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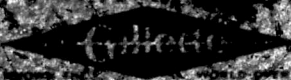
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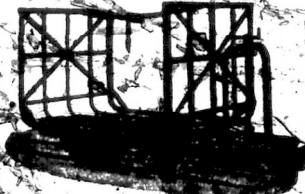
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## PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
Sir Christian Felling	1597	Personalities	1606
What Tanganyika Planters Want to Know	1602	East Africa in the Press	1608
Wanda's Hook Self Camp Fire Comments	1602 1604	East African Hides and Skins	1610
British Settlements Association for Tanganyika	1605	A Convention for Nyasaland	1611
Land Alienation in Nyasaland	1608	Freight Rates on Sisal Mixed Farming in Kenya	1613 1615

## SIR CHRISTIAN FELLING.

THE death of Sir Christian Felling is a calamity not merely to Kenya and Uganda but to East Africa as a whole, for if East Africans had been asked to name two men whom they considered indispensable or irreplaceable, in almost every case his name would have been one of the two. To most of our readers he will have seemed the one man who could have been relied upon to ensure successful inauguration of the railways of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory. It is only five and a half years since he first went to East Africa, but in that short time he has accomplished work which will remain a monument to his vision, ability, industry, and determination. Having no power to himself, he inspired it in others.

When Mr. Felling arrived in Nairobi in January, 1923, it was to take over a service urgently in need of reorganisation, but he went boldly to work to put it on a business basis and even within twelve months a noticeable improvement was manifest. In 1921 there had been a net loss of only 29,000, and in 1922 the surplus had been £25,000—but then and for years previously the railway had been starved. The lack of revenue was the consequence of a policy

he adopted and to provide the necessary surplus was his first task. So successful was he that in his first annual report he could show a gain of no less than £250,000. Realising that there would be an enormous increase in traffic over the system, he improved the main line, extended it to Uganda, and equipped adequately the port of Mombasa. Some of his proposals met with a good deal of public criticism, but his judgment has been amply vindicated. He recommended the entirely new form of railway administration which at present obtains, and which may be regarded as his personal contribution to the improvement of East African transport. Definite centralised control had been lacking, but he evolved a system of co-ordination and responsibility.

Readiness to assume responsibility was one of his outstanding characteristics, and willingness to face and counter criticism was another. If both have proved of immense value to the territories he served, they have contributed to an erroneous public conception of the man himself. By many people he has been regarded as hard and domineering, but there was a very human side of his nature. He had a ready sympathy with his subordinates in cases of misfortune or suffering and he was the personification of loyalty when outside criticism had to be met, although his quick brain naturally demanded efficiency from those about him, he never sought—as he might justifiably have done, especially in the early days of his management—to excuse railway shortcomings by reference to the inefficiency of any individual on his staff. He alone would bear the brunt.

Neither has his faith in Kenya been sufficiently recognised, perhaps because he made no secret of his wish to retire in due course to live in South Africa, the land of his birth. His devotion to the welfare of the Colony was, however, very real, and we retain a vivid recollection of a little incident that illustrates that fact. Though he was in poor health, the duties on his time were increasing and insistent when he was in England last year, and just before he left to return to his own country we urged him to try to stay on the East and in the Union. "In the Union," he replied, "I shall have no chance, for I shall be bombarded with requests for interviews from South Africans who wish to go to East Africa. Last time I was down South I supposed I saw an average of half a dozen a day, and have been busy ever since. I shall never be able to refuse to see such fellows." By his death East Africa has lost one of her most distinguished servants.

## SIR CHRISTIAN FELLING DEAD.

His Wonderful Work for Kenya and Uganda.

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It is with the deepest regret that we have to announce the death in Nairobi from malaria of Sir Christian Ludolph, Neethling Felling, General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours. To describe his services adequately would require much more space than we can give in this issue, but some indication of his immense influence on post-War developments in Eastern Africa may be gleaned from the following facts.

### Given a Free Hand.

When, at the end of 1922, he was acting as Chief Assistant to the General Manager of the South African Railways, he was entrusted with the organisation of the administration of the Kenya and Uganda Railway, and for that purpose he was granted leave of absence by the Union Government. It was on January 1, 1923, that, given a *carte blanche* and two years in which to accomplish his purpose, he arrived in Kenya, at a time when the railway was in a state of decay. That it required drastic overhauling could not be doubted, but the task was neither easy nor likely to be viewed by the Colony with tolerance. The institution of business methods was desired, and Mr. Felling was the right man not only to bring revenue, expenditure, and public service into right relation, but to free the system from Government influence and control.

Until his advent the railway system was an integral part of Government, which had regarded it as a most convenient revenue producer, for which, however, adequate provision in the way of renewals and betterments was not made. He determined and demanded that the Railway should be a free entity. His first opposition, curiously enough, came not from the commercial community but from the Government which had given him *carte blanche*, but which became alarmed as soon as he showed signs of controverting the sacrosanct time-honoured regulations. The story may now be told for the first time. The estimates for 1923 had been passed before Mr. Felling reached Kenya, and, although promised a free hand, he found that he was expected to abide by those estimates. His refusal was prompt and blunt. Government professed to be surprised. So did the new General Manager, who intimated that it was immaterial to him whether he stayed in the country or returned to South Africa, but that if he stayed it would be only on condition that he managed affairs in his own way. The correspondence between the Railway and the Secretary was freely rumoured to have set a new record for candour. Mr. Felling won the first round and turned his attention to work.

### Facing Financial Difficulties.

His difficulties were formidable. The percentage of ordinary working expenditure of the Railway to earnings showed the extraordinary figures of 85% and 94% respectively in the two years before he took over control. Even in his first year he brought the proportion down to 66% and in the next to 54%, while at the same time improving the services, increasing tonnage immensely, and ensuring great comparative reductions in expenditure. In 1922 the Kenya and Uganda Railways showed a net surplus of £56,785; in 1923, the first year under his management, there was an increase to no less than

£300,916, and thereafter he consistently followed the policy of devoting large sums out of revenue to the betterment and improvement of the line and its rolling stock. In 1924 the annual earnings had increased by more than 100,000 pounds, while the ordinary working expenditure increased only some £400,000; the surplus of receipts over expenditure for that year was no less than £965,250. In five years under his skilled direction the earnings increased 94.6% while expenditure increased only 30.8%.

### The Vision and Energy.

Immediately on his arrival in the country Mr. Felling had realised that there would be an enormous increase in traffic and he prepared to deal with it. He relaid the main line with 80 lb. rails, urged the extension into Uganda, argued that traffic congestion at Mombasa could be avoided only by the construction of deep-water wharves, and in and out of season emphasised the importance of building railways to link up with the Belgian Congo and the headwaters of the Nile.

The position thoroughly examined and his decisions made, he urged them with characteristic energy and skill in debate. The building of the deep-water wharves at the coast met with some criticism, but the proposal, especially in Uganda, that the extension of the railway to Kampala should give way to the north-westerly extension to and beyond Lira. Official or non-official opinion in Uganda strongly favoured the building of the railway to Jinja and then on to Kampala, but the General Manager was strong enough to say frankly that from the railway standpoint they would prefer to approach Kampala from the north and that the Lira extension should be given precedence on account of the grave danger of severe dislocation of traffic on Lake Kinga with exceptional rises or falls of the lake; and secondly because once the line was through to Mbulamuti it would be possible to concentrate the lake craft at Kampala. To pander to the public preference was, it will be seen, not his way. But his hardest fight and greatest triumph was in the matter of port control.

The appointment of the Port Commission of Inquiry by the Kenya Government resulted from his insistence, and it was at his instance that one of its members, Mr. C. A. Smith, was brought up from South Africa. The General Manager's contention that the port was an integral part of the Kenya and Uganda Railway was upheld, and the Commission recommended that the harbour should be placed under his control, which he should exercise through a Port Manager advised by a Harbour Advisory Board. Again Mr. Felling had been vindicated.

### Urged Connection with the Tanganyika System.

In railway matters he always took the long and the large view. He had repeatedly urged connection between the Kenya and the Tanganyika systems, and when a proposal was foolishly made some years ago to pull up the trolley branch line between Voi and Kahe, his intervention was largely responsible for the abandonment of the suggestion. In his last annual report—like all his reports a model of lucidity and a mine of information—he repeated some remarks which he had made in the Kenya Legislative Council during the year. He said—

It is clear that it is necessary for the general development of this part of the Empire that there should be rail connection between Kenya and the Central Tanganyika line, and a steady programme of railway construction to connect the Tanganyika Railway with Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. In addition, everything points to



the desirability of proceeding steadily with the building of a railway line, or perhaps even two lines, to the Congo.

The problem is, how is the large expenditure involved to be financed? We can hardly expect the comparatively small number of European settlers in East Africa, and the Natives in their present stage of development in Colonies and Protectorates which are still almost entirely agricultural, to produce immediately sufficient to pay interest charged not only on their own development lines but on the through lines while under construction for some years thereafter.

Is private enterprise in railway development in East Africa obtainable except with onerous subsidies or guarantees? I doubt it; and I doubt also whether, even if obtainable on reasonable conditions, constructions and working of railways by private enterprise would be wise in the interests of these territories. There has been a lot of talk of private railway company development, and also of railway development and management by a form of public private company, but so far no definite proposals have been made which could be regarded as in any way practicable or likely to be acceptable to the people of East Africa.

**Government Ownership v. Private Enterprise.**

The disadvantages of Government ownership and management of railways are numerous, but there are also great advantages, and in my opinion in young developing territories they more than counterbalance any possible disadvantages. So far as private enterprise is concerned, the inducement of substantial mineral development does not as yet exist; while land grants to private companies would be impracticable, without existing land alienation and Native Reserve principles.

Discussions will proceed, no doubt, but I think it will be found that further extensive railway construction in East Africa will have to be undertaken by the Government or Governments concerned.

Through-trunk lines should be built by the State, but how are the East African Governments to finance them? Through trunk line development will, I fear, be very slow unless we can be assisted, and I venture to suggest again that the Imperial Government should seriously consider ways and means of providing for the capital cost to be free of interest for a long period, say, ten years—after each year of such period to be paid in traffic; but subject, of course, to a revision of the terms. It is found that any particular line can pay its way within a shorter period. If such lines were built all material could be purchased in Great Britain and markets would be opened for Great Britain.

Such railway development in East Africa should not be looked upon, as much as an East African investment as a sound Imperial investment, as in the interests of the people of Great Britain even more than in the interests of the Europeans already here, and as decidedly in the interests of the Native inhabitant of the territories concerned. I sincerely trust that the time will soon come when the Imperial Government will find itself able to look at the matter from that point of view.

He was, we see, a keen advocate of the unification of the railway systems of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, and, had he lived, he might have better have undertaken the organisation and management of the unified services. His death is therefore a calamity not only to Kenya and Uganda but to East Africa as a whole.

His speeches sometimes aroused irritation in settler circles, for, in answering criticisms of his Department, he would often carry the war into the settler camp, pointing to matters which his critics might ameliorate before castigating others. But he was a good fighter, respected even by those he spouted nose, and some three years ago he was made an honorary member of the East African Chambers of Commerce, a compliment which he appreciated the more because at that time representatives of the business community were severely and frequently critical of the railway—the Uganda Railway, as it was then called.

**Career in South Africa.**

Sir Christian Felling was born forty-eight years of age. Born in Cape Town in 1880, he was educated at the Stellenbosch Public School and afterwards studied law at the South African College and Cape Town,

but, deciding against a legal career, he joined the Cape Railway service as a probationer at the munificent salary of £48 per annum. After completing his law course for nine months in various goods and passenger stations in an office station work, and then spent three years in the offices of the traffic manager at Cape Town, before being appointed to the General Manager's office in 1899. Two years later he was made confidential clerk to the then General Manager of the Cape Government Railways, and in the following year was seconded as an additional private secretary to the Minister of Public Works and Railways.

When, after the Boer War, Sir Thomas Price became General Manager of the Central South African Railways—the first post-war civil administration of the former Government Railways of the Free State and the Transvaal Republics—Mr. Felling was selected to accompany him to the Transvaal. For eight years he filled various appointments, and was particularly associated with the negotiations leading up to the amalgamation of the various railway systems of South Africa in connection with the establishment of the Union.

After the Union had become an accomplished fact, Mr. Felling was appointed Assistant Superintendent at headquarters under Sir William Hoy. In 1918 he was made Chief Assistant to the General Manager of the South African Railways, and five years later he was awarded the C.M.G. in recognition of his services during the great strike. About that time the South African Government was asked to nominate an officer to reorganise the Kenya and Uganda Railway, and the choice fell upon Mr. Felling, who, after he had spent some eighteen months in East Africa, was offered and accepted the permanent post of General Manager.

**Five Fruitful Years.**

In the last five and a half years he had had the courage to embark upon expenditure amounting to over £13,000,000 on capital account, to initiate great schemes of main line extension and port development, to plan the spending of millions on rolling stock and marine services, to build branch railways, to face frankly the threat of competition with motor transport, and to reduce rates whenever possible. When the King conferred a knighthood upon him in the recent Birthday Honours, no distinction was more richly deserved.

To Lady Felling, who lives in Nairobi, to their son, at present visiting the Continent during the Walsley vacation, and to their daughter, now in school in South Africa, we extend our deep sympathy in their bereavement. May they be comforted by public recognition of the great work which the one they mourn wrought for East Africa in these past few years.

**MARKS OF PUBLIC ESTEEM.**

The funeral at Nairobi on Sunday afternoon was attended by a great gathering of representatives of all races in the colony.

Tributes to Sir Christian's memory were paid on the following morning in the Legislative Council, which was then adjourned as a token of respect.

The East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, in cabling to Lady Felling an expression of its great sympathy in her bereavement, adds that the Chamber is deeply sensible of the great services rendered by your distinguished husband.

## WHAT TOBACCO PLANTERS SHOULD KNOW.

### Organisation among Growers Essential.

If there is not to be an alternation of disastrous prices and scarcities, organisation among growers is essential. We have consistently advocated more orderly marketing, but we have drawn attention to the dangers that arise from hoarding supplies already warehoused in Britain until prices should rise to some desired level. Recent events in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia illustrate other dangers. On a rising market it is easy for co-operation to succeed and to give satisfaction to the producers. The result of miscalculations only become evident, as a rule, when the market begins to fall. It is of the first importance that payments to producers in advance of the sale of their product should be kept on a moderate scale, and that the closest knowledge obtainable of the capacity and nature of the market should be secured.

Producers' organisations can assist most powerfully in encouraging orderly marketing. We consider, however, that much of their most beneficial work lies in regularising supply, establishing grades, and stimulating demand. The long view is especially important in the case of tobacco, which is not a perishable article. The trade needs to see its supplies ahead, and the carrying of stocks is a normal feature. Efficient producers' organisations should be able to advise farmers in ample time for the plantings of their crops. Fears have been expressed lest such organisations should endeavour to exact too high prices or to impose onerous sale conditions, but any tendency in that direction will bring its own retribution. The British manufacturer is free to buy his tobacco from many countries, and, since he requires continuity of supply, it is not to the interest of producers in any given country to spare their goodwill by exploiting any temporary advantage which an unexpected turn in the market may present. Producers' organisations, by study of the trade and by consistently taking the long view, can bring into the industry those elements of stability which the trader and the manufacturer require.

### Open Selling Floors and Grading.

In some of the smaller colonies, as, for instance, in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, centralised sale through producers' organisations may not be practicable. In those cases, the possibility of establishing "open selling" floors, or, in other words, central markets for leaf, is worthy of consideration. If such markets were organised under official or semi-official control, so that any profits were devoted to the improvement of the equipment and to the employment of adequate staff, we should expect them to develop into centres from which trade information of value to planters would be disseminated, and at which improved methods of grading and packing would be gradually evolved and standardised.

We have received some very conflicting evidence on the subject of the establishment of official grades.

*The report on tobacco, issued by the Imperial Economic Committee (Cmd. 2388, H. M. Stationery Office, 1924), is of the greatest importance to all tobacco planters, who are recommended to study it closely. Tobacco growing is already one of the most important industries in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, and in Tanganyika and Southern Rhodesia, and the extension of the crop is anticipated. The report is therefore of deep concern to many of our readers in the various East African Dependencies, and for their benefit we have quoted the most important passages. Extracts also appeared in the issue of last week.*

If by that term is understood the definition of grades, so minute and exact that tobacco may be sold on grade without sampling, we do not think that that is possible or advisable for Empire tobaccos. Even in America, where the practice is common on a large scale

and the trade has been examined, the practice of grading has not been introduced to that degree. A tentative grading scheme prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture divides American tobacco into four types, and allows for a possible 270 grades in each type. Anything of that nature is too elaborate for the present scale of Empire production, yet stabilisation of grades and types before primary sale is advisable. A beginning has been made in several of the Empire countries, notably in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, but as uses of the different kinds of tobacco become better known and defined, further elaboration will be needed. The desirability of preventing tobaccos which do not reach a certain minimum specification from reaching that market is worth the grave consideration of producers' organisations, and possibly of some of the Governments concerned.

### Reduced Costs Of Production Possible.

The United States Department of Agriculture reports that American farmers received an average of 47 cents (8½d.) a lb. for their crop in 1925, and an average of 124 cents (10d.) a lb. in 1926, and yet, apparently, grew it at a profit. Owing to the cost of supervision, costs of production in Africa are higher than in America, but we see no reason why they should be so permanently. It should be possible, with the increasing knowledge and skill resulting from experience, to reduce costs whilst still maintaining and even improving the quality of the tobacco grown.

### The Selling Price of Empire Tobaccos.

In the early days of preference the brands of tobacco placed on the market under the name of Empire appealed to the pocket rather than to the palate of the smoker. The results were not satisfactory to the manufacturers, the retailers, or to the public, and, now that supplies of high quality Empire tobacco are available in quantity, are reacting to some extent on producers. The retail prices of many Empire tobaccos were fixed at 7d. per ounce when many of the standard brands of pipe tobacco made from Virginia leaf imported from America were being retailed at 10d. an ounce. Probably many who were attracted by the Empire label were accustomed to paying 10d. Yet it was manifestly improbable that Empire pipe tobacco marketed at 7d. an ounce could contain leaf similar in quality to that contained in the established standard brands selling at 10d. an ounce, considering that the difference of 3d. an ounce—4s. 8d. a lb.—exceeded the preference, which amounted to 1s. 4½d. per lb., and leaf inferior in quality to that usually used in 10d. tobacco was used in making many of the tobaccos which were at first sold to the public under the name of "Empire."

Nor was this attempt to stimulate the consumption of Empire tobaccos by offering them at very low retail prices to the interest of the trade. In fact, it was not to the interest of the retailers to push Empire tobaccos as against the more highly priced American. A retailer would have had to increase his sales by 30% in quantity to obtain the same gross profit from selling Empire tobacco as from selling and importing from foreign sources.

Clearly, all Empire tobaccos are to receive wide and even export sale, the manufacturer and retailer should at least be no worse off than in selling



the long established brands. It is therefore satisfactory to record that, now that supplies of Empire leaf of high quality are available, brands of Empire cigarettes are being placed on the market at retail prices similar to those for established brands and leaving to the retailer equal margins. An advantage is given to the consumer by supplying him with a cigarette larger in size. We believe that this is a wiser policy than attempting to capture the market by drastic price reductions.

#### Confidence in Empire Tobaccos.

We believe the time has come when Empire tobacco can be recommended with confidence. We anticipate that there will be an increasing intensity in advertisement of Empire tobaccos. But we consider that the greater consumption of Empire tobaccos should be advocated no less on the quality of the product than on the patriotic sentiment of the consumer.

The work of the Empire Marketing Board, which continues to create a favourable background for general Empire purchasing, is also developing in the direction of stimulating demand for definite Empire products, and it seems to us that tobacco affords a special opportunity for doing this. Two ideas have been before us in this connection. The first, that advertising by overseas Governments should be synchronised as far as possible with the activities of the Empire Marketing Board so that a cumulative effect be attained. The Empire Marketing Board might legitimately take the lead in such a policy of synchronisation. In the second place, notwithstanding the obvious limitations to the activities of a Government Department in the way of advertising particular lines of goods, the public will demand definite information regarding the Empire goods available in the market. In connection with tobacco the E.M.B. might compile, from information supplied by manufacturers, lists of the brands which satisfy conditions as constituting "Empire" produce and advertise the fact that such lists are available and can be obtained on application. Care would obviously have to be taken to make it clear that no liability was thereby incurred in the matter of guaranteeing quality. The procedure would enable the consumer to put pressure on the retailer by meeting his not infrequent argument that supplies were not available.

#### Use of Description "Virginian" Depreciated.

We believe that Empire tobaccos are and should prove good enough to sell under their own descriptions on their own merits, and we believe that it is to their ultimate advantage that they should be so sold. For that reason we would deprecate their being described merely as "virginian," if that term still conveys to the purchaser any geographical significance. But most of the Empire cigarette tobaccos are grown from acclimated Virginian seed, and are bright fine-cured tobaccos, and we equally deprecate the trade use of the terms "Empire" and "Virginian" in anthesis. When a manufacturer describes his cigarettes as "Virginian" tobacco without substituting the using an ambiguous phrase, which may be taken as a reflection on the quality of tobacco of Virginian type grown within the Empire for which to-day there is no justification.

#### Tobacco Information Committee Proposed.

We express deprecate that any Committee sitting in London should endeavour to exercise initiative in any part of the Empire or attempt to dictate the quantity of production of the varieties of tobacco to be grown in any part of the Empire. We look for competition between the various Empire growers



ON NYASA AND TOBACCO PLANTATION

and we anticipate that each grower will ultimately find a special use in his section of the market. In the Latakia of Cyprus the brightest fine cut tobacco that Southern Africa can produce. Each country must manage its own selling and arrange its own trade connections. But while we would favour local initiative untrammelled, that initiative should operate on the best information available, and in a world trade such as that of tobacco some centre at which information can be collected and whence it can be disseminated should be especially useful. The progress for instance, of the present attempt to introduce Rhodesian cigarettes to the United Kingdom market affects immediately Southern Rhodesia, but indirectly affects the interests of all other parts of the Empire which produce tobacco.

We suggest that the Empire Marketing Board should set up a Tobacco Information Committee, which should arrange for the interchange of information already available in the office of the Trade Commissioners in London from the various parts of the Empire, and set in the model of the weekly circular issued by the Tobacco Section of the Department of Commerce in Washington, for the purpose of keeping the tobacco trade of the United States in touch with current tobacco events in foreign countries. The Committee might also, for the use of the tobacco-raising parts of the Empire, a periodical circular recording the progress of the use of Empire tobacco in the United Kingdom. While avoiding mere trade information in regard to such matters as prices and agencies, would keep the interests concerned informed in regard to the progress of Empire production and of foreign competition. The extent to which trade representatives should participate in this work is a matter we think for the Committee itself to determine in view of the conditions and organisation of the various trade



A PLEA FOR RE-AFFORESTATION

The Position in Uganda.

...is the note struck by the Uganda Forest Department for 1927 (Government Printer, Entebbe, shs. 1.00). It occurs with distressing frequency and activity of the Department. Stock surveys, domain of forests, research, and protection are all affected and cramped by lack of trained men. Though the Department showed a profit of £2,397 on the year's working, the forestry fees alone bring in a sum of £10,635. The Conservator of Forests was single-handed, throughout the year. Could not some of the surplus be used to pay an adequate staff? The Conservator points out in an able introduction:—

...the Protectorate would ultimately derive considerable benefit if afforestation measures were carried out on a large scale in some districts, but the success of such operations depends on consistency of policy, which mainly depends on the provision of adequate capital. A crop of timber takes many years to mature and is seldom reaped by the planter, therefore it is necessary to look many years ahead and make provision for continuity. Silvicultural measures on a considerable scale would probably have a stabilising effect on the levels of the lakes, which, it may be assumed, would have a beneficial effect on the Protectorate and adjoining territories."

From many points of view there are few measures which would more beneficially affect Uganda than a development of afforestation, but, as has long been recognised in France and Germany, the problem is one for Governments or municipalities to tackle. The very quickest rotation which can be expected is 25 years, and more often it is of the order of 80-100 years—far too long a period for individual enterprise. Yet the profits to the community are enormous. When will Colonial Governments learn to take a long view? Mr. Gamsby Gore seems to be the only hope; he has seen Java, where forestry is appreciated and conducted on modern scientific lines; and he must have been impressed, for he has proved that he has a receptive mind.

It is clear from this that even the present forests are being depleted in a way which must mean their depletion within a short time.

In addition to the quantity of timber and other forest products extracted from Government forests, annually an enormous quantity, consisting chiefly of gums taken from Native forests where no re-afforestation is being done, and there is no doubt that the quantity of forest produce utilised annually around Kampala is greatly in excess of the annual increment, which is a situation to be deplored, but which cannot, as things are, be avoided."

The Kenya and Uganda Railway alone, it may be mentioned, took 1,619,215.79 cubic feet of timber from Uganda during 1927.

