation, will convince any European in Eastern Central Africa that there are many physical differences between the Native and the white man. The contention of the author that 'the Dantus (sick) in a short time spread their speech over 40° of latitude, i.e., two-thirds of the whole length of Africa, yet their dialects show a greater differentiation than perhaps that between High and Low German' will hardly be accepted by anyone who has had experience of, say, the Swahili and Zulu tongues. Professor Alice Werner's opinion on the point would be of value. Schuchard, cited by Dr. Hertz, maintains that "Neger-Drench (his own expression) contains nothing African and that Natives using it have a habit of thought in no way differing from that of French children; but anyone who has studied the dialect of the West Indian Negro is aware that this pattern is often African in structure. For the English 'at once, the Negro says 'one time,' which is quite comparable to the Swahili *imara moja*. The coloured waiter at the telephonists, 'Is who?', reprobation for emphasis is common, 'hich, hich,' for very high, for example.

It is then necessary to inquire what Dr. Hertz understands by "civilisation." If he means Western civilisation, it is by this time fairly clear that the African Native will not—cannot—react to that culture as a European does. After all, why should he? Where the white man's influence is withdrawn, the African resumes his natural bent. Haiti is an excellent example: Liberia is another. What would the European have done with Liberia had he had possession? The Firestone Company supplies the answer. What has the American Negro done, although he was started in Liberia with every advantage and with an acquired culture?

Practically all authorities are now agreed that the African shall be encouraged to develop on his own lines, to establish his own culture, motivated no doubt by contact with Europeans and to take its place in a rapidly contracting world. No one wants him to become an imitation white man. His virtues are admitted, and they are his own; his limitations are his own, and must be recognised. If Dr. Hertz's ideal is that the whole world shall conform to one type, the natural fulfilment of the claim that all are morally alike and capable of a common culture will need become an ideal and unprofitable life in this earth, at present so varied and interesting. It will present nothing but a dreary monotony.

THE HOMING INSTINCT OF INSECTS

A Careful and Interesting Work.

SOME purchasers of Professor Etienne Raboult's new book, "How Animals Find their Way About" (Kegan Paul, 7s. 6d.), may feel that they have a legitimate complaint about the title, though it is not clear how much blame is attached to the author or how much to the translator. East Africans, not unreasonably concluding that the professor deals with animals generally, may well expect to find some light thrown on the migrations of antelopes, on the travels of elephants to their feeding grounds, and similar interesting problems. They will be disappointed to discover that the book deals chiefly with insects—bees, wasps and ants—with some consideration of molluscs, such as limpets, and of pigeons.

Within the limits he has set himself—which are broad enough to engage all the abilities of one man—the author, who is Professor of Experimental Biology in the University of Paris, is both interesting and stimulating. Above all, he is scientific, as one would expect. His preliminary statement of the proper attitude of the scientific man investigating this subject is timely:

"The observation of the movements of animals in no way requires a knowledge of states of consciousness. Without denying them, we do not take them into account; we do not assume their existence. Whatever the appearances may be, they do not authorize us to formulate an hypothesis which would run the risk of modifying or of transforming the facts, and of falsifying the conclusions. When it is a question of orientation and of recognition of places, this biological attitude is imposed very specially. Often, indeed, and sometimes very markedly, the animals give the impression of effecting deliberate displacements, and of pursuing a well defined aim. We have, nevertheless, no means of knowing whether this impression corresponds to any reality. And we shall avoid committing the error of a slight error by not assuming that there intervened an intention or a deliberation, a state of consciousness—of which we know nothing."

To translate this principle into the concrete, to talk of a "homing instinct" is essentially unscientific.

Biologists will be interested in the professor's own careful experiments and in his acute analysis of the experiments of others, while they will appreciate his caution in drawing conclusions. One would have liked some notice of the migrations of such insects as butterflies, but this was possibly beyond the author's scope. Perhaps Mr. C. B. Williams, the newly-appointed entomologist of the Amanu Institute, will in the near future supply the gap. A. J.

A WORLD OUTLOOK FROM JERUSALEM

MR. BASIL MATHEWS's little book, "Roads to the City of God," gives a very capable and picturesque summary of the great meeting of the International Missionary Council which was held in Jerusalem in March and April—a meeting of considerable African importance and already dealt with fully by East Africa. Here it need only be added that this book reveals a strong undercurrent of polemic, of condemnation of any colour bar, of "Imperialism" and so forth, Western materialism. The Roman Catholic Church, it is told, took no part in the meeting. Why?

"The White Juju," by W. I. Derick Hutcheson (6d.) deals exclusively with West Africa and strange doings of a white woman who goes

JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD.

July Meeting of Executive Council.

Special to East Africa.

The July meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board was attended by Sir Sydney Henn (Chairman), Sir John Sandeman, Major Mr. D. F. Hasden, Lord Cranworth, Major W. M. Crowdy, Colonel W. H. Bramley, Captain W. (Grangebrook), Mr. W. E. Holt, Mr. C. W. Hattersley, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Mr. D. M. Malcolm, Mr. J. Donohy, Mr. W. A. M. Sim, Major W. Blake Taylor, Major G. L. Walsh, Mr. A. Wigginworth, Sir Trevorlyn Young, and Miss Harvey (Secretary).

Sir Sydney Henn's Chairmanship.

The first item on the agenda was the election of a chairman and vice-chairman to hold office for the present year, and although Sir Sydney Henn intimated his wish to be released from the duties of chairman, he agreed to retain it for another twelve months on the proposition of Lord Cranworth, who paid tribute to the skill and vigour with which Sir Sydney had conducted the business of the Council. Lord Cranworth also proposed the re-election of Sir John Sandeman Allen as vice-chairman.

Sir Sydney Henn indicated that at the completion of this further period of office he would wish someone else to occupy the chair, as he believed such a course would be for the real good of the Board, the health of which should be assisted by changes in the personnel of its officers from time to time. A contributory reason was that he was finding his duties a great strain, which might more easily be borne by a younger man. Even when he resigned the chairmanship he might seek office as a member of the Council representing one of their constituent Associations in East Africa.

Sir John Sandeman Allen, saying that he could not from personal experience appreciate the enormous amount of work which Sir Sydney had devoted to the business of the Board, stated that he knew his best interests to be a constant anxiety to him (Sir Sydney). Members of that Council and he believed, members of the Board generally, deeply appreciated the work which their Chairman had done and was doing, and when the time did come to look for a successor he (Sir John) believed it of the greatest importance to obtain someone in close touch with Parliamentary and other important sources. He was very glad to support Sir Sydney's resignation.

The motion having been put by Lord Cranworth and carried with acclamation, Sir Sydney Henn expressed his thanks and intimated that he would have asked the Council to elect Sir John Sandeman Allen in his stead had the opportunity. Sir John Sandeman Allen, as Chairman of the Royal Colonial Institute, not to state it impossible for him to accept more onerous duties in connection with the work of the Board.

Anti-tsetse Measures in Tanganyika.

The Council in connection with the consideration of the tsetse fly is taking to this matter had communicated some little time ago with Mr. C. F. Symington, Director of the Game Preservation Department of Tanganyika Territory, from whom a most interesting letter on the subject of anti-tsetse measures in Tanganyika Territory had been received. Mr. Symington writes:

"We have had a large number of tsetse flies on a large estate in the Tanganyika Territory. It is very common at the present season of the fly, and by changing some of the construction of the walls, gates and surrounding area, we have been able to destroy or reduce the number of

of the fly from an average of 100 per acre to a number of flies a boy can catch in his hand. Each acre (including with the fly) of 100 ft. x 100 ft. (each taken once a fortnight) will give 100 x 100 x 100 and so on. In January cattle were beginning to die, and that had been the site of tsetse concentrations, and the following extract from a letter written in April by my Belambang Officer in charge shows that this still continues. The fly, which used to be very concentrated, has now practically disappeared and large herds of cattle and goats may be seen at times grazing on the ground.

The first object of the experiment, which was to see if we could thus bring down the density, has been attained. The second is to watch and see if this destruction of the concentrations will lead, perhaps in two, three or four years to the disappearance of the fly in the area generally, the theory being that the fly in between is supplied by the concentrations and that the species is dependent on the latter for its indefinite existence.

If this proves correct, and our official figures suggest a reduction already of the fly in between—attacks on the concentrations only will probably be, in most places the best mode of attack on tsetse-infested areas. A Native settlement on each concentration site, to keep away game, may prove a good method of attack, and a cheap method, and it is possible that nothing more than this, the extension of the bulk of the game from the sites of the concentrations of an area will, in the event I have suggested, be necessary for the control of the fly.

Actually in Tanganyika, important Native settlements are likely to be allowed to kill game up to boundaries of six miles away. This may or may not be of use here and there, if we make no other attack on the fly. If, on the other hand, we attack concentrations of the fly, for some miles back from the settlements, we shall probably accomplish more. If, further, we find it possible to attack the fly on an entire belt, we may find it unnecessary to employ any other measure at all, unless grass-burning late in the season.

While *G. morsitans* is certainly, I think, dependent on the larger mammals, the reduction of the latter by general attack to the point of making an area untenable by the fly is in most parts likely to be impossible without organised operations which will be much more expensive and dangerous as to their issue than the methods we have been testing and are a suspension of the game laws in the case of the tsetse fly. More precise measures, directed at the concentrations only, whether in connection with the game or otherwise, seem likely to be much more effective.

Plants of Nyasaland Planters' Association.

The protest of the Nyasaland Planters' Association against Clause 25 of the Ordinance to regulate the position of Natives residing on private estates in Nyasaland—the full text of which protest was published by East Africa last week—was considered, and it was decided that this question should be raised at the Conference with the Colonial Office on July 25.

Sir John Sandeman Allen characterised the position taken up as ad hoc, and one open to very grave objections. It was felt that Britain should shoulder her full responsibilities to the Natives, but the Bill proposed that the Nyasaland Administration should pay the land in someone else's pocket to pay the tsetse. The alternative suggestion of the Planters' Association that the Government should assume the liability and he believed the Board should assist the Imperial Government from committing an outrage.

Sir Humphrey Leggett pointed out that the attitude which the Colonial Office was apparently taking in this one line of Native lands in Nyasaland was diametrically opposed to the attitude which they had taken only last year in connection with the Bulaka land question in Uganda. In that case the Colonial Office had decided that the sanctity of contracts must be upheld, and it was equally important to uphold it in the case of Nyasaland.

White Settlement in Tanganyika Territory.

The Chairman reported that the Tanganyika Land Settlement Commission had adopted a resolution that British settlement in Tanganyika Territory



would be stimulated by the establishment of Tanganyika Land Settlement Organisation on the general lines of the 1920 Colonial Settlers' Association.

**Federation in East Africa**

The Chairman reported that the drafting Committee—consisting of himself, Sir John Sandeman Allen, Sir Humphrey Treggett, Mr. D. O. Malvern, and Majors W. Mc Crowe—appointed to compile a brief memorandum embodying the views of the members of the Council on the subject of Federation of the East African territories had framed a preliminary digest, which sought to arrive at a measure of agreement on the chief principles, and left the inevitable points of difference to be dealt with later. They believed that all members of the Council favoured the idea of transferring certain subjects from the local Governments to a Federal Government, and of the appointment of a High Commissioner for a limited term of years in the first case, say, five or seven years, and that he should be assisted by Legislative and/or Executive Councils, on which there should be an official majority. These points were separately considered and agreed to unanimously, and it was decided that a further memorandum embracing the points raised in the debate should be circulated for consideration of the Council.

**Tanga Harbour**

Major Walsh directed the attention of the Board to the very unsatisfactory conditions which he found during his recent visit to prevail in Tanga, the trade of which was now slightly higher than that of Dar es Salaam. Nevertheless, Tanga appeared to be neglected by the administration. Sir Frederick Wynne thought that Major Walsh had good grounds for his complaint. Mr. W. A. M. Sim said that facilities at the port were much worse than before the War, although the traffic was growing, and Mr. Wigglesworth considered that the port accommodation for imported cargo should be increased. It was decided to raise the question at the Conference with the Colonial Office.

**NYASALAND PLANTERS ON FEDERATION.**

**Recommendations to Hilton Young Commission.**

The seventh quarterly reports of the Nyasaland Planters' Association, covering the three months to the end of April last, shows that the membership has now increased to 239, and reports that their President, Mr. C. Bunberry Seale, has been appointed a member of the Legislative Council of the Protectorate.

All members were invited to state their views concerning the political future of Nyasaland, and particularly whether they favoured (a) federation north (i.e. with Kenya), (b) federation south (i.e. with Southern Rhodesia), or (c) federation central (i.e. the formation of some large central African colony or Protectorate). Seventy-four expressed themselves in favour of (c), twenty-seven in favour of (b), eleven in favour of (a), and six against an alteration of the present position, while about one hundred members failed to reply in time for their replies to be considered. "Which," says the report, "shows that the general inertia of Nyasaland planters is at least as serious as that obtaining in most Protectorate communities." A memorandum of the objections forwarded to each proposal was submitted to the Commission on Closer Union. The summary reads as follows:

(a) Objections to federation north—Scarcity of communication facilities for goods communications had a serious effect on the attitude of Kenya residents

the link by the Tanganyika Government. The objections to federation south—Attraction of Nyasaland Native labour from Nyasaland to Southern Rhodesia likely to prove disastrous to European agriculture in Nyasaland, dislike of Roman Dutch Law, fear that some day the Southern Rhodesian Government may be dependent on the vote of South African Parliament, impact of a white British class on the black native class regarded as dangerous.

(c) Objections to federation central—Apprehension that a Native policy on the lines of that in force in the West African possessions and in Uganda would be adopted, dislike of domination by civil servants and missionaries, fear that a Central African Protectorate would become the trying-ground for Downing Street, Exeter Hall, and Fabian Society theories in regard to Government. In conclusion, the Executive suggested to the Commission that if it were decided that Nyasaland were too small to stand alone, an amalgamation of Nyasaland with North-Eastern Rhodesia was the utmost that should be attempted at the present time.

**THE COMMISSION IN TANGANYIKA.**

**The Visit to Tabora.**

In our issue of April 19 we stated that if news which had reached us from Tanganyika was correct, the visit to Tabora of the Hilton Young Commission appeared to have been singularly badly managed. Our paragraph continued: "The only members of the European community of the township who were asked whether they would like to meet the Commissioners are alleged to have been the Germans, who did not accept the invitation. Tanganyika's Governor has avowed himself an opponent of federation, and as that fact must be expected to influence the attitude of his subordinate officials, it was the more important that the unofficial element, which appears to be overwhelmingly opposed to His Excellency's views, should have ready access to the Commission."

We have now received from the Acting Chief Secretary to the Tanganyika Government a communication in the course of which we are informed that the official and unofficial witnesses called before the Closer Union Commission were selected by the Commission and not by the Government. The letter adds: "Beyond giving the Commission a list of officials in the form of a panel, from which they might select at their pleasure, and arranging for the attendance of representatives of the various non-British communities at the special request of the Commission, the Government scrupulously refrained from interfering in the matter. One British non-official was asked if he wished to give evidence before the Commission and submitted a memorandum to the Secretary, but it is not known whether the Commission asked him to amplify his views in an interview. Unofficials who wished to give evidence were invited to submit memoranda, and if they wanted to do so it is obvious that the Commission were not in a position to call them."

"I CONGRATULATE you on the high standard of sustained interest you have been able to maintain in East Africa, which is of real value to all of us whose work lies in East Africa. May I send my best wishes for the continued success of your paper?"  
*Sign one whose name is a household word in Kenya.*

COFFEE PLANTING IN TANGANYIKA

COLONIAL CONTROL OF NATIVE AFFAIRS

Provisions of the new Coffee Ordinance.

An Ordinance to provide for the regulation of coffee plantations and dealers in coffee is published in general information by the Tanganyika Government. The Bill, which is to apply only to areas declared by the Governor-in-Council to be compulsory for annual registration of plantations and nurseries, the registration of marks used by planters to distinguish the coffee grown by them when sold or exported from the Territory, the annual licensing of dealers in coffee and the recording of all sales and purchases.

Every person engaged in growing coffee has to secure registration of his plantation and nurseries by the local District Officer, written application being made by the owner or manager, except that any association of Native coffee planters may make a block application for the plantations of its members, provided that each plantation or nursery is specifically mentioned and identified. The fee for registration or re-registration is 5/-.

Dealers to be licensed.

No person may buy, sell, or otherwise deal in unroasted coffee, ground berries or beans, unless licensed by the local District Officer, except that the owner or occupier of a registered plantation or any association of coffee planters acting on behalf of the owner or occupier, may, without a licence, export from the Territory coffee grown upon such plantations or may sell the same to a dealer licensed under this section. Every owner or occupier of a registered plantation and every association of coffee planters which sells any coffee in the Territory must keep a record of every such sale, stating the name and address of the purchaser, the quantity sold, and the date of the transaction, and every licensed dealer must keep a register in English or Swahili of all purchases or sales of coffee. The Director of Agriculture or any District Officer or European police officer are given power to inspect such registers, which are to be preserved for not less than two years after the date of the last entry. Offences against the Ordinance render those responsible liable to a fine not exceeding £5 or imprisonment of one month.

New regulations under the Plant Pest and Disease Ordinance, which are also published, aim at better control of disease in coffee plantations.

KENYA DEFENCE FORCE ENROLMENTS.

A cable received last week announced publication of an order directing the enrolment of all European males between the ages of eighteen and fifty liable to serve in the Kenya Defence Force. Missionaries and Indians are said to have protested.

AGREEMENT ON FEETHAM REPORT.

A TELEGRAM from Nairobi states that the round-table conference of representatives of the European and Indian communities has reached an agreement concerning the Bill based upon the recommendations of the Feetham Commission. Details are not yet disclosed.

That phase in the history of the development of a country when its future consists of finding something for people to do, invariably changes with some suddenness. The future then consists of finding people to do something. (A. F. H. Kitcham, Director of Agriculture, Zanzibar)

Interesting Debate in Southern Rhodesia.

EAST AFRICA will be interested in a debate which took place a few days ago in the Southern Rhodesian Legislative Council when the Leader of the Opposition, Sir Ernest Montagu, moved that the clause in the Constitution of the Colony reserving the control of Native legislation to the Imperial Government should be removed. Sir Ernest was, he said, grave danger in the present position, for when that House passed legislation dealing with the Natives without the approval of the Native leaders and the Native Commissioners, there were persons who did not make their objections to the Assembly, but appealed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Sir Ernest Montagu continued:—

If this goes on, I am afraid that the Natives will begin to think our Parliament can be set aside. They will say, "Why should we bargain with this Parliament? We can make our representations afterwards to the Secretary of State." We have had unbroken peace in this country for thirty-two years, and the Charterford Company and the Government have helped enormously to raise the Native in the social scale. Cannot we be trusted now to see that justice is done in the future?

Premier advocates Patience.

Mr. Moffat, the Premier, who expressed sympathy with the motion, considered, however, that the time had not yet come to approach the Secretary of State. "The section at home lying in wait for us would point out that we wanted the reservation removed to carry out oppressive legislation. Our motives would be in question. I hope within a very few years to have laid out a definite Native policy, paying attention first to the land and then to some method—probably a Native Conference or a Native Affairs Commission—of enabling us to get into direct touch with Native feeling, and enabling them to have very definite and direct participation in the legislation of the Colony." Mr. Moffat also expressed the view that they could also deal better with the question of the amalgamation of Northern and Southern Rhodesia with the reservation still in the native Constitution.

MOTOR IMPORTS INTO EAST AFRICA

The latest circular of Mr. H. D.ighton Esq., the Honorary Secretary of the Royal East African Automobile Association, states that the Customs returns for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar and Nyasaland for 1927 show that motor cars are making great strides in the territories. The only pity is that the origin of imports into Kenya and Uganda are not kept separately, but only listed as known and unknown. In 1926, 2,000 cars were imported into Uganda and now more than Kenya during the year. English cars are undoubtedly making great strides, for from 1% in 1923 they have now gone up to 22%. Kenya and Uganda now absorb 15% whilst in Tanganyika 36% are British and Zanzibar 5% and Nyasaland 59%.

Motor car sales show tremendous increase in Tanganyika, the number numberly 450, but, sad to relate, in Kenya and Uganda only 6% are British, whilst in Tanganyika the figure is 3%. The tractor market shows a very great increase in Kenya but again only 4% are British. Astonishing is the great jump made in Continental tractor imports, which represent 67% of which no less than 16% are German. The motor trade of East Africa has now reached nearly £20,000,000.



1820 MEMORIAL SETTLERS ASSOCIATION

GERMAN COLONIAL POLICY

How It Has Helped East Africa

At the annual meeting of the 1820 Memorial Settlers Association, held in London last week Lord Leven and Melville, Chairman of the London Executive Committee, said that both Kenya and Tanganyika were endeavouring to attract settlers of the type with whom the Association had been dealing. Leven felt that South Africa offered greater opportunities for such settlers than any other part of the Empire. The Association, formed in 1920 to perpetuate the memory of the pioneers of 1820 by the introduction into South Africa of men and women of the right type, had in the past seven years dealt with 3,900 settlers, of whom some 700 had either moved into East Africa or Southern Rhodesia or had returned to England.

When Sir Edward Trigg had visited South Africa in September of last year he had been much impressed by the work carried on by the Association and as a consequence of his visit it was arranged that Colonel Hoy, their organizer in South Africa, should go to Kenya to make recommendations for the starting of a scheme of that Colony on the lines of the 1820 Association. East Africa's readers are aware that as a result of that visit Colonel Hoy has become general manager of Colonists Ltd. of Tangia, the company formed two or three years ago under the chairmanship of Lord Desborough to stimulate white settlement in the Southern Highlands of Tanganyika Territory.

WATER SUPPLIES IN TANGANYIKA

Good Work of the Geological Survey

For so long a time the water supply in Tanganyika has been a Department of Agriculture problem, under its own Director, Mr. G. E. Telle, is developing a more scientific water supply in the Territory. The problem is an old one, it grows yearly more pressing. As population increases, the demand for water becomes more acute, the topography of the country, due to the excessive run off after rainfall, tends to reduce the abundance; and these contending factors often produce acute shortage during the dry seasons and help to create a migratory people instead of the more desirable contented citizenry.

Thus, clearly, does Mr. F. B. Wade, B.Sc., A.C.S.I., the Assistant Geologist of the Department set out the reasons for his investigations into the "Water Supplies in the Region between Tabora and the Speke Gulf" (bulletins of the Geol. Survey Dept. No. 1). The little brochure is well illustrated with diagrams and a map, goes into the geology of the region and the character of these available water supplies and details the rainfall. The author considers the problem over some 360 miles as affecting towns, townships, trading settlements and native inhabitants, and concludes that the country traversed has a fairly generous rainfall which considered, is nearly always enough for the vegetable kingdom but not always enough for animal life. To combat migration in the dry season he advocates not only storage—which to prevent excessive evaporation should be largely underground—but reserves of dry season forage for cattle-keeping Natives. The Report, which is the first of a series, is a most useful piece of technical work and promises valuable results if the recommendations are carried out.

Temporary telegraph lines have been opened at Aringovo, Mtama and Wang'oo, Tanganyika Territory.

A Frank Statement

Special to East Africa

This German Colonial Exhibition in Stuttgart, which remains open until the end of July, is the most ambitious of the many projects which Germany has staged in the last few years to foster interest in colonial affairs. There have been colonial days, colonial exhibitions, colonial fetes, and at East Africa has already pointed out, Germany which does not own a single oversea possession has at least as many newspapers devoted to colonial affairs as Great Britain with her world-hung Dominions and Dependencies. And yet some commonplace individuals continue to assert that German colonial interest and activity are no more than normal! The Stuttgart Exhibition has attracted much attention in the Reich, has been widely noticed in many of the leading newspapers, and has formed the text for many editorial sermons on the recurrence of German colonizing thought and activity.

Deutsches Ostafrika, Not Tanganyika

The Bremen Hesper Zeitung, for instance, commenting on the plans of Colonial Societies in Germany and their sanctions, points out quite frankly that in South West Africa there are now again about 10,000 Germans making up practically all the white population, the so-called "German East Africa"—all Germans still speak of *Deutsch Ostafrika*, not of Tanganyika Territory. The influx of returned Germans and new settlers continues to increase and that in the Cameroons, in the part under British Mandate, most of the farms are again in German hands. Such German activity, it is claimed, must have an undeniable bearing on the political solution of the Mandate problem, especially on the question of the exchange of commodities between Germany and areas producing raw materials. The Colonial Societies, we are warned, are paying particular attention to these developments, and are pursuing the same course of preparation for colonial work as they did in the last eight years of last century, which work led to the acquisition of the German colonies.

East Africa has since its first issue continued to direct the attention to the persistent endeavours of the Germans to recover their lost colonies, and will continue to urge the absolute necessity of watching most carefully the very energetic steps which are being taken in Germany to accomplish this object.

EUROPEAN OFFICIALS IN EAST AFRICA

Went Statistics for 1926

An official return gives the number of European officials resident in East Africa in 1926 as 1,103, the return covering Kenya Colony and Protectorate, the Kenya and Uganda Railway, Uganda, Nyasa, Zanzibar, Somaliland, and Tanganyika Territory.

The total deaths recorded were 19, and the burials 152. Of the first, Kenya returned 4, the Railway 7, Uganda 1, and Tanganyika 7, and of the latter, Kenya accounted for 3, the Railway 1, Uganda 4, and Tanganyika 7. The rates per thousand were: Kenya—37, Railway—3, Uganda—21, and Tanganyika—22. In all, 25, 14 Kenya, 25 Railway, 10 Uganda, 27 Tanganyika.