The future of *mwule* (*Chlorophora excelsa*), the very finest cabinet timber in the country, is distressingly bad.

The annual loss due to fires and other causes incidental to the rapidly diminishing stock of trees containing this valuable timber, and which is certain to be a long period when *mwule* timber will be unobtainable in any quantity even if extensive planting is started now, and this scarcity will begin to be felt within the next ten years."

The Conservator is no pessimist; but he has done right in emphasising the deplorable state of the industry under his charge.

Two small points may be noted: *Cedrela Toona*, one of our "cigar-box cedars" which shows remarkable growth at Amani, has been found immune to termite attack; and the three species of *Casuarina* in the Arboretum are listed under *Convolvulus*! This last must be an oversight which should be corrected before some systematic botanist says something unkind about it!

SOME STATEMENTS WORTH NOTING

...the Legislative Council justice takes precedence over generosity."—The Hon. L. F. Moore, in the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council.

"The moment the Native loses his pristine respect for the white man his deterioration and difficulty begins."—The Hon. N. F. Honyo, M.L.C., Tanganyika, addressing the African Constitutional Association of the Protectorate.

"The present Land Bank Bill would saddle Kenya with a banking fiasco in which the farming community and their co-operative societies would be the greatest sufferers."—The Hon. T. N. O'Shea, Member of the Legislative Council of Kenya.

"Where members of the public can properly and economically undertake such services as transport it is better that they should be undertaken by private individuals than by the Government."—The Hon. G. A. S. Northcote, Chief Secretary, Northern Rhodesia.

"Not until a Native wins the Calcutta sweep will the man in the street grasp the fact that the Bantu race is actually becoming western in its civilisation."—Sir Carruthers Beattie, President of the South African Association for the Advancement of Science.

"There are many fine and expensive cars collected here at Kafue but we should like to see equally as many fine and expensive bulls, cows, sheep, etc. These cost less than cars and are more productive."—Captain Brown, M.B.E., Chairman of the Northern Rhodesian Agricultural Society, speaking at the Kafue Show.

"The primary education of the African should be completed by the use of papers. Too little regard has been paid to this important point. By thirteen the tropical youth is beginning to be seriously disturbed. He should then have finished his primary education and be employed in light work, such as revision and expansion, before going on to the more strenuous studies in secondary and higher. The value of this system cannot be overstated. It was introduced and conclusively proved by A. G. Fraser at Trinity College, Kampala. Sir Gordon Guggisberg, latterly Governor of the Gold Coast, and now Governor-designate of British Guiana.



# Camp Fire Comments.

## More Tropical African Fruits for Export

Another correspondent writes re the export of fruits from East Africa. "May I add some more possibilities to your list?" he asks. "What about loquats, which, properly cooked, beat any gooseberry for flavour? I recall enjoying them frequently in Tanganyika. Then there was a red fruit, about as big as a plum, which I believe was called the Japanese guava. It was very popular, and even small trees bore huge crops of it. Returned exiles like myself would be glad to taste these things once more and recapture some of the delights of the old days."

## Seeing and Observing.

"One need not go further than Fleet Street," observes a cynical correspondent, in comment on one paragraph on the eyesight of wild animals, "to love the correctness of your contention that seeing depends on the brain, not the eye. No newspaper artist (outside the technical Press) appears able to draw a railway locomotive even approximately correctly, although every detail of those machines must have impressed upon his retina times without number. Evidently they make no impression on the brain. I can forgive such artists for their frequent caricatures of African Natives, because they do not see them in the flesh; but their locomotives get my goat!"

## Wolves in Africa

The special correspondent of *The Daily Mail* who accompanied the Government expedition across the Kalahari desert announces that the only living creatures met with in the first three hundred miles were white ants, packs of wolves, and wild dogs. If the expedition has indeed found wolves wild in Africa, it will have made one of the world's great discoveries. The wolf is not indigenous to Africa, and the late Sir Rider Haggard, who in "Nada the Lily" made the Native Gahzi chief of a wolf-pack, had to explain in a footnote that he really meant hyenas. This was most unfortunate; for though Kipling, in his Mowgli stories, succeeded in making real heroes of wolves, no one can get up any enthusiasm over hyenas.

## Twins Murder to Bring Rain.

Two cases of the murder of twins in order to ensure good rainfall came before the Bulawayo magistrade last week. The Native belief in Southern Rhodesia is that strangulation of the twins must be by a grass cone and that the bodies of the victims must first be placed in a pot and then thrown into a river. In the one case the grand parents were accused, and in the other case the mother-in-law, but one of the mothers said that, acting according to Native law, she had not fed her two children since their birth and died, rather than their being taken care of. In the first case the crime occurred several years ago, the judge said it was undesirable to go back too far, or half the natives in the country would be in Court. His usual sentence of death in such a case, but said it was not likely to be carried out, for the accused in each case had pleaded that they were innocent, that they were committing a criminal act.

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

A London correspondent has recalled the story of a service in a African mission church at the end of which was sung the hymn "God dismiss us with Thy blessing," but the words unfortunately been translated into English. Such errors were out so softly. In the early days, when missionaries linguists and East Africa's debt to them is enormous—were naturally and justifiably impatient to produce Native renderings of English hymns and the Scriptures. They could not wait until all the little niceties of language had, as a result of many years of intimate study, been mastered. The error is that they erred so seldom. Perhaps the mistake quoted actually occurred, and if so it would be interesting to know in which African dialect the translation was made.

## The Native and His Real Names.

East Africans will sympathise with a Belgian in the Congo who has written to his local newspaper to complain of the difficulty of discovering a Native boy's real name. "I ask the boy his name," he wails, "and he tells me. Next day he tells me another, and declares that it is his real name, which he has every right to bear. Custom, he adds, authorises him to use a whole lot more—his birth name, his family name, the name given him by his works, his adult name, the name given him by his secret society, his surname commemorating some feat, his nickname. I decline all these names, and he gives me two more! Later on, when I ask him again, he gives me yet another, which he has just as much right to use as any of the others, for he has invented it on the spur of the moment!"

## The Royal Visit and Its Hardships.

In an endeavour to enlighten its readers on the wider aspects of the impending Royal visit to East Africa, a London newspaper has amplified the official details in rather quaint fashion. Thus it tells the world that:—

"The journey from Kenya to the Cape will take place through some of the wildest African scenery, of which can be covered only in motor-cars. In due course the Prince will have to strike west to the great inland sea, Victoria Nyanza, through Uganda to the vast country of Tanganyika, which abounds in game, and where there is lion, buffalo and elephant hunting. The bongo, which is a species of antelope difficult to secure, will give them good sport, and the lechwe and the knoboo will be hunted. Arrangements have been made for both the Prince and the Duke to trail some of the big game. Motor-cars have to be used, travelling will be comparatively rough, and the Prince and his brother will be for days out of the reach of hotels. They will have to make the best of rest bungalows or tents."

Picturesque, nothing else. The Royal visitors, being good and tried sportsmen, will hardly consider motor travelling "roughing it." If they were to go after bongo, they will have to leave their cars for quite a spell and do without the comforts of even a "veld hut"—spelt, of course, "veldt" when hunting is the hardest of hard work and brimful of appointments, though the good sportsman is prepared for such a thing, it is possible, that they will return without getting the feet wet? If the Prince and the Duke are to strike Tanganyika by road by way of Uganda, they will, no doubt, have the chance of seeing in the Rawenzori and Mufundwe districts, some of the wildest of African scenery, but parts of it cannot be covered in motor-cars, so far from it. And what if they work south through the Biharamulo country? "Foot-slogging" is not unknown there, and hard going at that. Conditions in Africa are often very different from what they seem when viewed from Fleet Street.

LAND ALIENATION IN NYASALAND.

A BRITISH SETTLEMENT FOR TANGANYIKA.

Ninety-nine-Year Leases to be Introduced. The text of an ordinance to amend the law relating to Crown Lands in Nyasaland has been issued for public information. The draft Bill repeals existing ordinances and empowers the Governor in his own name, or otherwise, to lease Crown land on such terms and conditions as he may think fit, but it is stipulated that the lease of Crown Land shall unless the Governor shall direct otherwise, be made by public auction, at which the previous consent of the Governor to bid must have been obtained. Leases are to be for any term not exceeding ninety-nine years, revisable at intervals of not more than thirty-three years.

The following development conditions are to be imposed on agricultural land, where the area is 300 acres or under, a minimum of £1 per acre must be spent on permanent improvements within the first three years and a further 10s. per acre within the first five years; where the land occupied is over 300 acres, the permanent improvements within the first three years must be to the value of £200 plus 4s. per acre in respect of every acre over 300, with, in the first five years of the term, additional improvements to the value of £150 plus 2s. per acre in respect of every acre over 300 acres.

Perpetuating a Blunder.

Settlement in Nyasaland has been retarded by a natural demerit of the part of prospective planters to invest their capitals in a country which refused to grant long term leases, but this, being acknowledged by the Government of the necessity for a reasonably long term of years, removes a handicap which need not have been imposed.

It is, however, very regrettable that the system of auctioning leases of land should be proposed, and we trust that Nyasaland settlers will promptly and resolutely oppose a system which has been tried in Tanganyika Territory, has won for itself the opprobrium of the whole of the non-official European community. Resolutions in favour of the abolition of the system have been adopted by several public bodies, including the European Constitutional Association and the Chambers of Commerce of Dar es Salaam and Tanga. Our information is that settlers in Tanganyika also seized the opportunity of impressing upon the Hilton Young Commission their rooted objections to this system.

In view of this attitude on the part of people who have had unpleasant proof of its inept character, it can hardly be supposed that Nyasalanders will welcome it. Is this a copy of an ordinance being drafted in the Colonial Office upon the Tanganyika model and launched upon an unsuspecting Nyasaland? If so, the provisions for the auctioning of leases to which Tanganyika objects so strongly might at least have been omitted. We shall expect to hear a good deal more from both Tanganyika and Nyasaland on this subject.

Dr. F. G. MAYER, now organising leprosy work in Nigeria, writes that in some parts of Southern Nigeria "when a youth wishes to marry his daughter, the parents insist on examining his skin for the early signs of leprosy, after which he examines the girl's skin to see that she also is free from the disease." The Secretariat of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association is anxious to know whether a similar practice exists elsewhere in Africa. Can any of our readers assist?

Men who would be excluded from its Councils.

A Resolution of the Associated Producers of East Africa deprecating the consideration of the encouragement of British settlement in Tanganyika Territory. General dissatisfaction was expressed with the present position and with the fact that month by month the position was growing more and more to the disadvantage of Great Britain.

The formation in this country of an Association for the specific purpose of encouraging British settlement was regarded as indispensable, but stress was laid on the importance of keeping the Council of any such Association free from the presence of men whose past conduct would not be likely to encourage public confidence. Mr. F. S. Joelson gave an account of the deliberations of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Joint East African Board to consider this question, and after several sittings moved a resolution in the following terms:

That this general meeting of the Associated Producers of East Africa, which strongly supports the proposed establishment of an Association for the encouragement of British settlement in Tanganyika Territory, records its conviction that in order to warrant and inspire public confidence, the Association should exclude from its councils those who have employed iniquitous aliens in preference to Britons in their enterprises, and who have in other ways refrained from contributing to the prominence of British ideals and British civilisation in the Territory; and that a copy of this resolution be communicated to the Joint East African Board. This resolution was seconded by Major Renton and carried *unanimously*.

Lord Cranworth to Resign Chairmanship.

Lord Cranworth gave notice of his resignation of the Chairmanship of the Association of Producers, chiefly because he felt it would be better for the office to pass to some other holder, and on account of increasing calls upon his time. The directors agreed to continue in office until a successor could be appointed at the next general meeting, and in response to representations made by Major Hobley, Major Renton, Major Blake Taylor, Mr. Hobley, and Mrs. Joelson, intimated that, if requested, they would still continue to represent the Association on the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board.

Tobacco Planters!

East Africa's special Settlement Number contains much authoritative information of value to present and potential tobacco planters, every one of whom should obtain and retain this volume.

This valuable volume written by tobacco planters for settlers still sells so well that every application is advisable to post free overseas.

Apply to the Editor, 91 Great Fitchfield Street, London, W.1.

## PERSONALIA.

Major E. S. Grogan left London last week for Kenya.

Lord Lloyd was received by the Prince of Wales on Friday last.

Mr. J. Leckie is outward bound for Beirut by the R.M.S. "Kenilworth Castle."

Princess Marie Louise has been staying with Lady Cable at Bishop's Cleeve, Devon.

Captain M. Huggins and Miss Helen Richardson were recently married in Naples, Salamis.

Mr. T. Alexander Burns leaves England shortly for another visit to East and Central Africa.

Mr. A. B. Killick is at present acting as Superintendent of Agricultural Education, Uganda.

Mr. Frank Dupuis, of Nyasaland, was recently married in Pretoria to Miss Joan Alice Straker.

Mr. C. J. McGregor has arrived in Iringa on his first appointment as District Agricultural Officer.

We learn with regret of the recent death of Mr. George Ryder Runtou, Tanganyika.

Mr. B. Leechman has been confirmed in his appointment as Assistant District Officer, Tanganyika.

We learn with regret of the death of Limuru of Major A. M. Robertson, one of the pioneers of Kenya.

Sir Howard Graham Elphinstone, Bt., has been appointed Acting Secretary in the Secretariat at Nairobi.

Mr. C. Monckton, the well-known East African business man, has just left England on his return to Nairobi.

Mr. H. G. Oldfield, of the Kenya Administrative Service, is en route for the Colony on his return from leave.

Rear-Admiral B. S. Adams, who died in Glasgow a few days ago at the age of sixty-six, served during the Sudan Campaign.

Mr. A. S. Steinhilber, District Agricultural Officer, Nyasaland, is engaged on special duty in the Southern district of Tanganyika.

Dr. J. B. G. Madge, who has spent the last couple of years in Zanzibar as a Medical Officer, has been transferred to Tanganyika.

The marriage between Mr. E. Alan Moore and Miss Phyllis Marie Smith will take place at the Cathedral, Mombasa, on September 23.

The foundation stone of the new Marquie Temple at Eldoret was recently laid with due ceremony by the District Grand Master for East Africa.

Mr. ... has been appointed for a bridge across the Isavo ... and ... on the erection of a bridge capable of carrying three tons.

Captain K. P. Dalby has been appointed a Company Commander of the 6th Battalion King's African Rifles, of which Lieutenant J. B. Cooper is now Adjutant.

Mr. A. Cameron Burton, of Cholo, Nyasaland, was recently married in ... to Miss Catherine A. ... daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Jones of ...

Congratulations to Mr. W. S. B. Freer on the century which he recently scored at Zomba when playing for the Country Club team against the Armed Forces of Nyasaland.

Sir Drummond Chaplin, whose visit to Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika some few years ago will be well remembered by many of our readers, has recently toured Northern Rhodesia.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Loughby Pitcairn Kennedy, C.S.I., whose death, while on duty at the age of twenty-eight is announced, served for some time in ... under the late Sir John Kirk.

Mr. H. Kirkham, Director of Agriculture of Zanzibar, left London last week on his return from leave. Mr. Kirkham first went to East Africa in 1912 as Government analyst in Kenya.

Dr. Alexander Edington, who died at Maritzburg recently, saw service during the East African Campaign as O.C. of the 2nd South African General Hospital with the Expeditionary Force.

The Rt. Hon. William Ormsby Gore, M.P., and Lady Beatrice Ormsby Gore with two of their children have arrived at Glyn Talsarnau to stay with Lord and Lady Harlech for about ten days.

On his return to Tanganyika from leave, Mr. H. H. ... the Veterinary Pathologist, has been posted to Mpwawa on special duty in connection with animal trypanosomiasis research.

Major Bolton has become the first Chairman of Kitale's new Public Library, of which Mrs. E. V. Megson is honorary secretary. The subscription is a novel one, namely, five shillings plus the gift of two books.

The Rev. A. E. Plydell, who recently completed the translation of the New Testament into the language of the Kavirondo, has received a presentation from the Kavirondo Taxpayers' Welfare Association in recognition of his work.

Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel James Arnott, M.D., T.M.S., who died a few days ago at ... by ... of the pioneer East African officials among our readers, for he was for many years medical officer in Scotland to the Colonial Office.



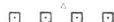
The engagement is announced of Lieutenant-Commander Gerald Wake Norman, of Kericho, Kenya Colony, son of Mr. A. C. Norman, of The Rectory, Bradley Common, Kent, and Miss Elsie Jane Scott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Scott, of Northlands, Blairgowrie, Perthshire.



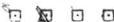
Major H. G. Jones, M.C., and Mr. V. P. E. Jessel are the two unofficial members of the Mombasa Water Board, which the Governor of Tanganyika has just established. The District Officer, the Assistant District Officer, and a member of the Survey Department are the three official members.



Mr. C. H. Grierson, who returns to Tanganyika Territory this week, served in the East African Campaign, was with the Turkana Expedition in 1915, and assistant political officer in Tanganyika in 1916. Since 1921 he has been with the Administrative Service in the Territory, where he is now Deputy Provincial Commissioner.



The marriage arranged between the Hon. Roderick John Ward, second son of the Earl of Dudley, and Rachel, late Countess of Dudley, and Miss Eileen Patricia, only daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel M. M. Hartigan, C.M.G., D.S.O., and Mrs. Hartigan, of Umfroy, West Byfleet, Surrey, will take place at Mombasa on September 10.



The Tanganyika Government, in announcing that Mr. John Scott, C.M.G., the Chief Secretary, had been appointed Colonial Secretary of the Straits Settlements intimates that he will return to Tanganyika at the end of his leave and will leave for Singapore on the retirement of the present holder of the appointment, which is expected to take place early in January next.



The Official Gazette of Zanzibar says that Professor Coupland, who has been staying in the Island, has completed his introductory volume to the life of Sir John Kirk: It deals with the Zambezi Expedition of 1858-63, during which Kirk acted as second-in-command to Livingstone, and will be entitled "Kirk on the Zambezi." The second and larger volume is to bear the title "Kirk at Zanzibar."



Major Court Treat, now in the western Sudan, has included in his equipment a Marconi transmitting set, the power for which is derived from a hand generator. Major Court Treat intends to broadcast every Sunday evening between 6 p.m. and 8.30 p.m., his call sign being FXCT and the wave length approximately 30 metres. It will be interesting to know whether any of our readers pick up his broadcasts.



Mr. Henry Monte Mason Moore, Chief Secretary of Nigeria, has been selected to appoint himself Colonial Secretary of Kenya in succession to the late Edward Brandis Deham, who has been appointed Governor of the Gambia. Mr. Moore, who served in Kenya from 1915 to 1921, became Colonial Secretary of Uganda in January 1922, and received his first African appointment in Nigeria in January 1923.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Cunningham, who left England recently to return to the Kapapapa mission station, which they founded five years ago in Northern Rhodesia, have spent the last thirty years in Central Africa, and the latter in the Territory. When they first went to Africa they disembarked at Benguela, and Mr. Cunningham was the first to reduce the Lunda language to writing, and to which he translated the whole of the New Testament.



Mr. H. Buckley, who has again returned to Uganda, this time from French Equatorial Africa, was one of the pioneers of tropical Africa, and is mentioned in Mr. John Boyce's book "The Company of Adventurers," as a great believer in the big-bore rifle for elephant shooting. The amusing story of his famous rifle going to Bishop Buckley, while "Bill" got a box of Bibles, is one of the many good—and true—yarns in that delightful book. Mr. Buckley first saw Uganda in 1902, and his experience is well worth telling.



The Duke and Duchess of York have taken Naseby Hall, Northamptonshire, for the winter, and will probably arrive there in October. Naseby Hall, which is the residence of Major Leslie Renton, formerly M.P. for Gainsborough, is in the heart of the Pytchley country, and it is expected that the Duke will hunt with the Pytchley and neighbouring packs. The Hall has stabling for twenty horses. The Duke and Duchess spent the winter of 1923 at the old Hall, Gainsborough, only a few miles from Naseby Hall. Major Renton has extensive plantation interests in Uganda, which Protectorate he revisited last year.

**MR. AINSWORTH DICKSON LEAVING KENYA**

It is announced that Mr. T. Ainsworth Dickson, C.I.E., Resident Commissioner of Mombasa, has been appointed Resident Commissioner of Swaziland, in succession to Mr. de C. M. G. Hancy, C.M.G., who was recently transferred to the Seychelles as Governor.

East Africans, while sincerely congratulating Mr. Ainsworth Dickson on his promotion, will greatly regret that it entails his transfer from Kenya, in which Colony he has served for nearly twenty years, and in which he has won personal popularity and admiration for his courtesy, helpfulness, and efficiency as an official. Mombasa in particular will deplore his loss, for as Chairman of the Mombasa District Committee and of the Mombasa Local Authority he has rendered excellent service, and has been largely responsible for the satisfactory progress made in connection with the town-planning scheme. Mr. Dickson first went to East Africa in 1909 to join the Customs Department. He was appointed Assistant District Commissioner two years later, and District Commissioner in January 1919. We wish him happiness and success in his new sphere.

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### East Africa in the Press



#### AN OUTSPOKEN BISHOP

WITH its July issue the *Nyasaland African Chronicle* attained its hundredth number. This interesting missionary periodical was founded by Bishop Trower, who sends a letter of greeting from the Isle of Wight.

The Bishop of Nyasaland, writing of the conference held to discuss education at the time of the visit of the Hilton Young Commission, says: "The meeting began with a chorus of mutual admiration of the Board by the Director; and the Director by his Board. Everyone expressed complete satisfaction. As far as the present administration is concerned this was right enough, for it has been perfectly reasonable, but the chief appreciation of the actual Ordinance appeared to be that parts of it were not being administered. As a defence of it as an unfortunate document this is no doubt adequate, but as an appreciation of it as ideal legislation one could not help thinking it was a little thin."

The Bishop concludes his letter with the statement that he agrees entirely with Dr. Hetherwick, who said before leaving the country: "Regarding this Commission which is to ask you what you want in the way of federation, or union, or amalgamation with other of the East African Colonies or Protectorates. Let me leave with you a bit of advice. Have nothing to do with Southern Rhodesia. Have nothing to do with Kenya. The one will swallow you up; the other will dominate over you as top dog. Let Nyasaland remain Nyasaland, but make a little bigger by being joined to North-Eastern Rhodesia. Sir Harry Johnston was right when he called these 'British Central Africa'. Readjust your boundaries, if necessary, to suit tribal conditions, but keep clear of alliances either south or north. They are one of the many Commissions that visited us recently said: 'You must choose either Southern Rhodesia or Kenya; you cannot remain as you are, say to them, 'Nothing doing' emphatically. In that way. You cannot force us, and we believe the time for a large union, federation or amalgamation has not yet come. We are proud of what we have done. Leave us to carry on."

#### THE WAIL OF THE "NANDI DEVIL"

We quoted recently from an article contributed to *Discovery* by Mr. G. A. B. Huntingford, who has the following intriguing note about the "Nandi devil":

"...we were passing through the kindred district on the way to visit the Dorobo, we were much puzzled as to what, when near Kipkoyon, by a wailing noise which came from the forest. The noise was not the whistle of an Uganda Railway locomotive, or of a large wooden one. It cannot have been either of these, because the railway is too far distant for our to hear an engine, and it went on all through the night for several one stretch lasting about half an hour. The Dorobo find this noise nothing new, it is a sound which had lived in the region when a chief told me that it was the wailing of the *Chemosistek*. Chemosistek is the Nandi devil with a long leg and a mouth that shines like a lamp; it wanders about at night looking for children to eat, whom it catches by its singing."

#### SHOULD GERMANY COLONISE?

The Paris newspaper, *L'Information*, has commented caustically on a statement made in the German Press by Dr. Hermann Müller, Chancellor of the Republic, of the Social-Democratic party on the colonies. Our contemporary points out that these views are just those of Bismarck, who declared that Germany had no need of colonies so long as she had the opportunity of exploiting the colonies of other nations. It was, he maintained, perfectly useless to sacrifice men and money in conquering and organising far-off lands, when those very territories, once conquered and organised by foreign Powers, offered to German industry and commerce important benefits without any risk.

Dr. Müller, in like manner, argues that Germany, which lacks capital, should avoid embarking on expensive enterprises outside her own borders, which will give a return only after many years. Moreover, the German people will by the very fact that they have no colonies gain great credit in the eyes of subject races in Africa and Asia, and will escape the growing hatred of Europe on the part of people under domination or foreign control in the form of a colony, protectorate, or mandate—which will be the more easy, writes M. Arnaud, the contributor to our Paris contemporary, "since our neighbours have always proved themselves unable to colonise. They have no gift for it. Such attempts as they have made have proved that clearly German colonies have cost a heap of money and ruthless energy, with only mediocre results. No people in Europe, in modern times, have made Europe so detested abroad as the Germans."

But Dr. Hermann carries out his idea to the limit. Germany, he proceeds, has a duty to perform as a member of the Mandates Commission, namely, to defend the interests of those peoples whose colonial possessions are useful to the prestige and the commerce of Germany; or, in other words, those who give Germany a free hand in the regions under their control. German policy will defend it on the other hand, they put any restrictions on German activities, they must not be astonished if at Geneva or elsewhere, Germany dispenses their action and denounces their privileges.

Did Bismarck foresee, concludes M. Arnaud, this final and admirable consequence of his system: all the great nations of Europe pooling their resources, their capital, their colonial experience in a common effort to get raw material for German industries and to make fresh markets for German commerce?

Writing to the *Boston Evening Transcript*, Mr. Lawrence G. Green says that "the famous puppet invitation to the Palace at Zanzibar is really a passport from the twentieth century to the Arabian Nights entertainment."

The hall is partitioned with affairs of state. At one o'clock a mellow song is heard and the cosmopolitan throng goes to dinner. There are tables set in European fashion for the white guests, and rugs worth a fortune on which the Orientals gravely rest. While the conventional English food is served at the tables, great silver dishes of curry and rice with marvellous flavoured meats, and cut glass bowls of mangoes and tropical fruits, are set down before the wise old men on the rugs. Finally the Sultan's famous coffee is handed round, and soon afterwards the dancing begins."

## CENTRAL AFRICAN COPPER MINING.

A SPECIAL correspondent of the South African Mining and Industrial Magazine has drawn attention to some of the essential differences between the copper deposits of Northern Rhodesia and those of the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo.

In Katanga, he says, the Union Minière is dealing with rich carbonate and silicate deposits that lie either above ground in hills and kopjes, or which otherwise continue as horizontal lying beds to a very meagre depth. At only one place in the Union Minière—Cohésion—Kushu—have they found a deep-seated ore body. In Northern Rhodesia there are only three points which I know of where copper shows up at surface. At Kwana M'Kubwa, at Kamanshi, and at Mwinilungu.

"In so far as operations have progressed to date the Congo ores are at least 4% richer than those developed in Northern Rhodesia, but the Rhodesian ore bodies give prospect of a greater permanence of industry. I have heard mining men, in speaking of the Northern Rhodesian copper fields, use the expression: 'They are the mere backwash of the Congo.' But might it not be more correct to say that the Congo ore bodies represent the flowering top branches of a copper forest, top branches which have been transported northwards while the trunks and roots have remained in Rhodesia. Working the Northern Rhodesian deposits will be a deep-mining proposition, and that, of course, makes for higher working costs. On the other hand, the Congo deposits are more scattered and surface transportation charges may more than counteract greater depth in the long run.

"The richness of the ore which the Union Minière have been able to send to the Lubumbashi smelters, the happy aid lent by Afankie coke and now the success of flotation when applied to malachite and chrysocolla have each in turn and at critical moments saved Congo copper from disaster. And they will make a big success of electrolytic leaching provided they can find a sufficiently large sulphide body to enable them to manufacture sulphuric acid in the country. In Northern Rhodesia the mines will be able to profit from experience and either by flotation or by leaching or by both, they should have no great difficulty in solving any metallurgical problems that may arise.

"The Union Minière's programme aims at an annual output of 200,000 tons of metal per annum. By the time the Congo mines are producing that amount Northern Rhodesia may be producing 100,000 tons per year. How long will it last and what effect is such an output going to have on the copper market of the world? One can only speculate on the reply to those questions.

"But when we consider another aspect of the great copper industry of the north—transportation—we can feel on surer ground. The Katanga mines with their four railway routes to the Congo mouth, Lobito, Beira and Dar-es-Salaam, are going to have a big advantage. You are going to see the biggest freight war in Africa waged between the Beira and Dar-es-Salaam Congo lines in a few years' time. And from such a rate-cutting competition the Northern Rhodesian industry may quite conceivably derive some benefit.

"We learn with great relief that Sir Sydney Henry MP, who collapsed on Saturday last to re-enter a Harrogate sanatorium in order to undergo another operation of septic injection of the deep tissues of the palm of the left hand. It is probable that Sir Sydney will be forced to cancel some of his September engagements.

## SHOULD EMPIRE TOBACCO BE GRADED?

MR. J. FREEMAN, replying to a suggestion made in the columns of *The Times* by Mr. H. B. Spiller, a member of the North Chatterland Exploration Company writes:

"Our correspondent's suggestion for a sliding scale of preferential duties betrays a knowledge of one side only of the vast tobacco industry. One would like to meet the daring official who would grade into four grades the many varieties of tobacco produced in the tobacco-growing parts of the Empire. One would like to know how such grading would help the manufacturer, who, after all has to satisfy the public. I have before me the grading list of a leaf tobacco selling organisation in America which, dealing in leaf from old-established plantations and districts, is compelled to list no fewer than eight hundred grades of tobacco. No. The preference as now is sufficient in its incidence. It can be made more so by increasing the amount to, say, the 25% of last year or even to 30%. The growers will themselves soon find the quality it pays best to produce and the manufacturers will give the public what it wants."

Mr. Spiller replies:

"Mr. Freeman seems to have misread my suggestion. My idea of a sliding scale of preference was to ensure the manufacture of the highest quality Empire tobacco, as it is this tobacco which will most readily compete with that imported from America and at the same time establish a good name for the tobacco grown within the Empire. Our correspondent ridicules the suggestion of grading into four grades. He refers to eight hundred grades being listed in America. The reference in my letter to Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland should have conveyed to your correspondent the knowledge that I was referring to a Virginian type of tobacco. I should be very surprised to learn that there were eight hundred types of Virginian tobacco in America, but even if there were it would have no bearing on the matter, as we do not have them here. I have a list published by one of the oldest tobacco brokers in this country. In giving quotations for American Virginian tobacco he classifies them into only thirteen grades. My suggestion was that the four grades should be standardised for preferential duty purposes only, and not for manufacturing purposes."

A CORRESPONDENT of *The Times* writes in reference to the appointment of Sir Edward Denham as Governor of the Gambia:

"At the Le Zoute Africa Conference of 1926, cheerful, approachable, keen on his work for Africa, Sir Edward Denham was especially to be found in the company of men like Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, the Director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund and Chairman of the African Education Commission, and of Dr. Edward Secretary of the Leanes Fund, whose ideals for Africa he fully shares. His contracts with the last-named were the genesis of the formation of the Leanes scheme of travelling teachers in Kenya."

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## EAST AFRICAN HIDES AND SKINS.

### Improvement in Quality of Exports Necessary.

THERE were shipped from Mombasa during 1925 about 9,000,000 hides. The average market price in Mombasa for that period was sh. 27 a frasila, or 9d. per lb., which means that approximately £330,000 was disbursed in the purchase of hides. Of the above total shipped, about 60% originated in Kenya, 20% in Uganda, and 20% in Tanganyika.

Approximately 12,000,000 goatskins were shipped from Mombasa in 1925, for which the average Mombasa market price was sh. 26 a score, or in total £78,000. About 60% of these goatskins came from Kenya, 20% from Uganda, and 20% from Tanganyika.

The above values are conservative and are based on local market values. They will not correspond with the figures shown by the Customs, who use a fixed rate in their circulations.

By improving the preparations of hides we can expect to increase their value by at least 1d. per lb., and it will mean an additional £40,000 to the Native.

East African goatskins, when good, are of almost equal quality to Nigerian skins, which at present are quoted in the American market at about \$10 per dozen. Mombasa skins are about \$5 per dozen. Should our recommendations be carried out, it is not unreasonable to expect an increase of \$2 a dozen, which would bring in approximately £40,000 more.

In all we may anticipate at least £80,000 a year additional purchasing power for the Native, who is ensured of the benefit of this increased return by the keener competition of the exporting firms following a firm demand in the world's markets for a sound and reliable article.

East African hides are utilised for boot and shoe leather, and East African goatskins are utilised for the manufacture of glacc kid.

The hides are inherently of good quality, in that they are easy to tan, are of good grain, and make a nice level leather, but although they look desirable, they give a most serious loss owing to a considerable percentage disappearing altogether during the tanning process, in addition to the damage normally associated with the various qualities.

The intrinsic value of East African goatskins is comparatively greater than the value of hides. The grain is generally even and close, the two most important factors in making glacc kid, and though they can never approach the perfection of the finest Chinas, the skins, if properly prepared, can compare very favourably with good Indian and Brazilian skins, and would always be in demand for making good quality glacc kid. In the past, however, owing to the uncertain output, the East African skins have generally proved only a source of trouble and loss to most tanners.

### Wrong Methods of Preparation.

The method employed in drying hides and skins is that of stretching and drying in the sun. This should be discouraged in every way. What usually happens in East Africa is that when a beast is killed, the pelt is cut away, or hauled off the carcass with knives and, without being cleaned of any adhering fat or flesh, is left lying about for hours before being

stretched out on the ground in the sun to dry. The hide or skin is then stretched out with the flesh side up and the hair side to the ground.

- (1) By the use of a knife, pelt is badly cut, scratched and disfigured.
- (2) By not cleaning the pelt when the hide or skin is stretched in the sun, the fat and flesh are literally stewed into the grain, which is entirely ruined at that spot.
- (3) Experiments carried out in America this year proved that within one hour of a skin being removed from a carcass, dissolution of the tissues began to set in. By two hours, the dissolution was considerably advanced, and sufficient to damage the skin irremediably.
- (4) The action of the sun on the flesh side of the hide is to bake it dry, but at the same time it draws all the damp from the hair, as well as the moisture in the earth into the core of the hide, so that when apparently it is perfectly dry and sound, in fact, the interior may be wet, and the whole of the tissue rotted.

The results in tannery are:

- (1) The leather is scratched, cut, and presents a poor appearance.
  - (2) Wherever the fat has been left, the pelt goes to pieces under the lime process and shows a series of holes.
  - (3) and (4) are the causes of loss in tannage, and by loss we mean entire disappearance in the process of liming. Further, where dissolution has not been universal, these points are also the cause of damage, which means going to pieces, loss of grain, and holes in the skin, which spoils the spread.
- It will be readily understood that the proportionate damage is greater in skins than in hides. The loss in Mombasa hides ranges generally from 5% to 15% apart from damage, which runs up to 20%. In comparison with other countries the following approximate figures may be of interest.

Regular standard dry Chinas	lose	1% to 2%
Indians	lose	2%
South American	lose	2% to 3%
Nigerians/Abyssinians	lose	4% to 5%

In dry goatskins the loss should never be more than 2%. At one test of Mombasa skins carried out in America the skins were divided into three parcels. The results read:

No.	(1)	(2)	(3)	Quality	Loss in work	Damaged Pieces	Fair quality
1.	1, 2, 3	quality	...	...	6%	2%	7%
2.	1, 2, 3	quality	...	...	15%	2%	17%
3.	1	quality	...	...	15%	24.5%	50.0%

Loss in work means the entire and absolute disappearance of the skin. Damaged means that the skins are so inferior that their market value will not cover the cost of their tanning. Pieces mean that the skins have literally gone to pieces, for the purpose of calculation, the pieces equal one skin. Fair quality are skins that will pay for their tanning.

### The Proper Method of Preparation.

(a) For taking off the pelt from the carcass of sheep or goat the use of knives should be prohibited. Wooden knives or hammers will be just as effective in removing the pelt, and will eliminate all damage. Even wooden knives are not necessary. In many parts of the world the pelt is eased from the carcass with the elbow and the forearm.

(b) Immediately the hide or skin is taken off it should be cleaned of any fat, flesh, or blood.

(c) The ideal method of drying is shade drying, that is, to stretch the hide or skin over a pole in a shed, and to let it be dried by the action of the air. However, this is not always possible, so long as the hide or skin is suspended over a pole and away from the ground, it is suitable. The necessity for keeping the hide or skin away from the ground is to obtain an even temperature all over the hide, which, when the drying is in progress will counteract the putrefaction, and will ensure an even and steady drying of the pelt. The hide or skin should be stretched for drying as soon as the cleaning is finished.

(d) Although not included in preparation, the question of branding may be dealt with here. The damage caused is self-evident, and if branding is necessary, the neck would be the most suitable place.

East Africa's export trade in hides and skins is already of great importance to Natives, Indians, and Europeans alike, and any greater care in preparation would speedily become much more important. The considerable memorandum of the Hides and Skins Section of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce is therefore worthy of careful study by the official and commercial communities of each of the East African Dependencies. It is on that account that we reprint its most important passages. Headings have been inserted editorially.

The most logical method would be for private and tribal branding to be on the neck, and veterinary branding to be confined to the horns. In the Argentine branding is the subject of an ordinance and we believe that there is a law controlling it in certain States in Australia.

**To Ensure Improved Preparation.**

Several firms have endeavoured from time to time to spread the doctrine of improved preparation, but any success attained has been local only and never permanent. Any action to be effective must be taken by Government. The main basis of any such action should be educational, the preaching of propaganda by a Department, such as the Veterinary Department, must be futile unless it is backed up by some definite form of Government insistence. The proposal of the hide and skin merchant of Mombasa is that:

Each headman or chief of each village or district should be informed by the local Government officer of the present detrimental methods of preparing hides and skins, and be instructed that it is to the benefit of his people that they take off clean and dry the hides and skins of all cattle slaughtered in their district properly, in accordance with the instructions issued by the Government, and that legislation prohibiting the export of all hides and skins not prepared in accordance with the rules laid down by the Government be introduced as soon as possible, and be enforced one year after the passing of the legislation in Council.

**A CONVENTION FOR NYASALAND?**

*Conference called by the Governor.*

*From a Nyasaland Correspondent.*

At the beginning of last year the Nyasaland Planters Association strove hard to secure the establishment in this country of a Convention of Associations on the lines of the Kenya Convention; and, if any memory can be trusted, *East Africa* expressed itself in favour of such a development, which, it held, would enable the non-official elements of the European community to make their wishes known to the Government.

Sir Charles Bowring, the Governor, who is known to be in favour of such a convention, has just called a Conference in Zomba of all Associations in Nyasaland. It was very well attended, two delegates being present from each Association in addition to the two official members of the Legislative Council and the heads of all Government Departments. Unfortunately time was too limited for the agenda of thirty-nine items to be seriously tackled, and it was resolved to postpone the Conference for a month in order that delegates might report to their constituents. A minority pleaded unsuccessfully that at least a few matters should be thoroughly threshed out before adjournment.

A proposal for which much might be said is that the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture should drop the last two words from its title and become solely a body concerned with commercial matters; that the Merchants' Association (which is really a trade protection society) should become a committee of the Chamber; and that the Planters' Association should be recognised as the body to make representations to Government on agricultural matters. From the Committees of these two bodies might be formed a Central Committee to deal with matters referred to it by either the Chamber of the

Planters' Association. That suggestion is at least practical and would involve the minimum of expense.

But whether the Chamber will accept this proposal is somewhat doubtful. Opposition from the districts would not be surprising, but it must be remembered that the vitality and even the existence of many District Associations depends almost entirely on the presence in the locality of an energetic individual willing to undertake the thankless job of honorary secretary. No doubt that well-recognised fact explains why the Nyasaland Planters' Association has no constitutional provision for the affiliation of local Associations.

Among the items on the agenda of the above-mentioned Conference are resolutions concerning the incidence of Imperial preference on tobacco, the control of planting and the advertising of Nyasaland tobacco, the establishment of a Land Bank, the growth of alternative crops, legislation against racial larceny, the proposed new currency, and improved communications.

**NORTHERN RHODESIA CEMENT COMPANY.**

*To Produce 120,000 Bags Annually.*

In a recent issue we referred briefly to the registration of the Northern Rhodesia Lime and Cement Company, Ltd. We have now received a copy of the prospectus of this company, which has been formed with a capital of £200,000 to establish the Portland cement industry in Northern Rhodesia on the Chipongwe Estate, near Lusaka, on which great lime deposits are situated.

Mr. W. H. Fanstone, of Chipongwe, the vendor, who is also a director of the company, has sold for what appears to be the distinctly moderate price of £4,750 in cash and £4,750 in fully paid shares his estate of 4,324 acres of freehold land with a frontage of four miles along the main railway line. A large portion of the farm is under cultivation, it contains timber of considerable value, and has a dwelling house, in addition to the great deposits of limestone which are, of course, of prime interest to the company.

*Directors all Northern Rhodesians.*

In the initial stage it is proposed to produce 120,000 bags of cement per annum, and it is interesting to note that, according to the technical advice given to the Board, the most economic and practical way of achieving that result is to erect a plant capable of burning 120,000 bags per annum and to work it for only three months in the year at the outset. On that basis it is calculated that the cost of production should not be more than 4s. 6d. per bag free on rail, and as a selling price of 10s. per bag is proposed, it is estimated that a dividend of not less than 8% will be assured from the first year's working, while the return on the shares should be considerably increased as output increases. Northern Rhodesia consumed 52,000 bags of cement in 1926, and the figures for 1927, though not yet available, are known to have been much higher.

The five directors of the company are all residents of Northern Rhodesia of long standing. They are Captain John Brown, M.B.E., Major J. V. Hermon, D.S.O., and Messrs. William Howard Fanstone, Sam Haslett and David Kollenberg. We shall watch the progress of the enterprise with interest and trust that the expectations of its sponsors will be realised.

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SISAL PRODUCERS AND IMPORTERS MEET

RAILWAY RATES ON SISAL

Sisal Producers of Tanganyika and Kenya

Tanganyika and Kenya Uganda Railways Compared

Special to East Africa

London, August 28, 1931

The annual meeting of the East African Sisal Producers and Importers Sub-Section of the London Chamber of Commerce was held on Tuesday.

The following comparative memorandum regarding the export rates on sisal carried by the Tanganyika and the Kenya and Uganda Railways had been circulated prior to the meeting.

On the Tanganyika Railways the rate on sisal for export is Class 6, with a maximum of 35 per ton, this maximum operating for distances over 100 miles, 97 from the ports of Dar es Salaam and Tanga.

On the Kenya and Uganda railways the rate is on a mileage basis for a ton of sisal up to 100 miles, the average being approximately 8 per ton per mile. Beyond 200 miles the rates are as follows—

Station	Miles	Rate per ton
Makindu to Nakuru	214 to 330	25.00
Eintrug to Nakuru	355 to 471	30.00
Nakuru Junction to Kisumu	47 to 55	35.00
Nakuru Junction to Malindi	457 to 672	37.00
Lake Victoria ports		40.00

A comparison of the rates on the two systems from various stations is as follows—

TANGANYIKA STATIONS

From	Station	Tanganyika Railway rate for sisal	Approx. K. & U. rate for sisal
		Per Cwt.	Per Cwt.
Ruvu	80	35.00	4.00
Neerenge	145	35.00	7.30
Mikese	174	35.00	8.84
Mogororo	202	35.00	10.00
Kilga	283	35.00	15.10
Bongoma	457	35.00	26.00
Tabora	841	35.00	35.00
Kigoma	885	35.00	40.00

Kms. from Tanga

Korogwe	84	16.00	4.75
Meruba	130	22.50	6.65
Bwiko	175	35.00	8.02
Same	253	35.00	13.60
Moshi	382	35.00	20.00

KENYA AND UGANDA STATIONS

From	Miles from Mombasa	K. & U. rate	T. R. rate for sisal
		Per Cwt.	Per Cwt.
Voi	104	20.51	35.00
Moshi	207	20.80	35.00
Ndi	217	21.80	35.00
Masonmali	187	16.13	35.00
Kisumu	108	16.58	35.00
Athi	114	16.00	35.00
Nairobi	300	20.00	35.00
Rubu	348	27.58	35.00
Thika	362	30.00	35.00
Nalvasha	395	30.00	35.00
Nakuru	452	35.00	35.00
Londiani	503	35.00	35.00
Muhoroni	553	35.00	35.00
Malindi	590	35.00	35.00
Lake Victoria			35.00

The above rates are in addition to the existing rates of the Tanganyika Railways. It is, however, understood that their rates are at present in process of revision, to bring them generally into line with the rates in force on the Kenya and Uganda Railways, and the figures as given above may therefore be out of date in the near future.

Report of Secretary of State

Ocean freights and railway rates are interrelated, and were the main cause of the distress in the Colonies, requesting the Secretary of State for the Colonies to arrange for a reduction of the rates of sisal for shore haulage was carried out.

A full report of the meeting will appear in our next issue.

Your recently published news from East Africa discloses the adverse conditions induced on the development of that country, resulting from the freight war now in full swing between the Kenya and Tanganyika railway systems.

The Tanganyika Government's recognition of an official opinion is stated in legislation introduced by his Council to the Governor. That this system permits of restricted unofficial representation is admitted, but even with this handicap those introduced by the Governor himself for his Legislative Council have been recently compelled to protest unanimously in Council against the local Government's administration of its Railways.

Tanganyika Territory is to-day the largest sisal fibre producer within the Empire, and an active competitor with Mexico and Java. It is estimated that the Empire's requirements of sisal are met from Empire sources to an extent of approximately 30%. Given a free field, the industry in Tanganyika can develop to a basis where foreign supplies would be very materially diminished in favour of the Empire-grown product.

That the industry is now settling down and expanding, notwithstanding the competition mentioned, is recognised, and the sympathy of the East African Steamship lines to this industry has been clearly demonstrated by their recent reduction of freight rates on this commodity.

In the Tanganyika Territory itself, however, the sisal industry is called upon to pay railway freights almost three times as high as that charged on sisal carried by the Kenya and Uganda Railways for a similar haul.

With these fluctuations imposed upon this industry by the local Government, unending conditions are reflected at a stage where the development of the industry badly needs stability.

The psychological effect of these tactics unfortunately encouraged the impression, so widely held in Tanganyika of the local Government's lack of sympathy to industrial development in this area.

That the stability so essential not only to the economic but administrative development of Tanganyika can only be reached with a uniform Empire African policy under a federated East African Council should eventually curb the inter-colonial jealousies of some of our East African administrators and permit stabilisation in its development.

Yours faithfully,  
 Conrad L. Walsh

It now proposes to introduce a new system of measurement and classification, such as will be seen, the weight and type of motor vehicle, the axle load, and the axle load. The new axle load proposed are (a) 305 for a motor vehicle with a motor vehicle with a maximum weight of 500 lbs. in axle load, and (b) 405 for a motor vehicle with a maximum weight of 750 lbs. in axle load. The axle load proposed for a motor vehicle with a maximum weight of 500 lbs. in axle load, and (b) 405 for a motor vehicle with a maximum weight of 750 lbs. in axle load. The axle load proposed for a motor vehicle with a maximum weight of 500 lbs. in axle load, and (b) 405 for a motor vehicle with a maximum weight of 750 lbs. in axle load.

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## BROADCASTING IN KENYA

The first programme item broadcast from the Nairobi station by the British East African Broadcasting Company was, it is interesting to note, the service held at All Saints' Cathedral on July 15. So good was the reception that Canon Wright's sermon is said to have been more clearly heard over the wireless than by those present in the Cathedral, the acoustic properties of which are not as good as they might be. Now that listeners have had practical proof of successful broadcasting in the Colony, purchases of suitable receiving sets are certain to be brisk.

## NEW SESSION OF KENYA LEGISLATURE.

Speaking in Mombasa last week at the opening of the new session of the Kenya Legislative Council, Sir Edward Grigg, the Governor, said that trade and production were good and the Colony's financial prospects excellent. He was glad of the country's willingness to accept the responsibilities of local government. His Excellency announced the proposed establishment of a central antimalarial staff and the consideration of measures to permit those colonists who objected to carrying arms in the Defence Force to render some alternative service.

## ESTATE AGENTS AND COMMISSION.

As our readers are aware, it is a common practice in East Africa for an owner of an estate anxious to dispose of it to enter it on the books of two or more estate agents, on the understanding that one commission only is to be paid in the event of a sale, and that to the agent who introduces the buyer. A most interesting case arising out of that practice was recently tried in the Supreme Court, Nairobi, Messrs. J. W. Milligan and Company claiming commission from Messrs. Tyson & Sons Ltd., as commission on the sale of a property at Kabete. Mr. Justice J. E. R. Stephens gave judgment for the defendants. It is understood that Messrs. Milligan intend to appeal.

## BITTEN BY A HERALD SNAKE.

The following news item received from a correspondent may be thought by some of our readers dangerous in the nature of an advertisement for a particular article. East Africa is content to publish it for if we can assist in giving wide publicity to a life-saving serum we are satisfied. The text reads:—

The common herald or red-lipped snake (*Leptodeira kaimowitzii*) is responsible for the following case terminating in the life of Mr. W. W. W. who, after being bitten on the hand, rapidly began to show signs of poisoning and was totally blind in three hours. Then his body became entirely paralysed and he slowly sank into complete coma. When a medical man, Dr. A. M. ... was consulted, he was considered to be quite beyond all possibility of human aid; he was practically dead. The doctor, who luckily had with him a dose of the Fitz-Simons serum issued from the Port Elizabeth Museum, at once injected it and in a short while the man had regained consciousness and gradually made a rapid and complete recovery. The case is very unusual, and as the venom of the herald snake was not considered to be nearly so potent as has now been proved to be the case.

## MIXED FARMING IN KENYA.

From a Kenya Correspondent.