Two graphs show the steady drop in the rates since 1916, with the exception of the War years, for in 1916 the total deaths per 1,000 was 42, and in 1911, 40.

EDUCATION IN EAST AFRICA

East Africa in the Press

THE SENSES OF AFRICAN ANIMALS

FURTHER interesting correspondence on this subject has been published by The Times, to whom Mr. F. B. Sease writes—

Lions, leopards, servals, and other wild cats appear to have the scenting power that is observable in the domestic cat, which certainly goes up wind and is attracted to fish or vulture, but none of these—nor, as far as I have observed, do any of the cats—not any of the wild dogs (such as lycaon, jackals, foxes, otters, etc.)—runs and hunts on a line in the hound's manner. They may on occasion nose the ground and stop to a blood spoor, but I believe even this is rarely seen. Lions and leopards certainly go up wind to game, kills, and carcasses. I noticed many years ago in Somaliland that when a rhinoceros or an elephant had been killed at sundown, when vultures and their guides were absent, both lions and leopards would travel long distances up wind in the night to the carcass.

I am not sure if the cheetah uses its sense in this way, but I have observed that tame ones, in common with lions and tame jackals and foxes, will identify their master at least partly by nose in the same way that say a retriever or any domestic dog will. I think it may be positively asserted that identification is chiefly performed by nose or ear, or by both. Leopards are difficult to observe, but on one occasion I tied up a silent goat about 2 p.m. in broad daylight in thick bush about two miles from where natives had been losing sleep with a leopard, and the leopard came up wind to the goat within an hour.

It is true that lions and leopards often show no sign of being aware of your presence when you are close to them and the wind direct from you to them. It must be remembered that lions are usually familiar with the smell of man and will lie "close" and sleep as long as they think they can avoid observation. A leopard, a fox, and a jackal will do the same. I have followed two lions up wind that were padding along quietly in the bush and have run round and ahead of them to get a better shot, and though they both saw me and had my wind they came on without altering their pace or direction. To argue from this that they had no "nose" is no better than to argue that they had no sight or hearing, for one came on after I had fired at the other.

I should very much like to know if anyone has ever seen the African wild hunting dogs (lycaon running) on, and persevering on, a line. I have often watched them in Abyssinia, Somaliland, and Central Africa, and in Transvaal, and have never seen them hunt a line, always hunting by sight, whether in small lots or in big packs.

Where Mr. Abel Chapman is certainly right is that no animal can scent prey even a foot off down wind. The nose of a red deer is particularly sensitive, but I have killed a two-year-old stag to within a yard, and he did not lift his head, turned him on to his side, and laid in each hand, turned the lion's power of scenting may refer your readers to a curious article by F. H. Durrant in the August 1927 Journal of the Royal Geographical Society.

ANON. F. SPANTON, at present Secretary of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa and from 1907 to 1924 a missionary at Magila and Principal of St. Andrew's Training College, Zanzibar, contributes to the current number of The Church Overseas an interesting article on "Missions and Governments in African Education." His avowed purpose is to plead for close co-operation.

Missionaries must allow themselves to recognise that the Government has taken a very great step forward in realising its responsibility in the matter of the education of its African subjects; they must surely respond heartily to the invitation extended to them to help in framing schemes and syllabuses and rules for the conduct of schools. They have much to give, as the result of accumulated experience, and they must give it willingly for the common good; it would be wrong, as indeed it would be most foolish, for them to stand aside shrugging their shoulders on wringing their hands and letting matters take their course. As in the past they have striven to serve Africa in dozens and in scores, so now they must be willing to serve her with all the rest who would lead her in the way of knowledge, considering only how they may give of their best and not at all how they may gain from the others.

On the other hand, they must not allow themselves to forget that their responsibility to the future forbids any mere unthinking acquiescence in plans made by others; they must be wide awake to the possibilities of danger in schemes ill-conceived and in rules ill-framed; they must realise that the present is a great day of opportunity, which, if missed or misused, is scarcely likely to return. And what has been said of the missionaries applies, mutatis mutandis, with equal force to the Government officials concerned. The desire for a co-operation worthy of the name cannot do much if it is only one-sided, though we must not do well to remember that it may do something by awakening a corresponding desire in those who have not as yet experienced it.

The article, as will be seen, frankly faces the complexities of the position. Government officials, as Mr. Spanton says elsewhere, "have for the most part a view of the plan for co-operation from two different points of view." Just as some missionaries have been inclined to dread what they pictured to themselves as Government interference with mission schools, so some Government officials have been inclined to dread missionary interference with Government plans; they have set themselves to form schemes which they deemed suitable and then have somewhat grudgingly invited the missionary representatives to approve them; their ideal, though perhaps they have been scarcely conscious of the fact, seems to have been a scheme of education formed by the Government and controlled by the Government to be carried out, for a time at all events, chiefly by mission agents supported by mission money. Just as on the mission side there were certainly some who thought of the Government's part in co-operation as consisting largely of money grants given on conditions which they were prepared to accept somewhat grudgingly for the sake of their work, so on the Government side there would seem to have been some who regarded the co-operation of the mission as consisting chiefly in supplying the staffs necessary for the schools and the funds needed to maintain them. On the other hand, there certainly have been many and these, I venture to think, include most if not all of those who best know Africa and its needs—who have set themselves to become co-operators in the truest sense. They

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have met in conference and council, and by other means as well, to secure a pooling of knowledge and experiences, and, after a full and generous consultation of those best qualified to advise, they have sought to evolve a common plan, to the fulfilment of which both mission and Government resources might be devoted as to a common cause.

The memorandum deserves the close study of all engaged in the solution of this most important problem.

**HANDLING NATIVE LABOUR.**

To *The Farmer's Weekly* of South Africa Mr. W. S. Chadwick has contributed a useful article on the necessity for studying the psychological differences in Native labourers, who, in Northern Rhodesia at least, he admits are like what a hospital matron said "R.A.M.C." stood for "rather a mixed crowd." It is absurd, he writes, to expect that Natives of very different tribes, with all their hereditary idiosyncrasies and habits, should be capable of doing the same work. No one would treat Greek workmen, Americans, Germans and Spaniards, then why should a black man with his primitive intelligence be expected to make a success of a job for which a white man needs experience? The result is that they often describe the Native as a prize fool, while he—with greater justice—labels them as "mad" to his cronies.

Labour when obtained from a bureau should be classified in requirements. For cattle boys, Barotse or Mashukulumbwe are best for agricultural work. Mafabele, Awemba of Angoni, for building and general Nyasaland boys—for Northern Rhodesia, at least. I have proved to the hilt that it is possible to train even the rawest Native to some semblance of efficiency, if pains be taken, and he is allowed to stay with the job; for he is an excellent mimic and a perfect routine animal. It is selection of the material for training that is so important.

The writer emphasizes the need for a study of tribal psychology, especially when punishment is required. Boys from Native Protectorates are, he claims, always inclined to insolence, and are clannish. The fighting tribes—Zulu, Mafabele, and Basuto—will sometimes challenge a trial of strength with a new master; Bechuana and Barotse are more insolent than courageous. Natives of the very raw ex-slave tribes have no sense of shame and can be appealed to only through their sornogers, while with Zulu and Angoni public sarcasm and contempt will often prove more effective than any physical punishment, if the words are well chosen.

Mr. Chadwick concludes with the following reference to the oft-discussed "kindly" methods:

"Kindness is mistaken by the inferior tribes for folly, and a reputation for weakness secures no service. One day I asked a household friend for a new shirt he had on. 'I cannot give it to you,' the father said. 'My missis will ask where it is.'  
"How long has your missis been in leaving home?"  
"She came three months ago from England."  
"Then you are a fool. Tell her you washed it, and the wind blew it in the fire." These two white women are all fools. "She will believe you've given it away."  
"He got the shirt, and next day a friend appeared in a new one, and an outside smile. 'I speak truth,' he said, 'my missis was very sorry and gave me this; it is not the same shirt but I think it is better. Truly these white women are all fools, as you say.'"

To never try to have obedience of service. Strict discipline, combined with justice, and above all a real understanding of tribal psychology and capacity will go far toward securing good service.

**PROGRESS IN THE LEPROSY CAMPAIGN.**

Writing to the *Mission Hospital*, Sir Leonard Rogers, C.B., M.D., F.R.S., comments enthusiastically on the good progress which is being made in combating the leprosy scourge. "Dr. E. Muir of the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine and Dr. Wade of the great Canton leper settlement in the Philippines, both agreed," he says, "that nearly every early case is now curable, and the latter records clearing up 15% to 20% of advanced cases with an average duration on admission of eight years, and that over 1,000 recoveries have been obtained in the Philippines alone in the last four or five years, leaving no doubt of a phenomenal advance within a single decade."

Of his plan for rapidly reducing leprosy, he writes: "The fact that nearly every early case of leprosy is now curable, places in our hands the means of reducing the disease very greatly within a single decade, wherever the following simple plan can be carried out. About 80% of infections occur through living in the same house with an infective leper, and in 80% of cases the incubation period is under five years. It follows that if, whenever a leper is met with, all his household and other close contacts are examined for the early signs of the disease, and this is repeated every six months for five years, it should be possible to detect 80% of infections from him in the early curable stage, and to treat them effectively so as to cure them before they become infective, so that theoretically the force of infection would be reduced in five years to only 20%, and by repeating this another five years to only 4%. This plan is now being tried in some of the infected European countries and among Europeans in South Africa and elsewhere. It is not at present feasible in backward countries, such as some of our tropical African Colonies, but it is remarkable how familiar the people of those Colonies are with the early signs of the disease, and I believe that as soon as they learn from experience that the early cases are most amenable, they will come forward in this stage in increasing numbers, and the foot of the problem will be struck."

**K.A.R. ASKARI THE BEST CHRISTIANS.**

The Rev. Albert Elliott, who will be well known to many of our Tanganyika readers as chaplain at Dar es Salaam, is at present in this country on leave and has given to *The Sussex Daily News* an interesting interview, in the course of which he says: "Native soldiers of the King's African Rifles are our best Christians. I attribute that to the discipline they have had and the fact that they have not come under the demoralising influences of the town. The ordinary natives who come into the town generally pick up the worst."

"I had the job of film-censor," added Mr. Elliott. "The local cinema shows mostly third-rate American films which give a totally untrue idea of European life, but the trouble is that these Natives take it seriously, as being a true picture of European life and customs, and how the white man spends his time. I cut these films severely and I have banned some."

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## PERSONALIA.

Lady McMillan arrived in England last week from Kenya.

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Colonel W. H. V. Darrell has reached England from East Africa.

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Among recent visitors to Kenya are Sir David and Lady Ezra, of Calcutta.

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Lady Heath was the guest of the Overseas League at luncheon last week.

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Mrs. and Mrs. A. S. Folkes have left Uganda for a holiday in the Old Country.

□ □ □ □

Mr. Alex. Holm, the Director of Agriculture, has returned to Kenya from leave.

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Mr. C. E. F. Smith has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for Northern Rhodesia.

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Lieutenant C. L. E. Drake-Brockman, of the King's African Rifles, has left Nyasaland.

□ □ □ □

Mr. F. R. Cramb has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the Naivasha district of Kenya.

□ □ □ □

Mr. G. D. Popplewell, of the Tanganyika Administrative Service, is staying in London.

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Mr. A. V. Hartnoll, M.C., has just left to return to Tanganyika, accompanied by Mrs. Hartnoll.

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Captain R. C. Stidston-Broadbent was recently married in Fort Johnston to Miss Esie Walker.

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Mr. H. McIntyre, of the Kenya Forestry Department, arrived in London on leave from the Colony.

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Mr. Ormsby Gore arrived back in London on Sunday night from his tour of Malaya and Ceylon.

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Mr. E. N. Carlton, of the Northern Rhodesian Administrative Service, is spending part of his leave in British Columbia.

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Mr. A. E. M. Crisp has been invited to become a member of the Mombasa District Committee and Town Planning Authority.

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Princess Marie Louise, who recently visited East Africa, was present on Monday night at a dinner of the Forum Club Overseas Section.

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During the absence from Kenya of Mrs. W. Tyson, his brother Mr. G. Tyson, has been replacing him on the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce.

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Mr. E. E. Butler has been appointed a member of the Machakos District Road Board in place of Captain C. Beck, who has left Kenya on leave.

Captain K. A. P. Daley, Adjutant of the 6th K.A.R. in Tanganyika, has left the Territory on leave.

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Sir William Gowers, Governor of Uganda, arrived from the Protectorate a few days ago on short sick leave.

□ □ □ □

Mrs. A. M. Bowis has been appointed a member of the Muthaiga Township Committee, vice Captain H. E. Schwartz.

□ □ □ □

Lord and Lady Delamere stayed for a few days at Claridge's Hotel on their arrival in London, but they have now left.

□ □ □ □

Major Brian Willoughby Bond, M.C., is now District Commissioner of the Elgeyo and Marakwet Districts of Kenya.

□ □ □ □

Colonel W. H. Franklin has been visiting Sheffield and Bradford this week to interview persons interested in trade with East Africa.

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Mr. Roderick Macrae Antill, Nyasaland, has been appointed a Lieutenant of the King's African Rifles Reserve of Officers.

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Mr. C. J. Bagend, O.B.E., Senior Commissioner, Tanganyika, left England last week by the R.M.S. "Balmoral Castle," for Natal.

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Congratulations to Mr. A. Orchardson, the twenty-one year old rifle shot, who has captured the championship of Kenya for 1928.

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Sir Francis Agar was one of those who last week made the annual pilgrimage to Winchester with the Knights of the Round Table Club.

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Amongst recent arrivals from Kenya are Captain C. M. Boys Hinderer, Mr. D. P. Holyman, Mr. R. H. M. Bristow, and Mr. W. T. Laws.

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Mr. Gerald Reece, who has served for the past few years in the Kenya Administrative Service, left London last week on his return from leave.

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Colonel G. A. P. Maxwell, the General Manager of the Tanganyika Railways, was visiting the Moshi and Arusha districts when the last mail left.

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Mr. J. S. Chittenden, who will be remembered by many of our Uganda readers, has just left for Kenya, where he intends opening up business.

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Colonel J. M. Llewellyn, the well-known Iringa settler, has been spending a few days in London, to which he will be returning six or eight weeks hence.

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The Kaimosi Farmers' Association elected the following officers for 1928 at its last meeting: President, Mr. C. K. Archer; Vice-President, Major P. H. Galley, D.S.O.; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Captain W. E. Barton; Committee, Mr. G. Glassford, Colonel Hanewes, Mr. F. H. Harcombe, Mr. B. Harris, and Captain W. H. H. H.



Mr. W. S. Gibson has been appointed a member of the Finance, Revenue and Board, 1928. Major A. E. Smith, C.M.B., who is at present on leave.

Dr. Robert Laws, the great Scotch missionary who recently retired after more than fifty years work in Nyasaland, spent a few days in London last week.

A decree nisi was granted last week against Colonel Charles Barron Statham, a retired Army medical officer and well-known African traveller, and the petitioner of his wife, Mrs. Jessie Throck Statham.

Mr. Frank Scudamore, whose work as a war correspondent in the Sudan and elsewhere will be well remembered by many of our readers, has been granted a Civil List pension of £100.

The Rt. Hon. W. G. A. Grenby Gore, M.P., Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, addressed the Royal Colonial Institute last night on his impressions of his recent tour in the East.

Lieutenant-Commander A. A. Clark and Messrs. F. J. Bagshawe, H. Bignold and A. H. White have been confirmed in their professional appointments as Provincial Commissioners in Tanganyika Territory.

The marriage of Mr. Edward H. Hawke, of Lofting, Marqués, and Hazel, only daughter of the late Herbert H. and Mrs. Wilford, of Welney Rectory, Norfolk, will take place shortly in East Africa.

Mr. N. M. Gillam, accountant at the Salisbury branch of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), and formerly accountant at the Blantyre branch of the National Bank of South Africa, is shortly to be transferred to Blantyre as manager.

Sir C. S. Tomlinson, Chief Justice of Zanzibar, who arrived home last week, first went to the island over twenty years ago. Early in 1918 Sir Thomas acted as legal adviser to the Civil Administration of Tanganyika Territory.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. K. Tucker, C.B.E., I.D., managing director in East Africa of East African Estates Ltd., and Mrs. W. Evans, managing director of Messrs. Evans & Co. (Kenya) Ltd., are on their way back to Kenya from a hurried business visit to London.

East Africa learns with deep regret of the recent death of Mrs. DeLitt, wife of one of the best known medical men in East Africa. Dr. Burkitt left Kenya for England as soon as he heard of the serious nature of Mrs. Burkitt's illness, but she had passed away before he arrived home. His many friends will join us in sympathy in his great bereavement.

We learn with regret of the sudden death of Southern Tanganyika of Mr. E. A. Boyages, who had spent some years in the Territory, but had formerly in Government service. The deceased was about forty-five years of age, and was generally popular on the Lupa goldfields. He leaves, we understand, a wife and two children in Cape Town, with whom much sympathy will be felt.

In addition to those mentioned in our last week's issue, among those with whom we noticed present at the garden party given by Sir Humphrey and Lady Leggett were Capt. W. Fitzbrook, Capt. R. B. Deake, Mr. and Mrs. A. Watson, and Colonel Newwood.

At the last Empire Conference of Survey Officers, which is now being held at the Colonial Office, Kenya and Nyasaland are represented, but Mr. H. B. Thomas represents Uganda, Mr. P. H. E. Latham Tanganyika, Mr. A. E. Adamson, Zanzibar, and Messrs. R. A. Godwin Austin and W. G. Fairweather, Northern Rhodesia.

Sir John Chancellor, who has just arrived home from Southern Rhodesia, of which he was appointed the first Governor after that Colony had received self-government, has been appointed High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of Palestine. Sir John saw service in the Sudan with the Royal Engineers in 1900, and from 1901 to 1915 was Governor of Mauritius.

**SUDDEN DEATH OF REAR-ADMIRAL BLUNT.**

We learn with great regret of the sudden death last week in Nakuru Hospital of Rear-Admiral W. F. Blunt, C.B.E., D.S.O., who, after retiring from the Navy in 1921, settled at Bahari, Lake Njai, Kenya. Admiral Blunt—who was a midshipman on the "Garrett" during the blockade of the Zanzibar coast in 1888—rendered excellent services during the Great War, particularly in the action in the Heligoland Bight and in the Battle of Jutland. Reporting on the first-named action, the Commodore in charge of the destroyer flotilla called attention to "the services rendered by Captain W. F. Blunt of H.M.S. "Fearless" and the commanding officers of the 1st and 3rd Flotillas whose gallant attacks on the German cruisers at critical moments undoubtedly saved the "Arctura" from more severe punishment and possible capture." For these services Captain Blunt was awarded the D.S.O. in the Battle of Jutland he commanded the cruiser "Arctura" and was mentioned in despatches and specially commended. Later he commanded in succession H.M.S. "Berwick" and H.M.S. "Achilles" on the Atlantic Convoy Service, and was created C.B.E. in 1919. Two years later he retired, and was promoted to rear-admiral on the retired list in 1922. His son, Mr. Richard F. Blunt, is at present in England.

**EAST AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.**

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

KENYA COLONY.—Agriculturist, *Leana*, Senior, Mr. A. S. Walford, B.A.

ZANZIBAR.—Superintendent of Education, Mr. L. A. C. Buchanan.

Recent transfers and promotions made by the Secretary of State are as follows:—

Mr. W. C. Curry, Asst. Finance Officer, Tanganyika, to be promoted to Asst. Administrator-General.

Mr. F. H. Manley, Veterinary Officer, Uganda, to be Asst. Veterinary Pathologist, Nigeria.

Mr. W. P. Nason, Asst. Auditor, Tanganyika, to be Asst. Auditor, Nigeria.

Mr. H. Turlin, Attorney-General, St. Vincent, to be Solicitor-General, Uganda.

## TOBACCO TYPES IN NYASALAND.

Views of the Agricultural Chemist.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR, I have read with great interest the letters of brokers and manufacturers which you have published on this subject. Although European planters have accumulated experience of the type of leaf that does best under the conditions ruling on their own estates over a series of greatly varying seasons, there is still a tendency to go upon the experience of one season in which a particular variety does well and to go in largely for this the following year. (See *East Africa*, December 16, 1926.) This was seen during the past two years, when a large acreage of a variety belonging to the Pinkney Arthur and Big Jim class was grown.

There was in one season a high percentage of cigarette tobacco produced, particularly of the cigar class, but the lower grades lacked body and elasticity and there was too much breakage in handling and shipment. These varieties, with their habit of growth—large leaves and therefore transpiring surface and quick growth after transplanting—stood wet seasons very well, but in the past season (which was in many districts the counterpart of a Carolinian growing season) these varieties gave some leaf of poor quality. The crux of the matter was that for too long some growers have been attempting to grow flue-cured tobacco on unsuitable heavy soils and with a high average rainfall and that this Big Jim type was the only one which gave great success over their average season. It is agreed that tobacco grown from Big Jim is of pleasant aroma and many grades can be used in fairly large proportion in cigarette blends, but there are much better types.

It is conceded that Nyasaland tobacco which is produced from Gold-luff and Cash on sandy soils and sandy loams equal to the Norfolk soils of the Carolinas and which has properly ripened in the field and is correctly cured is of very good quality and of very pleasant aroma and that such soils are found over wide areas of Nyasaland. Further, tobacco produced from varieties like Western and Melton on chocolate and gray loams in the Highlands and middle elevations and correctly ripened and cured are the counterpart of American dark tobacco types and grades. It must not be forgotten that timing has an important influence on the resins which are of most importance in aroma of tobacco. The gist of our argument is that certain grades and types of Nyasaland tobacco are the counterpart of corresponding American types and no investigation could improve them otherwise.

One of your correspondents makes the mistake that the administrative districts show the limits of agricultural regions. As well say that gardens at 5,500 ft. in a district would teach a Lake shore farmer much about his particular crops in that district. A soil and crop survey is not completed in a few casual visits, as witness the fact that whole counties in the Carolinas have not yet completed theirs.

Mlamsi in once brings to mind its tea belt with a high rainfall, but outside that belt there are areas where a good tea type is grown, although virgin soils have given forth certain varieties which are easily cured and a good cigarette tobacco. Whole islands in the tobacco area with a tea belt in the south-eastern corner has been pointed out, bright tobacco has been produced from Pinkney Arthur and Melton in the Victoria Nyanza. The Pinkney Arthur (Gully) in the plains of the Zomba district is noted

for its flue-cured produced on sandy loams, while the higher elevations are noted for their heavy bodied pipe tobacco. The Choda-Mudima area near is noted for the sweet flue-cured leaf, and so on. (See also *East Africa* of October 27, 1927.)

The importance of quality cannot be too much stressed. Good quality is obtained by the avoidance of phosphorus, nitrogen, and potash starvation in tobacco, the practice of up-to-date drainage and methods of preventing soil erosion, the use of suitable rotations for bright and dark tobacco respectively, and, moreover, the elimination of disease as far as possible. In the latter connection the importance of seed-bed sanitation is to be particularly stressed, as many of the most serious diseases of tobacco originate there. The selection of acclimatized varieties with wide leaves, as Mr. Goodwin points out, to suit the average season in this tropical climate with its wide variation from year to year is most important, and planters should not go upon the experience of one season alone. I have discussed these points more fully in the bulletins on tobacco culture obtained from this Department.

Yours faithfully,

W. HORNBY.

Department of Agriculture

Zomba  
Nyasaland

## TANGANYIKA'S "BLUE MURDER BIRD."

Is it the crowing cobra?

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR, I have just read the comments on the crowing cobra of a "The Londoner" and Capt. Polett-Weatherley in your issue of March 20. This is certainly an interesting and apparently elusive *du du*. I term it such, I think adversely, as in the Swahili language *du du* means from an elephant to a tiger flea appears.

Mr. Parker, of the Department of Zoology, South Kensington, has pretty definitely that no serpent can make any sound but a hiss. He then evidently does not count the rattlesnake in the same category, or perhaps he had forgotten that his gentleman.

Yes, Tanganyika is a strange country. The other day a friend of mine in from a hunting party told me about fish coming down with the rain, though he admitted not actually having seen the occurrence, which however, if the general Native belief in the waterless bush of Uzungu between the Wami and Ngerengere River, where fish are to be found in the pools formed by the rains which dry up in the dry season. Notwithstanding this, it would be well to take most of these Native theories and beliefs as *granovals*.

To get back to our friend the crowing cobra. Down at the Tabora River between Dongo and Iringa during the floods of 1917, when the country in proximity to the river was inundated for about twelve miles and the only dry spots were bits of high ground here and there that formed islands, we occupied one of these. We were disturbed repeatedly by a *du du* which we dubbed the blue murder bird, which would emit at night a series of dreadful noises which appeared to come from the direction of the trees at one of the bits of dry land. He or she would begin crowing, as it is termed by your Tabora correspondent, but it was more like the noise of a brass band being throttled then a paster like a roll on a kettledrum, beginning slowly and steaming up to a regular rattle.



All the Natives questioned about the noise assured us that it was a terrible snake, which story we refused to credit. Shortly afterwards I met "Zambezi" White on the left side of the river, who when I had described the noises of this creature, said it was a snake. Then I met Mr. Neeser, who has spent much of his time in the bush here and in Portuguese territory, and he too assured me the *hudi* was a very terrible snake. Snake or no snake, this big murder bird, as I prefer to call it, certainly exists, and if caught would certainly be valuable, if only because it could be admirably adapted in a jazz band. However, *oh bien, c'est grand sahis*.