ATTENTION has frequently been drawn to the fact that it is on mixed farming that the agricultural prosperity of Kenya Colony must ultimately depend, and not on the one-crop system, which seems to have been followed by so large a proportion of Kenya settlers. It is easy to find a number of excuses for the one-crop system, but probably the most obvious is that when the settler starts in on his farm, he either does as he sees his neighbours doing, or, in order to save capital expenditure until the farm is showing a return, he decides that he will grow the crop to which the land and climate seem best suited, and for which some organisation exists for its ready marketing, as maize. He probably argues that when a few crops have been sold off the farm, he will have the necessary capital with which to purchase, say, dairy cattle, and begin mixed farming proper.

## The Risk of a Single Crop.

In the past there was a certain element of risk in growing field crops for which there was only a local market, and such crops have therefore been avoided wherever possible. But surely there is also a risk in growing one specialised crop. There is nothing to help in the event of its partial or complete failure, and the growing of one crop year after year cannot therefore be economically sound. The idea of growing other crops and consuming them on the farm did not occur, although this was a partial solution to the rotation difficulty, and also in cases where transport to rail would be prohibitive for the marketing of crops grown for sale off the farm.

Thus, as is the case in all new countries, a system of growing specialised crops has grown up throughout the Colony, but the Kenya settler should profit by experience in other parts of the world, and form his method of farming before valuable land is rendered unfit for growing anything, even with fertilisers, for when lands once thoroughly depleted of its natural salts, the cost of fertilisers necessary to grow a crop is considerably more than the land is worth.

## A Plan for Rotation.

To my Kenya farmer friends I say: Follow a proper system of crop rotation, combined with an intelligent application of fertilisers where necessary. Do not carry on with the one-crop system until the land is ruined.

## ANSWERS TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

East Africa has frequently asked for information by its subscribers and advertisers, and by casual readers, and the Bureau has always been anxious to answer by post if a stamp is enclosed, or by mail if it has been suggested. However, what many of the correspondents desire is a considerably more detailed answer than the Bureau is able to submit in the form of a letter. The following answers recently received and are published with their permission.

**Close Settlement in Kenya.**—When the Home Affairs Committee under the scheme know whether they are

... the end of the scheme, which is to be put into operation first, has not yet been started, but the latest advice from the Colony suggests that the proposed Selection Board will probably be constituted at an early date and that it will then go to work immediately. Not until Kenya applications have been examined will the Board come to England to complete its work. It is known that the selectors are to be urged to avoid delay, and it seems probable that they will deal with English applications towards the end of the year.



## TANGANYIKA AND FEDERATION.

## A Strange Misconception.

The Hon. N. F. Howe-Brown is reported to have said at a recent meeting of the European Constitutional Association of Tanganyika that the time for the Association to state the terms on which federation would be acceptable to the Territory was towards the end of the year when the Hilton Young Commission's report is published. Can this member of the Legislative Council be correctly reported? We hope not, and that his constituents will not imagine the course suggested to be either practicable or reasonable.

Criticism after the event was facile enough, and most of it will certainly be futile. Proposals should have been made ere they were postponed until the Commissioners, having weighed all the evidence tendered to them, have presented their recommendations. Any public body which has neglected to avail itself of the invitation to submit its views to the Commission should in fairness refrain from criticism of whatever may be recommended. The E.C.A. has, we believe, submitted a memorandum, but it would be regrettable for the impression to gain currency in Tanganyika that the right time for representations will be after the report, for that emphatically *is not the case*.

## NATIVE POLICY IN TANGANYIKA.

## The E.C.A. Opposes Land Auctions.

At a recent general meeting of the European Constitutional Association of Tanganyika a resolution was adopted in favour of federation, but the view was expressed that Native administration, Indian police and immigration and emigration laws should be subjects reserved to the Native Government.

Strong objections to the present system of leasing land by auction was voiced, and a resolution in favour of the Southern Rhodesian system, where farms are surveyed by Government and long-term leases to prospective settlers.

Great objection to the Government's present Native policy in the areas where black and white are brought into close contact was expressed. The endeavour to put white and black on an equal footing being considered as leading to the demoralisation of the Native. The Council considered opinions that "at his home the Native is ruled by a system which he understands, but away from his home he is ruled by democracy and supposed sentimentality which he does not understand. In short, in dealing with matters between the white and black members of the community many Government officials show a bias in favour of the latter which is not in accordance with justice and common sense."

The present membership of the Association is about 230. District Committees have been organised in Dar es Salaam, Tabora and Mwanza.

Mr. J. Siggis has informed *East Africa* by cable that he has completed arrangements to publish in Dar es Salaam an Anglo-Guerati weekly newspaper, which he will edit. The policy is to be independent.

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## NUER RAID IN THE SUDAN.

## Police Post Attacked.

THE Khartoum Government has telegraphed a few days ago that a party of white-raiding hereditary enemies the Dinka, attacked the Government post at Duk Faywil, one hundred miles north of Bor. The raiders, estimated to number about 1,500, with a hundred rifles, were repulsed by a small detachment of police under a Native non-commissioned officer, and lost forty-eight dead and an unknown number of wounded. The police had no casualties. No damage was done to Government buildings, but the raiders drove off some cattle and retired, probably in the direction of the Jekaing country in the south of Nuer.

The raiders, who belong to the same section, were led by a "warrior" and his doctor, witch doctor Gwek, Wanding, against whom troops operated early this year. Gwek has been present. The Gaweir section, which is the present outbreak was disaffected at the name of the Gwek Wanding trouble and was deterred by a small patrol.

In view of the forecast of a record season during the rainy season, no further developments are expected, but, as a precautionary measure, the police at Duk Faywil have been reinforced, and a detachment of the Equatorial Division under a British officer has proceeded to Nuer.

## THE GORDON MEMORIAL COLLEGE.

A meeting of the Executive Council of the Gordon Memorial College was recently held in London under the chairmanship of the Right Hon. Wingate, Sir John M. Grey, Governor-General of the Sudan, and that the success of the first graduates from the Gordon Memorial School of Medicine was most gratifying and that he was greatly impressed by the cooperation of the College between the boys and the staff. The Boy Scout movement centred in the College was spreading steadily throughout the country. The Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories in Khartoum were said His Excellency of the greatest possible value to the Government, for they did an immense amount of research work in diseases and cotton pests. It is proposed to build a new museum and library at the Gordon College as a memorial to Sir Lee Stack.

## Some Recent Special Articles

- Production Costs of Coffee
- How Locusts may be Controlled
- British Settlement in Tanganyika
- Nairobi to the Cape by Car
- Protective Coloration in Animals
- A German Mission in Tanganyika
- Life on the Lupa Goldfields
- Labour Party's Attitude to East Africa

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# "EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU"

"East Africa's" Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers and 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 supply for that purpose will be cordially welcomed. Agents 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.

Building activity is reported from Eldoret.

Kenya expects an unusually heavy crop of maize.

The train service between Beira and Mursaka has recently been increased.

The white population of the Katanga is now estimated to be 7,700, of whom 5,600 are Belgians.

Imports from Tanganyika during April included German tools, iron and machines and machinery valued at £22,037.

The road from Fort Portal to Mboga, in the Belgian Congo, has been closed for medical reasons by the Belgian authorities.

Notice is given that the power of attorney granted by Mr. Alfred Wildtraut, of Itete, Tukuyu, to Mr. Hans E. Pfeiffer, of Iringa, has been revoked.

The examination of bankruptcy of Captain W. J. Anderson, who carried on business as the Uganda Bus Services, was begun in Kampala in mail week.

The cargo handled at Beira during July totalled 61,561 tons, constituting a record for the port, which, however, is expected to be exceeded in August.

A meeting of creditors of Mr. Charles Wayne Cottar, transport contractor, of Nairobi, Meru, Makindu, and Mombasa, was held recently in Nairobi.

Exports from Tanganyika during April included coffee beans, 2,068 tons; hides, 3,186 cwt.; salt, 1,801 oz. Troy, and diamonds, 1,933 carats, valued at £14,534.

The Kenya and Uganda Railway announces a reduced export rate on maize, which is expected to give an impetus to the growing of that crop in Uganda for export.

Rights of occupancy in respect of 100 parcels of land in the Lupembe West area of the Mombasa district of Tanganyika were to have been sold by public auction at Njombe on August 20.

The King of the Belgians to ask His Majesty to... of those who lost their lives...

Work on the new branch railway to Yalla, in the Kavirondo district of Kenya, is expected to begin within a few weeks. The line will traverse one of the most densely populated Native areas in East Africa.

Mr. Nanji Kalidas is reported to have sold his five ginneries in the Teso district of Uganda to a British company, the price paid averaging £9,000 per ginnery. All except one cotton ginnery in Teso are now in European hands.

A meeting of Nairobi merchants recently resolved unanimously on the formation of a Trade Protection Society, the constitution of which is now being studied by a committee on which Indian merchants have been invited to appoint representatives.

It is officially notified from Addis Ababa that the Italians are to build the road from Assab, Eritrea, to the frontier of their colony, and that the Abyssinians will continue it from the frontier to Dessalegn, 100 miles from the Ethiopian capital.

The partnership between Fazal Jamal, Habib Jamal, and Aljaidin, has been carried on by them at Dar es Salaam under the style of Jamal, Walji and Company, has been dissolved. The business will be continued under the same style by the first-named.

The train receipts of the Kenya and Uganda Railway for May totalled £208,674, or £23,853 above those of the corresponding month of last year. The total export traffic called to the coast for the first five months of this year at 125,216 tons was, however, 14% under that of last year.

The report issued by the Uganda Revenue Commission for the season 1921-22 shows that by the end of July 1922, £1,000,000 had been collected in the Eastern Province and 50% of the total for the Province. From January 1 to June 30, £10,000,000 was collected as Excise duty, compared with £30,000,000 for the corresponding period of last year.

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## PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

Fig. "Llanstephan Castle" which left London on August 16 for East Africa via Marseilles and Genoa, carries the following passengers:—

*Mombasa*

Mr. C. Bradley  
Mr. J. B. Broad  
Mr. R. R. Broad  
Mrs. M. A. Carr-Hole  
Miss Carr-Hole  
Miss J. A. Chart  
Mr. Dickson  
Mr. W. J. Dyack  
Mr. Gayer

Mr. J. M. Gerstley  
Miss D. W. Gully  
Dr. G. M. Hargreaves

Mrs. Hargreaves  
Miss Hargreaves

Miss Hillman  
Mrs. Horn

Miss Horn

Mr. H. R. Hosking

Miss M. D. Kennedy

Mrs. Longden

Mrs. C. Manger

Miss A. Manger

Miss A. A. Marshall

Miss A. McDonald

Mr. McKenzie

Mrs. McKenzie

Mr. H. Oldfield

Mrs. J. P. Roberts

Mr. J. P. Roberts

Mrs. Roberts

Miss Roberts

Mr. G. Senior

Mrs. Senior

Miss Senior

Mr. Sinclair

Mr. T. N. Taylor

Mr. R. P. Walsh

Mr. E. Wright

Mrs. Wright

*Marseilles to Mombasa*

Miss M. Carr

Miss M. Carr

Major E. S. Grogan

Mr. T. L. Johanson

Mr. G. C. Mordant

Mrs. W. O'Connell

*Genoa to Mombasa*

Mr. R. H. Rodwell

*Tanga*

Mr. Munday

Mrs. F. J. Norman

Mrs. Nutman

Mrs. G. H. Postlethwaite

*Zanzibar*

Mr. V. M. Kirkham

Mr. T. McComb

Mrs. McComb

Master T. J. A. McComb

*Dar es Salaam*

Mr. N. F. Burt

Miss F. B. Crichton

Mr. W. Horsfield

Mr. R. F. O. Pirt

Mrs. Peet

Miss Peet

Mr. H. S. C. Ramos

Mrs. Ramos

Mr. W. Ropayne

*Marseilles to Dar es Salaam*

Mr. C. H. Grierson

Mrs. Grierson

Miss C. Kemp

Mr. E. P. W. Stroud

Mrs. Stroud

*Beira*

Mr. J. W. Bryant

Mr. J. Condy

Mr. E. H. Klindworth

Mrs. Lindworth

Major H. J. Morris

*Marseilles to Beira*

Mrs. Morgan

Miss Morgan

*Genoa to Beira*

Mr. F. Phloche

Mrs. Phloche

Miss S. Phloche

## EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

*British India*  
"Madras" left London, August 16  
"Malda" leaves London, for East Africa, August 16  
"Matiana" arrived Port Said, outwards, August 16  
"Madura" arrived Beira, outwards, August 15  
"Haroa" arrived Bombay, August 18  
"Kangola" arrived Mombasa, for Bombay, August 18  
"Eloora" arrived Durban, August 22  
"Randalla" left Seychelles, for East Africa, August 22

## CLIPPELLERMAN-HARRISON

"Custodian" arrived Bar es Salaam, outwards, August 17  
"City of Agra" arrived Suez, for East Africa, August 19  
"Blair Melver" left Glasgow, for East Africa, August 30

## HOLLAND-AFRICA.

"Rienfontein" arrived Dunkirk, homewards, August 12  
"Nykerk" arrived Durban, for further Cape ports, August 13  
"Nias" left Aden, for East Africa, August 5  
"Randfontein" left Hamburg, for East Africa, August 13  
"Gyvskerk" arrived Hamburg, August 9  
"Blifton" passed Gibraltar, homewards, August 12  
"Heemskerk" left Port Said, homewards, August 13  
"Ryperkerk" arrived Dar es Salaam, homewards, August 7

"Sumatra" left Beira, for East Africa, August 11  
"Glokerk" left Durban, for East Africa, August 13  
"Verduynk" left Antwerp, for South East Africa, August 14

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"Dumbea" left Zanzibar, homewards, August 18  
"General Vyorn" left Marseilles, for Mauritius, August 16  
"General Duchesse" arrived Diego Suarez, for Mauritius, August 14

## UNION-CASTLE.

"Bampton Castle" arrived London, August 16  
"Rahbura Castle" left Aden, for Natal, August 18  
"Dunluce Castle" left Cape Town, for London, August 18  
"Garth Castle" arrived Beira, from England, August 19  
"Gloucester Castle" left Las Palmas, for Lourenço Marques, August 15  
"Guildford Castle" arrived London, from East Africa, August 18  
"Llanstephan Castle" arrived Algoa Bay, from Beira, August 18  
"Llanstephan Castle" left London, for East Africa, August 16  
"London Castle" left New York, for Beira, August 18

## EAST AFRICAN MAELS

MAELS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, to-day, and at the same time on August 30, September 6 and 13. Mails for Nyasaland, Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O., London, on 11.30 a.m. to-morrow, August 24. Upward mails from East Africa are expected in London on August 24.

## NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

The makers of Ariel motor-cycles inform us that the rider of the O.H.V. Ariel won two trophies in the Rand Motor Cycling Club's 300-mile Johannesburg-Barberton trial at the beginning of this month.

We hear that Messrs. Robey and Company Ltd., the well-known sial machinery manufacturers of Lincoln, have within recent weeks received from different parts of East Africa orders for no fewer than six of their new "Superdecor" decorators, regarded as the most efficient sial decorator in the world.

Within the past three weeks Messrs. Winger have sold more than sixty of their British-made concrete mixers to overseas markets alone. A number of models have been dispatched to the British African Dependencies from which reports have reached the makers that Natives handle the machines without difficulty and very satisfactorily.

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The "Llanstephan Castle" which left London on August 16 for East Africa via Marseilles and Genoa, carries the following passengers:-

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 Mr. J. B. Broad  
 Mr. H. R. Broad  
 Mrs. W. A. Carr-Holt  
 Miss Carr-Holt  
 Miss J. A. Chart  
 Mr. Dickson  
 Mr. W. J. Dyack  
 Mr. Gayer  
 Mr. J. M. Gerstley  
 Miss D. W. Gully  
 Dr. G. M. Hargreaves  
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 Miss Hillman  
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 Miss Horn  
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 Miss M. D. Kennedy  
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 Miss A. Manger  
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 Miss A. McDonald  
 Mr. McKenzie  
 Mrs. McKenzie  
 Mrs. Oldfield  
 Mrs. Oldfield  
 Mr. J. O'Neil  
 Mr. J. Roberts  
 Mrs. Roberts  
 Miss Roberts  
 Mrs. G. Senior  
 Mrs. Senior  
 Miss Senior  
 Mr. Sinclair  
 Mr. T. N. Taylor  
 Mr. R. P. Walsh  
 Mr. E. Wright  
 Mrs. Wright

*Marseilles to Mombasa*  
 Mrs. M. Curr  
 Miss M. Curr  
 Major E. S. Grogan  
 Mr. T. L. Johanson

*Mombasa*  
 Mr. G. C. Monaghan  
 Mr. T. W. O'Shea

*Genoa to Mombasa*  
 Mr. R. H. Rodwell

*Zanzibar*  
 Mr. Munday  
 Mrs. F. J. Norman  
 Mrs. Nutman  
 Mrs. G. H. Postlethwaite

*Zanzibar*  
 Mr. V. H. Kirkham  
 Mr. T. McComb  
 Mrs. McComb  
 Master T. J. A. McComb

*Dar es Salaam*  
 Mr. E. F. Burt  
 Miss E. B. Crichton  
 Mr. W. Horsfield  
 Mr. R. F. O. Puet  
 Mrs. Peet  
 Miss Peet  
 Mr. H. S. C. Ramos  
 Mrs. Ramos  
 Mr. W. Ropayne

*Marseilles to Dar es Salaam*  
 Mr. C. H. Grierson  
 Mrs. Grierson  
 Miss C. Kemp  
 Mr. E. P. W. Stroud  
 Mrs. Stroud

*Beira*  
 Mr. J. W. Bryant  
 Mr. J. Cordy  
 Mr. E. H. Kilmworth  
 Mrs. Kilmworth  
 Major H. J. Mould

*Marseilles to Beira*  
 Mrs. Morgan  
 Mrs. Morgan

*Genoa to Beira*  
 Mr. F. Philoche  
 Mrs. Philoche  
 Miss S. Philoche

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**BRITISH-ION**

"Medusa" left Port Said, for East Africa, August 3.  
 "Malda" leaves London, for East Africa, August 3.  
 "Madiana" arrived Port Said, outwards, August 16.  
 "Madura" arrived Beira, outwards, August 15.  
 "Maroa" arrived Bombay, August 18.  
 "Kangola" arrived Mombasa, for Bombay, August 23.  
 "Elhora" arrived Durban, August 22.  
 "Mandalla" left Seychelles, for East Africa, August 22.

**CLARK-ELLERMAN-HARRISON**

"Custodian" arrived Bar es Salaam, outwards, August 17.  
 "City of Agra" arrived Suez, for East Africa, August 19.  
 "Plan Melver" left Glasgow, for East Africa, August 30.

**HOLLAND-AFRICA**

"Riensteint" arrived Dunkirk, homewards, August 12.  
 "Nykerk" arrived Durban, for further Cape ports, August 13.  
 "Nias" left Aden, for East Africa, August 5.  
 "Randfontein" left Hamburg, for East Africa, August 15.  
 "Gronskerk" arrived Hamburg, August 9.  
 "Billiton" passed Gibraltar homewards, August 12.  
 "Heemskerk" left Port Said, homewards, August 13.  
 "Ryperkerk" arrived Dar es Salaam, homewards, August 7.  
 "Surgata" left Beira, for East Africa, August 11.  
 "Gkerk" left Durban, for East Africa, August 13.  
 "Vredhyk" left Antwerp, for South-East Africa, August 14.

**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES**

"Dumbea" left Zanzibar, homewards, August 16.  
 "General Voyron" left Marseilles, for Mauritius, August 16.  
 "General Duchesne" arrived Diego Suarez, for Mauritius, August 17.

**UNION-CASTLE**

"Hampton Castle" arrived London, from Beira, August 16.  
 "Rahbury Castle" left Aden, for Natal, August 16.  
 "Dunluce Castle" left Cape Town, for London, August 18.  
 "Garth Castle" arrived Beira, from England, August 19.  
 "Gloucester Castle" left Las Palomas, for Lourenco Marques, August 15.  
 "Guildford Castle" arrived London, from East Africa, August 16.  
 "Llanstephan Castle" arrived Algoa Bay, for Beira, August 16.  
 "Llanstephan Castle" left London, for East Africa, August 16.  
 "London Castle" left New York, for Beira, August 18.

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Vol. 7, No. 200

THURSDAY AUGUST 20, 1928

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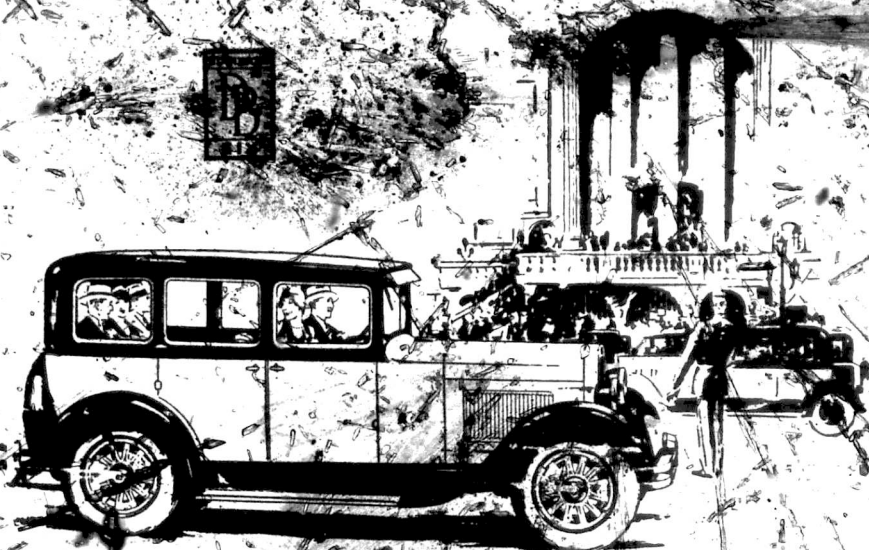
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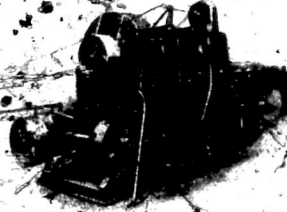
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## PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

Page	Page
Songs of the Swahili ... 1626	East Africa's Bookshelf ... 1632
Discovering Lake Nyasa ... 1627	East Africa in the Press ... 1634
Prospecting near the Lupa ... 1628	Personalia ... 1636
East African Chambers of Commerce Conference ... 1629	Camp Fire Comments ... 1638
	Sisal Producers and Importers Meet ... 1639

## WOODMAN, SPARE THAT TREE!

FORESTRY, as developed to-day, is so much a question of the long view, of a policy which deals with decades rather than years and with centuries rather than seasons, that no one can blame the ordinary man for regarding it as outside the orbit of a practical life. He plants trees, he can hardly expect to reap the harvest of them; if he comes into possession of a block of exploitable forest, the temptation to realise on the spot is very strong one. In old-established countries the family estate, depending intact from father to son, has supplied the factor of continuity which has inhibited the day-sighted destruction of forest. That factor is conspicuously lacking in tropical countries newly settled by enterprising strangers, whose substance and often their health in return for a quick fortune. The responsibility of the long view then rests with greater force upon the local government, which enjoys extension in time and credit for the interest on its money. It is a responsibility which can neither be avoided nor transferred.

Tropical Africa, east of the Great Lakes, offers an outstanding example of the dire results of reckless deforestation. As far back as history goes, the Natives have pursued the fatal method of clearing forest by burning—and continuing to burn. The result we see to-day. Where the lowlands are not pure desert, they are covered with scrub or with *miombo* "forest" consisting of stumpy acacias, *andelabra* euphorbias, and coarse grass. Only on the tops of the hills, where the damp climate makes burning impossible, the fragments of the original forest persist. Everywhere streams have dried up, the soil has lost its invaluable and irreplaceable humus, the hillsides are bare and scoured, and the valleys are covered with barren gravel and detritus. And still the burning goes on each year, accentuating the damage and postponing indefinitely such restoration as may be possible.

Technical officers of the East African Governments are fully aware of the present state of affairs, of the dangers which threaten, and of the enormous difficulty of the remedy—as witness the energetic opinions of the Conservator of Forests, Uganda, and of Dr. Dixey, of Nyasaland, published by us in recent issues. To the examples that quote—and Dr. Dixey, in particular, does not mince matters—it is easy to add. We need compare only the permanent streams of the wooded East Usambara Mountains with the intermittent rivers of West Usambara where deforestation has spread far and wide, or refer to Mr. Fitzgerold's observations published on record the disastrous effects of deforestation in the Kenya coastlands, where, within the memory of local tribes rivers had dried up, drinking water had become scarce and foul, and the growing of foodstuffs precarious and often impossible.