Yours faithfully,  
W. Mikossé,  
Tanganyika.

**CIVIL SERVANTS IN TANGANYIKA.**

*Is Esprit de Corps Lacking?*

*To the Editor of "East Africa."*

SIR,  
I read with very great interest the article by a retired Indian civilian on the Tanganyika Administrative Service which appeared in *East Africa* of March 18. I have known that Territory since 1910, and I can endorse every word of what the writer says. I am afraid, however, that before that Service can be put on a really sound footing, such as the Indian and Sudan Civil Services, many of the senior administrative and departmental officials should be retired or transferred to other Colonies, if the latter is possible. I made an extended tour through Tanganyika about two years ago and was brought into close contact with a very large number of Government officials, and I was greatly struck by the absence of *esprit de corps* amongst the members of the Civil Service. Why it should differ from the Navy and Army, where *esprit de corps* is the very soul of the Service—I am at a loss to understand.

The ill-effects of the elephant shooting by heads of Departments referred to by the retired Indian official has been going on for years, and I am glad to hear that steps are being taken to prosecute offenders, although it is rather late in the day. Perhaps inquiries instituted into other irregularities by civil servants, particularly in the matter of evading Customs duties, would lead to similar disclosures.

Yours faithfully,  
HONESTY.

**WOULD MR. MARCUS GARVEY REPLY?**

*To the Editor of "East Africa."*

SIR,  
I have just read your report of the meeting recently addressed by Mr. Marcus Garvey in the Royal Albert Hall. It would be interesting to have his statement as to the amount of money subscribed in the United States for the Black Star Line, the number of steamers of which the line consisted, the total tonnage, and the number of Negroes conveyed back to Africa by the ships. My recollection is that one tramp steamer showed the flag round southern ports.

When I was in the States I asked every Negro to whom I had a chance of speaking if he wanted to go to Africa, and I failed to find one. I believe also that a Negro clergyman soured the Southern States, in many warnings the Negroes against going to Africa, inasmuch as he said they would starve.

Yours faithfully,  
NEW CREOUSTON LEVINS

**GAME RANGER WHO SHOT A "SONGO"**

*Description of the Snake.*

*To the Editor of "East Africa."*

SIR,  
I have read with great interest in *East Africa* the various accounts of the fierce snake of Eobra.

It is my interest your readers to know that there is a snake in this country known as the *goboko*, which I have actually shot, though foolishly I did not keep the skin. This snake is said to live in the tops of trees, and sometimes kills giraffes, which is quite possible, as that animal is always feeding on the tops of trees.

The incident in question happened whilst on safari in the Mwanza Province. We had halted for breakfast under the shade of some trees. The meal being over, the boys were packing up when there was a loud cry of "goboko" and a large snake was seen advancing rapidly on the empty egg shells. I seized a gun and shot it, but, having only one shot, the skin suffered, and, not realising the importance of my prize, I left it. Curiously enough I had a Nyasa boy with me, a *Yao*, who immediately told me it was called the *songo* in his country.

This snake was just on eight feet long, straw coloured, with light brown markings all over it; the head was yellow, but I do not recollect seeing a crest. The boys told me that it was only a small one and that they grew as big as a python. Neither the District Officer, who was with me, nor myself had ever seen a snake like it before. The other boys all stated that this was the mysterious *goboko*.

Yours faithfully,  
M. S. MOORE,  
Game Ranger,  
Arushu.

**KENYA NATIVE LANDS TRUST BILL.**

*Native Lands Left Fallow.*

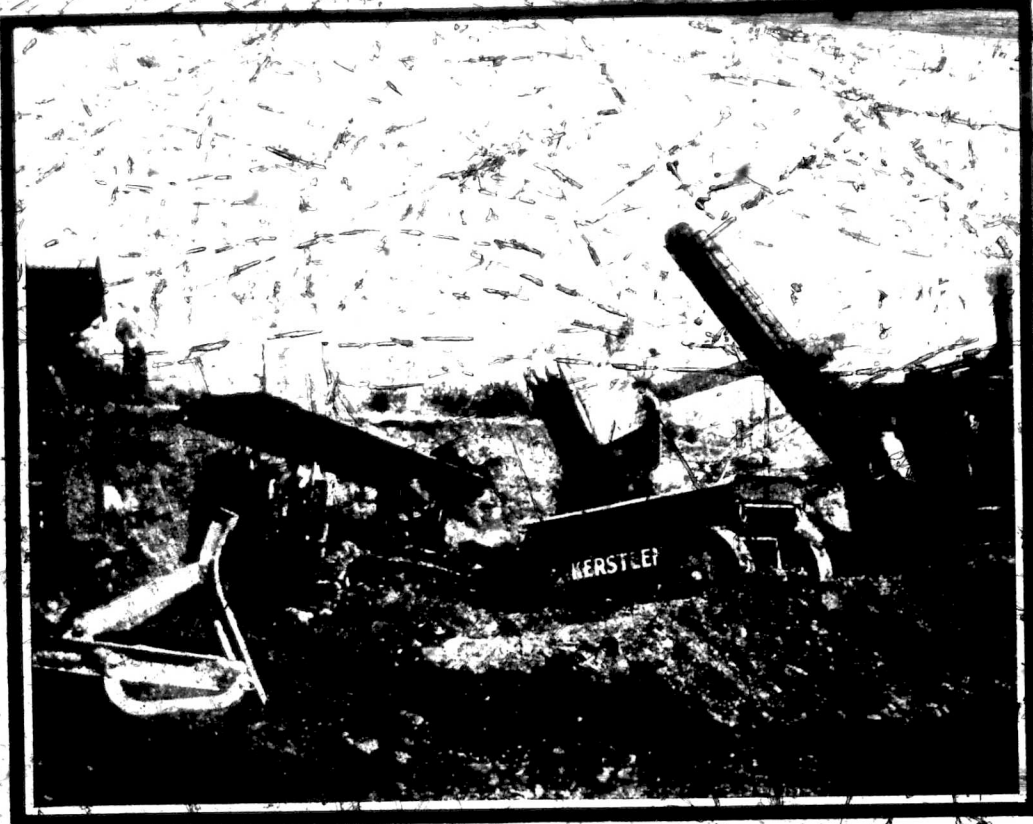
*To the Editor of "East Africa."*

SIR,  
The statistics of the fallow of which the Anti-Slavery Society's meeting was held accotme no doubt for your attributing to me the statement that Natives leave their land fallow for as long as seventeen years. This statement was Sir Robert Hamilton's, and I preferred to it myself in point on that, if true, it gave me the case for the Bill.

With all deference to Sir Robert Hamilton, the statement appears dubious. Natives do not count by years; few have any idea how old they are. It is, however, easy to guess how the idea originated. A Native if questioned would naturally say that any unused portion of his Reserve was last cultivated just before the white man came. If the question was asked in or about 1920, when certain students of Kenya affairs were busily engaged in their researches, the concluding questioner would conclude that as white settlement began about 1903, the land had lain fallow for seventeen years. The possibility that it had never been cultivated might not occur to him.

Yours faithfully,  
A. WATSON,  
London, W.1.

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### Camp Fire Comments.

#### The Tsetse Fly Conquered?

Dr. I. E. W. Bevan's claim that he has, after twenty-three years of research, developed a method of protecting animals against the tsetse fly and rendering them immune to trypanosomiasis, must create great interest. The doctor exhibits a padlock of laboratory cattle which were once on the verge of death but are now healthy and fat after his treatment, but admits that he has yet to submit his method to test in the field. He intends to experiment in some known fly-belt, and everyone will wish him success.

#### Livingstone on London Roads.

"The Charing Cross Hospital Gazette" writes a correspondent, "in a charming article on David Livingstone's last phase in Africa, has a quotation from the Doctor's diary which may interest your readers. The mere animal pleasure of travelling in an unexplored country, wrote Livingstone, on reaching once more the ground of his old explorations, is very great. There are no books to write, no speeches to make, and no London streets to cross. That the worthy Doctor, injured as he was to danger of all sorts, should have been so impressed with the risks of London streets in 1863, is remarkable. What would he have said to-day if he had to negotiate a 'one-way' street—say the Haymarket at the rush hour?"

#### Bringing the Tropics Home.

Entertaining meals were employed at the Stuttgart Colonial Exhibition to give the local German some idea of what the tropics are like. Reasoning that no one can have any notion of a tropical landscape unless tropical heat accompanies it, the organisers of the show fixed up two rooms, one showing a desert scene with an enormous crocodile swallowing a white man, and the other representing a primitive forest with suitable animals. The first was pretty warm, but the second, according to the German reporters, was enough to knock anybody down. The idea, though good in theory, was a failure as propaganda, for such heat does nothing of the crocodile would be likely to put the average German, who is of full stature, off emigrating to any tropical colony.

#### Lake Nyasa Restored.

Following on Dr. Dixey's report of the rise in Lake Nyasa and the filling up of Lake Mponombe, comes the very interesting news that Lake Nyasa is once more a real lake, as full as in 1893, and that the river is now running into it. When Livingstone discovered it on August 1, 1849, Lake Nyasa was a fine sheet of water, twenty miles long by ten broad. By 1893 its waters had disappeared and had become mere marshland. Now, with fifteen and a half inches of rainfall in the district, farming, and especially cattle farming, is prospering so well, indeed, that the suggestion has been made that the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Bechuanaland and South-West Africa should combine to make a railway to open up the northern part of the Kalahari and thus create better openings for the local cattle breeders and gold miners. It seems to be on the verge of solving this fascinating problem, the periodicity of the African rains, with all its bearing on the economies of tropical Africa.

#### Native Wireless.

That African Natives are able to communicate over great distances, a point which has long been recognized by Abolmuhanna in his new book "Radio Africa" gives one from his own experience.

"During June, 1892, I was encamped on the Ma-Woomzie river, in the heart of the Bush-veld, and with me out so far as we knew, a boat within a hundred miles, the Kafirs one evening gravely told us that the 'Great Indaba' at Bloemfontein (the late President Kruger and Sir Alfred Milner) had been broken off and that the English were going to fight the Boers. I noted the incident in my diary at the time, and long afterwards, on re-reading it with the world, found that that crucial conference had actually broken down at that exact date. By what black magic or second sight can isolated savage dirge events that are passing hundreds of miles away?"

Perhaps our readers can supply other innumerable examples.

#### An Uncanny Cotton Picker.

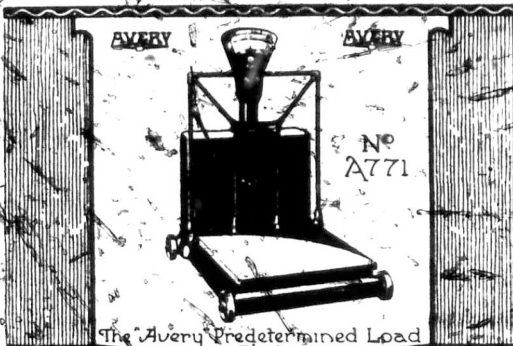
There seems to be no limit to the ingenuity of the inventor of agricultural machinery. It is reported that a Californian has produced a successful mechanical cotton picker which straddles the row of cotton plants and as it moves forward picks up the branches and brings them into contact with rotating picking fingers or spindles made of special steel and slightly tapered. These fingers have barbed points which catch the cotton and take it from the bolls. The machine can go over the field any number of times without injury to the plants, blooms, squares or undeveloped bolls. On account of the tapered shape of the fingers, the cotton is easily removed from them, and is cleaned of leaves, dirt or trash, so that the cotton-picked by this machine is cleaner than that which is hand-picked. It sounds really uncanny, and reminds one of the Martians with their sensitive, metallic tentacles in H. G. Wells' story "The War of the Worlds." The age of robots is daily coming nearer.

#### More Work for Agricultural Officers.

Like the surprised but willing workman who, on being told that his hours were from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., is asked if he might be allowed to make bricks in his spare time, officers of Colonial Agricultural Departments are always glad when an extra job or two of work comes their way. Dealing with the proper investigation of the food of African birds is essential to estimate their value, harmful or otherwise—to the farmer, a contemporary points out, this research does not permit of interruption but must be carried on month in and month out and in minute detail until an analysis can be made of the proportions of insect food, grain and sundries eaten during the whole year by the birds and a decision reached as to the value for such investigations, it says, obviously, it is the duty of the officers of Agriculture not only to make qualitative analyses of the food of the bird, but also to conduct a minute study of their capacity to devise suitable methods of destruction where necessary, and to propose protective periods for essential species. It adds that it is clear that these officers would have to spend a considerable portion of their time in the field. That, at least, is very clear. In fact, the job seems likely to be as steady and lasting a task as running a dairy farm contract.

Contributions to this page are welcomed and matter published will be paid for. All paragraphs should be marked with initials.

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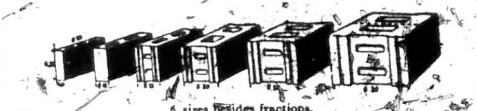


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EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE

Removal of the Samburu.

In the House of Lords, Lord Olivier asked whether the Government of Kenya proposed to remove the Samburu tribe from their present habitat in the Laikipia district in order to assign that land to Europeans, and whether, in view of the Duke of Devonshire's statement that if and when the interests of African Natives and the interests of the immigrant races should conflict, the former should prevail, the Secretary of State for the Colonies intended to prohibit the accomplishment of this long-meditated and discussed design. The Samburu were a pastoral tribe, numbering about 10,000 rearing cattle and flocks. The question had arisen of allotting land in the Laikipia district to European settlement, but there were thousands of square miles of land allotted to Europeans in Kenya still unoccupied; and he thought that when the interests of the Natives came into conflict with the interests of certain problematical future European settlers, who, so far, had not shown themselves anxious to take up lands already allotted to them, the interests of the Natives should prevail.

Lord Lovat, Under-Secretary for the Dominions, emphatically denied that there was any acute conflict of interest over the area named by Lord Olivier. The Samburu tribe did not belong to that area at all; they were a nomadic tribe which had wandered over an enormous tract of country, and to say that a tribe of 10,000, which moved about in parties of 50 and 100, should have an area of many millions of acres set aside for them was to deny the possibility of making proper use of the land. It had been resolved, on the authority of the Governor and with the approval of the Secretary of State, that 500,000 acres should be definitely reserved for the Samburu tribe; that a middle area of 600,000 acres should be left over for consideration; and to provide for the possibility of the future development of the tribe; and that 850,000 acres should be available for alienation to Europeans, having full regard to the equitable allocation of water and salt-licks along the boundary of the middle area. In addition, an area of 15,000,000 acres to the north, from which the Samburu tribe came, and which was now occupied by wandering tribes, would be reserved. There was no conflict between the European and the Native, as the Native not only had his present needs and the needs of the immediate future provided for, but also had reserved for him a large area for the distant future. The Government had no wish to take away from the Natives any land to which they had a fair claim or which might be required for their reasonable needs, and, in examining the proposals which were made, the Secretary of State would keep constantly in mind the interests of all the tribes concerned. It was extremely dangerous to criticize, at such a distance as they were removed from Kenya, the settlement which was going on and which were made with a full determination to carry out the decision of the Command Paper of 1922. (Cheers.)

Lord Olivier said the statement was satisfactory.

Teaching English in East Africa.

In the House of Commons Mr. Wilkinson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware that in British East Africa it is a crime punishable by law to teach a Native child to read English without an official licence, and that the teaching of English to Native children in Kenya was to be stopped except for children whose future work, such as telegraphing, was likely to require it; and whether he had any objection to this

Mr. Amery: Under the Education Ordinance Kenya no person may, except in special circumstances, be appointed as a teacher in any Government-assisted or private school, who does not hold a certificate of competency or a licence to teach issued or recognised by the Education Department. I am not, however, aware of any penalty attaching by law specifically to the teaching of English without a licence. In Uganda the Governor has, after much consideration, proposed that Swahili should replace the various tribal languages as the medium of instruction in elementary vernacular schools in various parts of the country, and the matter is to be discussed with him during his visit to this country.

Miss Wilkinson: Is it not a fact that the teaching of English to Natives in these territories is definitely discouraged by the Government, and in view of the fact that this country belongs to the British Commonwealth of Nations, can the right hon. gentleman say why they should be prevented from learning the English language?

Mr. Amery: There is no discouragement of Natives learning English. There is discouragement of unqualified teachers attempting to teach anything, and there is also the question of teaching the Natives in the lowest classes in the schools through their vernacular, which is much more easy for them to understand.

Colonel Wedgwood: Is the right hon. gentleman aware that a knowledge of English is the best protection these Natives can have against exploitation, and will he see that there is no encouragement in this apparent direction of keeping the Natives ignorant of the English language?

Mr. Amery: I do not think there is anything like that.

Safeguarding the Future of Tanganyika.

Mr. W. Baker asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he had received any representations from the executive of the Kenya Convention of Associations urging the desirability of securing Tanganyika for all time as an integral part of the Empire; and whether he would state the attitude of His Majesty's Government towards such proposal, with reference to the Mandated Territory?

Mr. Amery: The views of His Majesty's Government on the Mandate have been stated repeatedly. In particular, I would refer to the replies to my hon. friend the member for North Bradford (Mr. Ramsden) on February 15 last year.

Paper Making in the Sudan.

Sir R. Thomas asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, in view of the suitability of the Sudd of the Upper Nile for paper-making, any attempt had been made to develop it commercially. Sir A. Chamberlain: Yes, sir. Efforts have been made, but they have hitherto proved unsuccess-ful owing to the prohibitive cost of transport.

The Rev. Canon W. E. Owen states in an article to *The Manchester Guardian* on the Kenya Native Lands Trust Bill that that ordinance amended in accordance with the suggestions made by the Governor in his speech to the Legislative Council meets with the approval of the Kavirondo Tax-payers' Welfare Association, but is not acceptable to the Kikuyu tribe. He attributes the difference of attitude of the two tribes (a) to the fact that the Kavirondo have had little land taken from them, while much has been taken from the Kikuyu, and (b) that the systems of land tenure in the two places are very dissimilar.

**WHAT KENYA THINKS.**

**Increased Use of Mechanical Power.**  
*From Our Own Correspondent*

*Nairobi*

An Ordinance recently introduced by Government to provide for certain rebates on kerosene used for agricultural purposes illustrates the extent to which Kenya is becoming mechanised, and since the saving to the tractor farmer, though it may not appear to be very great at first sight, is by no means negligible, it is reasonable to assume that industry will respond to this Government gesture by embarking on a considerably increased use of mechanical power. But lest Government invest itself with an ill-fitting halo, let it be recorded that the measure was the result of persistent pressure by Kenya industrialists (through members of the Legislative Council). It is nevertheless gratifying for proposals which have for their object extended land development and cheapened cost of production to meet with sympathetic and practical response.

Tractors first came into fairly general use about four years ago, but the high cost of kerosene rendered them uneconomical except under certain conditions. Their use has already been responsible for a largely increased area under crops and the harvesting problem is now a serious one, as the extent of our development is limited to our harvesting capacity, and the local labour supply can be expanded enormously by the extended use of mechanical labour-saving devices. Kenya Native labour is not cheap because of its appalling inefficiency. Indeed, it has been stated that the agricultural output of native using animal drawn implements is considerably less than the American output for an equal expenditure on tractor-driven machinery, though employing highly paid European skilled labour, so that Native manual labour is not underpaid in Kenya despite the low wage level.

The superlative soil and congenial climate of Kenya are now crying out for closer settlement, and it cannot be denied that tractors are likely to play a very prominent part in the activities of the influx of new settlers which we hope to see shortly placed on some of the best agricultural land in the Colony outside the Native Reserves. Although the subsidy to tractor users must at the start inevitably react adversely on the Colony's revenue, a broad view has been taken, and it is more than likely that the loss in the kerosene savings will be made good a good time over on the roundabouts of increased production and its stimulus to trade generally.

**A School Camp at the Coast.**

The generosity of the Hon. Sir A. G. Hill, Sir S. Hill and the Coast, has endowed the European children of Kenya with a double block of acres of land at Lamu, the harbours of Kenya opposite the Indian Ocean, which it is intended to use as a holiday

resort. Everyone is agreed that occasional trips to the coast are desirable, and the Lamu Island is frightfully congested, especially during the cooler months, while the charges are usually beyond the means of those whom the Government's munificence is intended to serve. The idea of a Coast Camp for school children had its genesis four years ago when a public subscription list was opened under the aegis of the R.F.A. for the purpose of providing the youngsters with an inexpensive seaside holiday, and it is hoped that Sheikh Ali's generous gift of land will enable the scheme to be placed on a permanent basis.

**A Reply to Mr. Linfield.**

Though we are becoming case-hardened so far as ill-informed criticism is concerned, we like it less and less, and though there may possibly be some excuse for those whose information is secured second hand, it is not easy to discover the motive underlying Mr. Linfield's denunciation of the Kenya Government's Native Policy in a recent letter to *The Times*. Mr. Linfield expresses an agreement with what he calls Sir Edward Grogan's present policy of encroachment on the Native Reserves. There never has been any such encroachment. The writer had the pleasure of travelling with Mr. Linfield some hundreds of miles through Native Reserves when he honoured Kenya with a visit as a member of the Ormsby Gore Parliamentary Commission, and then it was obvious to anyone with eyes to see that all Kenya Native Reserves, apart from the fact that they are vastly more extensive than the areas in Native occupation prior to British administration, with the possible exception of the warlike Masai, are more than ample for several generations of Natives provided the land now secured to them by the Native Lands Trust Bill is efficiently handled.

Mr. Linfield also ignores the heavy expenditure now being incurred by Government in improving the conditions of the Reserves and in teaching Natives craftsmanship and agriculture. Native Reserves certainly receive their share of the grant voted without exception, and the main trunk roads traverse Native Reserves for long distances, while the Railway branch line, now almost completed, is entirely on economic grounds, irrespective of race. In this respect the Kenya Native does not come off too badly. For the bulk of the branch line expenditure sanctioned during the last two years has been almost entirely in the interests of the Native section of the population. The Tanka-Nyeri line traverses the heart of the Kikuyu Native Reserve, the Tanga-Tala branch is entirely within the Kikuyu Reserve, while the Jirani-Tongro line has been constructed wholly through Native Reserves with the main object of evacuating Native growth areas. It is unjust and untrue to state or infer that there is any attempt to retard Native development in order the reverse is the case.

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## TANGANYIKA TRADE IN 1927.

## Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured.

In continuation of the details given recently, we append this further list of imports into Tanganyika Territory during 1927. The incidence of German competition in many lines will be noted.

**China-ware and Pottery-ware, general.**—U.K. £2,257 worth, Germany, £5,261 worth, out of a total of £16,163.

**Glass bottles.**—Germany 216,919, worth £1,257, out of a total of 373,505, worth £2,127.

**Ropes and shades.**—Germany £1,062, out of a total of £1,481.

**Cement.**—16,245 tons, worth £72,618, came from the U.K. and 14,070 tons, valued at £25,447, from Germany, out of a total import of 33,701 tons, valued at £98,065.

**Bars, rods, and angles.**—The U.K. was a good first, with £1,804, out of a total import valued at £17,334. Belgium was second with £2,211, and Germany third, with £2,159.

**Bedsteads.**—U.K. £3,261, Germany £2,125, total £6,688.

**Galvanised sheets.**—U.K. £66,973 out of £72,200.

**Grinders, beams and joints.**—U.K. £12,652, out of a total of £15,042.

**Hollow-ware, enamelled.**—Germany £3,908, many £1,274; total, £4,853.

**Hollow-ware, not enamelled.**—Germany £3,938, U.K. £3,511; total, £11,988.

**Nails, screws, etc.**—U.K. £7,461, Germany £2,665; total £14,523.

**Rails, sleepers, etc.**—The U.K. was well in front with £148,727 worth, out of a total value imported of £163,678.

**Tubes and Pipes.**—The United Kingdom sent £10,142 worth (£12,593 in 1926) and Germany £4,140 (£4,567 in 1926) out of a total valued at £15,519.

**Iron and Steel, unenumerated.**—U.K. 1,853 tons, valued at £26,152, and Germany 251 tons, valued at £7,844, out of a total of 2,280 tons, valued at £61,960. The U.K. import decreased by £23,160.

## Keen German Competition.

**Aluminium Hollow-ware, Domestic.**—Germany headed the list with £3,240, the U.K. coming second with £2,850. Total imports £7,000.

**Brass Wire, in coils.**—Germany was an easy first with £2,620 out of a total of £2,914. The U.K. was credited with only £10.

**Copper Wire.**—Germany sent 100 tons, valued at £13,998 (£5,401 in 1926), the U.K. only 6 tons, valued at £598 (£6,328 in 1926), out of a total of £14,873.

**Agricultural Tools.**—The United States sent £3,194 worth, the U.K. £2,020, and Germany £1,008, out of a total value of £7,662.

**Hand Tools.**—Germany led with £1,474, the U.K. being second with £2,057, out of a total of £8,701, which was practically the same value as in 1926.

**Axes, Hatchets, etc.**—Germany again led with £5,470, the U.K. being a bad second with £1,113, out of a total of £7,485.

**Surgical Instruments, etc.**—Here the U.K. led with £6,527 out of a total of £8,061. Germany sent only £1,353 worth.

**Hardware.**—Germany was easily first with £6,805, the U.K. second with £3,704, out of a total of £11,309.

**Implement and Tools.**—Germany £13,639 (£4,535 in 1926), the U.K. £6,615 (£6,470 in 1926). Total, £20,254.

**Knives (the market).**—Germany had a virtual monopoly, with £5,470 worth out of a total of £6,064.

**Shovels and Spades.**—Germany £7,002 (£6,971 in 1926), U.K. £1,766, total £11,766.

**Electrical Goods.**—The U.K. sent £174,068 out of a total of £1,705. Germany sent only £2,136 worth.

**Machinery, Agricultural.**—Germany £7,822, U.K. £1,244, U.S.A. £1,521. Total, £10,608.

**Machinery, Electrical.**—Germany £3,289, U.K. £2,247. Total, £5,536. In 1926 Germany sent none at all.

**Machinery, Parts.**—Germany £34,978 (£21,334 in 1926), U.K. £23,438 (£34,586 in 1926). Total, £61,238.

**Machinery, not otherwise specified.**—Germany £2,431, U.K. £20,384. Total, £53,987.

**Machines, Sewing.**—Germany sent 902, valued at £6,545, as against 790 in 1926, valued at £4,868. The U.K. import was 239 machines, valued at £1,798, a slight increase over 1926.

**Boots and Shoes.**—The U.K. sent 1,762 dozen pairs, valued at £7,277. British India 5,535 dozen pairs, valued at £6,704. The total imports were 13,576 dozen pairs, valued at £18,128.

**Hats and Caps.**—Germany was credited with £6,023, almost double the amount in 1926, the U.K. sent £2,986, nearly £1,000 less than in 1926. The total was £21,302, of which other foreign countries sent £7,830 worth.

**Cotton and Wool Underwear.**—Japan was far ahead with £19,594, Germany a poor second with £4,640. The import from the U.K. did not reach £1,000. Total, £27,274.

## Vehicle Imports.

**Cycles, not motor.**—From the U.S. came 1,601, to the value of £1,162, practically the same as in 1926 and only 258, valued at £1,000, from Germany, a slight falling off from 1926. Total import, £12,445.

**Motor Cars, touring.**—From the United States were imported 143, valued at £27,337, and from the U.K. 104, valued at £18,891. Only one, valued at £178, came from Germany. Total, £43,324.

**Motor Tractors.**—The United States were credited with 81, valued at £15,118, other British Possessions with 20, valued at £3,270, and the U.K. with only 2, valued at £59. The total value was £19,752.

**Motor Cars and Lighters.**—The U.S.A. 202, value £50,279, other British Possessions 127, value £14,474, the U.K. 25, value £7,011. Total, 456, value £71,763.

**Motor Buses and Trucks.**—The U.K. sent 217, to a value of £9,249, out of a total of 238, valued at £10,220.

**Motor Accessories.**—U.S.A. £16,238, U.K. £10,587. Total, £26,825.

**Tyres and Tubes.**—U.K. £14,661, France £7,613, U.S.A. £5,816, Germany £2,286. Total, £31,379.

**Lamps and Lanterns.**—Germany sent £2,706 worth, the United States £2,362, and the U.K. £1,473. Total, £6,541.

(Concluded.)

## RESTRICTING THE USE OF PORTERS.

The Tanganyika Government is seeking legislative powers to prevent the wastage of labour by the employment of porters for the carriage of goods when other adequate means of transport can be provided. To this end it is proposed that the Governor in Council shall be empowered to prohibit or restrict the employment of porters upon any specified road or section of roads. The bill exempts from the operation of any prohibition the employment of porters for the needs of an employer's journey.



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## THE LABOUR PARTY AND AFRICA

The official programme of the Labour Party issued a few days ago makes the following reference to British territories in Africa:

"Establishment of safeguards against the exploitation of indigenous peoples by European capital, the prevention of forced labour and of injuries or inequitable conditions of employment, the protection of such peoples in the occupation of their land and in the exercise of civic rights, and the development among them of the services of health and education."

"Strengthening and extending of the authority of the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations."

## BRITISH ZAMBESIA COMPANY LTD.

BRITISH ZAMBESIA CO. LTD. has been registered as a private company with a nominal capital of £100 in £1 shares. The objects are to acquire cotton plantations on land of properties suitable for cotton cultivation or other agricultural purposes in any part of the British Empire, and to carry on the business of cotton planters in all its branches. The first directors are not named. Solicitors: Douglas Grant and Dold, 58, Bank Chambers, 329, High Holborn, W.C.1. Registered office, Bank Chambers, 329, High Holborn, W.C.1. File number, 231 839.

## KAGERA (UGANDA) TINFIELDS LTD.

The report of this company from December 14, 1926, the date of incorporation, to December 31, 1927, shows a net profit of £10,210, from which two dividends, each of 10% have been paid. The authorised capital has now been increased to £100,000 by the creation of a further 200,000 shares of 5s., which were offered to shareholders at a premium of 7s. 6d. per share and were at once fully subscribed.

The total of tin concentrates produced during the period under review was 180 tons, which realised £24,582 after deducting smelting and realisation charges. The output is increasing steadily, and reached 83 tons for the first five months of 1928. The grade of concentrates produced is consistently high, the tin content having so far averaged over 75%.

## NORTHERN SUDAN ESTATES LTD.

NORTHERN SUDAN ESTATES LTD. has been registered as a private company with a nominal capital of £25,000 in 24,000 8% Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each and 1,000 Ordinary shares of 10s. each. The objects are to acquire lands, plantations, farms, and hereditaments of any tenure, and in particular lands for the planting and cultivation of cotton in the Sudan and elsewhere, etc.

The subscribers are: M. Bawling and Bowdon Old H.H. Bowdon, Ches. merchant, one Preference share; H. C. Bardsley, Chesham Place, London, Ches. cotton broker, one Ordinary share. The first directors are to be appointed by the subscribers. Remuneration (except that of managing directors) to be fixed by the company. The solicitors are Brett and Co., Kennedy Street, Manchester. File number, 231 839.

## TOBACCO GROWING IN UGANDA.

A report received by H.M. Eastert, African Commissioner, from the Protectorate, from a reliable source in Uganda states that an American Tobacco Company has proposed that the Uganda Government should, on behalf of the company, purchase the next two crops of Native-grown tobacco at 30 cents per lb. for first quality and 20 cents per lb. for a second quality, up to a maximum of 15,000 lb. of cured leaf from the first crop and 35,000 lb. of cured leaf from the second crop. The company will not accept "Blue Prior" or "Western" after the first purchase, and stipulates that "Piet Retief Swazie" and "B.L. Virginia" shall be substituted. A leaf expert has arrived in the Protectorate from South Africa.

The recent monthly report of Barclays Bank contains the following information:

**Uganda.**—The tobacco crop is of excellent quality and the production of cotton this year is expected to exceed that of last year.

**Kenya.**—European merchants have found business fairly steady, but the bazaars have been dull.

**Tanganyika.**—The quantity of cotton seed distributed to Natives this year is rather more than double that of last year.

**Sudan.**—Reports concerning the Gezira cotton crop are most conflicting, but it is generally agreed that the quality, compared with previous years, is not so good and ginning yields are not high. A great deal of the cotton is being lost, owing to a scarcity of labour for picking, but as the prices obtained in Liverpool are higher, it is not anticipated that there will be much loss from the shortage in quantity.

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# EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU.

East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers demanding 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.

Considerable building activity is reported from Nairobi.

The new club-house of the Beira Golf Club has been opened.

A cable sent from Nairobi on June 30 reported fair rains up-country.

Coffee is being successfully grown in the Tanganyika district of Northern Rhodesia.

In recent months numerous motor lorries in Uganda have been converted into buses.

The road between Lusaka and Fort Mwanetsi is now expected to be finished about October.

Reduced rates for the conveyance of maize for local consumption are announced by the Kenya and Uganda Railway.

The appointment of a trustee is announced in respect of the Capital Garage, Nairobi, under which style Mr. E. W. Bennett has been trading.

Imports into the Sudan during the first quarter of 1952 totalled £1,537,532, an increase of 5% over the corresponding figures of last year.

The proclamation which prohibited the importation into Kenya of condensed skimmed milk containing less than 9% of milk fat has been rescinded.

Imports into Nyasaland during April included Cotton manufactures £2,312; iron and steel manufactures £2,065; machinery £1,311; and vehicles and parts £12,057.

The Kenya and Uganda Railways have placed orders with British firms for 100 bogie covered goods waggon, 20 four-wheel bogie waggons, 45 eight-wheel bogie petrol tank waggons, and 20 single bogie waggons.

Over 100 persons who are or hiring services members of the Kenya Motor Vehicle Association, and most of whom are of various positions and professions, the Kenya Motor Vehicle Association. The Uganda Motor Vehicle Association is also being formed.

Domestic exports from Kenya and Uganda during the first quarter of 1952 totalled £1,537,532, an increase of 5% over the corresponding figures of last year.

During the first quarter of 1952, the value of exports from Kenya and Uganda was more than 21% greater than in the corresponding three months of last year.

The proposal that the German East African Railway Company should go into voluntary liquidation has been quashed by the Courts, and the Articles of Association are, we learn, to be altered to enable the company to operate again as a colonial enterprise.

Mr. J. Hughes has, we hear, acquired the Nakuru business of the Service Company, Ltd., whose former manager, Mr. C. H. Wickham, a prominent member of the Nakuru Chamber of Commerce, has been transferred to the Nairobi headquarters of the company.

The Government of Kenya advertises for a verbatim shorthand writer to report meetings of the Legislative Council. The initial salary is to be £300, rising by £18 annually to £480, and thence by £20 to £500. Candidates must be between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five.

The next half-yearly session of the Association of East African Chambers of Commerce is to open on July 26 in Mombasa under the presidency of Mr. A. C. Tamahill, who is also this year's President of the Nairobi Chamber. Messrs. Graham Dawson, R. F. Mayer and T. A. Wood have been appointed the Nairobi delegates.

In suggesting that the Government should reduce the duty on British motor cars, the Treasurer of Southern Rhodesia is reported to have said that the British car was to Rhodesia what the Rhodesian cigarette was to the Englishman—a taste that had to be acquired—and it was hoped that both tastes would soon be acquired for their mutual benefit.

The Malaria Commission of the League of Nations has nominated three sub-committees, one to study to what extent the various methods of campaign against malaria can be applied by the Commission, the second to examine certain epidemiological aspects of the problems, and the third to investigate still further the uses of quinine against malaria.

The International Institute of African Languages and Cultures issues information regarding African languages and cultures. Any East African who has made a study of the African languages, or has any data of any kind on dictionaries, etc., is invited to communicate with the Secretary-General of the Institute, Dr. Hans Fischer, at 22, Grafton Street, London, or with the Social Science Correspondent, Dr. C. I. Brown, at The Secretary-General, Nairobi. The Institute will be the Institute of African Studies, room 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

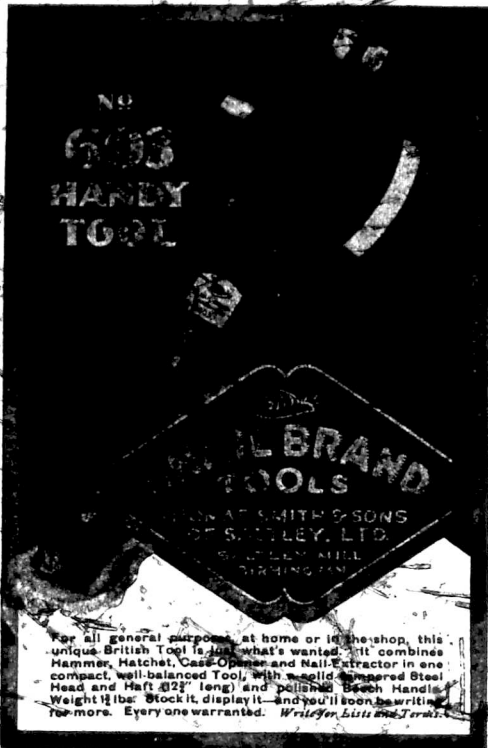
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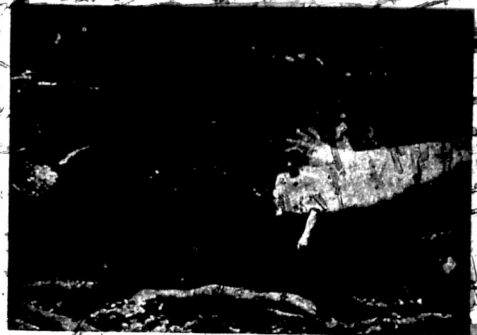
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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

COFFEE.

OFFERINGS of East African coffee at last week's public auctions were small, and consisted mainly of lower grades which were steady, and there was a fair demand.

Table listing coffee prices for various regions: Kenya (Peaberry, London graded, First sizes, Second sizes, Third sizes, Ungraded, Pale brown and mixed, Pink brown bunnies), Tanganyika (Kilimanjaro - Brownish, Pale mixed, London cleaned, Third sizes), Uganda (A sizes, B sizes, C sizes, Robusta, Small Robusta, Dull brown and mixed, London cleaned, First sizes, greenish, Third sizes, Peaberry), and Toro (Palish, A size, C size).

THE S.S. Madura, Africa on July 7, and is scheduled to leave Marseilles on July 14, carries the following passengers for

Table listing passengers for the S.S. Madura, categorized by region: Kenya (Mr. W. H. Powell, Mr. G. Reece, Mr. F. H. Rohrig, Mrs. E. E. Ridgway, Capt. J. Sykes, Mrs. E. Sandford, Mrs. E. R. Sandford, Miss R. N. Sharp, Miss E. W. Stealing, Mr. L. G. Thomas, Mr. A. Williams, Mrs. Williams and child, Mr. D. Wyart), Tanganyika (Mr. J. P. Emanson, Mr. A. V. Hartnoll), Zanzibar (Mr. A. Fleet, Mrs. Fleet, child and infant, Mrs. G. Plack, Dr. J. A. Taylor, Mr. B. Wardle), Dar es Salaam (Mr. G. A. R. W. Ansdelle, Miss I. Godfrey, Mr. W. J. Hill, Mr. S. R. Huggins, Mrs. A. Hartnoll and infant, Mr. W. T. H. Happe, Mr. E. J. P. Hall, Mr. B. Kent, Mrs. R. Mills and child, Mr. W. Organ, Mr. R. E. Seymour, Mrs. R. E. Seymour, Mr. W. G. Stokes, Mrs. W. E. Stokes, Mr. I. Veakins, Mr. H. H. Williams, Mrs. Williams, Mr. R. A. F. Walton, Mrs. R. A. Walton).

Passengers marked \* join at Marseilles.

OTHER PRODUCE.

Beeswax.—The spot value is fair to good East African and that of Abyssinian 76s.
Cocoa.—The value remains at about £17 5s. for July-August shipment.
Chilies.—There has been a steady business in small lots and for July-August shipment.
Cotton.—Quotations are down 2 points.
Groundnuts.—The market is unchanged, the value being £0 5s. per ton for ship for July-August shipment.
Gum.—The market is steady, but little interest is being displayed.
Hides.—The nominal value for July-August and August-September is £2 10s.
Wool.—The nominal value of white hat East African remains unchanged at 2s. per quarter.
Wool.—The nominal value of yellow East African is about £2 10s. to £2 15s.
Wool.—New East African is offered at £1 10s. per 100 lbs. with No. 12 at £2 15s.

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

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THE S.S. "Malda" which left Beira for England on May 30, brought the following homeward passengers:

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- Ms. and Mrs. C. H. Adams
- Miss Beckingsale
- Mr. Benton
- Mrs. H. G. Beverton
- Mr. H. B. Borgerson
- Mr. F. Buck
- Mr. J. B. Budge
- Mr. Bulpett
- Mr. and Mrs. A. Bunker
- Dr. and Mrs. R. Calleja
- Miss C. M. Cargill
- Ms. A. E. Causser
- The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Cholmondeley
- Miss A. M. Clark
- Miss D. Clark
- Mr. F. H. J. Goldham
- Mr. D. J. Conner
- Mr. W. R. Gorteen
- Mr. P. A. Courtney
- Mr. H. O. Crighton
- Miss Dalton
- Colonel W. H. V. Darrell
- Miss Decker
- Lord and Lady Delamere
- Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Elliot
- Mr. T. S. E. Figgis
- Mr. A. Godfrey
- Mr. R. G. Godfrey
- H. E. Sir W. P. Gowers
- Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Gray
- Mr. A. G. Hardesty
- Mr. H. Harrison
- Mrs. L. Heywood
- Mr. and Mrs. S. O. V. Hodges
- Mr. C. A. T. Hornett
- Mr. and Mrs. F. Irwin
- Mrs. H. M. Jackson
- Mr. G. L. Jobling
- Mr. A. G. Johnson
- Mr. and Mrs. P. de Lacerda
- Col. G. Z. Mlewelllyn
- Mrs. F. D. Lloyd
- Mr. W. H. Long
- Mr. H. McIntyre
- Mr. and Mrs. W. Martin
- Mr. W. W. Mackinlay
- Mr. McClure
- Lady McMillan
- Mr. McPherson
- Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Marshall
- Dr. and Mrs. T. H. Massey
- Colonel Maxwell
- Mr. G. C. Newton
- Mr. G. C. Newton
- Mr. E. E. Oakes
- Mr. J. H. Patterson
- Mr. J. A. K. Pease
- Mr. and Mrs. H. Portlock
- Mr. E. M. Pringle
- Mr. E. E. Roden
- Mrs. Rutledge
- Lady Mary Scott
- Mr. H. B. Shifner
- Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Sprin
- Mr. F. Stacey
- Mr. A. G. Stevens
- Mrs. Stevens
- Mr. J. L. T. T. T. T. T.
- Mrs. R. E. Taylor
- Mr. W. S. Taylor
- Mr. E. G. Tidy
- Sir T. S. Tomlinson
- Mr. and Mrs. H. L. T. T. T.
- Lady Townsend
- Mr. M. Y. Dan Tulk
- Mr. A. G. Tyler
- Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Waddington
- Mrs. B. J. Ward
- Commander E. C. Ward
- Mr. A. C. Willmott
- Captain A. C. Wilmore
- Mrs. Wilson
- Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Winter
- Miss E. B. Wisart
- Mr. Wroughton
- Mr. and Mrs. F. Youldop
- Miss Youldon

\* Landed at Marseilles.

- "Malda" arrived London, July 7.
  - "Mantola" left Kilindiini homewards, July 6.
  - "Madura" left London outwards, July 6.
  - "Modasa" arrived Kilindiini outwards, July 8.
  - "Karoo" left Bombay for East Africa, July 8.
  - "Kapara" left Mombasa for Bombay, July 11.
  - "Kilindiini" arrived Durbaa, July 11.
  - "Katawa" arrived Bombay from East Africa, July 2.
- WILHELM HANSEN
- "City of Christiania" arrived Mombasa, July 7.
  - "Olan" arrived Port Said, July 6.
  - "Custodian" arrived Birkenhead for East Africa, July 14.
- HOLLAND-ARICA
- "Melisker" arrived Hamburg, July 6.
  - "Richtonstein" arrived Durban for further Cape ports, July 2.
  - "Springfontein" left Durban for South Africa, July 6.
  - "Nyasa" left Port Sudan for East Africa, July 7.
  - "Nias" arrived Amsterdam for East and South Africa, July 4.
  - "Kilindiini" arrived Hamburg, July 7.
  - "Kilindiini" left Port Said homewards, July 3.
  - "Kilindiini" left Kilindiini homewards, July 3.
  - "Kilindiini" left Beira for East Africa, July 3.
  - "Kilindiini" arrived Delagoa Bay for East Africa, July 3.
  - "Kilindiini" arrived Table Bay for East Africa, July 3.
  - "Sumatra" passed Dakar for East Africa, July 4.
  - "Giekerk" left Rotterdam for East Africa, July 7.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

- "Generat Voyron" left Port Said homewards, July 6.
- "Chambord" left Reunion homewards, July 6.
- "Bernardin de St. Pierre" left Zanzibar homewards, July 6.
- "Tour Roland Garros" left Marseilles for Mauritius, July 5.
- "Explorateur Grandion" left Diego Suarez for Mauritius, July 4.
- "Dumbea" left Djibouti outwards, July 1.

UNION CASTLE

- "Hampton Castle" arrived Cape Town for London, July 7.
- "Hampton Castle" left Aden for London, July 6.
- "Duniuce Castle" left Tenerife for Beira, July 3.
- "Durham Castle" left Cape Town for London, July 3.
- "Glengorm Castle" arrived Cape Town for Lourenco Marades, July 2.
- "Grantully Castle" left Ascension for London, July 2.
- "Guldford Castle" arrived Natal for Beira, July 3.
- "Llandaff Castle" left Port Sudan for East Africa, July 9.
- "Elanstephan Castle" left Alcoa Bay for London, July 8.
- "Sandgate Castle" arrived Beira from New York, July 6.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS

Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie & Company have been appointed East African agents for Imperial Airways Ltd.

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MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. today, and at the same time on July 12, 13, 20 and 31. Mails for Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O., London, at 11.30 a.m. tomorrow, July 13. Inward mails from East Africa are expected in London on July 13, 16 and 22.

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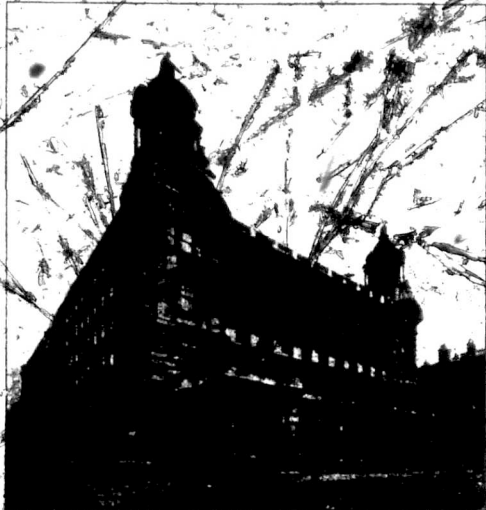
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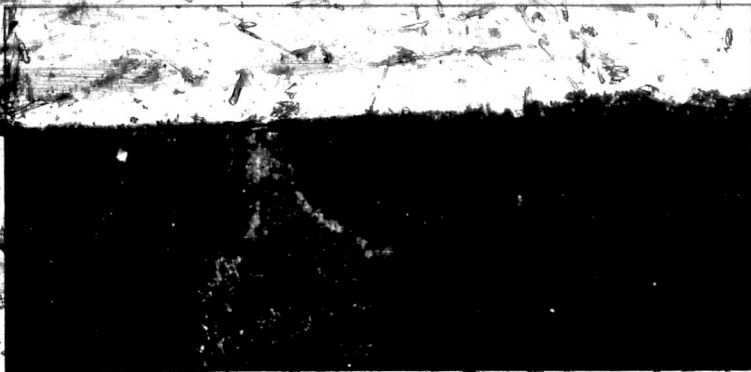
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**PRINCIPAL CONTENTS:**

PAGE		PAGE
1447	Kenya's Native Lands Trust Bill	1452
1447	Native Administration in Tanganyika	1454
1448	Mr. Amery on Native Thought	1458
1450	Interview with Dr. Robert Laws	1462
1451	Death of Archdeacon G. B. Byre	1465
1451	East Africa Bookshelf	1467
	Letters to the Editor	
	Personalia	
	East Africa in the Press	
	Camp Fire Comments	
	Tanganyika Dinosaur Expedition	
	Minerals in East Africa	

**KENYA'S NATIVE LANDS TRUST BILL.**

A GENEROUS settlement of the question of Native lands is as much desired by the great body of East Africans as it is by public opinion in Great Britain; and the sensible suggestions that British settlers deliberately scheme to deprive the Natives of their lands are as unfounded as they are unworthy. As a class, settlers are paternally concerned for the welfare of the African, that concern springing from the innate British urge to play the game, but even the lower motive of self-interest would dictate liberality in the matter of Native lands. How can white settlement in Africa be best ordered and organised? One of the keenest advocates of white settlement was asked not long ago, "Determine the maximum land requirements of the Natives, fix an irreducible figure—and then double it," came the

prompt reply. That's the best way to help white settlement. That statement enshrines a truth, which the settler community acknowledges, namely, that white settlement can be safely built only on the solid foundation of a Native population whose natural desire for land has been satisfied. If South Africa could start afresh to tackle her Native problem, her first act would undoubtedly be to put ample land at the disposal of the African. East Africa, proving by the experience of the Union, has every intention of taking the first and most important safeguard for her future.

The Kenya Native Lands Trust Ordinance was, we are convinced, designed with the sole object of protecting Native interests, which aim necessarily entails a declaration of the conditions under which white enterprise may be admitted into the Native Reserves, for there are certain industrial and other activities which Natives will not for generations be able to direct themselves. Much of the criticism of the Bill has been quite uninstructed, and some of it has attributed to the authors of the measure malevolent intentions of which they were certainly never guilty. It is suggested that, having hypocritically declared the Reserves to be Native lands for ever, Kenya officials, missionaries and settlers handed themselves together to hitch away those lands for the white man's use. The charge is but party politics at its worst. Better means there may be of achieving some of the objects of the Trust, better words may be found to express some of its intentions. But, as we said weeks ago, the underlying principles must secure general approval.