It is to the settler that we would appeal first. It is the duty of Governments to pass laws and regulations to prevent reckless and wanton deforestation. But it is no less the duty of the white settler to realise what deforestation means not only to his own interests but to the welfare of the whole countryside. Forest in Africa is the settler's most precious possession. It can and should be utilised in only one, a skilled direction. Trees which have reached their prime and are making no profitable increase can and should be felled; their room will be taken by healthy saplings which are being kept back by the competition of their fellows, but to clear a block of forest in the fallacious hope that restoration will be possible is, in the present state of tropical Africa, more than a blunder—it is a crime.



PER PICTURES OF EAST AFRICA.

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Specifically written for "East Africa."

By Professor Alice Werner.

With all their faults—and there is no particular reason why I should dwell on these just now—the Swahili are a singing people. Some might say that this, so far from being a counterpoise, is an aggravation to the faults; and I must own that, if my kitchen quarters had been nearer to the horders, I should have felt called upon to protest against the cooks, chanting well on into the wee sma' hours, to the accompaniment of the *kaburi*—a lute, on which you thrum with a supple palm-leaf.

When I say a singing people, I mean that they not only sing but make songs—they improvise as readily as Italians and will do so even on the smallest provocation. Superior people will tell you their singing is mere disorder. I have no ear for music myself, and little knowledge of theory—perhaps that is why it pleases me—but some of their songs seem to me to have quite a recognisable melody; capable of being written down in our notation; and only the impetuosity and carelessness at has prevented my trying to do so.

But I have brought home records of "*Kiti cha Mungu Mane*" and "*Mashkopo*," which my two boatmen at Jomvu used to sing—and there is hope that the airs will yet be noted, though not by me. Their names were Mshahame and Kombo, but they called each other Juma, because, as they explained, friends sometimes choose a name in common by which no one else is supposed to address them. I call them boatmen because one of them had a brother-in-law who owned a boat, and they navigated it for him whenever anyone in the place wanted to go, or send cargo, anywhere up or down the creek. What they did at other times I am not clear; probably someone belonging to them had a bit of ground somewhere which they helped to cultivate, when they were not tending in the village shop or singing into my phonograph.

They had good voices, and when they took me down to Mombasa in the crazy dug-out with its ragged cotton sail, at heeled over alarmingly, crossing Mungu's channel with the moon on blowing fresh from the landward— they used, as I said, to sing among other things, "*Kiti cha mungu mane*." It sounds mere nonsense translated—I wonder what people would make of "Yip-i-ya-yi" or some more recent music-hall songs in Swahili—and no doubt the point lies in some personal allusion only to be understood on the spot. I have not the faintest notion who is meant. But here, it is with a few parentheses to help out the sense:

The *chaka* with four legs is a proper chair of state, not a *chaka* stool, set out of a solid block with no legs to speak of.

"Nobody does not sit on it—  
If it to be sat upon by a sheikh or a sharif,  
Why do you think so much of yourselves?  
(You who are neither sheikhs nor sharifs  
nor men who are distinguished.)"

The *jongoo* (snake) wears his rings—it is not a lie!

The snake wears his little chain—  
Why do you think so of a lot of yourselves?

The *jongoo* is a dancing creature, of a shimmering sheen of brown and usually about a foot long, which is apt to invade your house in the hour of the day or night, if you live on the ground. The Natives believe—with how much reason I cannot say—that he has no eyes. His wings are pretty obvious; he is made up of them from head to tail; but the snake's chain is more difficult of explanation. Perhaps it is only added for the sake of completeness.

The snake and the *jongoo* belong together, as everyone knows, though the bond between them is not exactly one of affection. Once upon a time the snake had legs and the *jongoo* eyes, but the latter was invited to a wedding and could not go till the snake consented to lend him legs, taking his eyes in exchange. But when the festival was over the snake would not return the eyes, so the millepede has kept his legs (and everyone else too, one would think) to this day.

Some songs are mere ejaculations, with no pretence of rhyme or metre. At Mombasa, any day in my time, whether it is still the case I cannot say, you could watch a dozen men, clad in dirty *kurias* or bits of sacks, the sweat pouring from their bare brown shoulders, pushing and hauling a heavy truck-load of timber or hides up the slope from Vasco da Gama Street to the High Court on the way to Kikundi Harbour. They would be helping themselves on with a kind of rhythmic grunting:—

*Nommo hi—malo juu.*

*Senti hapana—malo juu.*

"This is the way (we go)—eyes up!

"There is no way—eyes up!"

or perhaps, though I think this comes from Zanzibar:—

*Wana ni bamba, kama ni moto Kidutani!*

*Haava viriboto, ni watumwa wa Mamba Wan.*

which says there is a fire in Kidutani and calls for the "pump," meaning, no doubt, the hose.

Here is the personal note again:—

*"Bilali, Bilali, imba wewe*

*Mwenye sauti ya mwarwe."*

which might be freely Englished:—

"Bilali, Bilali! Oh, I love to hear you sing—

Your voice is like the strengthening of a kite upon a wing!"

Or again:—

"Asha, Asha's daughter, you'd best mind what you do—

If you go and talk to games, I'll do the same by you!"

The following is a plaintive measure, often sung at dances and accompanied by a kind of clarinet, which sounds almost exactly like the bagpipes.

"Oh! love is sweet when loved ones love again,  
But love unshared is fetter and a chain,  
As deadly poison, swift to cross the brain."

Another, still, we have a pretty song, needing some expansion to bring out the sense:

My father came and stood

Last night beside my bed

My son, a wonderful gift

I bring to thee, he said,

God and His angels bright

Dwelling in endless light,

And the Prophet, blest be He,

Have sent this gift to thee."

In this connection I may refer to the valuable paper on African Music, contributed by Dr. Von Hornbostel to the first number of the

Muslim religious verse has not, I fancy, received much attention in the West. It was a surprise to discover Swahili hymns of a genuinely popular character, one such said to be composed by Arafa, a tailor at Mamburi, now dead, was sung to me by the headman's wife at Merikibuni. This has since been printed by Mr. Johnson in the Swahili monthy *Mambo Leo*. The metre is a pleasing one, and there is a tone of simple sincerity—while child-like the poet is not ashamed to pray for material as well as spiritual blessings—which is very touching.

**DISCOVERING LAKE NYASA**

A Visit to Fort Johnston.

Specially written for "East Africa"

By a Traveller.

We were speeding through a hot valley of hills, having left beauty behind us in the Shire where still waters lay amongst cane, rice, and lotus leaves. Suddenly we came to a divergence in the road leading off to our right.

"To Fort Johnston" said an almost illegible sign-board—"and Lake Nyasa" I added.

The road, indifferently going parallel with the Shire River, which, however, is hidden from view by a thick belt of tropical vegetation. The midday sun waxed warmer and warmer. We passed a few Native villages, which invariably sent out a stream of scurrying, picannettes and baby-laden women to scream unintelligibly in our wake. We crossed a wide, shallow river whose bridge had been washed away in a recent flood, and then another bridgeless river, a narrower, deeper stream, which we managed to ford only with the aid of a horde of naked savages who surrounded the car in a noisy mass and rushed as though without delay. A few miles further on my companion pointed to a reed-choked sheet of water which, he said, had once been an extensive lake.

"Lake Pamelombe! I remember once floating down it in a barge. At night I settled down to slumber in the bow, only to be awakened by the sound of a mighty splash, and to discover my boy in the stern trying to ward off the attack of a hippo by means of a long burning stick. A curious thing about Lake Pamelombe is that its waters possess some property which renders them easily inflammable. In the early days, when steamers travelled up and down the Shire River, I recollect often seeing long streams of flames travelling in their wake, caused by sparks falling on to the surface of the water."

We were not long in reaching Fort Johnston, for the road was straight, if bumpy. Amidst a clump of dense shady trees we found a low building tucked modestly away in a rural hotel.

Fort Johnston is a neatly laid-out township situated on the west bank of the Upper Shire River, which, it is said, sometimes flows into Lake Nyasa, sometimes flows out of Lake Nyasa, but mostly does not flow at all. Nor is this the last any wonder, for the river is so choked with luxuriant vegetation that scarcely is there room for a fish to turn. At this time, however, it held more water than it had done for many moons, owing to the unusually heavy rains, and had almost returned to that watery state in which Iving Stone and his followers found it.

Wide, flanked avenues set out in orderly lines are the streets of Fort Johnston, while its few dwellings and stores stand back beneath shady trees in

reached solitude. A signal in the distance, however, tells us, no European was to be seen. The Africans there were in plenty, examining the wares of their shoddy stores. Overlooking the Shire River stands the Queen Victoria Memorial—a stately monument erected in the bygone days of Fort Johnston's prosperity.

Hastening, like wads through the sun-washed streets, we soon came to the bank of the river, where we found a leaky pontoon. Much to our disappointment, the car had to be left behind, as the reedy state of the river made it impossible for the ferry to approach close to the bank. Not to be put off, however, we decided to do the remaining three miles on Shanks's pony and therefore boarded the ferry, attended by two boys carrying our raincoats. Along an overgrown track we splashed through mud and water, intent on reaching the Bar (the junction of the Shire with the Lake) before the sun went down. We had almost given up hope of winning the race when we espied the figure of a man approaching us, a white man carrying a stout walking-stick and wearing a wide-brimmed hat.

"Can you tell us how far we are from the Bar?" said he brightly to this individual, who immediately broke into a hearty chuckle and, looking at each of us in turn with twinkling eyes, said: "Correct, Mc no speak, Benjeees!"

The Bar! amused my companion aloud as we went on, and, mishearing my name to give a place. A friend of mine whose name was stationed at the Bar during the war, once wished to send him a telegram from Cape Town. The address she gave was "The Bar, Fort Johnston." The officials at the G.P.O. refused to accept the telegram.

"There's Nyasa!" we both exclaimed together a mile further on, and then remained silent until we reached the shore abode of an absent official, on whose balcony we made ourselves at home.

Before us stretched away northwards a calm, almost colourless sheet of water, a veritable inland ocean. In the immediate foreground a number of steamers lay at peaceful anchor in the glow of the sunset, the unrippled water reflecting their graceful forms to perfection—a ruddy-shaped dug-out paddled by a solitary Native glided about among the smaller craft lying motionless in the bay; quiet hills rose up to right and left and disappeared in the fading north; a mission station was vaguely seen clinging to the lower slopes of the eastern shore; while above it a full moon arose, turning the sunset's glow into silvery beams and rich shadows.

My companion, who had once lived on the Lake shore, was full of information. Two or three of the paddle-steamers in the bay belonged to the African Lakes Corporation; the small one was the "Dove"; the "Pioneer" lay to the left of it, that lay, one in the distance was the Malonde, and King George, and "Hermann von Wissmann"—whereby hangs a tale. She had belonged to the Germans. One fine day, however, while she lay unheeded in the still waters of Wiedhaven, the British steamer "Tweedolfin" came gliding up, and notwithstanding the friendliness which existed between the captain and crew of each vessel, captured her in the name of His Most Gracious Majesty, King George. The only did the German skipper know that Britain and Germany were at war.

As I reluctantly turned back to Nyasa, whose waters were now gleaming beneath a gigantic moon, I had a feeling that I too had stood silent upon a peak in Darien.

PEN PICTURES OF EAST AFRICA.

PROSPECTING NEAR THE LUPA.

A Day in the Life of a Digger.

Specially written for East Africa  
By "Le Sabre."

If you look at the map of the southern portion of Tanganyika Territory you will not see the Ngadziba River, or the Sira River, and probably not the Lupa River—though much has been written of gold winning on the latter. Perhaps you will not even see Tukuyu, which will still be marked Neu-Langenburg. All the east of a line drawn from Lake Nyasa to Lake Tanganyika. That, then, is the setting of this picture.

Roused about daylight by the faint fowl—that combination of feather, bone, and wirecord—I turn out of bed and dress. The wags are not at their usual job, crowing lustily to start the newswoman; they are in my dining room, peeling tomatoes, garnishing crumbs, and talking to a boy and inspecting the gramophone.

Then from my bed, about a fifteen-foot drop or so to the imperious granite, there is a bank of shingle, and then ten feet of turbid water rushing rapidly to the parent river, the Sira. From the water rises ridge on ridge of steep mountain slope to probably 2,000 feet; from the back of my hut is a similar series of rapid slopes. Now, at the end of the rainy season, everything is like autumn in Wales—trees deep green, changing to browns, pinks, russets, and reds. In six weeks all will be bare and burned by grass fires.

Native Labour.

The cook boy brings a cup of strong coffee, and from the huts emerge a host of half-baked Wakonde, Wabanga, and other tribesmen, six or seven seize picks and prospecting pans to get into the pay gravel below my hut door, fill pans, and sit down feet in the warm water, washing the earth out of the pebbles; that is, when they have time to spare from discussions of the food question, the wife question, and as to how far the nearest Government official and I can be relied upon. Of the remainder the quicker-witted are either sitting on each side of a box or standing beside it to wash the gravel, or pour in water; the less quick-witted are sulkily examining picks and shovels; the overseer views the landscape till I awaken them from their reverie. Then a crowd of Natives armed with tins of dirt hastens to the boxes, and the others also smarten up temporarily, though, in the words of the mine-shaft boss, "If they was breakin' strychnine to poison themselves with, they wouldn't break enough in a week!"

The box for washing is an affair of three or four inch boards nailed together to form a floor, two nine-inch boards for sides, a table four feet long (two feet of which is iron) pierced with three-quarter-inch holes, to fit on the top part of the box, inside which is laid a sack of basket or coconut matting. On top of this material cross-pieces of one-inch wood are placed every few inches in order to catch the gold.

Cold.

The ore, on being put on the table, is hastily washed, stones being cast to left or right, a residue of dirt and gold passes through the holes in the bottom, the heavier gold is caught in the first partition below the iron, while fine heads may go to the second, and to the third, and above the fourth the finest will stop if the box is at a proper angle.

When the gold is favourable the box can be placed in a stream.

Having seen that all is well, I examine a pan of ore, a forthcoming lot, and find a nugget which a bare-chested, bare-breasted savage is trying to run into my eye. It is a lump of gold, somewhat for the daily annoyance I experienced. There are quite a dozen slugs of gold flat, oval shapes between quarter and one-eighth of an inch long, probably four dwts. Though it is only twelve shillings' worth, virgin gold like this causes the heart to bound. Other Natives bring their pans, one with a half-ounce slug, and by breakfast time I tell myself, "I guess we're on it."

Punctilious about Titles.

Before breakfast the house-boy announces the arrival of the butter boy with his weekly two pounds of butter, for an enterprising farmer fifty miles away runs a butter service. The recipe book has one page for the names of the recipients and their signatures and one page for remarks, such as "1 lb. for Major Leathersoles," "2 lb. for Captain Drain." The butter book is punctilious about titles; to-day, in fact, the remarks side has "Please send Private Blank 2 lb. next week, Corporal Blank won't want any; he's gone to Dar es Salaam to get the hang." A little further down I find, "Please make me a Vice-Admiral if there is a vacancy!"

I add my remark, collect the butter, and proceed to buy provisions from ten Natives clothed in many beads, a join cloth apiece, much dirt, and a smile. I weigh each basket and write on a slip the weight of each basket of meal, new potatoes, honey, or whatever it may be. I deal out the cash, and obliterate the smile of the boy for bringing meal which is the refuse of Native beer ground up.

A disturbance arises. Magombo, who has been working steadily with the pick, asks for a change to washing, and the overseer tells Salimu to leave the table and take a pick. Salimu tells the overseer what he thinks of him and his family, and adds that he (Salimu) has a bad leg; he refuses the order. I hear of the trouble, and Salimu's leg comes rapidly in ten seconds beats down the bank, crosses the stream, and half way up the steep bank.

A Good Day's Work.

At twelve o'clock, when we stop for lunch, I examine the panners' catch. They have quite two ounces of gold, say nearly 28 worth, which means me mightily. At four o'clock we commence washing up. The contents of the first two partitions are cleaned out and applied into pans and carefully washed, so as to get the silver rifles; and lastly the third. Each yields its quota—the three boxes one ounce each, and the panners two and a half ounces, together, and a half ounce, or about £19 net. Quite a good day, even though I have to pay nearly fifty Natives. The gold is dried and separated from the black sand, which is treated with mercury. Every day, of course, yields as satisfactorily.

A curious incident was noted by Captain Clifford, who recently conducted the Imperial Government Expedition across the Kizuhari desert. The Natives—presumably Bushmen—used lions as natural hunters. When a lion was seen, it was tracked to its kill, then driven off, and its prey shared by the Natives. One would like to have more details especially about the lion's behaviour in the circumstances. As a rule, the lion has quite sound notions regarding the sacredness of his prey, and is not inclined to surrender his rights without a protest.



**EAST AFRICAN BUSINESS MEN CONFER.**

Associated Chambers Meet in Mombasa.

Proceedings Specially Reviewed for East Africa.

THE session of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of East Africa which has just been held in Mombasa dealt with a number of matters of the greatest importance to East Africa, and the presence for the first time of representatives of the Uganda, Moshi, and Dar es Salaam Chambers lent added weight to the considered resolutions of this Parliament of Business.

Mr. A. C. Tannahill, of Nairobi, this year's President, proved an admirable chairman; Mr. R. S. Campbell, of Mombasa, who was elected as his successor, is commonly admitted to have been one of the outstanding successes of the meeting; Major Perkins, of Moshi, proved himself an able advocate for the people of northern Tanganyika; and Mr. C. Jones, the Deputy Trade Commissioner, again showed his grasp of East African commercial problems.

**The London Office.**

**East Africa's London Office.**—Of the topics which delegates have discussed privately it is safe to say that none has revealed that of H.M. Eastern Dependencies' Trade and Information Office in London. In discussion by the conference was held, and was taken at the express wish of the Secretary-General for the Colonies, who wished to be informed of the commercial opinion in Kenya. Presumably the interests of the neighbouring territories were also covered, but the Kenya Government had asked Mr. Tannahill to present an expression of opinion from the Kenya Chambers.

"Are you or are you not in favour of terminating the reciprocal arrangements between the Department of Overseas Trade and H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office?" That was the first question.

"If you are in favour of divorcing the D.O.T. from the London Office" was the supplementary inquiry, "are you or are you not in favour of substituting for the present control of the London Office an officer who should be an experienced agricultural expert and preferably with practical experience of farming operations in Eastern Africa?" with the further provisos (1) that his salary should be paid in its entirety by the London Office, and (2) that his time should be fully employed in the representation of East African interests?

When Mr. Tannahill had put the questions, Mr. Kemp described the origin, finance, organisation and operation of the Office, whose Commissioner, he said, spent six months in England and then six months in travelling through the East African territories. The work of the Office covered a wide range of commercial inquiries, and many of the important but progressive settlers occupied much of the attention of the staff. That the Colony got good value for its expenditure was evident from the fact that thirty-nine men, or a fourth of the settlers sent out to Kenya last year, were known to possess £12,000 of capital between them.

**Business Men Oppose Changes.**

A memorandum drafted by Mr. C. Freeman Pannett was then read. The writer declared that discussion of the control of the Office was a matter of mere local politics, and that the suggested changes would tend to the creation of a land-selling monopoly. Merchants should insist on the retention

of its activities as a commercial information bureau, as well as one for promoting trade.

Mr. T. A. Wood regarded analysis with agriculture as essential, and argued that agricultural experts were usually expert in only one subject; the suggestion would therefore be ineffective.

Mr. G. A. Tyson said publicly what many people have been remarking privately, namely, that the agitation arises out of a number of articles contributed a few months ago to one local newspaper, some of whose arguments were promptly shown to be inaccurate. The London Office had fulfilled its functions, but the Kenya Advisory Committee seemed anxious to scrap it. Why? If there were reasons known to the Committee but unknown to them, they should have been told.

Representatives of the Mombasa, Nairobi, and Kampala Chambers all spoke against any change, and Mr. Tyson then moved:—

"That the Kenya Chambers of Commerce are definitely opposed to the termination of the present reciprocal arrangements between the Department of Overseas Trade and the East African Dependencies' Office in London, or any interference with its present constitution, having regard to the satisfactory experience so far obtained of the existing connection."

Mr. J. Sutcliffe had been instructed by the Eldoret Chamber to urge the termination of the reciprocal arrangements, but the resolution in that sense which he moved failed to find a second, and Mr. Tyson's proposal was carried by 172 votes. On the proposal of Mr. A. D. Jones, of Uganda, seconded by Major Perkins, of Tanganyika, the Association then endorsed the resolution of the Kenya Chambers.

**Germans in Northern Tanganyika.**

Major Perkins said that Tanganyika hoped for federation, in view of which it would be a great pity to alter the constitution of the London Office. Moreover, northern Tanganyika had already a large number of Germans, who were increasing every month, and unless the Tanganyika and Imperial Governments took steps to secure good British settlers a most difficult position would arise. "Every German," added Major Perkins, "is an agent of German manufacturers. They have opened up stores in our area on a large scale and machinery is coming from Germany."

Reference was made to a movement in the Colony to establish a separate organisation in London, and in that connection it was pointed out that the conference had expressed itself as definitely opposed to any change in the present organisation.

**Inter-Colonial Railway Competition.**

**Inter-Colonial Railway Rates.**—The conference was keenly critical of competitive rates between the Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Railways, resolved upon a unanimous vote.

That the Association deprecates any suggestion of cutting between the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Tanganyika's railways, and is of opinion that the only opportunity for the improvement of a Inter-Colonial Railway Council was the representation of the Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, with a view to adopting a mutual economic policy in regard to rail freight and the construction of the lines, and other railway matters.

Speaking as a member of the Railway Council, Mr. A. D. Jones said that he had been invited to meet the Tanganyika Territory on every occasion to discuss the railway rates and other matters.

petain with the Kenya Uganda Railway came as an entire surprise to the Council. In regard to ground- rents, which was an important commodity for the Territory, the Kenya Railway agreed to raise their rates as not to be in competition with Tanganyika. This was done with a view to assist, or at least not to accommodate the neighbouring territory, and by way of following out the instructions as to an amicable settlement. It was done at the special request of the Tanganyika Government.

Major Perkins said Sir Donald Cameron had laid down the principle that it was not the policy of the Tanganyika Railways to compete with the Kenya and Uganda Railways, and that all heavy traffic should be concentrated on Kilindini. He could not understand the apparent change of attitude, but thought the Kenya Representatives had impressed upon him the desirability of sending all goods to Tanga, with the sole exception of sisal, because the District Superintendent said, they were unable to compete with Kenya in the matter of sisal. Therefore, it would appear that, in view of Sir Donald Cameron's previously expressed views, competition was now open.

Tanga and Mombasa.

Tanga and Mombasa. Major Perkins asked that in view of the increased port charges at Kilindini, this Chamber might influence planters to ship their produce through Tanga instead of through Kilindini. He said that when in 1923 certain improvements were suggested at the port of Tanga, Sir Donald Cameron replied that a misunderstanding had been arrived at that all produce should be concentrated on Kilindini and that it was not his intention at that time to make provision for improvements on the Tanga wharfrage and that the port would be used only for coastwise work. Consequently, all planters' produce had since been exported via Kilindini, but during the past four or five months there had been improvements and planters had been advised to ship coffee and sisal via Tanga. The matter became acute when the Kilindini port charges were increased and Tanganyika Chamber were informed that there would be a saving of Shs. 9 per ton on coffee if shipped to Tanga instead of by Kilindini. It was a vital point, because next year Mombasa and Arusha expected to export about 3,000 tons of coffee.

Mr. T. A. Wood said that the matter had been carefully considered by the Port Advisory Board. Though planters were at present paying Shs. 6 per ton more on a particular commodity, there were other commodities on which the charges had been lowered. When the revenue and expenditure showed a better position than Mombasa friends could rely on the Harbour Advisory Board to consider any case for a reduction.

The Commissioner of Customs thought merchants would greatly improve shipping facilities at Kilindini, and Major Perkins agreed that many planters in his area were prepared to pay the higher rates at Kilindini in order that their goods might be handled in the right way. He brought the matter forward to the Council but the difference in charges at Kilindini and Tanga did not seem when the better facilities for handling at Kilindini compared with the planters in his district for the extra payments, and he was not placed in a position to advise the Government at Kilindini was not exceeded those at Tanga. The Mombasa Chamber of Commerce was considering whether it could not be advised to pay the higher rates at Kilindini.

Freights.—The institution of special freight rates was a resolution moved and carried in a resolution moved and carried by Major Perkins, of Mombasa. He said in Uganda, the people thought they were paying preferential rates for the benefit of Kenya. The low rate of maize ought now to be changed. If maize growing needed assistance, it should be direct Government subsidy, not by juggling with the railway rates. Mr. T. A. Wood argued that the tariff should be based on the ability of the commodity to pay, but that it was a mistake to impose high rates as a protective measure, as had been the case till recently with sugar. Mr. A. C. Tannahill and Mr. R. S. Campbell asked that no ill-considered suggestions should be put forward, especially as Tanganyika rates were about to be revised, and the resolution, as amended, read:—

That this Association recommends that railway freight should be based on the principle of ability to pay and that in departure from this principle no preferential terms, for the purpose of protection of local products, and that it be an instruction to the Executive to discuss the question by these lines with the representatives of the Kenya and Tanganyika Railways.