That Kenya should be disappointed at the instructions to suspend further action until the Secretary of State has had an opportunity of reading the evidence tendered to the Select Committee of the Council is quite understandable, particularly as the draft Bill had been approved clause by clause by the Colonial Office. On the other hand, the request of the Hilton Young Commission that the Bill should be held up pending the submission of their recommendations on Native questions generally to the Secretary of State seems reasonable, as would appear to be the case, those recommendations may conflict in some way with one or more provisions of the Bill. This fundamental measure, it must be borne in mind, will form a precedent for legislation in other portions of British East and Central Africa, and on that account somewhat delicate, however irritating to Kenya—and it is obviously equally unwelcome to Mr. Amery—is desirable, though we feel that the exercise of a little more tact—what shall we call it?—would have spared the Colony a sense of grievance.

## COMMONS AND KENYA LANDS TRUST BILL.

The Secretary of State's Attitude.

WHEN the Colonial Office Vote was considered by the House of Commons in Committee of Supply on Friday last, Mr. Snell (Woolwich, Lab.) moved a reduction of £100 and raised the question of the Kenya Native Lands Ordinance. It was, he said, good in principle, but it created a legal facade behind which hindrances to Native development might hide. The Natives appeared under it to be almost entirely at the mercy of white settlers or officials. Though he had always said Kenya settlers were neither better nor worse than people anywhere else, he had received impertinent letters from Kenya. He objected to the present provision for leases in the Reserves and said two of the four unofficial members of the Central Board should be Natives.

Lieutenant-Colonel McDonnell (Dartford) pointed out that our total expenditure on the Colonies, in which forty million people live, was under £500,000 annually. Treasury objections to the appointment of officers to co-ordinate agricultural and educational policy at the Colonial Office was a penny-wise-pound-foolish policy. The time was ripe for a Commission to co-ordinate public services throughout the Crown Colonies.

Sir Robert Hamilton's Views.

Sir Robert Hamilton (Orkney, L.) said the Kenya Lands Trust Bill declared certain Crown lands to be Native Reserves set aside for the use and benefit of the Native tribes for ever—an excellent declaration. In a subsequent clause power was given to increase the area of those lands if necessary.

Mr. J. H. Thomas (Derby, Lab.): "It is all eye-wash."

Sir R. Hamilton thought that a very blunt description, with which he could not agree, though there were such serious defects in the Bill that he could understand people saying that it took away with one hand what it gave with the other. Leases or licences should be given only for short terms and for strictly defined purposes, and where leases or licences were granted of Native Reserves for the benefit of white men, an equivalent outside the Reserve should be given for the benefit of the Natives. In no circumstances should more than a limited area of land, say 5%, be subject to such licence. He regarded this as a unique opportunity for retaining, and regaining, where it had been lost, the confidence of the Natives in British rule.

Mr. Ramsden (Bradford, U.) urged that the lack of a really efficient machinery in Churchill was one of the reasons why the Colonies had not advanced more quickly. He did not see how such problems as sanitation and medicine, tropical agriculture and education could be dealt with unless there was a real Department with an adviser capable of giving the Secretary of State advice whenever it might be necessary. He hoped Mr. Amery would himself reorganise the Colonial Office or appoint a Committee to inquire into the whole question of its machinery.

Labour Criticisms.

Colonel Wedgwood (Newcastle-under-Lyme, Lab.) agreed that the Colonial Office should co-ordinate the administration of the Colonies under its control. If the Natives had taken up a position of complete hostility to the Lands Bill and they were right, when the question was first brought forward whether the right of the Native to his land was to be declared by this country or the Legislature in Kenya, he had urged that the necessary legislation should be passed by this country, so that only Great Britain could repeal it. Far from

preserving Native rights in land, the Kenya Bill brought with it the prospect of the whole of the lands actually in the Reserve being taken away to include four settlers, whose interest it was to get the land away from the Natives and force them to work for whites. The only hope left for the black race was to learn to stand up for their rights.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, urging the Colonial Secretary to institute an immediate inquiry into the whole question of Colonial affairs, said no ten of the greatest business firms in the world had so many undertakings or so many responsibilities. The Crown Colonies and Dependencies offered chances that were not yet dreamt of. He urged the Government to insist on a remodelling of the Kenya Lands Bill. The remodelling should be one that ensured a direct interest beyond possibility of doubt to the Native in the discussion of the problem. He would deplore discussion of the virtues or vices of the Europeans in Kenya or anywhere else, but it had been laid down that our position to these African people was one of trusteeship, and it was the duty of every Government to see that effect was given in the letter and the spirit to that declaration.

Mr. Amery's Reply.

Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said the extent to which the old machine of the Colonial Office had been transformed in recent years had not been generally realised. They now had a chief medical adviser, an advisory committee, and a special medical research council, which gave very effective machinery in the matter of health. He had also appointed financial advisers. It was essential that everything should be done with the goodwill, knowledge, and co-operation of the Colonies. The first step towards the bolder development was to call a Colonial Office conference, in which representatives of all the Colonies could exchange views on their different problems, and realise something of the common nature of their task. That Conference took place a year ago, and not the least outcome was the suggestion for an effective agricultural research department, which would afford a field for the finest brains of the country and which would enable the Colonies to get the benefit of the best research work. He looked forward to the creation, in the next year or two, of a real, effective agricultural and veterinary organisation for the whole Empire. They were trying to make the Colonial Office an effective G.H.O. for the development of the Empire, while at the same time it performed its primary duty of maintaining peace and good and effective government for those to whom we stood in the relationship of trustees.

The Dual Policy.

The Kenya Native Lands Trust Bill brought forward the most important of all the issues confronting us in any part of the world where white immigrants came in contact with the pre-established Native populations. One extreme view was that the only person who had rights was the white settler; the other extreme view was that in any area, however large, or Native population, however small, and however recently they had come into possession of that territory, should be regarded as the only people who should be allowed to live in that territory. The only right view, often summarised as the dual policy, was the belief that there was room in those countries for white men and black men to live side by side.

During the final period it was essential that control should remain in that House, and not be entrusted to a mere handful of immigrant settlers



who, in contact with the urgent problems of the pioneer, were naturally apt to take a short-sighted point of view. That was a basic principle, but there was another principle that, looking to the future they should, in their relationship with the white settlers, carry them along and bring the conception of trusteeship to their end, as well as that of honour, and uphold them by themselves. Nothing could be more disastrous than for Parliament here to regard themselves as champions of the black man and of no other interest, and on the other hand that the white settler should look on Parliament as a hostile body altogether incapable of realising the actual needs of the local situation, and by the reaction of opposition, should concentrate on a bitter, narrow and unfair attitude towards the Native population. Many of the troubles in South Africa a century ago, and much of the narrowness of outlook on Native affairs, were due to the fact that Parliament and the Colonial Office took the view, almost without exception, that the white man must always be wrong and the Native must always be right. It was essential that they should carry the settler community with them and not proceed on lines that suggested that they could never be trusted, and that we here were the only people who could be relied on to take a wider and higher view of the Native problems.

He was quite convinced from the information that the Governor of Kenya had put before him that the Reserves were ample for the present and that the prospective future needs of the Native population, with out any regard to any great improvement in agriculture. How were they to safeguard these areas for the Natives? As the result of more than two years' continuous discussion and deliberation they decided that the right way was in the form of a Board closely associated with the Governor of the Colony and, therefore, closely under the supervision of the Secretary of State. The organisation of the Central Board was under the Governor, with four other officials and four unofficial members. While no class of the community was by name excluded, the very first people who would have a claim to be nominated to the Board would be people like the missionaries, who had directly interested themselves in the affairs of the Natives. Indeed, so far as the law went, there was nothing to prevent members of the African or any other race from being made members of the Board. He was quite willing to consider whether it should be explicitly provided that there should be a direct representative of the Natives on the Board.

**Native Interests Effectively Safeguarded**

The object and purpose of the Bill, the framework of which was based on consultation locally with the Natives, were embodied in the second clause—namely, that these areas were declared to be Reserves, preserved and set aside for the use and benefit of the Native tribes of the Colony for ever. That was the dominating principle of the Bill. It was very easy to say, in abstract terms, that no land should ever be alienated, leased or otherwise taken from the Reserves. They had to consider the necessity of public works, and if they were to leave an abundant margin for the future needs of the Native population, if they were to be able, in ten or fifty years ahead, to deal with any emergency, they would have a good deal more land than they could exploit at this moment. Our tribesmen do not consider other matters. Our tribesmen do not have a good deal more land than they need, and the white tribe might have less land than they need. It would be impossible even to allow them to have a different part of the area. The measure also equally

safeguarded the interests of the Natives and carried out the main objects which His Majesty's Government had in view. The only reason why he asked the Governor to suspend action on the Bill was that the East African Closer Union Commission had asked him to consider their general recommendations on the Native question before he took final action. Therefore he sanctioned further stages of the measure he would give the fullest consideration also to the criticisms that had been made that day. Mrs. Thurtle (Shoreditch, Lab.) said he was thoroughly dissatisfied with what Mr. Amery had said about the Kenya land question. The amendment was negatived and the vote agreed to.

**EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS**

**Pensions of Colonial Governors**

In the House of Lords last week Viscount Elmham called attention to the inadequacy of the pensions paid to Governors under the Colonial Governors' Pensions Act of 1914. Colonial Secretaries of the various Crown Colonies had, he said, had their salaries increased and some of them retired with £2,000 a year, whereas Governors who might have served a longer time and who occupied more responsible positions had a maximum retiring pension of £1,300 a year.

Lord Olivier said he had always been struck by the anomaly that Colonial Secretaries, Auditors-General, and other senior officials could get a bigger pension than a Colonial Governor. It was not possible for a Governor of any Colony of which he (Lord Olivier) was aware to save money during his tenure of office, and many were out of pocket because of their public spirit.

Replying for the Government, Lord Lovat said that it was proposed to introduce a Bill to give effect to the principal recommendations of the Committee appointed under the chairmanship of Earl Buxton. It was proposed to increase the pension limit from £1,300 to £2,000 a year and to make it retrospective in the case of Governors who were still in service, but not in the case of those who had left the service. Lord Buxton expressed the hope that the increase would be made retrospective not from the date of the passing of the proposed Bill, but from the date of the report of the Committee.

**Some Recent Special Articles**

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NATIVE ADMINISTRATION IN TANGANYIKA

A Document Worth Careful Study.

NATIVE Policy in Tanganyika has the great value of being the first deliberate contribution based on the closest thinking and addressed to a particular object which has yet been made towards the solution of the problems which confront us.

The policy sometimes obscured by arguments about the possibility of the African Native ever reaching any state of civilisation, arguments which ignore the truth that like ourselves, the African will in the course of centuries evolve a civilisation of his own that it may or may not resemble our ideas of what constitutes civilisation is as immaterial to the question as was the opinion of the Romans two thousand years ago about the inhabitants of Great Britain. But, if for no other reason than that it affords food for thought, it may be as well to record what Cicero wrote to his agent in Britain at that time: "Pray send me no more slaves for my estate from Britain, for they are a last and useless lot." The Kavirondo of two thousand years hence may perhaps read with tolerant amusement, not altogether dissimilar letters from present-day settlers to their recruiting agents at Kisumu.

The Development of British Rule.

In most tropical African territories the development of British Rule has followed well-known lines: the slave trade or some analogous disturbance has brought the soldier into the country, sometimes to succour the missionary who preceded him. Peace is imposed, and there follows a period of administration by a high-minded and conscientious administrative staff, through whose means security of person and property, the control of famines and epidemics and other blessings unknown to a stricken and suffering generation are introduced. The District Commissioner's task is simple, his creed three lines of Virgil:—

"Tu regere imperio populos, Romane, memento. Hæc tibi erunt artes, pacisque imponere in rem. Parcere subjectis et debellare superbo."

At this time the chiefs and elders are men who have grown up to power and authority and have ruled their people before the white man came among them; they have the prestige and the tradition of power therefore, though now an alien ruler has usurped their functions. The people, released by the new order from the terrors of the slave raid, the unfeathered cruelty and lusts of some of their rulers, look to the white man as their deliverer, and still, well-organized and orderly community cheerfully obey the often incomprehensible behests of a race of strange beings, of whom all that they understand is the peace and security, the justice and mercy which have come with them.

So for many years the administration proceeds in the even tenor of its way, a beneficent régime over a cheerfully obedient population, neither ruler nor ruled realises whether they are inevitably going. But in time the old chiefs die and are followed by successors who have never known responsibility, power weak, corrupt, bumbling, how should they be otherwise who have no interests left to them but women, cattle and beer. The men and women who knew the slave raid and the mastery of chiefs

Being extracted from a most interesting and valuable entitled Native Administration, written by the late P. E. M. and is available in the form of a book published by E. M. M. Ltd., 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4. The book had been published by the late P. E. M. and is now published by E. M. M. Ltd.

years ago are gone and are followed by a generation who have grown up in the shadow of the white man's rule. The laws of many tribes are being lost and the labor of the white man is being increased.

A European society grows up as numbers increase and within it the European tends more and more to live and have his being, knowing the African only as an employee but inefficient employee, for the life he leads and without that practical sense and sympathy which made possible the amazing achievement of the earlier pioneers.

Race Consciousness and Social Friction.

Race consciousness leading to racial friction appears first as is natural among the initial immigrant community struggling to establish itself in the face of overwhelming difficulties, spreading later through semi-Europeanised Natives to the tribes in closer contact with the white man. Just as done as between man and man, but becomes increasingly difficult between race and race, as prejudice increases and the curious habit of mind grows up which values civilisation not because it is civilized but because it is white.

In the meantime economic development has been proceeding at breakneck speed, railways are being down sprung up in a few years and on all sides there is a cry for wage-labour, a thing unknown in the interior of Africa before the white man came. Money circulates, and unlike cattle, beads of humans, and other forms of Native wealth, it can be earned and spent by the individual for himself, unknown to and independent of his family and his clan, the tribesman turned wage-labourer, removed from the restraints of that public opinion which we call the tribal system, owing a duty to none but himself, presents a picture analogous only to a recruit in a highly trained and unexplored irregular corps he has ceased to be a unit of society, and has become a cipher in the mass. Just as many a respectable father of a family in times of stress joins the army, and his identity lost beneath a khaki uniform, is guilty of actions which in his normal environment he would abhor, so our peaceful civilized Native drawn into the rabble of a large town or plantation gives vent to his passions and his weaknesses, a pathetic unit in a disorderly mob of our own creation.

The young District Commissioner of this year has surveyed in his old life with astonishment and dismay the work of his hands, the orderly and reputable society he knew and might be a word of chastisement, and, settled in the streets of a congested town city by those who were accustomed to fall on their knees when he walked abroad, he looks himself in bitterness if it was for this that he had laboured all his life for this unruly rabble of malcontents and ill-disciplined savages.

Looking to the Future.

The District Commissioner, looking for himself the point in the process which in his view the spirit of East Africa in which he lives has reached, but if he be honest with himself and with fact, the fact is well known that the process is far advanced. Many of the present the minority will be found not only reading, writing, but holding the pen at an inevitable point which is inevitable, and there are necessary to be made, and it is not possible to face the future without a policy, and the adoption of a policy will mean the adoption of a policy which will mean the adoption of a policy which will mean the adoption of a policy.



mental countries for the control of the criminal classes, receives almost universal support; the European element in the police force is strengthened, later, reacting to an instinct which few have the courage to put into words, the conscription and military training of all white men is regarded as necessary. The system is now in full blast: each step follows the last with an almost monotonous infallibility, and the outlook in this respect is somewhat disquieting if we remain content to drift with the tide, making no effort to steer the ship of State through the shoals of which it is folly to pretend ignorance.

A Kenya critic might say, "All this may be very well for Tanganyika," for Sir Donald Cameron says he had nearly a clean sheet; but our tribes have now no chiefs; indeed, many never had them, and their tribal system has been hopelessly broken down."

**Germany's Ruthless Administration.**

As to the clean sheet in Tanganyika, it is true the process we have described had not gone far, for the German Administration at all times ruthless and severe, had barely passed the pacification stage when the Great War came to throw everything into confusion, and to create conditions comparable only to the days of slave raiding: the ship had not drifted far when the pilot took control in 1925 and shaped her course. But even in other countries—in Kenya, for example—the old order exists still to a much greater extent than might at first glance be thought. The debilitated element, the disorderly rabble of Nairobi and other centres, is after all but a mere fraction of the great mass of Natives in the Reserves, who are living in circumstances differing by little from their life for centuries past, under a system of law which they have evolved for themselves, and institutions capable of giving effect to it.

Of the many hundreds of thousands of Kavirondo, for example, how many ever appear in the District Officer's Court? If we dismiss, as we must dismiss, the hypothesis that 70,000 Kavirondo are able to live, trade, cultivate their fields, herd such stock as they possess, marry, engage, in fact, in the many-sided activities of Native life, in such complete harmony that the whole of their disputes and wrongs are represented by a few hundred cases in the British Courts in a year, we must admit that their own administrative and judicial institutions, primitive though they may be, are in fact to a very large extent in active operation to this day. Reflect for a moment that those areas we are accustomed to refer to as the Native Reserves consist of tens, perhaps hundreds of thousands of individual holdings and that the administration of this vast system of land tenure is entirely in the hands of the Native authorities.

Of some tribes it will be said that they have no chiefs, none of those hereditary rulers of their own. But "chief" is merely a term: it is a practical necessity to have some term to describe the administrative and judicial authorities of a tribe, if wearisome repetition of a clumsy periphrasis is to be avoided. "Chief" serves that purpose, but we must not assume that the Governor of Tanganyika had in mind a series of Napoleonic miniature, for we know by his actions that he has not, that he means no more than the head of the community, symbolised, indeed in many cases, by the person of a man, but consisting of that person or body of persons in whom rests the authority of the tribe. No sane man would occupy himself in the twentieth century with the creation of a series of petty tyrants, but equally no tyrant can exist without a standing army, and the commissioning of those brutalised and uneducated Chaka, Lobengula

and others on their thrones, and have so the un instructed foreign mind the conception of an African chief as a brutal and despotic autocrat. For these reasons, unless the political folly of the Government appointed chief is committed, and the chief so appointed is supported without inquiry by the British Administration, tyranny and brutality are the least likely things to occur, and indeed the prevailing fault of most tribal authorities is an excessive leniency and toleration.

**The Functions of the Native Administration.**

Let us examine the present functions of form of Native administration based on the tribal system. It is often assumed that some kind of duality is intended, some division of the Government, so that there is brought into being a sort of *imperium in imperio*. Nothing could be further from the truth in Tanganyika where the Native authorities form an integral part of the machinery of Government. There are not two opposed forms of Government, not two sets of rulers, British and Native, but a single Government, in which the Native chiefs have well defined duties and an acknowledged status, side by side with the British officials. Their duties do not conflict, they are complementary to one another, and both branches of the Administration look to one head—the Governor, who represents the Crown, and who is, as matters are now organised, the head of the State.

The Native authorities in Tanganyika collect the whole of the revenue from hut and poll tax, of which a part is refunded to their own treasuries. They are the judicial and the executive Government, each in their own areas and within the limits of the powers assigned to them. They hold Native Courts in which they not only punish the criminal, but resolve the numerous disputes and differences of their people. As delegates of the Governor they administer the lands of their tribe. They build and equip schools, farms for the improvement of agriculture and stock, hospitals, dispensaries, and so on. They have their own treasuries, into which their share of the direct tax and other revenue, such as Court fines and fees, is paid, and from which they make the disbursements which their duties and functions require, subject only to such advice and supervision as they may need in the early stages. They are, in fact, comparable to a County Council in Britain.

The limitation of their powers lies in the fact that they are not independent rulers: the Government reserves to itself the right to impose taxation, to make laws, to control the exercise of such subsidiary legislative powers as may be delegated to them, to dispose of such lands as are vested in the Central Government, and, of course, to raise and control armed forces.

**The Weaknesses of Direct Rule.**

It might be said that all this could be done by means of tribal councils of nominated elders presided over by the District Commissioner, by using the chiefs as the instruments through which the orders of the Government are enforced. But this view ignores the essential features of the Tanganyika system, and contains all the weaknesses and faults of direct rule by the British officials, inasmuch as, if adopted, it is nothing more than direct rule. This is indeed a policy which would require that the State should be kept for all time secure in a political sanctuary: the other, creating neither structure nor security, makes no such demand, but makes it possible for the Natives to evolve within the State such measure of self-government and such degree of civilisation as they may be found capable

of evolving without infringing or coming into conflict with the superior authority of the Central Government. Native institutions can only remain a reality if retained as such, a nominated elder advising the District Commissioner as such institutions as the Young Kavirondo Inhabitants' Association, and as dangerous to the future peace and prosperity of the very peoples they profess to serve.

The system of Native administration in Tanganyika aims at the evolution of a State composed of two organised communities respecting each other and themselves, each owing to the other and to the State a duty of orderly conduct and discipline, each proud to submit to the impartial, fearless, and uncompromising administration of the law to all alike, regardless of race, colour, or creed.

### MR. AMERY ON NATIVE THOUGHT.

International Institute of African Languages.

Special to "East Africa."

The fifth meeting of the Executive Council of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures was held by permission of the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the Conference Room at the Colonial Office on Monday and Tuesday of this week.

#### Two Years of Progress.

Lord Lugard, who presided, thanked Mr. Amery for finding time from his multitudinous duties to open the meeting, and recalled that he (the Secretary of State) had been closely associated with the formation of the Institute. They did not forget his extremely inspiring speech of two years ago, when he had told them that language was not merely the expression of thought but was thought. The work of the Institute would, Lord Lugard hoped, continue to merit the support of Mr. Amery. In the two years one of their two Directors had visited the Gold Coast, and, more recently, the Sudan, where forty-two delegates, Government officials, and missionaries, had met in conference at Mongalla to decide upon suitable languages for use in schools. It had been a great success, and the Sudan Government had expressed its appreciation of the help of the Institute, which had also taken up the question of orthography for African languages—a matter discussed without satisfactory solution for twenty-five years. They hoped a satisfactory solution had now been achieved. They were also at pains to find suitable text-books for Native education. Their other Director, M. Laboure, was engaged more in the ethnological side of the work, which would throw light on administrative problems and assist in economic development.

The membership had increased and now included practically all the Protestant and Roman Catholic missions. It was their hope that Mr. Amery would continue to use his good offices with the British colonies under his control to continue their subscriptions. If they were maintained, the present revenue of the Institute could be £3,200, but to carry on its work properly at least £5,000 a year was necessary. The revenue had hitherto come mainly from British sources, but support in Germany, Italy, and other countries was now anticipated. It was the conviction of the Chairman that the Institute has enormous potentialities for good.

#### The Use of Native Languages.

Mr. Amery expressed the view that the Institute had already done a great deal of valuable work, but a certain amount of misconception had still to be met. There was an idea, perhaps most prevalent in

the West, also that it went elsewhere, that the instruments for the expression of thought and developed thought could come only from a developed and civilised language. But thought and language were very closely associated, and the Native had had been formed by his own language.

If you want to make him capable of assimilating the strong meat of European thought, you must prepare it for that assimilation, and I doubt there is any way except through the medium of the Native's own language," continued Mr. Amery. "We are entitled to claim that both individually and collectively it is through the Native's own tongue that you can best prepare him for such development as he can attain through the use of one of the great civilised languages. We are not merely linguistic enthusiasts anxious to preserve linguistic barriers in the world, but just as the Scottish agriculturist knows that the best way is not to sow the seed of his fruit in foreign soil, but to select and train his root-stocks and then to graft on to them the highly cultivated fruit, so we must take the root-stock of the Native language and improve the Native as far as possible in his own language."

#### The Study of Native Customs.

In our ethnographical studies we may likewise think our own customs preferable to those of primitive tribes, yet the tribal and family customs of those tribes are the basis of their whole action in ordinary life. If we know those customs we know how to build, but if we ignore them we may misconceive the whole effect of laws which we may issue. If we do not understand the Native's mind and Native customs, we are building on a quicksand, but if we do know we can select those customs which can be adapted and root out those which we believe to be incompatible with any progress in civilisation. It is on those lines that the administrator and the business man can best be shown the value of the work of the Institute.

"There is no bond of union like that which draws specialists together," concluded the Secretary of State, "and the Institute has an international value in that direction. I welcome its good work and wish it all success and prosperity in the future."

#### East Africa's Interest in the Institute.

The report shows that the Governments of the Sudan, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Nyasaland, and Northern Rhodesia have appointed liaison officers to keep in touch with the Institute, informing it of any special studies undertaken and supplying the names of any persons qualified to give expert opinions on special subjects.

At the end of June the membership of the Institute had reached 495, which representing a gain of no less than 226 in the last seven months, must be very encouraging to the members of the Governing Body. Great Britain has furnished 195 members, the Union of South Africa 41, Germany 36, the United States 30, Kenya 23, Northern Rhodesia 17, Tanganyika and Southern Rhodesia 16 each, Uganda and Nyasaland 13 each, the Sudan 9, Zanzibar 3, and Somaliland, Abyssinia, and Portuguese East Africa 2 each. Any of our readers anxious to become members should communicate with the Secretary-General, Major Hanns Vischer, 22, Gaven Street, London, W.C. 2. The annual subscription is £1.

Subscribe to  
"EAST AFRICA."

**DR. LAWS'S NEAR SHAVE FROM A LION.**

An incident of the Nyasa Agency  
*Serena, East Africa*

I HAD the privilege only days ago of a long talk with Dr. Robert Laws, of Livingstonia, who has happily recovered from the effects of the operations and the twenty-two weeks which he has had to spend in bed since returning from Central Africa last autumn. He told me a lion story, of which I had not previously heard.