Moshi Railway.—It was agreed that a special rate for Moshi ought to be attached to trains from Mombasa and Nairobi, and that the journey of 110 miles between Voi and Moshi ought to occupy much less than the nine hours now allotted.

Port Questions.

Deep Water Berths.—Mr. R. S. Campbell, urging the construction of a further 750 feet of wharf at Kilindini, emphasised that the contracts were on the spot and could therefore be got favourably; that if instructed immediately they could finish by 1925 that 750 feet (or 810 feet including the portion under water) is the maximum distance along which this particular alignment can go; that with the first four berths the addition would give a total of about 3,600 feet, sufficient berthing for six average ships; and that Berths 1, 2, 3 and 4 were only part of a scheme which the addition would complete. The area at the back of the wharves could then be worked to its full advantage. The conference unanimously adopted a resolution:—

That in the opinion of this Association it is vital to the trade of these Territories that no obstruction be placed in the way of the early construction of No. 5 Deep Water Berth and related shed accommodation at Kilindini.

Rail and Road Transport.—Moving a resolution on this subject, Mr. Aronson read the report which East Africa recently published of the position in Kenya and the steps taken in other parts of the world to meet the difficulty. He proposed:—

That the Chamber should appoint a committee to inquire into the value of using the three railways, from improved mechanical transport, and to report back as to whether the present transport should be retained, or as to avoid the possibility of unfair competition between the railways to increase the charges and the territories' low prices, and to request the Government and Honorary Members of the Railway Committee to move the immediate appointment of a Committee to inquire into the matter.

Storage of Coffee.—Widely divergent opinions were expressed on this topic. The motion of Mombasa was carried and the following resolution read:—

That in the opinion of this Association the attitude of the Government towards the storage of coffee in the territories is not satisfactory and that it be a recommendation to the Government to consider the possibility of providing for the storage of coffee in the territories.



done in the port area is unfair and is the cause of great inconvenience to the commercial community, and that it is an obstruction to the Executive to impress upon Government the absolute necessity for the withdrawal of the present restrictions, lest the trade be diverted with a consequent loss of revenue to the Kenya and Uganda Railway and Harbour and the commercial community.

#### East African Airways

**Airways.**—The Nairobi Chamber, believing Kenya particularly adapted for flying, and anxious that the commercial community should join in the promotion of airways, moved:

"That this Association desires to call the attention of the Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika to the urgent necessity of making provision for the establishment of inter-communication by air transport between the three territories, in addition to Imperial Airway routes, and recommends that:

(a) Land shall be reserved in the town planning of every township for an aerodrome and landing ground.

(b) Suitable landing grounds shall be developed at intervals along all routes which can produce traffic.

(c) Every encouragement shall be given to any company or companies of approved repute which may develop an air transport service in the territories.

(d) Legislation shall be made to ascertain how far the Government can support an air transport service by using aircraft for urgent official journeys and for carrying of despatches and public mails.

Major Perkins mentioned that Moshi, though it had not seen an aeroplane since the war, was already preparing an aerodrome for the planes which they were convinced would soon be coming.

**Protective Duties.**—Mr. R. S. Campbell, raising this subject on behalf of the Mombasa Chamber, said that protective duties had raised the cost of living in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, and Mr. S. Patel, Uganda, argued that any industry which Government wished to protect should be given a subsidy. Mr. G. Tyson warned the members that abolition of the tariff would destroy the local sugar industry, which, Mr. Aronson added, had cost over £1,000,000 to establish. The industry had met with difficulties which were not encountered in any other country in the world, but since production started prices had been reduced and were, he understood, to be further reduced. The Nakuru Chamber, said Mr. J. C. Summers, could not agree that the tariff on imported flour should be withdrawn at present. After full discussion the conference adopted the following resolution:

"That Government be asked to fulfil the promise made in the Legislative Council on March 15, 1922, in regard to protective duties, especially those imposed on imported butter, hosiery and timber, when it was agreed that the question of these duties required the careful consideration of the Economic and Finance Committee."

#### Imperial Preference and Protective Duties

**Imperial Preference.**—Sir John Sandeman Allen's memorandum on this subject—which *East Africa* was recently privileged to publish—proved of great assistance when Imperial preference was discussed. On the subject of the tariff on second-hand flour a Waikato conference unanimously adopted a motion:

"That in view of the diversity of interests created by the Congo Basin Treaties and the Convention of Saint Germain on Lake, dated September 10, 1919, the Articles of which Convention, it is understood, came up for revision in 1929, this Association requests Government to appoint a Commission or Committee at an early date to examine the whole matter in all its bearings, and also requests Government to ascertain from the Secretary of State for the Colonies what steps the Imperial Government is taking to ascertain the views of the British Territories directly affected by the aforementioned Treaties and Convention."

Another resolution on the same matter, moved on behalf of the Mombasa Chamber read:

"That in view of the anticipated early publication of the Report of the High Commission, it is the opinion of this Association that the time is now ripe to make a definite recommendation in respect of Imperial Preference, but in view of the present position with regard to the various Treaties and the Congo Basin, that it be an instruction to the Executive to press for the appointment of a local Eastern Africa Committee to consider the subject of Imperial Preference, and this report should be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for his consideration prior to the sitting of the International Conference in connection with the revision of existing Treaties which come up for review in 1929."

#### Cable Services

**The E.T.C. and the Public.**—Introducing on behalf of the Mombasa Chamber a resolution:

"That this Association is of opinion that in view of the settlement which was nearly reached between the Postmaster-General and the Eastern Telegraph Company, the whole question should be reopened in consideration of the benefit the public would receive from direct dealing with the Eastern Telegraph Company."

Mr. R. S. Campbell said that the Convention of Associations had wilfully or in ignorance mixed it up with another subject, viz., the reduction of cable charges. The one had nothing whatsoever to do with the other, and sooner or later the cable company would be forced to reduce its rates to compete with the wireless service.

The Postmaster-General said the President had provided figures which showed:—

(1) Mombasa gross terminal charges were £6,000; (2) Eastern Telegraph Company offer to take £2,070; (3) E.T.C. estimate of expenses to them, £2,100. (Note: P.M.G.'s estimate is £1,400); (4) The Government would save £750 by the transfer of the work to the E.T.C.; (5) The loss therefore would be £1,350; (6) The Government offer is 20% of the terminal charges, or £1,200; (7) This means that the Government will share the loss shown in (5); (8) The E.T.C. has declined the offer, which is still open.

Mr. Campbell maintained that his estimate, that a mere matter of £300 lay between the two parties was accurate. He suggested that some outside body might approach the E.T.C. to see if they would not come into line in the matter. The Postmaster-General had gone a long way already. He hoped some solution might be found.

#### Some Other Resolutions

**Arbitration.**—The resolution read:

"That this Association recommends:—  
(a) That the various Chambers constitute local Arbitration Committees in accordance with para. 705 a of the Report of the Special Committee on Arbitration within the Empire, and adopt the rules as outlined in that paragraph with the very few slight amendments considered to suit local conditions.

(b) That the Uganda Chambers of Commerce be asked to press for the inclusion of the Uganda Protectorate as adherents to the League of Nations Protocol on Arbitration Clauses, as otherwise it is improbable that submissions to arbitration outside Uganda would be recognised by the Courts there.

(c) Further, in view of the scarcity of experienced arbitrators in these territories, that members of the Arbitration Committee should not be excluded from acting as arbitrators."

**Railway Scales.**—Complaints were made that Railway scales frequently differed considerably from those of traders, and it was resolved: "That in the opinion of this Association, the Government Inspector of Weights and Measures should be authorised to inspect all scales and weights used in public service in the Colony, whether in the possession of Government Departments, public authorities, or administrations."

(Concluded on page 1640)



## ADDRESSES TO YOUNG OFFICIALS

A Promising New Magazine.

The first number of *The Colonial Services Club Magazine*, founded to chronicle the doings of the members of the Tropical African Services Course at Cambridge University, has just been published, and if future issues are as good as this first effort, the new magazine, which is to be an annual for the time being, should have a long life. At present it is primarily the organ of the Cambridge Club, but there is an evident and laudable desire to make it equally the property of men at Oxford.

This issue describes the establishment of the Colonial Services Club and contains a number of special articles on African subjects as well as abbreviated reports of addresses given to the Club.

When Mr. Ormsby Gore honored the students with his presence he characteristically seized the opportunity to stress the importance of team work in colonial development. He described the administrative officer as the Pooch-Bah of the Government, responsible for the smooth working of all the technical departments, the co-ordination of their needs where at first they seemed mutually incompatible, and the link between the governor and the governed. He must back up and sympathize with the aims of the technical departments. To state a low motive for a high objective, Pooch-Bah must understand that there would be no salary for Pooch-Bah unless the agricultural officer were successful; unless the education officer were successful, the standard of civilisation would remain low and Native government bad, and Pooch-Bah's work would remain difficult, might become precarious. It is not an imitation European civilisation which we desire in Africa, but a genuine African civilisation with its own means.

The European officer cannot succeed unless he likes the African, continued the Under-Secretary of State. It may be hard because it involves understanding him, but it must be done. It has been said by one who knew both that it is easier to manage and understand the African than the Asiatic, because the African laughs. His may not seem a high level of humour, but he has the same primitive jokes we have—a distinct relief to the officer in his judicial capacity. Do not be more Turkish than the Sultan, more African than the African, said Mr. Ormsby Gore. The ultra-progressive officer is a positive danger. It is useless to struggle for the preservation of a Native custom of little or no value of which the African himself is visibly tired. Africa must be more than a picturesque anthropological museum.

Mr. Lugard reminded his audience that slavery was the first step of the ladder of progress, in spite of the fact that its brutal excesses were the primary cause of European interference in Africa. From remote times down to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries tribal warfare had decimated the populations. The introduction of slavery meant the preservation of the bones of a conquered tribe, instead of their complete annihilation of the fit and the unfit indiscriminately. The process of selection, applied to human life, is barbarous in modern humanitarian eyes, but it is not without its advantages.

Mr. Cosley White, who will be remembered by many of our readers as until recently Chief Secretary of Zanzibar, described that island as containing two hundred odd Europeans—some extremely odd!

fifteen hundred Indians, as many Arabs and the rest of them mostly from the East Indies. An emigrant from Mysore in the form of a clove, he said, has a beauty of color as well as a most fragrant perfume. It is from twenty to thirty feet high, whose fruit is bright red when ripe. This is dried out on cement floors or on glass feed mats. Its purpose is not primarily or directly to render apple-pie luxuriously edible—or quite repugnant—according to one's taste, but is the basis of the essential oils, vegetable oils, and can compete with artificial products with which a modern world tries to replace it.

The life of a district officer in Zanzibar differs somewhat from that in other places in tropical Africa, for two-thirds of his work is concerned with Indians and Arabs. The Indian has a passionate love of litigation, but enjoys active participation much more than participation to a legal representative. His tale will be unfolded in devious ways, involving possibly the history of the world from remote times to the present day. Let him have his way; eventually, with patience, you will get what you want. It would be incredibly troublesome to get him to conform to European methods of procedure, even if it were possible.

Mr. G. A. S. Northcote, for many years a senior official in Kenya and now Chief Secretary to the Government of Northern Rhodesia, considered that the real difficulty of the administrator is that he is at odds against the African mind. The time-honored perception of the Native as a hewer of wood and draw of water, less intelligent than many of the other beasts about him, was, he emphasised, fundamentally wrong. The African was thinking hard with an intelligence quite unplumbed but not really inferior to our own. For example, they suffer less from automobile accidents than the average undergraduate, and make efficient chauffeurs.

We get along very well with the African, he is ultimately hostile. He is sufficiently grateful to admit modestly that we are wonderful; believes as much in our approximation to divinity as we do ourselves. But to what end? He does not want to be improved, to wear a red waistcoat, and a sauntimonious smile, to insure peace, prosperity, and integrity which disintegrates, to be told his national practices are barbarous and cruel and superstitious, that a frock coat and a collection plate are better than a loin cloth and a spear, and even a European could scarcely contend that they were more comfortable. The way to tackle this problem is to Africanise our mind rather than to Europeanise that of the Native. He is not a Black European. The deplorable customs of Native life must be abandoned; otherwise the African will be African. Experiments in anthropology have revealed the harmful interference of ignorance with the destinies of innumerable peoples, and anthropology is a scientific study of the human A. D. C.

Mr. B. Smith, of Nigeria, contributes an outspoken article entitled "Government Officers and Missionaries," in which he discusses certain topics often debated in an East African club or luncheon around a camp fire.

It is as reasonable to hold the vicar of a parish responsible for the moral lapses of the boys and girls who have passed through his church school as to hold missionaries to a similar responsibility for those who pass through the mission schools. We are told. There is a common assumption that Christianity is neither a suitable nor a understandable by Africans belonging to primitive tribes. It is a fact that the atmosphere of the Bible has much

more in common with that of countries such as Nigeria than with that of Europe. No one who has heard an African tell a Bible story in his own language in his own inimitable and eloquent way, with all the wealth of local African colour and expression, can ever question his understanding at least the Bible stories, of his power to assimilate and express their teaching.

The Letters to the Editor are perhaps the weakest part of the volume. Mr. H. H. Low, for instance, writing from Kilifi, Kenya, advises other officials in the making not to worry too much about Swahili grammar—a common but shallow-minded injunction to which many East African officials and settlers wish they had never listened. His recommendations of reading matter are equally dangerous; the only two books on Kenya which he advises being those by Mr. McGregor Ross and Dr. Norman Leys. It is to be hoped to be published in future from officials who have evidently not had time to learn much of the English to which they have been posted, the correspondence might advantageously be submitted to more experienced men, lest the circulation of hastily formed and erroneous opinions should, as is quite likely, prove a real danger to those whom it is intended to benefit.

We wish the magazine all success, and heartily congratulate the Editor on the excellence of his first number.

**WATER IN NYASALAND.**

*The Disaster of Deforestation.*

Water has been well described as "the most dangerous foodstuff in Africa"; nonetheless, it is the vital factor in a multitude of problems in that continent, as is proved by Dr. Dixey, Government Geologist of Nyasaland, in this valuable paper, "The Distribution of Population in Nyasaland."

The question of water supply is intimately bound up with the belief of congested areas, and the dispersion of Native villages from areas infested with tsetse fly; the extension of Native industries including the growing of tobacco, cotton, and food crops; and the raising of cattle; the control of emigration; the settlement of labour required on European estates; the extension of forest reserves; and the control of malaria. Dr. Dixey is always convincing; his work is painstaking, sound and based on careful observations; and in this small brochure (which we are sorry to see has found publication only in an American review), he discusses with commendable clearness questions which are of enormous and pressing importance to the whole of tropical Africa.

His main theme is the disastrous effect of deforestation. He quotes the Census Report of 1926:

"In many parts of the Protectorate the natives have denuded the land of trees, with the natural consequence that streams which formerly ran with reasonable flow of water throughout the year have dried up entirely or partially, and the quality of the drinking water, which is often scanty, has deteriorated enormously. It will take many generations to repair the damage that has been caused by the ruthless destruction of forest, even if the evil is repairable at all."

He gives cases in point:

One other part of the Lake shores of interest, namely, that around the islands of Likoma and Lisiansulo. The total population of these islands, which probably do not exceed ten square miles in area, is 8,815, and, while the average density is therefore great, the actual concentration along the coast is ten times greater. This concentration is due to the almost complete absence of vegetation, soil and water in the interior parts of the islands. When they first came

under European influence, only about forty years ago, they were well wooded and well watered; now, not only are most of the gardens and fields on the islands on the mainland, but even firewood and poles for house building carried there across to the islands.

And, again—

Parts of Mombasa afford instructive examples of the great injury that can be done by the indiscriminate destruction of bush. For example, the Kasitu valley, in the opinion of local missionaries of long experience, is passing to desert conditions. Formerly the area was well wooded, well watered, and dense and populated; but in the last few years the Angofi have deforested it by their wasteful methods of cultivation. There is now scarcely a tree of moderate size to be seen; soil erosion is proceeding apace; water is extremely scarce, and the population has migrated in search of moister conditions. In a lesser degree this is true of the country east of Mzimba below the Angofi, and also of that lying north and west of Ekwendeni. Densification of these areas is so far advanced that even under the strictest control recovery must be very slow.

And a final example?—

In the Chiradzulu and Mzimba districts the Native population is highly congested, so that in a number of places the land is supporting its maximum number of inhabitants. Conditions have been rendered much more difficult in certain areas, owing to the ruthless deforestation that has taken place in recent years, and this applies particularly to Chiradzulu district.

Space forbids further quotations from Dr. Dixey's invaluable paper. Every line of it is worth careful study, and every suggestion he makes—for boring, dams, the points but from his intimate knowledge of the physical structure of the country that Nyasaland is extraordinarily well provided with admirable sites for dams and wells—deserves most careful consideration. But the reader will realize that all these suggestions are mere palliatives; the crux, hub or centre of the whole problem is reforestation.

**A LONDON ANTHOLOGY.**

LONDON is a perennial topic of conversation in British over-sea communities, and so many of our readers may be glad to learn of the publication of "A London Anthology" (Harrod, 3s. 6d. net). Mr. N. G. Brett-James, who has selected the passages in prose and verse for this 250-page volume, begins with a quotation from Tacitus and follows it with one from Geoffrey of Monmouth written about 1150. Then, in chronological order, we get scores of interesting extracts down to the year before the outbreak of the War.

Part 2 of Vol. I of the "Flora of West Tropical Africa" has been published by the Crown Agents for the Colonies at 8s. 6d. Though the work confines itself to its title, makes clear to the British, French, and Portuguese territories of West Africa, it will be found useful by many of our readers.

**Tobacco Planters!**

Did you read the important information for Tobacco Planters contained in *East Africa*, of Aug. 16 and 23?

If not, subscribe TODAY and make sure you do not miss other valuable articles in the future.

A subscription form appears inside the back cover of this issue.

*East Africa*, 1921, Great Fitzfield Street, London, W. 1.

East Africa in the Press.

TRIBUTES TO SIR CHRISTIAN FELLING.

The Times, reporting the death of Sir Christian Felling, General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, said—

At an early age he became well known in the Union of South Africa as a Civil servant engaged on railway work in capacities where initiative and a readiness to take responsibility were required. It was not, however, until his transfer to Kenya that his real chance to prove his worth came. He had been in Kenya only six years, but it was a period sufficient for him to transform the transport system of the Colony and of Uganda. Felling showed himself a man of wide vision and hard driving force. He was of a somewhat combative disposition, which was seen in the way he dealt with opposition to development schemes, and no one saw more clearly than he did that, on the material side at least, the development of East Africa was mainly dependent on the provision of increased means of transport.

He took up his new appointment in December, 1922, at a time when the transport services of Kenya and Uganda worked as a single concern were being reorganised. At that time the railway system was substantially as it had been in 1902, when the first white settlers came to Kenya there was even a proposal to pull up the branches built during the War (the Voi-Kahia line) to connect the Uganda and Tanga railways. Felling was instrumental in getting this proposal abandoned. He later drew up an ambitious scheme to connect the East and South African railways and also to extend the railway from Mombasa to the Belgian Congo. The completion in the last days of 1927 of the new main line to the Nile source (or near it) was a fine achievement. Along the Mau escarpment a little north of the equator the railway attains an altitude of over 9,100 ft.—the highest point reached by a railway in the British Empire—to drop to 7,000 ft. in 50 miles. Besides this main line several subsidiary lines were built and Kilindi harbour provided with first-class modern equipment. For Felling had charge of harbours as well as the railways, and also of steamer services on the great lakes and the Nile.

All this cost money, and since the beginning of 1923 Felling had spent nearly £13,000,000 on capital account, three deep water wharves at Kilindi and seven hundred miles of new railways being built, besides renewals and other works. Expenses meanwhile had increased by over 900% and the railway, largely as the carrier of Uganda cotton, was in a flourishing condition.

Felling was ex-officio a member of the Kenya Legislative Council, and his maiden statements were models of clearness. At first his annual reports. His speeches sometimes aroused some feelings of irritation, for he was insistent that other public services should keep pace with the development of his own department. In the continued and increasing agricultural, commercial, and industrial prosperity of Kenya and Uganda he had a deep and just faith.

The Mombasa concert of the evening of the 21st of the month was held in the Mombasa Cathedral on the Sunday evening following the Bishop's death. The Bishop conducted the service. The Rev. Canon Fearon read the Lesson. The Bishop's funeral service, which was conferred by Sir Christian on the 21st, which was a debt of

gratitude to the United Church of Christ in Africa, some

of every one who has been in the East African

of Council, emphasised the importance of administrative training in the East African states. Sir Christian had had a great deal to do with the resulting in the transport system of the East African states. He had also spoken of Sir Christian's deep interest in all African states, and his great qualities were of incalculable value to the development of Africa.

It is noteworthy that the present Council was the first to pass a Bill, which was in Sir Christian Felling's name. This will now probably be passed.

THE POWER OF SUGGESTION.

Mr. C. J. SEMPLE, until lately Chief of the Criminal Investigation Department of Kenya, has contributed to The Daily Mail an interesting article entitled "Smelling Out the Criminal." He says— "Smelling out and the blowing of bad black mixtures is almost a matter of memory now. Civilisation is spread all around, and black detectives seek for black criminals by the most approved modern methods. To trouble the mind of the erratic African there should be only the magic of Western inventions." Yet in the African mind strange memories seem to survive—fears of ancient beliefs thought dead, vague apprehensions of unspeakable things.

So here and there you may find an ordinary-looking black man of harmless demeanour, neither a headman nor a chief, none need come or go at his bidding, and he leaves a quiet and a meekly virtuous life. But he is approached with a peculiar respect, his word has mysterious authority, and the shadow of fear lies about him. I do not know what his power is, an hereditary thing, maybe handed on from generations of witch doctors long gone, or, maybe, only the belief that others have in him. But he has a power. Faced with his ultimatum, there are men who will then wringe beneath their black skirts, whose tongues will become loosened, and who will do many things they would not otherwise do. And when he has been occasionally come a man to some hospital, and day after day, "Master I die," and he wastes and dies. He believes in his doom.

OSTRICHES RACE A TRAIN.

PASSENGERS to Mombasa yesterday witnessed quite an exciting race by a couple of ostriches against the train. The Mombasa line. Between mile 205 and 204 about half a dozen ostriches set off at a canter on the approach of the train, running parallel with and only a few yards away from the line. One boldly and more cheerfully ran across the rails in front of the train, and two more, wishing to follow and failing to do so at the right moment, set off to beat the train to a point where they could cross without injury. For close on half a mile they raced the train, making occasional cuttings in towards the passenger's windows. They were at last overtaken and their chances of crossing until finally in a splendid sprint they dashed across the rails a few yards ahead of the train.



**MRS. DIANA STRICKLAND AND THE PRESS.**

COMMENTING on the letter from Mrs. Diana Strickland which we recently published together with an editorial note in *The Newspaper World* say in its current issue:—

*East Africa* comments on a letter received by it from Mrs. Diana Strickland, who was reported to have said, after her motor trip across Africa from Dakar to the Red Sea, that it was a journey over territory never previously crossed by a white person. Mrs. Strickland writes that what she said was that "no woman had previously driven a car across this route." She adds: "I am afraid that reporters are somewhat careless, but if one pulled them up over every misstatement made in the papers to-day one would need an efficient staff of typists."

On this *East Africa* remarks: "The marvel is not that errors creep into the newspaper, but that, considering the speed of their production, and, be it added, the slipshod and ambiguous manner in which so much information is given, even by people who ought to know better, mistakes are so few."

All the same it would be interesting to know exactly how 'white person' gets into a report if 'woman' is the word used.

**TRIALS OF A SETTLER ASSOCIATION**

The existence of a District Association in any of the East African territories depends on the presence of a settler prepared to undertake the thankless duties of honorary secretary, declared a Nyasaland correspondent in one of our recent issues. There is a good deal of truth in his contention, and so our readers will be interested in a partly serious and partly humorous series of hints published by our Southern Rhodesian contemporary *The Courier* under the title "How to Kill a Farmer's Association." This is the recipe:—

- (1) Don't come to the meetings.
- (2) If you do come, come late.
- (3) If you do attend a meeting, find fault with the work of the officers and other members.
- (4) Never accept office. It is easier to criticise than to do things.
- (5) Nevertheless, get sore if you are not appointed on a committee. If you are, do not attend committee meetings.
- (6) If asked by the chairman to give your opinion regarding some important matter, tell him you have nothing to say. After the meeting tell everyone how things ought to be done.
- (7) Do nothing more than is absolutely necessary, but when other members roll up their sleeves and willingly and unselfishly use their ability to help matters along, howl that the Association is being run by a clique.
- (8) Hold back your subscription, or don't pay at all.
- (9) Don't bother about getting new members. Let the other fellow do it.