"One night, thirty years ago," said the veteran missionary, "we were camped on a little promontory overlooking Lake Nyasa. In the night I woke up to hear a lion clawing down the side of the tent in which a companion and I were sleeping. We had gone to bed thinking we were quite safe, for there were big fires alight all round the camp. By the flickering light of the fires outside I could see the claw of a lion rapidly rending the canvas just above my head. As the beast's claw descended, I realised it would gash my chest, but I was able to push out the canvas just to the side of the growing rent and thus avoid injury. At the same time I let out a mighty shout, which was sufficiently effective to frighten the beast before he could get through the hole he had made. My shout aroused my companion, who called out to know if I was hurt, but I was too breathless to reply. His shout also greatly assisted in frightening away the beasts. We found afterwards there were three of them; for one of our Native boys who had got up in the night to attend to some beans that were slowly stewing afterwards admitted that he saw three of the beasts making their way between the fires, but that he had not thought it necessary to raise any alarm."

*Flats of the Nile*

I asked Dr. Laws if any relics had been kept of the little steambot "Hala," aboard which they had first sailed into Lake Nyasa on October 12, 1875.

"All I have of her are her first flags," came the reply, "and both of these are going up when the new Church at Livingstonia, which is now being built, is consecrated. There is the White Ensign which Dr. Young had when he went out to find Livingstonia, and also the flag I took with me showing a white dove on a blue ground. We used both these on the "Hala," but I am afraid nothing more is left of her. The African Lakes Company took her over from us when they started operations, then the Trans-Continental Telegraph Company bought her and later she was sold to the Portuguese."

**EAST AFRICAN MISSIONARIES AT HOME.**

MANY East African missionaries attended a reception here last week by the Missionary Council in London. The Archbishop of Canterbury welcomed the visitors, who afterwards attended a service in Westminster Abbey. Among the East Africans present were Archdeacon C. Hallett, Archdeacon Mackay, Mr. E. R. Townsend, Sister Anne, Rev. E. A. Gill, and Miss Green, from the Zanzibar Diocese; Rev. R. V. and Mrs. Hunter, and Mrs. Matthews, from the Mount Kenya district; Rev. and Mrs. Milton, Mrs. Lees, the Rev. E. and Mrs. Gore, from the Upper Nile district; Miss Wilkes, Miss Klamborowski, Miss Judkins, and the Rev. E. A. George, from Nyasaland; and Mrs. Flinn, from Central Tanganyika; Rev. J. H. Boyd, from Mauritius; and Rev. W. J. Charlton, from Madagascar.

**A SAILOR TURNED MISSIONARY.**

The late Archdeacon  
*From a Correspondent*

THE Rev. Christopher Benson Eyre, who has died at Mtonya, was an East African missionary veteran who had spent many adventurous years before he took orders and went out to the hill country in the Portuguese territories of the Diocese of Nyasa. His father was a clergyman, but the sea was in his blood, for his father had previously served in the Royal Navy, and his grandfather had commanded the fleet which seized the Ionian Islands in the Napoleon wars. Thus C. B. Eyre received his nautical education on the "Conway" before entering the mercantile marine, in which he attained the rank of "Master Mariner."

Sailing the Seven Seas, he had many adventures, sought and unsought. At San Francisco he was "shanghaid," and many scars told of rough and tumble encounters. In the early 'eighties he underwent a deep religious experience, and then commanded a small vessel which took stores to the missionaries in various South Sea islands. Once he visited a recalcitrant chief at the request of the commander of a man-of-war which had been sent on a punitive expedition. Gaining his confidence, Eyre brought the chief down to the ship, showed him round, and then made him apologist. There was no more trouble with that ruler. On another occasion Eyre and his crew were wrecked on one of the islands, and had for some weeks to exist on a scanty diet of wild pig.

The Rand drew him during the early gold rush, but he parted with his digging in what is now one of the richest parts of the field for £500—and gave most of it to the Salvation Army and other philanthropies. Returning to England, he worked as a layman in the Tompandy area of South Wales, and became a convinced Anglo-Catholic. In 1895 he was ordained, then he served for two years as a curate at Llwynypia, before going to Africa for the Universities Mission to Central Africa.

His faculty for languages and for making friends, as well as his buoyancy of spirit and simple religious fervour, endeared him to the Africans, as it had to the Welsh miners and the primitive people of the South Seas. Quietly, effectively he worked in Africa till he passed away a few days ago. He was made Archdeacon of Yaoland in 1906.

"I can hardly realize I am seventy-eight," he wrote, "but I begin to tumble to my limitations, though I can get away with some of the young 'uns yet. I tried my pulse after getting to the top of a steep hill yesterday and it was going 160 beats to the minute—too fast—but it does not seem to hurt me. I wonder if I shall come home again. I am so used to this life now I really don't know how I shall manage when I get back to civilisation—carpets, etc., and everything correct."

Always cheerful, able to turn his hand to anything, a sincere, simple Christian believer, C. B. Eyre has passed away full of years, but still in the midst of his work for others.

THE scheme, inaugurated some months ago by the Bishop of the Sudan for the establishment of a High School for Girls in Khartoum has met with such success that the school will be open in October with at least twenty pupils. Miss Collard, formerly Principal of the Norwich Diocesan Training School for Girls, has been appointed Principal.



## MASTERING THE NATIVE PROBLEM IN FIFTEEN MONTHS.

Professor Buell's Ponderous Work.

PROFESSOR RAYMOND BUELL, lately of Harvard University, U.S.A., spent fifteen whole months in investigating Africa. He left the United States in June, 1925, visited the Union of South Africa, Portuguese East Africa, Basutoland, Southern and Northern Rhodesia, the Belgian Congo, Tanganyika Territory, Zanzibar, Kenya, Uganda, French Equatorial Africa, the French Cameroons, Nigeria, the Gold Coast, French Togo, French West Africa, Liberia, Sierra Leone and the European capitals responsible for the administration of many of these countries, and returned home at the end of September, 1926. In December, 1927, he published in America the results of his investigations under the intriguing title of "The Native Problem in Africa," the European edition of which work is now available (Macmillan, 763s.). These two volumes comprise 246 pages in all, and even then on instructions from the Bureau of International Research of Harvard University and Radcliffe College, which appears to have thought the task too vast, the author had to confine himself to the consideration of the situation in British, French and Belgian territory and Liberia.

In his preface the author endeavours to disarm criticism:

"It is of course impossible to be 'in' for a fleeting traveller to spend an entire continent on any examination of value as long as he confines himself to travel impressions and personal views. In an effort to avoid these dangers, I have attempted to base the report upon a study of all available documents, which have been interpreted in the light of observations and especially of the consensus of opinion of the thousands of sojourners on the spot with whom I talked, and who represented every point of view."

The documents are certainly there, from the Firestone Company's agreement with Liberia (which is worth careful study) to Marcus Garvey's "Declaration of Rights of the Negro Peoples of the World," from the 1921 Despatch on Kenya Native Labour to Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations and the full text of the British Mandate for Tanganyika Territory. Each section is followed by a series of appendices, and there is a bibliography extending over 67 pages and giving some 1,500 references to authorities—books, pamphlets and official publications. Moreover, many pages are amplified with footnotes.

It does not appear, however, that the authorities have always been chosen with care or with sufficient local knowledge. Thus on the War in Tanganyika we are referred to Sohner and von Irtlow on the German side, to Fendall on the British, and to Daye and Wahis on the Belgian, but there is no mention of the writings of General Smuts, General J. H. V. Crowe, Sir Charles Lucas, Bishop Weston, F. S. Jackson and Brett Young. Similarly, when considering Nyasaland the author overlooks Archdeacon W. Johnson, Bishop Hine, and that excellent reviewer "Laws of Livingstonia," while under Zanzibar we look in vain for such essential books as that of Major Pearce and Canon Maynard Smith's "Frank, Bishop of Zanzibar." Even if the author considers the fundamental discoveries and opinions of such pioneers as Livingstone, Krapp, Rebmann, Burton, Speke, Stanley, Emin Pasha, Kevett, Cameron, Karl Peters, and Joseph Thompson, hopelessly out of date, the works of von

Guise, and Nigmann might advantageously be included in the range of the books read by Tanganyika, while the omission of any reference to the Rev. E. W. Smith's classic "Golden Stool" shows that Professor Buell has failed to make use of the one book published in the last few years which would have been a safe guide to him in considering the impact of Western civilisation on the psychology of the African Native. Nevertheless, the two volumes have a distinct value as a work of reference, and in spite of the haste of its preparation the work is commendably free from gross errors. Mistakes such as "L. Rudolf" for "Rudolf," "Jundak" for "Jundis," "Mutsea" for "Mutesa," "ndukas" for "dukas" are perhaps the result of hasty proof reading, though the date 1871 given as the year of the Sudajese rebellion in Uganda is a more serious slip. There seems no valid reason for calling the Kabaka of Uganda "David Chwa," instead of the more usual "Daudi Chwa," and the Professor seems to have been caught napping when he accepted the statement that "In Tabora lions frequently enter the city and take human life." Even Tabora, with all its faults, does not deserve that "frequently."

East African readers will be most interested in the author's interpretations of the documents he has studied. He does not hesitate to express his opinions and even to pass judgement. Thus, after quoting Sir Harry Johnston on the horrors which went on unchecked under Mutesa's rule in Uganda and that experienced administrator's opinion,

"I believe that I am stating the absolute truth when I sum up my impressions by declaring that the Natives are far happier and much better off materially and morally by the establishment of British control of their destinies,"

and admitting that the conditions described prevailed not only in Uganda but to a greater or less extent throughout the whole of Central and West Africa before the European occupation, he says: "Whether or not the Natives are better or worse off now than in the old days is a question which it is probably impossible to answer." One wonders if Professor Buell has read Speke's "Discovery of the Source of the Nile," with its frank, unadorned, and wholly unprejudiced account of what actually happened in Uganda in the old days. The Professor's comment is a queer one for a humanitarian.

Hear him on the subject of permanent white colonisation in Kenya:

"Instead of unconsciously transmitting European virtues to the Natives, there is a grave danger that a European minority which attempts to establish a permanent cultural existence in the tropics will accept Native standards. Association with an overwhelming majority of blacks, together with the nervous strain produced by the closeness of the sun and excessive altitude produce a distinctly unsettling influence upon a European population not subject to the special responsibilities which weigh upon missionaries and officials. The effect of this influence upon some of the settlers in Kenya, marked particularly by enormous drink bills, has been noticed by many visitors. The education of Europeans is also a problem."

To him the problems of land, labour and agriculture present little difficulty—

"The employment of a European estate has tided Natives over the occasional famine periods which African tribes are subject to; but these famines could be overcome by a properly organised system of Native production."

The italics are those of the reviewer, who humbly directs the attention of British authorities throughout tropical Africa to the very simple solution of what they have regarded as a chronic difficulty.

They are wrong all of them—urban and conceivably be that the American tourist, a freely offered article is not so practicable as he thinks.

"The Tanganyika Government," he writes elsewhere, "is employing a land and labour policy which will appreciate rather than restrict the fields which the uncontrolled introduction of European industry into Africa involves. The result will not be increased economic gain to the British Empire or to the European world. The Native peasant farmer is a better man than the European, and given the proper kind of Government, he is as productive as or even more productive than the European landowner working with a system of coloured wage earners."

This for Uganda

"What Uganda needs is a comprehensive educational system which will put a Native agricultural Administrator into every county under the general direction of a chief who will cooperate with the Native dispensers, head wages, teachers and clergymen in the improvement of the Native community."

On the subject of the Mandate for Tanganyika Dr. Buell is particularly futile.

"The German Government finally declined to admit the Indian claims on the ground that they did not arise out of a War emergency. In view of the refusal of the Mandatory Government to assume German colonial loans, the present attitude of the German Government is entirely natural. But it leaves the Indian population impoverished to the extent of twenty million rupees or two million pounds (ten million dollars). Under such circumstances the Tanganyika Government might equitably apply the sums derived from the sale of German plantations to the settlement of these claims, which have ever amounted to 700,000 more than the sums so far derived from the liquidation of German property."

He is not above suggesting that the British are violating the Mandate:

"Although the text of the Mandate authorises the establishment of a customs union with neighbouring territories, and although the duties imposed in East Africa do not violate the open door, nevertheless the enactment by Tanganyika of protective duties for the benefit of artificial industries in Kenya at the expense of the European, Indian, and Native population of Tanganyika would appear to violate the spirit of the Mandate provisions."

Space will allow of only two more quotations from our author. One on missions:

"With the exception of the work of the Central Universities Mission (see U.M.C.A.), the activity of mission societies in Tanganyika is not as impressive as elsewhere in East Africa. In 1914 the Government authorized the return of the German missionaries and the Allied Protestant societies which temporarily took over their work have now withdrawn. The return of the Germans may bring new vigour to this field. It is strange to find that there is no strong American mission body in the territory. The establishment in Tanganyika of a work such as the American Presbyterians are performing in the Cameroons would be a worthwhile American contribution to the Mandate principle."

And the other—a most illuminating one on the topic of a British East African Dominion:

"But perhaps the greatest urge back of the (Dominion) movement is the imperial ambition of adding another star to the cluster of Dominions which now serve form in the imperial firmament. This ambition seems more firmly implanted in the Conservative Party than elsewhere."

By overlooking confidence in his own power to penetrate with eagle eye the problems of a vast continent and an intricate confusion of peoples and conditions, Professor Buell has deposited these two volumes of much of their value. As a digest of all the available evidence they would have been useful, and the inclusion of facts and sometimes futile advice is therefore they are unfortunate.

A. I.

THE TREK TO TANGANYIKA

... Mrs. Horace Tremlett's novel, "What My Husband Did," begins in South Africa at the end of the Tanganyika Territory, and the causes which have driven David Livingston from the Union are well sketched by the authoress.

In going up to Tanganyika, David had only done as his forefathers had done before him. The history of the British Empire has been chiefly made by men who, trading their surroundings, have struggled out of them. And it will be made. Every year there is a steady exodus from the civilisation of the south towards the greater freedom of the north, where a man may live in his own way on his own land. In South Africa everybody seemed to have a grievance, the country was heavy with discontent and bitter with racial jealousies. But at Meringo grievances were not allowed, and jealousy was almost unknown. The future, in a new and practically undeveloped country, would certainly be better than the past."

How strong and subtle the Dutch influence is in the South will be a revelation to many readers; and how calamitous even a trace of colour may be in a family history is a lesson which bears repeating. Mrs. Tremlett writes with knowledge and conviction.

The papers were full of a 'lady explorer' whose name was flaming in the headlines. These dear ladies, said George, all they do is to trot along in the wake of some man who's probably seen the best years of his life making a trail, but never makes it along with her own man and the real pioneer woman who goes along with her own man and keeps him up to his ears. Her work isn't riding camels and shooting lions; it's making a home out of nothing, and sticking it when her whole soul is longing to take the next boat back to England.

That wanted saving. Many a settler's wife will appreciate the authoress's championship and enjoy her story.

LOVE TELLS THE WORLD

SURELY Mr F. Horace Rose might have chosen a more appropriate title for his new novel of adventure "Love Tells the World" (Hutchinson, 7s. 6d.) is a stirring story of the palmy days of Portugal when Vasco da Gama had led the way to the East via the Cape and all his countrymen were wild to follow him; but no one would gather that either from the title of the book or from the jacket, which depicts a very modern young lady in short skirts apparently dancing a fox-trot with a gentleman in fancy dress.

The African scenes are laid at the mouth of the Kowie river, where Port Alfred is now, and are thrilling enough. There is a tribal witch-doctrine which is young and charming, an original idea—though her ways conform to type; there are traitors in the shipwrecked Portuguese crew, and fights which would please the heart of Rider Haggard himself. The tale is well told and is full of moving incident, but is the Kowie, the largest river on the East Coast of Africa south of the Zambezi, has the author never heard of the Limpopo, to mention only one notable stream.

A. I.

AN AMERICAN LIFE OF LIVINGSTONE

MR. C. M. FINCH, an American author, has thought Americans should have a life of Livingstone written for them, and so we are given "David Livingstone: Explorer and Prophet" (Allen and Unwin, 7s. 6d.), in which he takes the facts of the great missionary's life, and relates them with sympathy, restraint, and an evident admiration for his hero. We wish the enterprise every success.



THE CROWING CRESTED COBRA.

Another Letter from Mr. A. Sakell.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR, I apparently created a sensation in zoological circles when I wrote in East Africa of March 8 on the subject of the crowing crested cobra, and I am glad to see that my statements are being corroborated from other sources. One would expect caution on the part of the authorities when they are called upon to tender opinions on some unknown species, but not dogmatic assertions, for mere frustrating denials leave science the poorer. In parenthesis, this snake discussion has been a glaring illustration of the usual diffidence which the people at home have towards the man on the spot on political or social matters concerning the Native.

I have lately been in touch with Wayave who are specialising in catching snakes of all sorts, and I hope very soon to procure an alive Koboko for the Zoological Society. (Koboko is the name the Wanyamwezi give this snake, which in other parts may be called the Songgo, but it is the same snake.)

May I through your columns correct my previous statement as regards the "nails"? An Mbyeve now assures me that there is only one nail protruding about one inch from the last tail bone and that it serves not to enable the snake to strike its victims, but to stand erect. It appears to me that the nail is stuck to the ground with a certain push which expands the whole vertebra of the reptile and allows it to stand in an upright position, from which it attacks with the head. In that upright position it moves about with lightning celerity.

In addition to the early morning crowings, it has a certain knack of whistling in the day time in a most peculiar manner.

Yours faithfully,

Tabora,

Tanganyika Territory

A. SAKELL.

THE BLUE MURDER BIRD

Is it the lark heeled cuckoo?

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR, Surely Mr. S. Ross's "blue murder bird" is the "lark heeled cuckoo" of Angus Buchanan which emits what he terms a "bottle bubbling cry".

The first time I heard this bird (which, by the way, I never heard save during the night) emit its weird notes was at Morogoro, when I happened to have been accommodated in a marquee in the Machine Gun camp by myself. Being new to the place, I ascertained the lay of the land before retiring, noticing a tree, I believe it was a baobab, about thirty yards from one end of the marquee. It was a bright moonlight night and I was suddenly awakened up by this weird note, which can really be first only be compared to the groans of a human being in pain. Having ascertained earlier that there was no occupied tent in the direction from which these "groans" came, and by the time I was properly awake I was aware the sound was higher than the ground. I concluded that a bird of some sort was responsible, but at the moment I had made up my mind to get out from my blankets and try and get a view of the disturber, the sound suddenly ceased and a few moments later was renewed at a distance.

I never got a sight of the bird, though I heard it again on several occasions, and several times at Port Amelia. On one occasion the bird must have been

in flight while calling, for that time the sound came nearer, and the bird flew on.

I mention the "lark heeled cuckoo" as being the only bird I have seen named in print whose call could anywhere be described as approaching the ones I heard, and I do not think that any written description could in any way lead to a realisation of the kind of note emitted unless one had first experienced it personally.

Yours faithfully,

IRON BLUE

SOME THOUGHTS ON FEDERATION

A Plea for Broad Views.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR, Why are the petty objections to an East African federation voiced again and again by men who ought to take a less parochial view? Why are we told that Kenya is afraid of losing the capital, the Governor-General, and some of the time; that Uganda, having rid itself of the white man, would hate to see him back; that Nyasaland is afraid of the currency? Though why the decimal system and its coinage, eminently suited to all Native races from Alexandria to the Rovuma, should not equally suit Nyasaland, is difficult to tell. No doubt there is something in these points, but there has been a minority of vocal people too ready to parade self-interest.

Some thirty years ago I saw the federation of Australia, Tropical Queensland, we were told, would have her big sugar industry ruined by the deportation of Native. New South Wales was strongly free trade and Victoria and most of the other States protection. Like Central and East Africa to-day, all had different defence, postal, Customs, and legal systems, though, it must be admitted, they were not so confined in water-tight compartments as in Africa. Five million Europeans, with tremendous financial commitments, were concerned. Federation came. In twelve months every critic was silenced. The sugar industry is better off than ever under Native labour and the Dominion equipped and maintained for four years of war a force equal to the British pre- and post-War Regular Army! In spite of labour troubles, the increase in every walk of the life in Australia has been phenomenal.

In East and Central Africa are some 20,000 Europeans and possibly 50,000 Indians, with comparatively innumerable Natives, and the Natives neither understand nor care what the Government does. Thus there is nothing to compare with the difficulties of federating the U.S.A., Canada, or Australia. The chief obstacle is but the self-interest of a few merchants, land and mining magnates, and last but by no means least, the attitude of some Government officials.

The most central position for the Federal capital is at or near Fife. There you get good climate and good land and are at most six days by rail, steamer, and car from Nairobi or Mombasa; six days from Dar es Salaam; six days from Blantyre; and six days from Livingston. When aeroplanes and fast services become general these times would, of course, be greatly reduced. There will have soon or later to be a federal capital like Canberra and there is ample land for the asking on the Tanganyika-Northern Rhodesian-Nyasaland border.

Yours faithfully,

SADLER

AMERICAN Stamp Collector wishes to change with A. Collector in Africa. Reply A.G. ADAMS, 2141 Rockwood, London, Mass., U.S.A.



**PUFF ADDER MISTAKEN FOR A LEOPARD.**

What Sounds can Snakes Emit?

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,  
 In *East Africa* of March 8, under a letter written by Mr. A. Sakell, of Tabora, on the "crowing crested cobra," I note remarks by two authorities to the effect that snakes can make no vocal sound other than a hiss or a noise like a gently struck tuning fork. May I relate a personal experience to show that this is not altogether correct?

I was on safari in a certain district here, and although I usually march in advance of the porters, on this occasion I was some distance behind the first man. Suddenly the safari stopped and the words "Chui chui!" (leopard! leopard!) came back along the line in low tones. Having my short-gad handy, I moved quietly up to the head of the safari, when I heard sounds which seemed to me somewhat between a growl and a groan issuing from some low scrub on the left of the path and a few yards away. As the sounds were, however, to my mind not loud enough to come from a leopard, and as, moreover, the bush appeared to me to be too low to conceal such a large animal, I concluded that one of the lesser cats or some similar carnivore was responsible to the noises, and, moving quietly forward, I peered carefully down into the bushes. Suddenly I saw in a somewhat open space a coiled-up puff adder, and as I looked it again gave vent to the above-mentioned sounds.

My own sounds that would make Natives exclaim "Leopard! leopard!" must have been considerably louder than a hiss, to say the least, and although I was not altogether deceived myself, I think my first impression that the bush was too scanty to hide a leopard had as much to do with this as anything else. One of the porters appeared the snake neatly through the neck, and so far as I can recollect it was between two and three feet long, but very thin for a puff adder. The Natives called it a *homa*.

I might add that I have travelled a good deal in the Landi district, but have never heard or seen anything of the crowing crested cobra.

Yours faithfully,

us that 4,000 tons constitute the maximum tonnage capable of being handled between Chindio and Murraca and vice versa, and that last year the actual tonnage handled was 39,000 tons.

It would appear to be restricted to an amount of 1,000 tons during the next four years. If so, like a flourishing plant and, happily, small pot, the growth of the country is being retarded and its luxuriant fruit doomed to relative immaturity.

Given anything like normal conditions, the exceedingly small margin of 1,000 tons will be exceeded—probably next year. The present system can obviously not cope with such a contingency, since goods have to be unloaded at Murraca or Chindio, transhipped to barges, placed in sheds and reloaded into trucks on the other side. Solution of the problem would seem to be in the direct transhipment of loaded waggon across the river in either direction, thus avoiding the present laborious handling process. Incidentally, damage and pilferage, both of which account for considerable amounts of money annually, would be greatly reduced and the public and railways benefit mutually.

Even if direct transhipment of loaded waggons could not be carried out during the whole year, the amount of traffic handled within the periods in which the procedure could be followed would far exceed the traffic possible under the present arrangement. In any case, if owing to floods or drought, direct transhipment could not be accomplished, it is questionable if any other method could operate.

Nyasaland  
 Yours faithfully

**LANDING CHARGES AT KILINDINI.**

The Ad Valorem Basis Collapsed.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR,  
 There seems trouble over the new tariff for collecting landing charges at Kilindini where, instead of the old 10/6 per ton rate, there has been substituted one of 4/- per ton plus 1% *ad valorem*, which in the case of many textiles works out at four times the old rate. What has *ad valorem* to do with such charges? If more money is needed, why not increase the old rate by weight or measurement? It can easily happen that identical goods are on the same steamer, one lot at 1/- per yard and the other at 1/4, on account of difference of market price when buying or terms of the buyer. Manchester must protest from the textile point of view, though for galvanised iron sheets I think the new rate is actually cheaper. But on principle *ad valorem* is not a proper basis for such charges.

Manchester  
 Yours faithfully  
 "MERCHANTS"

In connection with the above matter, it is interesting to note that the current *Monthly Record* of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce states under the heading of "Landing Charges at Kilindini":

"Members of the East Africa Committee are greatly concerned at the change in the system of collecting landing and wharfage charges at Kilindini. Since April 1, 1928, these charges have been collected from the importer in East Africa as follows: 4/- per bill of lading ton for landing, plus an amount equal to 1% of the duty paid value of the goods for wharfage. Formerly the charge was 10/6 per ton of goods for landing ton, payable by the importer. In the case of cotton piece goods, the new charge works out at about four times the original rate, thus placing a burden on the ultimate selling price of the goods. The Committee has expressed strong disapproval of the substitution of an *ad valorem* basis."