**CHRISTIANS AND THE BRIDE-PRICE.**

ONE of the district reports appearing in the current issue of *The Nyasaland Diocesan Chronicle* says:—

A growing scandal in these parts is the tendency of fathers to demand bigger and bigger prices for their daughters in marriage. £7 is quite a common sum these days to be asked from the prospective bridegroom, and the custom hits the Christians especially hard, because they cannot, like the heathen, pay part of the price beforehand and then return the woman, without thanks, to the father when found to be not worth the price. It is probably impossible to get any action taken in the Courts. But we can and ought to exert pressure ecclesiastically on our own Christian parents to consider (when receiving offers of marriage to their daughters) not how much they can make out of it, but whether the proposed match is a suitable one. We surely ought to insist that covetousness and greed are two of the greatest sins in a Christian."

**BEST LANDS NOT GIVEN TO SETTLERS.**

KENYA'S Director of Agriculture, speaking in the Legislative Council, said: "Statements have been made to the effect that the best lands have been given to settlers and the Natives left inferior lands. I wish to state, with all the authority I am able to exercise, and with all the knowledge at my disposal, that this is not so. Natives to-day are in possession of the most fertile lands in the Colony, as fertile, indeed, as any to be found in any country of the world. This applies not only to the best pastoral lands, but to the best agricultural lands also. I think the time has arrived when these unfounded statements should be denied in this honourable Council." *Financial News* telegram.

**RHINOS, WHITE AND BLACK.**

MR. R. J. FROESE writes to *The Field*:—  
There are two kinds of rhinoceros in Africa, usually distinguished as the black and the white rhinoceros; but, since the two are equally black the reason for the names is not very clear. Perhaps the first white ones observed by some pioneer explorer in the Colony were standing in the sun and looked white from the reflection of the sun on their hides. Or possibly they were covered with dried mud of a sandy hue, giving them a pallid appearance. However that may be, the name 'white' has stuck to the animal since, despite attempts to introduce the title 'square-tipped', which at least has the merit of being distinctive, or the upper tip of this rhinoceros is truncated or 'cut square', whereas in the other—the black rhinoceros, it is angularly pointed. These structural differences in the mouth are accompanied by differences in the manner of feeding, the white rhino being a grazer, and the black rhino a browser, the mobile pointed tip being useful for plucking hold of the twigs of the low bushes on which this rhino feeds. The black rhino is also a more remarkable, perhaps more intelligent, beast, and shares with the lion, elephant and buffalo, the distinction of being one of a quartet regarded by sportsmen as the most dangerous of the game animals of Africa. At all events, the black rhino has succeeded in holding his own against human persecution, and is still plentiful enough in Africa, whereas the white rhino was long ago almost exterminated in South Africa, where he was formerly very abundant, and is now to all intents and purposes represented on that continent only by a few herds in the Sudan.

You've read *East Africa's* opinion of John...  
...now open to page 971 and read...  
...what other critics say about it.

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## PERSONAMA.

Mr. N. F. Burt is on his way back to Tanganyika

General Smuts has been suffering from a severe attack of influenza.

Mr. M. O. L. Hering has assumed charge of the Ilwa district of Tanganyika.

The Hon. F. W. Humphreys, Assistant District Officer, has left Tanganyika on leave.

Mr. R. W. G. Murray Jardine has been appointed District Magistrate of Mbale, Uganda.

Sir Ewen Logan has been elected first Chief of the Northern Rhodesia Caledonian Society.

Mr. E. H. B. Wickens has been posted to Kasama on his return to Northern Rhodesia from leave.

Mr. W. B. Bostock, Chairman of the Sudan Chamber of Commerce, has arrived in England on leave.

We learn with regret of the death at Ekele of Mr. W. Hawkesworth, who was very popular in the district.

Mr. R. Marcellus, chief mechanical engineer at the Broken Hill mine, is on leave from Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. H. L. Mood, Assistant District Officer, has been posted to Tabora on transfer to Tanganyika from Nyasaland.

Engineer Captain Joseph Langmaid, R.N., died recently at the age of seventy-seven in the Sudan Campaign.

Mr. D. K. Patel has been appointed a member of the Mwanza Township Authority, in place of Mr. M. N. Patel, resigned.

Mr. W. J. Letcher, the well-known South African mining journalist, recently visited Northern Rhodesia and the Katanga.

Brigade Surgeon J. Arnott, whose death was announced last week, served throughout the Abyssinian Campaign of 1907.

Mr. E. Walker recently arrived in Northern Rhodesia to take up his appointment as Private Secretary and A.D.C. to the Governor.

The Hon. H. E. Schwartz, Member of the Legislative Council of Kenya for one of the Nairobi constituencies, will return to London in a few weeks.

The appointment of Mr. J. R. Possett as acting P.C. Buganda, has, we learn from Kampala, met with unqualified approval in non-official circles.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Northcote, who recently left Kenya for Northern Rhodesia, have just completed a motor tour of the northern districts of the

Major A. Radclyffe Dugmore, whose excellent publicity work for East Africa is well known to many of our readers, is, we hear, at present in the Rocky Mountains.

Señor Filomeno da Camara has been appointed Portuguese Government representative on the Mozambique Company, in place of Señor Victor Hugo Azavedo Coutinho.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Menkin, of Bar es Sahian, who have spent the last few weeks in London, have now left for Lake Como. They expect to return to England in the latter part of September.

East Africa learns that Mr. Laurence A. C. Buehlanan, son of the Rev. A. C. Buchanan, vicar of Tong, Yorkshire, has been appointed Superintendent of Education in Zanzibar and Pemba.

Mr. C. Schmel, the well-known Uganda barrister and for years President of the Chamber of Commerce of that Protectorate, is, we understand, leaving Uganda in a few days to pay a brief visit to this country.

Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald, O.B.E., Postmaster-General of Kenya and Uganda, has been appointed an Official Member of the Kenya and Uganda Railway Advisory Council in the place of the Colonial Secretary, O.B.E.

The marriage between Mr. A. Jessopp, of Kains, Esbjerg, Denmark, Kenya Colony, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Jessopp, of Lexham Hall, King's Lynn, Norfolk, and Miss Grace Reid took place last week in Johannesburg.

The Government of Kenya is again advertising for a verbatim shorthand writer to report the debates of the Legislative Council. The salary is £300 p.a. Candidates must be between twenty-five and thirty-five years of age.

The Right Reverend Dr. Trower, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese of Wilkes, since 1907, whose death at the age of sixty-eight occurred on August 25, was at one time Bishop of Nyasaland. His term of office was marked by the establishment of *The Nyasaland Diocesan Chronicle*, an interesting missionary periodical which still appears. Educated at Eble College, Oxford, and at Eble College, Mr. Trower was ordained in 1888, and after working in farming, came to Bristol and Sydney, was in 1902, consecrated Bishop of Lakama, a diocese which was reconstituted Nyasaland in 1908. In 1909, he was appointed Bishop of North West Australia.

**DUKE OF GLOUCESTER'S SAFARI PLANS**

His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester has now decided on his East African hunting plans. He will be accompanied principally by his younger and by Mr. Sydney Wallis, the well-known East African white hunter, who, says a special Nairobi message to *East Africa*, has arranged that the party shall first shoot in Kenya and Tanganyika Territory and then motor through the Southern Highlands of Iringa and Tukuyu to Abercorn in Northern Rhodesia.

Another hunting safari is then planned in a circular direction *via* Lake Rutwa, the Chumbezi River, Lake Bangwanu, and the Luapula River, the last stages being by canoe to Kabunda and thence by motor to the railway at Ndola.

The Duke, it will be seen, has chosen little-known and inaccessible districts, where he will take the real joys of safari life, unimpaired by modern comforts.

**RACING FROM MONGALLA TO THE CAPE**

Mr. G. S. Bötcher, the young South African motorist who recently drove his car from Cape Town to Cairo, left England last week in an attempt to drive his car from Cairo to the Cape in forty days and forty miles. The fastest journey so far recorded for this kind is his own northward one of 40 days. He is travelling alone in order to save weight, and hopes to cover the 5,000 miles between Mongalla and the Cape in ten days. His car will be the identical machine that carried him on his northward trip, i.e., a Standard Chrysler 72. So far, the only alterations being the increase in capacity of the petrol tank, which will now hold sixty gallons, and the increase of the water tank and oil tank to five and four gallons, respectively.

**KENYA'S NEW COLONIAL SECRETARY**

SINCE Mr. Henry Monck Mason Moore is to succeed Sir Edward Denham as Colonial Secretary of Kenya, our readers will be interested in the following paragraphs from the current issue of our contemporary *West Africa*:

With mixed feelings, Nigerians, both as such and as friends of Mr. Moore, will have learned that he has been promoted to Kenya as Chief Secretary to Government. There is nobody who will not be sorry to lose him, for he is a highly estimable official, as his popular social life when he arrived in the colony cannot be said to have diminished. The appointment was the outcome of a reorganisation of the Secretariats and resulted in the making of several new appointments of no mean value. To fill these, Mr. John Scott came from Seylon, Mr. W. Thomas from East Africa, and Mr. Moore from Bechuanaland. The Nigerians still asked itself whether the people to be found were such a lot of birds as the new ones and whether it was the position of the new arrival that was being before adverse criticism or what had happened subdued and not realised that the country had gained much by the change. It is north of place nor quite here to compare the three wise men from the East, as they were termed before they arrived at the posts they were all totally different men, with totally different ways of going to work, and this perhaps helped them. Each had his own sterling qualities, and so Mr. Moore was one of the best liked and most trusted of the men at Headquarters.

He is a flyer, his legs much better than what he can work as quickly as most men, but what he

does bears the mark of honesty and close consideration; he has a wonderful flair for getting the confidence of people, and in the case of highly placed Secretariat men, Departmental officers were always ready to open their minds to him, and the result was that his lack of experience in West Africa was more than balanced by the mass of information he gained, and what is better, digested, in the very short time. Everybody who came into contact with him knew that they were dealing with a man who would play the game, as was in the office, as out of it.

Socially, as officially, Mr. Moore plays his part well, he is instantaneously fond of and capable of all field games and always puts his weight in a team. He was chosen to make the local arrangements for the visit of a Prince of Nigeria, and, despite all the difficulties, there was a hitch in what he did. Everybody who played a part in these arrangements felt that Mr. Moore understood the deficiencies of the country, and realised that given reasonable freedom, men would do their best. He was subsequently Chairman of the Housing Committee and toured the country to obtain the views of all classes, during which he increased his reputation by his sympathy and ability to look at the position from the other man's point of view.

The truth is that however much there may be in Mr. Moore—and there is a great deal—the other man is always led to lose Mr. Moore and to state his case. It is a great asset and makes for constructive work and close co-operation. His going will be a great loss to Nigeria, and it may be the regret of all is said that there are as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it. It has been the experience of many that this is true, but the maximum has been tried pretty hard of late, and Mr. Moore's departure will be another instance. We will, however, carry with him the best wishes of a host of friends, real friends.

That estimate of his character has to be known, even penned by one who is able to judge. It will help to console Kenya for the departure of Sir Edward Denham, who was always so accessible to non-officials. Mr. Moore is, suddenly, another of that much appreciated type.

**TANGANYIKA'S NEW CHIEF SECRETARY**

The Colonial Office has now made the official announcement that Mr. John Scott, C.M.G., Secretary of Tanganyika Territory, has been selected for appointment as Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements, in succession to Sir Hayes Marriott, K.C.M.G., who is on his retirement, and that Mr. Danford Jardine, O.B.E., Deputy Chief Secretary, Tanganyika Territory, has been selected for appointment as Chief Secretary in succession to Mr. Scott.

Mr. Jardine, who is forty years of age, was educated at Westminster and then at Cambridge, and after serving in Cyprus, was in 1907 transferred to British Somaliland as Secretary to the Administration. His book on the "Madagascar" is an excellent and graphic record not merely of the operations against the fanatic in which operations Mr. Jardine played a worthy part and was involved in dispatching, but of the history of Somaliland since the occupation. In 1922 he went to Nigeria, but returned to East Africa last year as Deputy Chief Secretary of Tanganyika. That he would succeed Mr. Scott has been anticipated by Tanganyikans, who in relation to him upon his promotion, will congratulate them, as also.



### Camp Fire Comments.

#### Agriculture's Fundamental Disability.

"I am glad to see," writes an old colonial farmer, "that you have put in a good word for the Native agriculturist, but I fear the industry suffers from a difficulty which has been inherent in it ever since Adam had to get down to making a living on the land. If agricultural work were only breast-high, what a lot more people would take to it!"

#### Dr. Frank Weston as a Swahili Scholar.

"Your reference in last week's issue to the well-intentioned missionary who translated the hymn 'Lord, dismiss us with Thy blessing' as 'Lord, kick us out softly' reminds me of the extraordinary care which the late Frank Weston, Bishop of Zanzibar, took to perfect himself in the use of Swahili," writes *Bwana Moyo*. "I believe it is the fact that almost from the time of his first arrival in Zanzibar and right up to the time of his death he made it a practice to converse for at least an hour a day with a Swahili teacher, with the result that he acquired an almost unvarnished knowledge of that pleasant language. His interest was as broad as it was scholarly, and when, on one of his safaris on the mainland, he would halt at a Native village, he would soon have a group of people gathered around him for a chat. The Bishop could discuss their domestic concerns with the women as readily as he could debate agriculture or the uses of tools with the men. Such a solecism as that quoted could not have occurred in any United States service."

#### Are Elephants Immune to Snake-Bite?

"Your mention of Sir William Gowers finding an elephant dead near Lake Edward, and the suggestion that it died from snake-bite," writes a correspondent, "is very interesting. You are no doubt aware that where rattlesnakes are a trouble hog, are often turned into the fields to clear the reptiles out. The pigs make short work of the snakes, to the attacks of which they are quite immune, thanks to their thick skin and protective layer of fat. If swine are so immune to snake-bite, surely an elephant is even more so, for its hide is thicker. In fact, which is so common to both the tropical Africa, seems a much more likely explanation. In captivity, elephants are extremely liable to sudden death, as has been proved at the London Zoo quite recently by the sad demise of 'Siberia'."

"Our correspondent raises an interesting point upon which our readers may be able to throw light. He will, perhaps, have noted that the Uganda Game Warden mentions the case of a wild female elephant having died upon giving birth. These two so-called examples are remarkable in view of Mr. Hamilton's statement in *Natural History* that many years ago a game warden's Officer he found only one instance of a wild elephant dying from natural causes."

#### African Laterite and Civilization.

"The influence of physical geography on the development of the human race is a favourite study these days, and an excellent example of it is given by Mr. H. B. S. Pridmore in his latest departmental report. Uganda, he points out, has, and always has had, the best roads in tropical Africa, while Kenya has the worst, and the explanation lies in the fact that *moram*, the local laterite soil, is not

thickly developed in Uganda while the 'break-down' products of soft volcanic rocks, and 'cotton soil,' are characteristic of Kenya. 'Long before the Europeans came,' he says, 'the Baganda had the advantage of the laterite soil, and it is interesting on the fact that these people, and their immediate neighbours, are the most advanced among Native folk in Central Africa, it is well to remember that while many factors are involved in the growth and spread of cultures, communications comprise not the least of these. Certainly it seems permissible to say that civilisation has grown up on the laterite; and where this remarkable material is absent savagery still holds sway. Look at Karamoja!'"

#### Quaint Animal Friendships.

"Commenting on the friendship which has been successfully established between Mr. G. L. Stanley's baby rhinoceros and a young goat at the London Zoo, a correspondent writes: 'I see by pictures published in the London newspapers that the goat has already acquired the trick of standing on the highest point of the rhinoceros; and this reminds me of a very remarkable sight which was to be seen in the Durban Zoo in 1919. A full-grown camel and a Himalayan goat had become fast friends, much to the astonishment of their keepers, who knew the queer disposition of the camel, and they had devised a game which was even more astonishing. The camel would pile up its back to the ground, and the goat would run up over the camel's head, up its outstretched neck, perch itself on the camel's hump and survey the spectators with every appearance of satisfaction and pride! The trick was repeated time after time, and the animals evidently enjoyed it. Personally I was amazed, for I never knew a camel to show the slightest interest in or affection for any one but its own calf. It will be interesting to see if the London goat can turn its back as the rhino goes bigger; and if he does, how he will manage to negotiate his spiky, ferocious friendly horn!'"

#### The Difficulties of Interpretation.

"On very hard," writes a correspondent, "is a path of real endeavour to understand the Native and to get into his mind, and to have him permitted to mention a case which illustrates the blunders into which even the best intentioned of men, like the early explorers, may fall in their dealings with Natives. When the great Captain Cook discovered New South Wales in 1770, his boatswain was the first European to see a kangaroo. He rushed back to the landing party and declared that he had seen the great hairy animal. Unfortunately, Sir Joseph Banks, the scientist of the expedition, was eager to know more of such an interesting beast, and on inquiring from the local natives he was told 'Kangaroo,' which, being interpreted, means 'We do not understand.' And ever since the kangaroo has been so-called."

"Our correspondent's contribution brings up a very wide question. *Africa* recently had something to say on the subject of Natives' traditions, and Mr. Tordoff, are not these imparted to strangers by the xenophobic and conservative old gentlemen who preserve them, while the well-meaning interpreters who communicate without reserve with the passing tripper is generally an individual who has severed all connection with his own people at an early age and is a stranger of their folk-lore as the inquirer. All modern scientific students of Native life, we are confident, are aware of the many traps and pitfalls in the path of ethnology and avoid them, but there is little doubt that early explorers were often guilty of carelessness or ignorance in this respect."

SISAL PRODUCERS AND IMPORTERS MEET.

Interesting Discussion at Annual Meeting. Special to East Africa.

The annual meeting of the East African Sisal Producers and Importers' Sub-Section of the London Chamber of Commerce was held on Tuesday of last week.

Mr. Henry Portlock, the retiring chairman, proposed as his successor Mr. A. Wigglesworth, who would represent both producers and merchants, and Sir Humphrey Leggett, who seconded, and the formation of the Sub-Section was due to their retiring Chairman, Mr. Campbell Hausburg, referred to as "the father of the East African sisal industry," when proposed as Deputy Chairman, expressed appreciation, but suggested that Major Walsh, in view of his very considerable interests, would be a better nomination, which Major Walsh promptly denied. Mr. Hausburg capitulated to what Sir Humphrey Leggett described as the snavity of Mr. Wigglesworth, the punch of Major Walsh, and the appeal of Mr. Portlock that his acceptance of office would carry the full confidence of Kenya producers, whose full interest it was desired to ensure.

The chair was then taken by Mr. Wigglesworth, who moved a vote of condolence with Lady Belling on the death of her distinguished husband, whose work for Kenya and Uganda had been truly monumental.

An African Sisal Association.

The report of the Sub-Committee appointed to consider the desirability of forming an independent African Sisal Association was then read by the Secretary. It was in the following terms:

At the meeting of the East African Sisal Producers and Importers' Sub-Section on March 26, 1928, Mr. A. Wigglesworth, Mr. R. C. Helliary, Major Walsh, Mr. C. Hausburg, Mr. J. C. Helliary, and Mr. Hammond were appointed a Committee with the following terms of reference: To report as to the desirability of forming an independent African Sisal Association, with headquarters in London, the functions of which would include the fixing of standards for African sisal and the maintenance of arbitration.

This matter arose out of a communication from the Kenya Sisal Growers' Association, asking the Sub-Section to consider the desirability of the appointment of an independent committee in London to deal with appeals against arbitration awards in respect of claims for inferior quality of East African sisal.

The question had previously been before the Manila Hemp Association and that body had intimated that they were prepared to go further into the question, provided 75% of the sisal interests in East Africa agreed to the proposal. There was apparently some difficulty in fulfilling this condition, and the Kenya Sisal Growers' Association therefore appointed the Sub-Section.

The Committee, through the Sub-Section have considered the matter on all its bearings and now present to the Sub-Section that, in the view of the majority of the members, it would be highly dangerous to increase the acreage of the sisal industry until the formation of an association of producers over-emboldened to attempt to compensate the kind property owners, therefore unable to compensate any alteration in the conditions of the grade at the present time.

The question of fixing standards of the sisal would be a most difficult one, having regard to the various processes amongst the various estates, and the character of their different productions.

The Committee are, however, of opinion that in view of the competition from other fibres, an effort should be made in East Africa to improve the standard of the sisal produced.

During the general discussion of this question in Committee, it was suggested that standardisation would not entirely eliminate disputes, and that upon bad grades and unskilled arbitration. The various requirements of the spinners had to be taken into account, and allowances

might be made depending, not upon faulty quality, but upon the particular purpose to which the fibre was to be put.

On the question of arbitration certain members of the Committee expressed the view that if certain conditions had been made by arbitrators to date were generally satisfactory. In any case, if an independent association were formed it was thought that the arbitrators appointed by it would probably be the same as those who were at present called upon. Dealing with the point that the producers should have some voice in the arbitration, members of the Committee pointed out that there was already provision for each party to the dispute to submit his case and to appoint an arbitrator.

It was felt that it would not be practicable for the Sub-Section to appoint an independent committee to deal with appeals upon arbitrations conducted by another organisation.

A Clearing House for the Industry.

Major Walsh felt that in a general way there was ground for the formation of an African sisal Association in this country. Kenya has its own Sisal Growers' Association, of which he is willing to supply his own companies, and would like to see a similar Association become the East African Sisal Growers' Association. Everything was to be done to the formation of an independent Association, but not as a stick with which to beat the spinner, but as a clearing house for the industry. It would help to improve grading and cleaning, and would keep members informed of mechanical and other developments. He felt the adverse report was largely due to the terms of reference to the Sub-Committee.

In Mr. Portlock's view the remedy for arbitration was generally in the hands of the producer through the improvement of his product. The London Chamber of Commerce had a very important arbitration section, and it might nominate two or three people—say one producer, one broker, and one spinner—to act as arbitrators. At present sellers and buyers appointed one arbitrator each, and in case of disagreement the London Chamber might perhaps appoint an umpire.

Even if the arbitration machinery were as efficient as Mr. Portlock suggested, Major Walsh would, he said, still feel that the proposed Association would be of the greatest use. For instance, it was an open question that Mr. Portlock was now having close attention to the mechanical drying of sisal fibre. Such technical matters might be centred in the Association, which should be financed in this country, by the finance of practically all African sisal producer companies was contained in London indeed, probably a majority of the East African producers were represented in that room at that moment. The present Sub-Section was certainly most useful, but it was a question how the planters in East Africa responded to it. They seemed to feel that the weight was loaded against the producer, since the overwhelming influence on this side was that of the merchant broker and spinner. He was not assuming the case of the one item of arbitration. If the arguments that had been advanced against an independent Sisal Association were valid, there would be no need for the London Hemp Association, which provided a clearing house for the trade. The demand for such a body for sisal he regarded as a legitimate one on the part of the producer, who, he repeated, was obviously interested in such important experiments as those which Mr. Portlock's companies were now conducting.

Mr. Wigglesworth: One of us might not wish to disclose the experiments on which we are engaged.

Major Walsh: Might you not wish that as long as Africa is Africa, you would not succeed as

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**East African Railway Rates.**

Introducing a discussion on railway rates, the Chairman said that Kenya carried exports at an exceptionally low rate and charged very heavy rates on imports. Tanganyika did exactly the opposite.

Major Walsh: "Naturally" (Laughter). Under the present rates the important sisal interests of Tanganyika were being heavily penalised, continued Mr. Wigglesworth. For distances of fifty miles the rates in Tanganyika were three times those on the Kenya and Uganda Railway.

Sir Humphrey Leggett interposed that the different rating system in Tanganyika was obviously designed to stimulate production in the very distant areas in which a great proportion of the population lived. Whereas the centre of gravity of production in Kenya as a whole was about 350 miles from the coast, on the Central Railway of Tanganyika Territory it was about 600 miles from the coast.

Major Walsh thought that the system as a whole must be attacked, since nothing but unification of the railways of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika would be effective. The unofficial element in Tanganyika was gravely disturbed, and that fact had been realised by the unofficial members of the Legislative Council, who for the first time since the constitution of the Council had recently voted unanimously against the Government on the question of the efficiency of the railway administration. Railway rates in Tanganyika were treated not as an economic proposition but as a political question. During his recent visit he (Major Walsh) had found that a policy of being pursued which, if it could possibly conflict with that of the Kenya and Uganda Railway, was adopted. It was that spirit which must be stopped. The Sub-Section should press for unification of the railways.

**Three Different Railway Propositions.**

Mr. Portlock said that when he was recently in Tanganyika Territory he had seen the proposed tariff, a copy of which had been sent to the Chamber of Commerce in Tanga for comment by the members. He had asked that a copy might also be sent to the London Chamber, but that had not been done. The Government could obviously not afford to run the Tanga railway at a loss to assist the sisal producer, and was unwilling that railway would be better as such heavy goods as galvanised iron sheet, rails, etc. were landed at Tanga instead of at Mombasa. The present practice was and partly to the very preferential railway rates by the Kenya and Uganda Railway on exports from and imports to Mocha and Arusha, and partly to the difference in landing charges, which at Kilindi amount to 5s per bill of lading ton, compared with 10s 6d at Tanga. That Sub-Section might ask the shipping and lighterage companies to reduce their rates. The result would probably be lower rail export rates on sisal, (and if more heavy goods were carried over the Tanga-Moshi line, export traffic would have a lighter burden to bear).