**NYASALAND AND THE BRIDGE.**

The Margin of 1,000 tons a Year

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR,  
 The announcement in *East Africa* of what 1932 is considered the earliest possible date at which trains will be running over the proposed Zambesi-Bridge is not very conforming to Nyasaland. Mr. Dickson, Chairman of the Nyasaland Railway, has told

PERSONALIA

Mr. W. Bam has left England for Beirut.

Captain F. L. Guddridge has arrived on leave from Uganda.

Mr. P. A. Courtney has left Tanganyika on transfer to Nigeria.

Mr. P. E. L. Guthrie, Director of Surveys of Tanganyika Territory, is on leave.

Mr. G. H. Pattison, Inspector of Plantations, arrived from Tanganyika a few days ago.

Sir William Gowers, Governor of Uganda, was received by the Prince of Wales last week.

Mr. L. C. Edwards, of the Tanganyika Agricultural Department, has been transferred to Mwanza.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Gloucester will leave England on September 6 for their African tour.

Major G. Baynes, the well-known Nanyanga settler, recently returned to Kenya from South Africa.

We learn with regret of the recent death at sea of Mr. J. B. Cordon, Chief Inspector of Police, Tanganyika.

Mr. A. H. White, O.B.E., Provincial Commissioner, has assumed charge of the Bukoba Province of Tanganyika.

Mr. A. Morrison has been invited to become a member of the Mombasa District and Town Planning Authority.

The young East African rhinoceros which has been presented to the Zoo is the gift of Mr. G. L. Bailey, of Kenya.

Mr. R. S. D. Rankine is Acting Governor of Uganda during the absence from the Protectorate of Sir William Gowers.

Mr. F. W. Beddison, M.B.E., has retired after twenty-one years' service in the Public Works Department of the Sudan.

The King and Queen of the Belgians arrived in Elisabethville, the capital of the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo, last week.

Speaking in Durban a few days ago, General Smuts foreshadowed a federation of British States stretching from the Cape to the Equator.

Captain W. G. Gales has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the Usam Gishu district of Kenya, Mr. Woodley resigning.

Mr. A. Brown of the Uganda Audit Department, is understood to be transferred to Kenya on promotion as Principal Assistant Auditor.

Capt. G. de P. Colville is serving as an unofficial member of the District Council during the absence of Lord Delamere from the Colony.

A reception was held last week at the Wellcome Historical Research Museum to meet the President, officers, and the members of the African Society.

Mr. J. B. Harvey has been appointed District Commissioner of the Entebbe District of Uganda, and Mr. D. K. Burner District Commissioner, Bugishu.

Messrs. A. S. Armstrong and J. E. M. Pringle, Assistant District Officers of Musoma and Mpwapa respectively, have arrived on leave from Tanganyika.

Messrs. J. Graham Dawson, A. Hornby, and T. A. Wood have been appointed by the Governor of Kenya to be additional members of the Cost of Living Commission.

Mr. F. B. Ballenden has left England for Kenya on his return from leave. He is travelling via South Africa, where he will make a short stay before proceeding up the Coast.

The retirement of a senior member of the Tanganyika Civil Service, who has served with the Administration since the Territory came under British rule, may be expected.

The Misses A. and M. Werner, of the School of Oriental Studies, have left London for South Africa in order to engage in linguistic researches in Natal. They expect to be back in October.

Congratulations to Mr. G. T. Gordon Stevens on his appointment as Secretary to East African Estates Ltd., The British Colonial Provision Co. Ltd., and Central Coffee (Nairobi) Estates Ltd.

Major W. Buchanan Smith, who served in the East African Campaign from 1916 to 1918, winning the Military Cross and receiving mention in dispatches, has arrived on leave from Nigeria.

Mr. Marius Flemmer, of Nakuru, whose death at the age of seventy-six is announced, had spent the last sixteen years in Kenya, his brother, Mr. J. B. Flemmer, being one of the pioneers of the Nakuru district.

Mr. W. J. A. Grant, of Cullinstown, who visited East Africa two years ago, has, we regret to hear, had to undergo an operation which will probably keep him in a nursing home for about a couple of months.

Among those with East African interests present at Mrs. Amery's Al-Homes last week were Sir Geoffrey and Lady Acland, Mr. Hesketh Bell, the Countess of Strafford, and Miss Samuel and Miss Acland.

Sir Montague Barlow has appealed through *The Times* for greater Government help for East African development, and particularly for the provision of loans with the suspension of interest for the first five years.

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Lady Heath last week established a world's record by piloting to 13,400 feet a new light seaplane built by Messrs. Short Bros., the builders of the seaplane in which Sir Alan Cobham accomplished his 20,000 miles African tour.

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Since the departure on leave prior to retirement of Sir Thomas Tomlinson, Mr. Justice Doorly has acted as Chief Justice of the High Court of Zanzibar. G. K. Knight-Bruce, Resident Magistrate, has been appointed Acting Judge.

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Mr. F. W. Simmons, of the Port Elizabeth Museum, South Africa, who is writing a book entitled "Pythons and other reptiles" is anxious to have news of any unusual experiences which East African readers may have had with these snakes.

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Sir James Crawford Maxwell, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, attended the dinner given last week in Elisabethville under the presidency of the King and the Queen of the Belgians to mark the opening of the Lower Congo-Katanga Railway.

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The Right Reverend Father P. Voillard, Superior General of the White Fathers, was visiting Uganda when the last mail left, having already visited the stations of the Mission in Portuguese East Africa, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, the eastern Belgian Congo and Tanganyika Territory.

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The Duke of Gloucester, who received the honorary freedom of Gloucester on Saturday, said during a speech at the municipal luncheon which followed the ceremony: "During my journey in East Africa I am going to let my eldest brother do all the dirty work, while I go on a shbooding trip!"

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The engagement is announced between Mr. W. Blair Haverford Shaw, late R.A.F., of Kenya Colony, son of the Rev. W. H. Shaw, and the late Mrs. Shaw of Barton Court, New Milton, Hants, and Miss Doreen M. Mills, daughter of Dr. Yarnold Mills and the late Mrs. Mills of Haverfordwest.

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The recent dinner of the Overseas Section of the Forum Club, at which Princess Marie Louise was present, was attended by the following with East and Central African interests: Sir John and Lady Chancellor, Lady Hollis, Lady Kittermaster, Sir Humphrey and Lady Leggett, Sir John and Lady Maffey, and Sir Samuel and Lady Wilson.

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The death in Khartoum is reported of Sayed Hussein Khalifa Sherif, M.V.O., M.B., the Editor of a Sudanese newspaper established a few years ago. He was a son of Mohammed Sherif, one of the three Khalifas of the Mahdi, was educated in the Gordon College, the staff of which he afterwards joined, and then entered Government service in the Mengalla and Dongola Provinces. His opinions were greatly respected in all circles.

Dr. Robert Laws, the veteran Nyasaland missionary, believes that the 'Native' unrest in South Africa is spreading north.

"This question sooner or later," he recently told an interviewer. "The country belongs to the Natives and I have no time for a system of Native Reserves. Have Reserves for white men if you like! Nyasaland will wage no union with Kenya if the policy of Native Reserves is continued."

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Mr. H. S. Scott, M.A., who, as we recently announced, has been appointed Director of Education of Kenya, has been Director of Education in the Transvaal for the last four years. He was born in 1873, educated at Eton and Oxford, and went to the Transvaal as an Inspector of Schools in 1902, becoming Secretary to the Education Department of that State nine years later. In South Africa he has displayed outstanding ability particularly in matters of administration.

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We regret to hear of the death from dysentery in Jerusalem of Captain A. M. Grieve, who was acting as relief President of the District High Court. Captain Grieve was for some years a Resident Magistrate in Zanzibar, where he acted also as Judge of H.B.M. High Court during the absence on leave of Mr. Justice Doorly, and he was transferred to Palestine on promotion to the Bench only a few months ago. His sudden death will come as a great shock to his many East African friends.

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Sentence of three years' penal servitude was passed last week by the Central Criminal Court on Douglas James, aged forty-five, a former flight-lieutenant in the Royal Air Force, on a charge of obtaining money by false pretences. Police evidence disclosed that in 1927 James arrived in the Seychelles Islands and represented that he had raised some £200,000 in London to form a so-called Seychelles Development Company, and that he defrauded islanders of about £500,000 rupees.

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Lieutenant-Commander E. B. Hoyle, of Epping Valley, Kenya, has again written a most useful letter to *The Manchester Guardian* on the subject of white settlement. We have previously drawn attention to the services which Commander Hoyle is performing in this way, and we trust that other settlers in the East Africa territories will follow his good example of sending restrained and reasonable comments to newspapers which publish matter which East Africans regard as misleading. The editor of every responsible journal welcomes such communications.

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Referring to the death of Dr. J. A. Lacerda who, as we recently reported, left his fortune of over £20,000 to the Urban Administration Commission of Beira, the local English newspaper says: "Always he was an enthusiast in building, and so pronounced did this become in later years that he became known amongst the Natives, and even among people in the town generally, as 'Cimento,' while of late years he was unable to pass the smallest scrap of waste iron or building material, with the result that his well-known high trolley usually had in the front a collection of old fishpates, bolts, and other discarded scraps which he made his boys pick up. An enormous collection of such material lies in the huge new building near the station on which he was at work when he died."



East Africa in the Press.

THE HABITS OF THE LION.

INTERESTING correspondence on the senses of wild animals continues to appear in the columns of *The Times*, which has received from Mr. Abeli Chapman a letter stating, *inter alia*—

"The lion is strictly and essentially nocturnal in whatever part of Africa where lions abound. He may be encamped, their opening notes, what time the beasts wake up ready for their night's foray, may be heard about an hour or so after dark, almost as regular as the dinner-gong in more civilised climes! Indeed, I recall my companion more than once remarking, 'There are the lions beginning. Isn't it time that our dinner was ready?' Then, throughout the night, one may hear the low, soughing calls by which questing lions (often on a wide front) maintain touch with each other in the darkness. Finally, towards dawn, on occasion, there resounds through the stilly silence of forest and jungle that reverberating, earth-shaking roar that bespeaks a successful hunt and a full belly. These are the indices by which one may begin to learn the life-habits of the African lion. Never during seven hunting expeditions in that Continent have I personally seen a lion actually hunting by daylight, and only three or four such instances came under the observation of my companions, or of our men.

"Another point on which confusion seems to concentrate lies in the widely different interpretations attached to that term 'hunting by scent.' The lion does not go nosing about the ground, sniffing at the spoor of antelope or other game; that lowlier type of hunting-craft he leaves to the hyena and other ignoble scavengers. The lion himself seeks his scent breast-high on the breeze and instantly detects the position of game while yet several hundreds of yards away. Sir Alfred Pease concisely summarises the difference in his definition. The nose of a lion is not a hound's nose, but a winding nose. That as a purely secondary equipment, for use on rare emergency or under stress of temptation—say striking a blood-spoor—the lion also possesses a 'hound's nose.'

Mr. Norman B. Smith writes on the same subject—

"Lions probably do 90% of their hunting by night, as do owls and bats, because their superior eyesight in darkness gives them a great pull over their less gifted quarry. I have always hunted lions single-handed and on-foot, despising the machan and boma methods at night, by which most of the lions are killed in Kenya nowadays; and when I have spotted a lion in the open I have never considered the direction of the wind of much importance in hunting him. As regards wild dogs, I have seen them running the trail only in the case of a buck wounded by myself and out of sight. That no animal can scent anything even a yard down wind is obvious."

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A BISHOP'S OUTSPOKEN CRITICISMS.

We have received from the *University Mission Press*, Likiepia, Nyasaland, a copy of a booklet issued to friends of the Mission. It contains a striking letter by the Bishop, who says of the Nyasaland Government's education scheme—

"On paper at any rate, the Government is dictating terms and limitations of the most drastic character while still talking it for granted that the missions will continue to pay far the greater part of the cost. I doubt if this has been done to the same extent before in any part of the world. Where the Government controls to anything like this extent, the Government pays. Here the familiar proverb is indeed upside down: the Government is to call the tune, but the missions are to pay the piper.

"How anyone can teach reading and be bound in consequence not to teach writing is beyond me. Even if you can prevent the learner having any writing materials, you cannot stop his copying a letter with his finger in the sand, and if he does so you have begun writing at once. In any A.B.C. class one of the ways to learn letters is to begin to copy them and, I cannot see how it can be stopped. It will be interesting to see what will become of it, but I cannot myself believe that the provision is worth the paper it is written on except as a rather undesirable camouflage. If reading is taught, the classes in question, whatever the Education Department, or anyone else may like to call them, are simply 'bush schools,' and bush schools of the lowest possible type.

"Teachers who were at work in England in English schools have given up that work in order to be missionaries and to do educational work as such. Now they find that they are to be tied and bound with a system more rigid if possible than the Whitehall code, but with the somewhat startling difference that, whereas in England they were paid adequate salaries and were qualified for pensions, here they are offered about a tenth of the sum with less advantages, for more work under far more difficult conditions.

"I have now heard that the nominal grant for each trained teacher has been raised from £50 and £75 to £200 and £150 on the understanding that it will not be paid. This seems worthy of a Savoy opera or the land of the immortal Alice. I have already heard of teachers who wish to give up school work altogether and do evangelistic work in the village instead. They argue that if their work is to be almost purely secular, tied up by timetables, codes and restrictions at every turn, with the religious side crowded into a corner, they might just as well have stayed in England and not come out here simply to be exploited as virtually Government servants on salaries that no Government for very shame would dare for an instant to offer to its own people.

"But if the Government attitude (I am quoting a sentence that I am told was used at the Zomba Conference) is 'Why do they want to mix up religion and education?' and a perfectly rigid system with all sorts of cast-iron rules is forced upon us, then I think the Government will find itself obliged to take over what it regards as education, whole and entire (including its cost), and leave the missions to do evangelistic work only. I think this would be a real disaster both to education and to missionary work as means to the end of building up a strong and good African civilisation. The last thing that I wish is that this should happen, but it does seem to me a possibility. It will depend on the way the ordinance is administered in the next few years."

**LORD CRANWORTH ON EAST AFRICA.**

LORD CRANWORTH wrote an interesting article last week for the London *Evening News* on some of the things which the Prince of Wales and Duke of Gloucester will see during their East African tour. In the course of the contribution he wrote:—

"Nairobi is like most African towns—a place of contrasts. The tin-roofs of the earlier pioneer jostle with the fine stone stores of his successors and the Government buildings, while trim villas, lovely gardens, clubs, and golf courses spread ever further out from the town. Here, sportsmen—and that is almost the entire population—will vie to entertain the Royal visitors. Polo, of no mean standard; golf courses the excellence of which may cause surprise, and a race meeting in which I should not wonder to see the Prince taking a personal part, will all be ready.

"The Prince will have an opportunity of judging for himself how far our rule is succeeding, and whether in fact we are justifying our great responsibilities in leading onward and upward the Native races of whom we have assumed the charge. In the great Native Reserved Lands, now secured to the several tribes for all time, the Prince will see the Masai, that fierce warrior race well known to Sir Rider Haggard's readers, with their feathered head-dresses and yard-long spearblades, now the owners of huge tracts of land and countless head of cattle; the Kikuyu, agriculturist, and of yore the spear-fodder of the Masai, to-day the undisputed owners in perpetuity of the richest territory in all Kenya; the Kavirondo, who begin to clothe their traditional nakedness with the products of Manchester; the Wakamba, and many lesser tribes. He will see their advanced methods and the spread of education amongst them.

"Again, he will travel through the lands assigned to Europeans and will marvel at the energy and determination with which, within a space of twenty-five years, great areas, wherein dwelt nothing but the lion, and the buffalo and other wild beasts, have been transformed into huge fields of maize, wheat, sisal and coffee. He will traverse large sheep runs in the drier areas and will see small dairies and fruit farms in the more watered districts; and all this on the Equator, where the sun indeed is hot but the nights are fresh and cool, even to a touch of frost."

**AN ELEPHANT'S DEATH IN UGANDA.**

SIR WILLIAM GOWERS wrote a few days ago to *The Times*:—

"Two months ago I saw what I believe to be a very unusual thing—a dead elephant whose death could not be accounted for by any act of violence or accident. The locality was a forest on the plains to the east of Lake Edward. The animal was a young cow, perhaps ten years old, and about 6 ft. in height.

"With the aid of Native porters who were with me I was just able to get the body turned over and to examine both sides of it. There was no trace whatever of any external injury, nor did the animal, which had been dead not more than half an hour, appear to be in any way diseased or emaciated. Snake bite suggested itself as a possible solution, but no marks could be seen, nor was there any swelling of the trunk, the tip of which would, I should think, be the only vulnerable point for a snake. The dead elephant had been with a small herd, some of which I caught a glimpse of as they were moving away from the spot where I found the dead one, where they had evidently been standing.

"Perhaps some of your readers have seen similar instances of elephants found dead without obvious cause, or can suggest some probable explanation for an incident which has puzzled me greatly."

A correspondent suggests snake-bite through the soft flesh close to the foot or anthrax as the cause of death.

**THE STUFF OF WHICH HISTORY IS MADE.**

"Daily Telegraph" on Mr. Boyes's Book.

THE *London Daily Telegraph*, reviewing Mr. John Boyes's new book, "The Company of Adventurers," says:—

"Mr. John Boyes, known throughout East Africa as 'The King of the Kikuyu,' was one of the leaders of that grey company of pioneers who not more than thirty years ago opened up that perilous country to the British colonist and trader. No regions in the globe, says Lord Cranworth in his introduction, has changed more completely since the opening of the twentieth century. You can now travel by steamer or railway where the pioneers rode on donkeys or plodded afoot through forests infested by lions and guarded by bloodthirsty savages. Boyes had very small resources, but indomitable courage, and he attacked the widest part of the country, being the very first white man to be seen by many of the Native chiefs.

"His narrative is direct, simple, and business-like; as closely packed with details as an explorer's diary. We read of midnight attacks by Natives, of the desertion of the camp porters in panic fear, and of laborious travel by stream and swamp in search of elephants. In the course of those exploits the expedition came into contact with other congenial parties bent upon the same quest, and Mr. Boyes has many engaging tales to tell of these gentlemen adventurers, their foibles, and their endurance. Altogether the sort of book out of which history is made.

"The Company of Adventurers" is published by *East Africa*, by whom it will be sent by registered post to any place in the world of receipt of 17s.

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## KENYA GOVERNMENT'S STRANGE REPLY.

An Explanation Clearly Needed.

WHEN Lieutenant Colonel the Hon. C. G. Durham asked in the Kenya Legislative Council recently for particulars of the amounts spent by the East African territories on advertising in the recent special East African Number of *The Times*, he was told by the Government spokesman that the cost to the Kenya Government and to the Kenya and Uganda Railway was £1,750 and £500, respectively; but that no information was available as to the exact amounts contributed by the other East African territories.

It is extraordinary that such an answer should have been given and hardly less strange that it should have been accepted without protest in the Colony. The Kenya Government, having itself advertised in the number, must obviously have had official knowledge of the price per page charged for advertising space, and so to state that information was not available of the amounts contributed by the other East African territories was nothing but equivocation, apparently employed to avoid giving the particulars for which the questioner inquired.

In the leading article published in our issue of March 15, we expressed the hope that unofficial members of the Legislative Councils would demand to know why some £5,000 had been expended in one day on one newspaper—that sum far exceeding the amounts spent by H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Office, representing those self-same interests, in the dozen or more newspapers which it had consistently used during the whole of the twenty-six months between its establishment and the issue of the publication in question. However excellent the number—and it was admirable—such expenditure was, we said and repeat, the most unbalanced kind of publicity imaginable. We hope that Colonel Durham will continue to press his point, in order to drive home the lesson which this costly error should have taught East Africa—namely, that independent and unrelated advertising is a luxury which she cannot afford. Had the negotiations been centralised through the East African Office in London, it is a certainty that nothing like such expenditure would have been incurred.

## TELEPHONING FROM KENYA TO ENGLAND.

SPEARING at the dinner held at the Muthaiga Country Club, Nairobi, to celebrate the opening of the "Kenyaradio" wireless service between East Africa and Great Britain, Commander Mansfield Robinson said that the service was as efficient as any Dominion "beam" service, and that he was hoping to extend it in due course, to embrace Continental and perhaps American destinations at the far end and probably Tanganyika at the East African end. "I want," he continued, "to take one peep into the future and to tell you that there is absolutely no reason why in a year or two wireless should not provide a means whereby any individual sitting in an easy chair in his up-country farm near the Equator will be able to ring up on his telephone any number he likes in England and hold a conversation, albeit probably an expensive one, with his friends or relations sitting by their firesides."

## CROP ROTATION IN KENYA URGED.

Director of Agriculture.

"There is too great a tendency," says Mr. Alex. Holm, Director of Agriculture of Kenya, in his 1927 report, for farmers to remain planters. Far too great a concentration on that bugbear, the single crop. In good mixed farming country it is disappointing to find farmers stating that they are purely wheat farmers or maize farmers without very much thought as to what additional purposes they will devote their energy and their farms. Such an attitude may in part be excused the planters of a perennial crop such as coffee, but even then not entirely. Thinking farmers are experimenting with a rotation and now that the possibility of more fully controlling disease in cattle through fencing, dipping and inoculation is coming nearer, we may in good time find a change in farming systems, which will save much of our land from impoverishment."

The total area allotted in the Colony for occupation by Europeans is now some 5,000,000 acres, in addition to which a further 2,000,000 acres are available for alienation. 4,737,920 acres are under European occupation, this representing an increase of 150,703 acres during the year. Occupiers total 1,901, an increase of 92 over the previous year. The total area cultivated is 512,543 acres, giving an average of 269 acres per occupier, against 256 and 232 acres for the years 1926 and 1925 respectively, but allowing for livestock at six acres per head for cattle and three acres per head for small stock, the average development by each European occupier becomes 1,338 acres—an index of the extensive character of farming operations in the Colony. The areas under coffee, sisal, wheat, sugar cane and barley are all increasing.

## EAST AFRICANS AT BISLEY.

THE Kenya and Uganda teams firing for the Junior Kolapore Imperial Challenge Cup at Bisley last week scored 436 and 499 points respectively. The members of the former party, which was captained by Captain F. V. Ward, were Lieutenant E. B. L. Hughes, Mr. S. D. Overton and Mr. Luckers, while the representatives of Uganda were Captain F. R. Bacon (captain), Captain G. E. Mansfield Warne, Dr. H. L. Duke, and Mr. G. A. Reads. His many East African friends will also be interested to know that Mr. A. Hodson, who was a British Consul in Abyssinia for some years and is now Governor of the Falkland Islands, captained the team from that part of the Empire, and himself put up one of the best individual scores of the shoot, his total of 155 points being beaten by only three competitors. The highest individual score was 139 points by the captain of the Ceylon team, a representative from the Chinese Treaty Ports scored 138, and a Nigerian officer registered 137.

The cup was won by Nigeria with 924 points, China failing to tie by only one point. Then came the Gold Coast 527, the Falkland Islands 513, Ceylon 503, the F.M.S. 503, Uganda 499, Straits Settlements 492, Johore 479, and Kenya 436.

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## Camp Fire Comments.

### Bukoba "Coal" as a Fire-Extinguisher.

Everything that glitters is not necessarily gold, and what looks like coal is not necessarily that important mineral. Some time ago the Director of the Uganda Geological Survey was called in to examine an alleged discovery of coal in the Bukoba sandstone. This is how he reports upon the find: "This mineral is finely ground and cast into a fire might make an excellent extinguisher; as a fuel it is useless." Cryptic, yet comprehensive!

### "Mosquito Blight."

A reader interested in tea points out that the report read at a recent meeting in London of a Far Eastern tea company, that "mosquito blight" was seriously affecting the crop and was difficult to combat, may lead to unnecessary alarm among tea planters in Africa. "I hope," he writes, "that your readers will not attribute this trouble to the ordinary mosquito and be led to believe that this ubiquitous insect has developed a new and disastrous form of activity. 'Mosquito blight' is not caused by a mosquito but by an insect which looks like a mosquito but isn't." The mosquito is already responsible for quite enough trouble; it is a relief to know that it is not breaking out in a new place, so to speak.

### Kenya's Baby Rhino.

Kenya has achieved another record by presenting to the London Zoo the smallest rhinoceros ever exhibited at Regent's Park. The baby stands just two feet high at the withers, and has at present only one interest in life—milk. A charming picture published in the London papers shows its keeper administering nourishment from an out-size bottle, and proves that already at this early age—estimated at a few months at most—the rhino has an incipient but obvious horn. Though the photograph does not reveal the irritable temper of the animal, it is so decidedly there that the Zoo authorities have little hope of taming their latest acquisition; they realise that the rhinoceros has too inferior a brain even to be tamed.

### A Modern Solomon.

Sir Ofori Atta, K.B.E., O.M.A. or Paramount Chief of Adim Abuakwa on the Gold Coast, has made an excellent impression in England. His adherence to his picturesque Native dress and customs, he refused to on the terrace of the House of Commons because by ancient rule he must eat alone, his cheerful smile, and fine command of English have combined to attract attention to his personality. When he took his seat in the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery of the House, he doffed his crown—a polite gesture which most surely is unique. The decisions given by him as President of his Court in Africa have now been published in book form, and prove him to be learned in local law and sound and fair in decision. He is certainly the type and example of what the West African Native can and should be. Thus writes an East African contributor at present in this country:

### Dr. Robert Laws as Financier.

It is not given to many people, not even to a Rothschild to supply their own country with its currency in cash; but this feat was performed by Dr. Robert Laws, the veteran Scots missionary, in his early days in Nyasaland. In 1879, being tired of making out his annual accounts in terms of miles of calico and tons of beads, he went down to South Africa and brought back £25 in small change. And, he has told an interviewer of *The Observer*, that £25 was the whole coinage of the country for a great many years. To-day the monthly wages bill of the industrial department of his Livingstonia Mission alone exceeds £100.

### Muhammadan Law and "Clean" Meat.

"I am," writes a correspondent, "has a greater respect for our legislators than myself, and when a certain honourable and gallant Member of the House of Commons states categorically, in the course of a debate on humane slaughtering, that 'the Muhammadan law does not lay down that food consumed by Muhammadans should be killed by Muhammadans,' but it does lay down that the food should be slaughtered by the method prescribed by the Koran, I feel forced to accept the statement. And yet I am under the impression from my East African experience, that it is an essential point in the Muhammadan rule that 'clean' meat must be slaughtered by a Muhammadan, and that he alone is qualified to say the ritual prayer during the process of killing. I know that when shooting for the pot I was careful to take with me a boy whose Muhammadanism was beyond cavil; and I shall not easily forget the way in which that boy used to rush off with his knife as soon as I fired a shot so as to reach the quarry before it was dead and himself perform the requisite rites. I took his behaviour as an unintentional compliment to my marksmanship; but perhaps I flattered myself, as the M.P. mistaken."

### "Butchered Swahili."

A good many unkind things have been said about the language used by settlers in East Africa when addressing their Native labourers, and it must be admitted that the vernacular is, too often, of a standard open to criticism by the pedantic linguist. *East Africa* has commented puntingly on the pseudo Swahili used by women novelists in their African stories, but it has been left to an American author to achieve real bluntness. In the States, as everyone knows, every man is free to speak his mind to anyone, except a policeman, so Professor Burt says in his recently published book, "During the course of their employment the European master addresses them when he addresses them at all in 'butchered Swahili' which can hardly be said to have a cultural value." Coming from a stranger who probably knew not a simple word of Swahili, this comment has interesting accuracy. And what is the qualification when he addresses them at all, intended to convey? Surely not that the Eboran didams to address his Native employees? Yet some un instructed people will assuredly construe it so. We should like to take them round the labour lines of a well-managed estate at night, so that they might hear the pleasant banter which passes between white employer and contented labourers.

"The most valuable, most significant, and most suggestive morning I have spent in all my Colonial tours was that at Passoroan, the great central sugar research station in East Java."—*The Rt. Hon. W. G. O'Riordan* Gov. M. P., addressing the Royal Colonial Institute last week.

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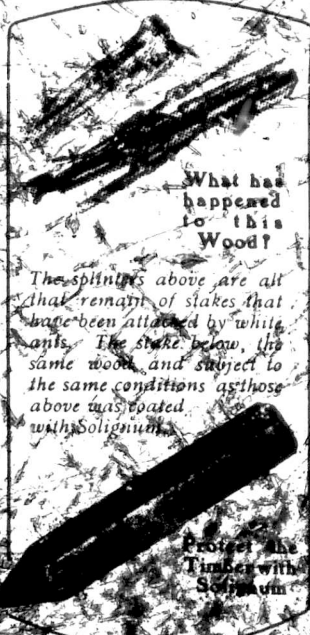
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It may interest you to know that a friend from Kenya Colony, East Africa, staying with me recently, was admiring your Solignum on my poultry house when the conversation happened to turn to the preservation of woodwork out there. I was very interested 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.

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(Signed) J. STEPHEN HIGGS  
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**DINOSAURS IN TANGANYIKA**

*More Money Needed for British Expedition.*

THE Trustee of the British Museum appeal for funds to enable them to continue the search for dinosaurs in Tanganyika Territory.

In 1924 the Museum sent an expedition to the Tendaguru district, which is particularly rich in fossil reptiles, and especially in forms whose nearest representatives are to be found, it is believed, only in North America. Before the War several German expeditions had collected in the district much material relating to the dinosaurs, but they left many gaps, and it was to fill those gaps that the British expedition went out under the leadership of Mr. W. E. Cutler, Mr. Cutler's assistant was Mr. L. S. B. Leakey, a Kenya-born undergraduate who could speak Swahili fluently, but Mr. Leakey had to return after a few months in order to resume his studies at Cambridge. Mr. Cutler carried on without an assistant, but died at Lindi in August, 1925. Mr. F. W. H. Migeod then went out, accompanied by Major G. Deacon, and they returned to England in 1926, when the former contributed to *East Africa* a most striking picture of the life led by the giant reptiles in tens of thousands of years ago.

Early in 1927 Dr. John Parkinson was appointed leader, and Major Deacon went back with him. Over 500 cases of specimens have been received at the Museum, and much work has been done in mapping out the geology of the district. Dr. Parkinson has also visited a site at Koru, Kenya, where interesting fossils have been found. It is desired that the line extending westwards of Tendaguru toward Lake Nyasa should be explored to ascertain whether dinosaurian and other fossil remains occur along the course of the ancient river.

The cost of the expedition has been met partly from a reserve fund and partly from a special fund subscribed in 1924. The former fund is low and the latter will soon be exhausted; without further help the expedition must be brought to an end next December. The annual cost of the expedition is about £3,000, and the Trustees hope that many of those interested in East Africa and in geological research may contribute to the special funds. Communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, East Africa Fund, British Museum (Natural History), London, S.W.

**ANSWERS TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS**

*East Africa* is frequently asked for information by its subscribers and advertisers, and by casual readers and inquirers, whose questions will always be answered by post in a stamped addressed envelope enclosed. It has been suggested, however, that many of the inquiries may interest a considerable number of readers, and we therefore append an abbreviated form of some of the questions and answers recently received and given.

*Broadcasting in Kenya: Can you give me some particulars of broadcasting in Kenya?*

*Reply:* The broadcasting station of the British East African Broadcasting Company, which is situated near Nairobi, was due to open on July 15. During the first three months test programmes are to be broadcast between 7 and 10 p.m. local time every night (corresponding to 4.30 and 7.30 p.m. G.M.T.), with probably an extension to midnight local time on Saturday evenings. The call sign of the station is 711 O and the service is operated on a wave length of 30 metres, which has proved itself on test capable of providing efficient reception throughout Kenya Colony and should also provide reception on good receivers in England, particularly at night time.

**AMERICAN CARS IN EAST AFRICA**

An official table of the percentage of American automobiles in service throughout the world on January 1 last, which has been compiled and published by the Department of Commerce of the United States, gives the following figures concerning the territories of East and Central Africa:

Belgian Congo: cars, 55%; lorries, 84%; British East Africa: cars, 83%; lorries, 62%; British Somaliland: cars, 70%; lorries, 16%; Ethiopia: cars, 66%; lorries, 36%; French Somaliland: cars, 23%; lorries, 33%; Italian Somaliland: cars, 35%; lorries, 42%; Mauritius: buses, 60%; cars, 60%; lorries, 60%; Portuguese East Africa: buses, 100%; cars, 60%; lorries, 80%; Nyasaland: cars, 83%; lorries, 62%; Southern Rhodesia: cars, 75%; lorries, 75%; Seychelles: cars, 60%; Sudan: buses, 84%; cars, 72%; lorries, 84%.

25,000 acres of land in the Sag area of the Iringa district of Tanganyika Territory are to be sold by auction on July 30.

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"In January I informed you that our General Manager estimated that there was available for immediate production without plant approximately 100 tons of tin concentrates. The Manager has now measured up the detrital material and estimates a total of 1,800 tons of cassiterite, the average value of the ground being 2 lb. per cubic yard. In this respect he has ignored all areas going 3 lb. to the cubic yard or under. In addition to these proved reserves he estimates a further 250 tons as having been opened up by adit working, making a total of 2,050 tons proved to date, of which approximately 1,000 tons have been taken out and 940 tons remain available for treatment without crushing plant."

"These figures only refer to an area of approximately 34 acres on Hill No. 1 (Mwasandu), and the concession amounts to about 330 square miles. I do not intend to suggest that the remainder is necessarily as rich in tin as the small portion we have already proved, but we have the statement of our engineers that a number of the adjoining hills show occurrences of tin, and, geologically, there is no reason why similar rich deposits should not be discovered as prospecting work proceeds."

"This year we have recovered, to the end of June, 100 tons and the output has been steadily increasing. In January it was 15 tons, in February 14 tons each, in April 17 tons, in May 20 tons, and in June 22 tons (Cheers). The results anticipate a continuance of the steady increase in output indicated by these figures."

**The Company's Financial Position.**

"The profits for last year amounted to £10,270, and have been divided up to the hilt, in accordance with the avowed policy of the directors, which is fully justified by our strong financial position. The balance account is sufficient to wipe out the whole of the company's property, which stands in the balance sheet at the extremely moderate figure of £1,000, and in addition it would enable us, if thought desirable, to wipe out all preliminary and formation expenses and still leave a very substantial balance. The directors therefore feel that the shareholders are entitled to receive the full benefit of the profit earned, and, in pursuance of this policy, the pleasure in informing you that the directors are now declared an interim dividend, on account of the current year, of 10% actual on the increased total. (Cheers.)"

"Our concentrate is remarkably pure and has averaged less than 75% metallic tin. With the use of the metal at 25% per ton, this works out to £150 per ton of concentrates, and would give a profit of nearly £100 per ton on this concentrate. Even if tin were to fall to £100 per ton, a contingency which I consider quite impossible, there would still be a substantial margin of profit on the output from your property, owing to exceptional prices for the deposits and the low processing costs."

"There are many tin properties with greater possibilities of recovery than had gone to my knowledge, and considerable quantities of rich tin can be secured without plant or machinery. In this respect the Kagera Company is unique, and in the opinion of the directors its outlook is extremely bright."

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The directors are: C. Hyde Villiers, Folly Court, Wokingham; director of Fanti Mines, Ltd.; Sir Alfred Hamilton Grant, 59, Onslow Square, S.W.; director of Associated Mining and Finance Co. Ltd.; R. Annan, 82, Gloucester Terrace, W.2; mining engineer: Allen E. Ford, C.A., 76, Bickenhall Mansions, W.1; and Chas. E. Ponsonby, Cobbe Place, Lewes, director of British Central Africa Co. Ltd. Directors' remuneration (except of the salaried managing director, advisory director or manager) is to be £200 each per annum (chairman, £250) and 5% of the net profits divided between them.

Solicitors: J. D. Langton and Passmore, 111, Old Broad Street, E.C.2. Registered office: 428, Salisbury House, E.C.2. File number: 231,838.

**MINERALS IN TANGANYIKA**

At last week's annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Nigerian Consolidated Mines Limited, Lord Sandys, the chairman, said that the company, thinking it advisable to be early in the field, had recently dispatched a very competent engineer to Tanganyika and Uganda primarily with a view to acquiring tin properties. He had pegged out areas adjacent to the Tanganyika Diamond Company's properties, and there was no reason to doubt that these areas would in due course be granted to the company. The board intended to take advantage of any other opportunities which might occur in Tanganyika, a country rich in varied and valuable products.

**NEW TANGANYIKA DIAMOND COMPANY**

CENTRAL DIAMOND MINES (TANGANYIKA) LIMITED was registered in Johannesburg last week with a capital of £450,000 in £10 shares. The company, in which Tanganyika Diamonds Ltd. has a 25% interest, has been formed to work diamond claims in the Shinyanga district of the Malay Beas Territory.

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# "EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU.

"East Africa's" Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers desiring the Editor's aid on any matter. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa, and any 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.

Last Friday was the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Berlin.

The Northern Rhodesian Railway now employ more than six hundred Europeans.

The Belgian Congo Government has opened a new elephant training station at Genyola.

1,380 lbs. troy of gold, to the value of £5,195, were exported from Tanganyika during February.

The Northern Rhodesian Milling Company Ltd. Luaka, has been struck off the register of Northern Rhodesian companies.

Exports from Tanganyika during February included: Coffee, 1,113 cwt.; sisal, 2,733 tons; copra, 1,122 tons; and hides, 5,189 cwt.

Kenya coffee exports in 1927 totalled £1,140,793. Coffee is thus the first Kenya product the exports of which have exceeded £1,000,000 in a year.

Northern Rhodesia's imports of machinery in 1927 amounted to no less than £324,000, an increase of more than £100,000 over the figures for 1926.

News which reaches us from Moshi suggests that Tanganyika means to compete strongly with Mombasa for the shipment of produce from Kilimanjaro and Meru, which at present send most of their exports via the Kenya port.

Imports into Tanganyika Territory during the month of February included: Cement, £564 tons; iron and steel manufactures, 4,208 tons; machines and machinery valued at £17,310; cotton piece goods valued at £57,786; and 112 cycles.

A Bill to amend the Stock and Produce Ordinance of Kenya has the support of the official and the non-official communities. Its object is to throw upon Native suspected of having stolen game, produce or stock the onus of proving their title to ownership.

It is notified for information that the hippopotamus has been removed from the vermin list of animals in respect of Lakes Victoria, Albert, Edward, and George, and that in future it will be permissible only for the holders of the requisite game licences to kill or capture hippopotamuses in the waters of those lakes or on the shores thereof.

We hear that considerable new areas of coffee have been planted with coffee.

The Governor of Northern Rhodesia stated recently that the postal charges of the Protectorate would be reduced if it were found that such action would not entail too great a loss.

Beeswax exports from Tanganyika during 1927 are now officially shown to have been no less than 11,160 cwt., valued at £89,863, the quantitative increase over the previous year being no less than 80%. Exports of the commodity from Kenya and Uganda during the year reached only 297 cwt., valued at £2,003.

The Officer in Charge of H.M. Trade Commission Office in East Africa reports that it is proposed to erect a combined theatre and cinema on modern lines at Nairobi. Further particulars can be obtained by interested United Kingdom firms on application to the Department, Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, S.W.1, on quoting reference CX 2786.

During the month of February last 82 non-official Europeans (excluding visitors) entered Tanganyika Territory, and of that number only 28 were British, Germans numbered 35, Greeks and Swiss 6 each, Dutch and Italians 2 each, Czechoslovaks, Danes and Bulgarians 1 each. Of 26 visitors, 11 only were British, 8 German, 3 Swiss, 2 American, 1 Dutch, and 1 French.

Southern Rhodesia, which already gives a preference of 50% in favour of British cars, hopes still further to increase the preference on motor vehicles and spare parts manufactured in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. In accepting on behalf of the Government a motion to that effect, Mr. Fynn, the Treasurer, said that as a consequence of the Rhodes clause Southern Rhodesia imported a larger percentage of British goods than any other Dominion.

Trade imports into Tanganyika Territory during the first two months of 1928 totalled £2,237,000, a very heavy increase over the corresponding figures for 1927, which amounted to £1,538,800. It is gratifying to be able to add that Great Britain's proportion of the two months was no less than 46% compared with 36% last year. That gain is chiefly the expense of India, whose share fell from 14% to 8%. During the two months Germany sent goods to the value of £233,357, equal to 10% compared with £122,405, equal to 8% for the corresponding months of 1927.

The question of an alternative route to be opened for the traffic of Uganda produce has raised a recent session of the Legislative Council in the Protectorate when Mr. R. S. Deane, the Chief Secretary, informed Mr. J. J. Smith that the Government was not prepared to go further into the matter of canalising the Nile. He recalled that a projection of these lines had been suggested in 1905, and examined by Sir W. Garstin, whose report showed that the proposal was quite impracticable, the cost of locks on the Victoria Nile alone was estimated at £2,000,000, apart from considerations such as the existence of falls of such a height that the entire diversion of the river would be necessary.



EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

CHOLO PLANTERS ASSOCIATION

SUPPLIES of East African coffees at last week's auction were again small, and demand continued to be fair. Steady prices were realized.

Kenya

A O sizes	795 0d to 1375 6d
B	915 0d to 995 0d
Ungraded	835 0d to 955 6d
	805 0d to 1205 6d

London stocks of East African coffee on July 11 totalled 30,873 bags, as against 40,932 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

Tobacco

Messrs. Edwards, Goodwin and Co., of Liverpool, state in their monthly report that a moderate business has been done during the past month. Prices of Nyasaland and Rhodesian tobaccos are as follows:

Dark	13d to 24d	12d to 18d	18d to 27d	13d to 15d
Semidark to semi-bright	12d to 11d	16d to 20d	12d to 15d	
Medium bright	19d to 23d	17d to 19d	21d to 24d	16d to 18d
Good to fine	24d to 36d	20d to 28d		

OTHER PRODUCE

Cashew Seeds.—The market is unchanged, the nominal value remaining at £2 20s. for July-August shipment.

Cloves.—Quieter, with Zanzibar quoted 114d 500 and 114d. for August-October shipment.

Cotton.—The Liverpool Cotton Association reports moderate business in East African, with prices reduced 35 points. Imports of East African and Sudan cottons into the U.K. since August 1 last total 66,418 and 105,862 bales respectively.

Cotton Seed.—The market is lower, and it is reported that 500 tons have been sold during the past week to Liverpool at 70 per ton ex-ship. The value remains at that figure for the time being.

Groundnuts.—During the week £21 10s. has been paid for July-August and £21 25s. 6d. for August-September shipment, at which price it is understood further business could be done.

Wool.—The market for East African white fat is unchanged at 37s 0d. to 38s 7d. per quarter, but there are no offerings reported.

Sisal.—The market is quiet, and the nominal value for East African white and/or yellow sisal about £2 10s., while that of white kabi is about £2 4s.

Sisal.—Unchanged, with No. 1 East African at £3 4.

Tea.—Last week 285 packages of Nyasaland tea were sold at an average price of 11/07½ per lb.

The Cholo Planters' Association recently resolved that legislation for the purpose of restricting the acreage under tobacco in Nyasaland is both inadvisable and impracticable, since any compulsory restriction would be to the disadvantage of the Protectorate and to the benefit of other tobacco-producing countries. The remedy for the present position was considered to lie in devising measures to extend the markets for Empire tobacco.

The Association also urged the necessity of a Bank for Nyasaland or in co-operation with the two Rhodesias, and expressed alarm at the great increase in the cost of administration since 1918 and the creation of Government Departments without appreciable increase in the efficiency of the services. A further resolution urged the extension of the tour of civil servants to three years for stations below 2,000 feet and to four years for stations over 2,000 feet, and the abolition of the ton of free baggage allowed to civil servants when proceeding on and from leave.

AN EAST AFRICAN BANK REPORT.

THE current Monthly Review of Barclays Bank gives the following reports from East and Central Africa:—

Northern Rhodesia.—As a result of the drought the total yield of crops is estimated at 40% of that of last year. Fort Jameson has produced a good tobacco crop, in both quantity and quality, and much of it has been smoke- or air-cured, since that class of tobacco is finding a readier sale than bright flue-cured leaf.

Nyasaland.—Satisfactory trading conditions are expected to continue. Native-grown tobacco is of much better quality and buyers are competing for it. European tobaccos of good quality but the output is less than last year. Reports from the tea gardens and cotton-growing districts are satisfactory. Nyasaland's exports rose from £07,686 in 1926 to £060,860 in 1927, and her imports increased from £201,054 to £238,401.

Kenya.—The motor and building trades are active.

Uganda.—The total yield of Sakel cotton is estimated at 457,425 kantars.

STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA

THE 114th ordinary meeting of the Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd. is to be held at the Cannon Street Hotel on Wednesday, July 25, at 12.30 o'clock. The accounts to March 31 last show a profit including the amount brought forward of £724,011, from which an interim dividend at the rate of 14% per annum, absorbing £56,042, was paid in January. The directors recommend payment of a further dividend of 7 1/2% per share, being at the rate of 1 1/2% per annum, plus a bonus of 2s. 6d. per share, and the addition of £25,000 to the officers' pension fund.

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| <b>ELDER—ROYAL CLARENCE HOTEL</b><br>Inclusive charge 3/1 per day.   | <b>KENYA HOTEL</b> 25, Queen's Close, Kampanga. 7 rms from 4/6 per night. Bed and breakfast 5/-<br>Overseas visitors made really very comfortable. | <b>WHITNESS</b> —Queen's Gardens, Lamont's Bldg., W.I. Room & Breakfast from 1/6. Pension from 2/6 per day.             |
| <b>JARVIS—FAIRBANKS HOTEL</b> East Port. Ideal Resort. Terms Moderate. Hookett.  | <b>KINGSLEY</b> —Mar. St., Bloemfontein S.A. W.C.I. Bedroom and Breakfast from 5/6.  |   |

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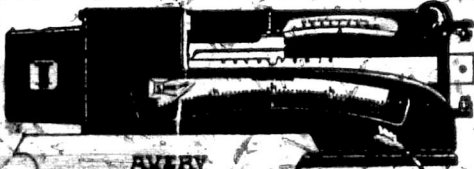
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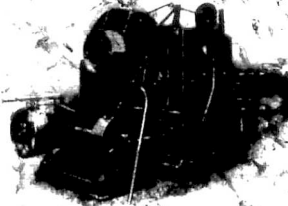
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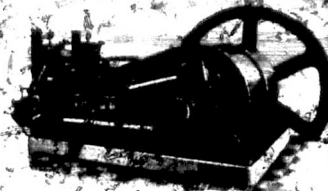


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THE S.S. "Garth Castle" which left London on July 12, carried for

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 Mrs. R. Sharpe  
 Mrs. J. W. Stentford  
 Mr. C. T. C. Thompson  
 Mr. A. W. Whitechurch  
 Mrs. Whitechurch

**EAST AFRICAN MAILS.**

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zululabar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. today, and at the same time on July 30, 31, August 2, 9 and 14. For Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa mails close at 11.30 a.m. to-morrow, July 20.

Inward mails from East Africa are expected in London on July 23 and 28 and on August 6.

**NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.**

The annual general meeting of the Eastern Telegraph Company will be held at Electra House, Moorgate, at 11.45 a.m. on Tuesday next, July 24.

Sir Ernest W. Petter, the chairman of the company, presiding at last week's eighteenth annual general meeting of Petters Ltd., said that the net profit for the year was £25,634. Captain R. C. Petter, the chairman's youngest brother, who was elected to the board, recently visited the Sudan.

The registered offices of the East African Estates Ltd., The British Colonial Provision Co. Ltd., and Central Coffee (Nairobi) Estates Ltd. were moved last week to 1, Broad Street Place, E.C.2. The new telephone number is London Wall 6271, and the new inland telegraphic address "Uplanders, Avonut, London." The cable and radio telegraphic address remains unaltered, namely "Uplanders, London."

The excellent relations existing between the Raleigh Cycle Company and its employees was strikingly illustrated last week when the staff and workpeople presented Sir Harold Bowden, the chairman and managing director, with a painting of himself subscribed for by over 2,600 employees. A suggestion made by Sir Harold Bowden began the movement for what is now known as the Mond Conference.

**EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.**

**BRITISH INDIA.**

- Mantola passed Perim homewards, July 13.  
 Madura passed Gibraltar outwards, July 13.  
 Modasa left Dar es Salaam outwards, July 15.  
 Karagola left Bombay for Durban, July 18.  
 Khandalla left Durban for East Africa, July 16.  
 Karoa left Dar es Salaam for Durban, July 16.  
 Karabara left Seychelles for Bombay, July 15.

**CAPTAIN HARRISON.**

- "City of Christiania" arrived Mombasa outwards.  
 "Cape Morrison" arrived Port Sudan outwards.  
 "Caledonia" left Birkenhead outwards, July 14.

**HOLLAND AFRICA.**

- "Rijnland" left East London for East Africa, July 13.  
 "Amstel" arrived Antwerp for East and South Africa, July 13.  
 "Albatros" arrived Genoa homewards, July 12.  
 "Bilpin" left Mozambique for East Africa, July 6.  
 "Heemskerk" arrived Beira for East Africa, July 9.  
 "Ryperkeet" left Cape Town for East Africa, July 8.

**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**

- "Bernardin de St. Pierre" left Djibouti homewards, July 13.  
 "Chambord" left Diego Suarez homewards, July 13.  
 "Dumbea" left Matjunga outwards, July 13.  
 "Expédition Grandier" arrived Réunion outwards, July 14.

**UNION CASTLE.**

- "Brampton Castle" left Cape Town for London, July 11.  
 "Bratton Castle" left Port Said for London, July 15.  
 "Dunlure Castle" left St. Helena for Beira, July 15.  
 "Garth Castle" left Plymouth for Beira, July 15.  
 "Glasgow Castle" arrived East London for Beira, Matjunga, July 15.  
 "Greasully Castle" left Las Palmas for London, July 13.  
 "Guildford Castle" left Beira for London via Matjunga, July 16.  
 "Llandan Castle" left Aden for Matjunga, July 16.  
 "Llanstephan Castle" left Cape Town for London, July 11.

Particulars have been advertised in the London Press concerning the Roan Antelope Copper Mines Limited. The company has an authorised capital of £1,000,000, divided into 2,000,000 shares of 5s. each, of which 3,400,000 shares are issued. Formed in June, 1927, the company purchased mineral properties in Northern Rhodesia from the Selection Trust and the Northern Rhodesia Company for £200,000. This was satisfied in £200,000 in 5s. shares and £56,000 in cash. In addition, £27,000 was paid for excess expenditure on the property. Development work has been carried on during the past two years and this, it is stated, has so far demonstrated the persistence of the copper mineralisation over a length of 16,000 ft. in strike.

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