In Nairobi he had found that railway matters were regarded from a political standpoint. The opinion seemed to prevail that Kenya began at Mile 335 (Nairobi), from which point there was a flat export rate of 2s 6d per ton. The 200 miles between the coast and Mile 335 had had absolutely no consideration, but certain people had long been developing a hinterland at Mombasa. He found when he was in the case that rail rates on sisal now goods from Victoria Nyanza had recently been reduced from 6s 6d to 6s 6d per ton, but at that station only thirteen miles away the rates remained at 6s. That was an impossible differentiation which the Government had been unable to

explain with the result that Sir Humphrey Leggett's company unfortunately enjoyed its reduction of 3s 6d (per ton) (per ton). To ask for unified rates over the various ways was impossible, for the conditions were totally different. The Kenya and Uganda system, the Tanga-Moshi line, and the Central Tanganyika Railway ought to be regarded as three different propositions.

**Penalising the Sisal Industry.**

Sir Humphrey Leggett urged that the Sub-Section should confine its discussion and recommendations to the question of sisal rates. There were very strong reasons why sisal rates on the Tanganyika Railways should be reduced, for the sisal industry in that Territory was of real Imperial importance, and the present rates were undoubtedly penalising it. That was an unanswerable argument, and he agreed with Major Walsh that a resolution on the subject might well be submitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Major Walsh then moved: "That in the opinion of The Sisal Producers and Importers' Sub-Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, the present rates on sisal on the Tanganyika Railways are a severe handicap upon the development of the sisal industry in that Territory, more particularly on short hauls, and in view of the reported early revision of the rates, the Sub-Section therefore asks the Secretary of State for the Colonies to give serious consideration to the desirability of bringing about an early substantial reduction." The motion having been carried unanimously, Major Walsh intimated that he would raise the whole question of the unification of the East African railway system at an early meeting of the East African Section of the Chamber.

**East African Lighterage Rates.**

Mr. Portlock suggested that the high lighterage rates charged at Tanga on exports were sending Mocha and Arusha traffic to Kilindi, and urged that those rates should be reduced. Landing charges at Tanga and Dar es Salaam were 10s. 6d. per bill of lading ton, whereas at Kilindi the amount was 4s. plus 1% *ad valorem*, which might be put at an average of 5s. Though on one item, phosphor bronze chains, he found that the landing charge worked out at the ridiculous figure of over 40s per ton. There should, he thought, be a maximum of 25s or 25s. A Sub-Committee of the Joint East African Board had recently reported critically on the port of Tanga, and he hoped that they would receive greater attention than had been the case in the past.

Mr. W. A. M. Sam explained that the rates at Mombasa had been framed by the Port Advisory Boards which had effected considerable reductions on cheap wares and substantial increases on high priced articles. The lighterage companies, which were now under contract, had no say in the rates. He understood that Dar es Salaam and Tanga had the same lighterage rates, and that the Dar es Salaam Chamber, when recently asked their opinion, had considered the rates reasonable. This was the first occasion on which he had heard that traffic had been diverted from Tanga on account of the landing charges.

Sir Humphrey Leggett pointed out that if there were no landing charges at all at Tanga, the advantage would still be with Mombasa on account of the preferential railway rates, which would, however, presumably be rectified under the new tariffs. The Chairman mentioned that in the Philippines, where there were competing railways with the passenger service, and are competing for their traffic

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AN EAST AFRICAN BANK REPORT.

against African goods there is at present a strong agitation in favour of the total abolition of duties and what is charged, though those rates are at present much less than any found in Africa.

Messrs. McNeish, Cair and Co. have been appointed to investigate landing charges and duties on goods in Tanganyika ports.

Ocean Freight on Grain

It was intimated that the sub-section would shortly meet representatives to the sub-section conference to discuss the continuation of the sent sisal freights to the U.S.A. until the next year. General objection was expressed to the arrangement for a sisal freight rate of £35. to the U.K. with the option of sending the cargo on to the U.S.A. for 37s. 6d. where a second hauler to be considered in mind as regards the trade and certain cases were mentioned in which it was not quite clear which rate should apply.

The Chairman: "Is not the remedy to buy the cheapest lines?"

Mr. Porlock: "I want to send my full British lines, and my standing instructions are that this shall be done even if it means holding up the sisal for a couple of weeks."

Major Walsh: "There are many advantages apart from the question of freight, in shipping to British lines. I agree entirely with Mr. Porlock."

New Members

Messrs. Mathison & Company and Messrs. Row White & Company were admitted to membership of the Sub-Section.

NEW TANGANYIKA ESTATE AGENCY.

Two Well-known Settlers Jointly Managers.

Now many non-officials in Dar es Salaam and its hinterland are better known than Mr. A. L. Bennett, D.F.C.; and Mr. P. B. Williams, J.C. We learn by the last mail, having in partnership established the Tanganyika Estate Offices in Dar es Salaam. Dar es Salaam. The enterprise embraces acquisition, valuation, and reporting on properties anywhere in Tanganyika Territory, the maintenance of a register of properties for sale, and the management of estates in the absence of their owners.

Mr. Bennett, who has been engaged in agriculture in Tanganyika since 1921, has done considerable public work, and is a nominee of the Governor in the Trade and Information Advisory Committee of the Territory, a Vice-President of the Tanganyika Farmers' Association (Central Area); a member of the Committee of the Agricultural Show and Industrial Exhibition to be held in Dar es Salaam next year, and a member of the Council of the Tanganyika Constitutional Association of Tanganyika. He was for a time Secretary to the Tanganyika Committee of the British Empire Exhibition and afterwards Joint Commissioner of the Tanganyika Colonial Exhibition.

Mr. P. B. Williams has spent twenty-one years in Southern and Northern Rhodesia, the Congo, and Tanganyika. He is himself an estate owner in the Territory and a contractor to the Tanganyika Railways, and is a member of the Council of the Secretary to the European Constitutional Association. He served for four years in the B.S.A. Police.

We wish our partners all success in their venture, for which the scope is beyond scope in the Territory.

The current review of the Standard Bank of South Africa gives the following information.

Prices of cotton—The termination of the season on the demand has slackened. With the commencement of the groundnut season and the Bukoba coffee crop coming forward trade will be stimulated. Stocks on hand are normal and imports are steady and regular. The financial tone of the bazaar is sound. During the month one important Indian firm suspended payment, but this has not been affected by the market.

Climate conditions continue favourable throughout the farming districts of Kenya. From Nyeri it is reported that the coffee estates are looking in excellent condition, and there is every prospect of satisfactory crops during the next eight months. Some Makindu useful rains have fallen during the past month, and maize and wheat crop prospects are very promising. In certain districts crops have been damaged by cutworm and caterpillars, necessitating protective measures. Reports from the Taita, Kilimanjaro and Trans-Voi states that in all districts the crops are looking very satisfactory.

The business is quiet. Conditions are not so severe, but sufficient for present needs. Weather conditions have been favourable throughout. Indications of a good crop of chillies are reported, and should the present prices be maintained, a brisk business may be done in this commodity. The coffee crop from the Taita district is anticipated to be unusual average this year.

Ginning is practically completed throughout Uganda. From the final reports the total output appears to be more favourable than was at first anticipated, and a fair estimate would be approximately 140,000 bales. It is estimated that there are still about 4,000 bales of cotton unsold locally.

Tanganyika—With the approach of the produce season business in the bazaars is steadily improving. Stocks on hand are moderate and imports steady. Crop prospects generally are satisfactory. The first of the groundnut crop is now coming forward, and shipment should commence early in July. In the Tabora district prices opened at Shs. 1/6 per fawrah and have since risen to Shs. 4/85. It is estimated that the crop will amount to between 4,000 and 5,000 tons, as against 6,000 tons last year.

Nyasaland—A general improvement in business has been observed, and trade was fully normal. Some slackening is, however, anticipated during the next month or two, although an improvement is again expected about October, when the Native cotton buying season commences. The Natives do not appear to be spending as freely as is usual at this time of the year.

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PARLIAMENTARIANS AND THE MANDATES

A World Conference in Berlin.

The Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union is being held in Berlin this year for the first time since the War. Some 550 members of Parliament from all parts of the world have assembled here for the Conference, which will be opened formally on Thursday, wrote the Berlin correspondent of The Times last week.

The Colonial Committee, of which Dr. Stüder (Switzerland) was the chairman, adopted with a few unimportant alterations the resolution on mandates passed by a sub-committee at the Paris Conference last year. The sub-committee consisted of M. Heemskerck, a former Dutch Minister of Justice, Dr. Giese, the former Governor of German East Africa, and M. Roustan, the French Senator.

The committee, after recalling the wishes expressed by the Berlin Conference to the effect that the Colonial mandate system should be completed and its terms laid down in a definite form, lays special stress in a resolution on the fact that a Colonial mandate is a trusteeship established under the supervision of the League of Nations in the interests of the inhabitants of the mandated territories and of the community of nations in general. "Consequently, any attempt on the part of a Mandating Power to exercise a *de jure* or *de facto* sovereignty over one or another of the territories in question must be opposed with the greatest energy."

The resolution also includes several points agreed upon at the Bern and Geneva meetings: that the Assembly of the League ought to have the right to withdraw a mandate from a Power which shows itself incapable of fulfilling the task entrusted to it; that the Permanent Mandates Commission ought to be empowered to make investigations on the spot into the development of the inhabitants of mandated territory in order to determine the moment when they become capable of governing themselves; that the inhabitants ought to be able to address complaints directly to the League; and other matters.

This resolution will not be placed before the plenary Conference this year, but will form the basis of discussion when the Colonial question is placed on the agenda of a future Inter-Parliamentary Conference.

EAST AFRICAN PENCIL CEDAR

The Imperial Economic Committee has issued its terms of reference (Cmd. 3175) and has published its report. It emphasises that the timber used in the United Kingdom is derived from foreign sources, and that the encouragement of a wider use of Empire timbers, especially those only little known, demands organised and continuous effort.

The only reference to East Africa is to be found in the following paragraph:

"Certain soft woods possess particular properties rendering them suitable for particular purposes. An interesting example of this is pencil cedar, of which the United States is at present the chief source of supply to the world. That source is now being severely taxed to meet the world demand. The Empire, however, possesses in East Africa a timber of the same genus—the African pencil cedar—which in colour, odour, and whittling properties is similar to the pencil cedar of the United States. It grows abundantly throughout the higher regions of Kenya, and is also found in certain parts of Uganda and Tanganyika."

As the Committee expressly excluded from its inquiry the wide range of articles frequently described as "minor forest produce," including grasses, canes, gums, and tanning materials, reference to East African mangrove bark was not to be expected, but it is rather surprising that no mention whatever is made of such East African woods as *Acacia*, *olive*, and *podocarpus*, which are used to a very considerable extent in the territories themselves.

In a letter to the Press Mr. C. A. Richter, President of the National Federation of the Furniture Trades, says that it may surprise the public, though not the timber trade, to learn that it is sometimes possible to purchase in Paris beautiful woods of British Empire origin, suitable for the finest art of the cabinetmaker, while it is quite impossible to obtain them in this country. He adds that "trade flows easiest in well-worked channels, and the difficulty of obtaining woods not in general use is due to the fact that the British timber merchant is content to satisfy an existing demand, and does not take the trouble to create new demands and open fresh markets."

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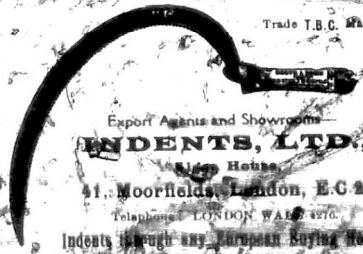
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# "EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU

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.

A Muhammadan mosque is to be built in Central London at a cost of £30,000.

Kitala is likely to have its own Polo Club at an early date. It will probably be known as the Elean Polo Club.

It is estimated that the output of Native-grown tobacco in Nyasaland will not exceed 2,000 tons this year, compared with 3,400 tons last year.

Kenya imported 470 casks of cement and 2,000 packages of iron and steel manufactures during the last weeks for which returns are available.

The Aircraft Operating Company, which recently undertook an air survey of great areas of Northern Rhodesia, has just completed an experimental air survey in Egypt.

The domestic exports of Kenya and Uganda during the five months of this year totalled £3,715,481, against £2,762,207 for the corresponding period of last year.

Notice is given that the business carried on under the name of Pioneer Printing Press between Messrs. M. C. Dean and J. B. Patel has been dissolved and that the latter is carrying on the business.

Uganda is very optimistic regarding the next cotton season and as the Natives seem eager to plant up extended areas, increased output may be expected if the weather conditions are favourable.

It is announced that on and after October 1 the provisions of the first sections of the Indian and Colonial Divorce Jurisdiction Act, 1926, apply only to Kenya Colony in like manner as they apply in India.

Nairobi's largest new avenue hotel is, says a Kenya correspondent, likely to open in October, but although work is being hurried forward, it will probably not be ready by the time the Royal Princes reach the Colony's capital.

A reliable report received from Uganda states that of 2,000 casks of cement recently received in Kampala, 500 were of German and 500 of Belgian origin, while of 250 tons of galvanised iron, 100 tons were of German manufacture.

Notice is given that the partnership heretofore existing between Messrs. Robert E. F. Foddering and Thomas J. Hamilton, carrying on business as the Moshi Garage, Moshi, has been dissolved, Mr. Foddering is carrying on the business.

The total imports into the Sudan during the first five months of this year are returned at £E2,464,916, compared with £E2,402,208 over the corresponding period of last year. Exports for the five months amounted to £E3,879,767, or £E252,222 above those of last year.

While being put through his paces recently at Mitcham Fair, a young African lion dashed out at its trainer and tore the first finger of his left hand to the bone. When the trainer entered the cage on the following night the lion growled menacingly, but did not re-attack him.

M. P. Eastern African Dependence Trade and Information Office has been telegraphically advised that the crop outlook in Tanganyika is generally good. In the Moshi district coffee has been delayed by abnormal cold weather, but in the Southern area harvesting is nearly finished.

The Bolsheviks are determined they declare to win Africa for "the cause." As a start they propose to ensure "a black South African Soviet Republic" since "the Natives have no counterpoise in a black bourgeoisie." To give the right atmosphere to the declaration made in the course of last week's congress of the Young Communists International in Moscow, young Negroes then appeared on the platform and vowed vengeance on their oppressors. Theatrical, anything else.

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London graded	
First sizes	113s. 6d.
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London cleaned	
First sizes	109s. 0d. to 110s. 6d.
Second sizes	102s. 0d.
Third sizes	107s. 6d. to 104s. 6d.
Peaberry	118s. 0d.
Kenya	
First sizes	100s. 0d. to 116s. 6d.
Second sizes	100s. 0d.
Third sizes	100s. 0d. to 101s. 6d.
London cleaned	
First sizes	103s. 6d. to 104s. 6d.
Second sizes	98s. 6d. to 100s. 0d.
Third sizes	102s. 6d. to 104s. 6d.
Peaberry	107s. 0d. to 127s. 0d.
Toro	
First sizes (good green)	103s. 0d.
Second sizes	107s. 0d.
Third sizes	102s. 0d. to 104s. 0d.
Fourth sizes	100s. 0d.
Mixed	100s. 0d.
Peaberry	101s. 0d.
Tanganyika	
Ordinary (fair mixed)	100s. 0d.

London stocks of East African coffees on August 22 totalled 20,636 bags, as compared with 35,880 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

Other Produce

**Custor Seed**—The market is quiet, with prices at a dull level of £15 10s. for August September shipment.

**Cotton**—The Liverpool Cotton Association reports that the market in East African cotton during the past week has been quiet, and that quotations are reduced 35 points.

**Cotton Seed**—Nothing is being offered at the moment. Buyers' ideas of value are better at present per ton ex ship.

**Groundnuts**—The market is slightly poorer, the quotation for September-October shipment being £12 12s. 6d.

**Maize**—The value of East African is about 37s. for No. 1 white flat.

**Sisal**—The excellent harvest prospects in various parts of the world is reflected in better prices for sisal, and No. 1 Kenya and Tanganyika is now quoted at £30. The mid-August annual of Messrs. Hilditch and Co., Ltd. states: "During the past few weeks conditions have changed considerably. None of our hand parcels have been taken up both by the trade and for the needs of beet. Regulators. Parcels for shipment have been congested for as the difficulty is to secure adequate supplies to meet

with demand. Sisal is a commodity which is much better marketed than its competitors, and in this position, has now established a much healthier price is apparent and further advances are almost impossible.

It has been shown that interest and a steady stream of orders has been for European consumption.

At last week's public sale 200 tons of packages of Nyaaland sisal were sold at an average price of 11 1/2 d.

EAST AFRICAN BUSINESS MEN CONFER.

(Continued from Page 163)

**Bad Cheques.**—Mr. I. A. Wood moved on behalf of the Nairobi Chamber. "That the law relating to the issue of bad cheques is not adequate to deal with the existing local situation and this Association respectfully requests Government to inquire into the matter with a view to strengthening the law as early as possible." The resolution was carried unanimously.

**Postal Rates.**—The conference, while of the opinion that official postal rates on letters should be reduced as soon as possible to 10 cents, recorded the view that an immediate reduction to 15 cents per ounce was possible and necessary, with relative reductions in other postal rates.

**Trade and Finance.**—The memorandum of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce on the trade and skin trade was adopted. This document was published in East Africa on August 23.

**Public Holidays.**—A proposal by Eldoret that the King's birthday and the first Monday in August should be removed from the list of public holidays was defeated.

Other resolutions passed included the following:

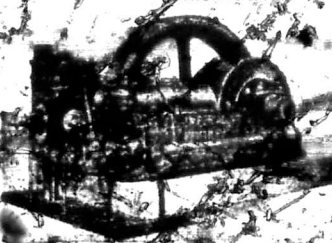
**Kismayu Consulate.**—That in view of the important trade between British East Africa and Italian East Africa, amounting to over £100,000 during 1927, this Association urge the reopening of the British Consulate at Kismayu at as early a date as possible.

**Mombasa Telephone.**—That it be an instruction to the Executive to request the Postmaster-General to make every endeavour to expedite the reconstruction of the telephone line between Mombasa and Banga and to report progress to date.

**Excessive Telegraph Charges.**—That an view of the large volume of telegraphic traffic between Kenya and Tanganyika Territory, and Malindi in particular, the Chamber is of the opinion that the existing telegraphic rates between the two territories are excessive and should be reduced by half and be at the same rates as for inland telegrams.

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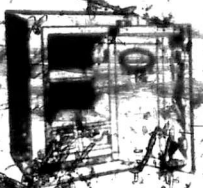
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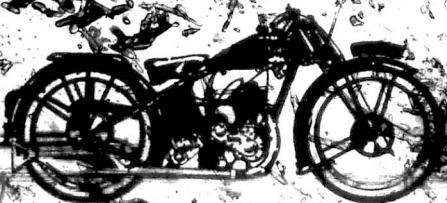
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- Mr. E. R. Edmonds
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- Mr. A. G. Whitehead
- Mr. E. Wilkie
- Mr. S. E. Williams
- Mrs. J. W. Winter
- Mr. E. B. Worthington

\* Landed at Marseilles.

**SOME SAYINGS WORTH NOTING.**

An Attorney-General is not a bed of roses if he is doing his work properly. — *The Hon. Sir Abraham, Attorney-General of Kenya.*

The Imperial Government is conservative, madly and economically, but it is just. — *The Hon. L. F. Moore, M.L.C., Northern Rhodesia.*

Great Britain owns all the land east of Lake Tanganyika. We have there the most wonderful natural air route in the world. — *Squadron Leader the Rt. Hon. F. E. Guest, M.P., formerly Secretary of State for Air.*

My Council is much opposed to the site chosen for the Sir Robert Coryndon Memorial, and considers that it should be given a more worthy and distinctive one. — *The President of the East African Institute of Architects.*

I hardly remember a period in the sixteen years I have been connected with planning in Uganda during which there was less talk of labour shortage. The supply is less inadequate than at other periods, but the quality leaves much to be desired. — *Capt. E. L. Guilbride, President of the Uganda Planters' Association.*

Sixty-six candidates have been nominated for thirty seats at the Southern Rhodesia general election to be held on September 19. Thirty are members of the Rhodesian Party (the present Government), twenty-two are Progressives, eight Labour, three Country Party, and three Independent. There will be eight three-cornered contests. Mr. Moffat, the Premier, has been returned unopposed for the Victoria division.

**PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA**

The s.s. Grantully Castle, which left London on August 23 for the Cape via Tenerife, Ascension, and St. Helena, carries for

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- Mr. J. Robertson
- Mrs. E. H. C. Homersham
- Ms. R. W. Wilde
- Miss A. E. Homersham
- Miss P. J. Wilde
- Mrs. M. Hunter
- Mrs. R. Wright
- Mrs. F. Jennings
- Miss A. Wright
- Mr. W. E. L. Jennings

**THE KENYA DEFENCE FORCE.**

A cable from Nairobi states that the Government of Kenya has decided to reconsider those clauses of the Defence Force Ordinance to which there has been a good deal of local opposition. The penalties for non-compliance with the Ordinance will meanwhile remain in abeyance.

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ALTERATIONS TO THE PRINCESS'S SHIP

The British India liner "Princess Alice," which the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Gloucester are to travel from Egypt to East Africa, next month, has been docked at Middlesbrough and certain structural alterations have been made. A swimming pool has been erected, and two saloons have been converted into one for each of the royal passengers, while two others have been fitted into a private sitting-room for the Princess, who will dine, exercise, and mix with other passengers in the ordinary way.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

BRITISH INDIA  
August 25  
Madras  
"Alfida" leaves London for East Africa, August 27  
"Matra" left London outwards, August 24  
"Karagora" left Bombay for Bombay, August 24  
"Elbata" left Durban, Marges, for Bombay, August 20  
"Khandala" left Dar es Salaam for Durban, August 28  
"Karoo" left Bombay for East Africa, August 20

NAMES OF NEW UNION-CASTLE SHIPS

The Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company Limited, have decided to name the two new twin-screw motor-vessels, of about 20,000 tons gross each, now in course of construction by Messrs. Harland and Wolff, Limited, for the South-African Mail Service, the "Winchester-Castle" and "Warwick-Castle" respectively. The twin-screw motor-ship now building for the East African and intermediate service, will be named the "Ulagibby-Castle." The company have also ordered from the same builders a twin-screw passenger motor-ship of about 10,000 tons gross for their intermediate service.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. to-day, and at the same time on September 6, 11, 13, 20 and 25. Mails for Nyasaland, Rhodesia and Port Natal East Africa close at the G.P.O., London, at 5.15 a.m. to-morrow, August 31.  
Inward mails from East Africa are expected in London on September 3, 8, and 15.

A new Native paper has been established in Kampala. Entitled "Dagosi Lya Buganda," or "The Voice of Uganda," it is printed in Luganda and English.

CITRA LINE  
"Francesca Crispi" leaves Genoa for East Africa, September 5  
"Giuseppe Mazzini" left Agen homewards, August 19  
"Albatros" left East London for Genoa, August 27  
CLEAN ELLERMAN-HARRISON  
"Isis of Acha" arrived Port Sudan outwards, August 23  
"Clan McEwen" left Durban for East Africa, August 26

HOLLAND AFRICA  
"Refontein" left Rotterdam homewards, August 21  
"Nekker" arrived East London for further Cape ports, August 20  
"Nias" left Dar es Salaam for South Africa, August 10  
"Meliskerk" left Suez for East Africa, August 17  
"Randolph" arrived Antwerp for East Africa, August 21  
"Billiton" arrived Rotterdam for Hamburg, August 2  
"Ryepkerk" left Mombasa homewards, August 10  
"Somatra" left Mozambique for East Africa, August 10  
"Gekerk" arrived Beira for East Africa, August 10  
"Aelchids" left Rotterdam for South and East Africa, August 17  
"Gipsy" left Hamburg for South and East Africa, August 17

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES  
"General Voyron" left Port Said for Mauritius, August 23  
"General Duchesne" left Tamatave for Mauritius, August 23  
"Aviateur Roger Ganto" left Tamatave for Mauritius, August 21  
"Explorateur Grandjean" arrived Marseilles, August 22  
"Dumbra" left Djibouti homewards, August 25  
"Le Conte de Lisle" left Marunga, homewards, August 20

UNION CASTLE  
"Union-Castle" arrived Mombasa for Natal, August 25  
"Edinburg-Castle" left Ascension for London, August 26  
"Garth-Castle" arrived London, August 24  
"Glenogon-Castle" arrived Southampton from Durban Marges, August 27  
"Glenfully-Castle" left London outwards, August 25  
"Lionel-Castle" arrived London from Beira, August 27  
"Lindovay-Castle" left Natal for Beira, August 26  
"Hampden-Castle" left Genoa for East Africa, August 25

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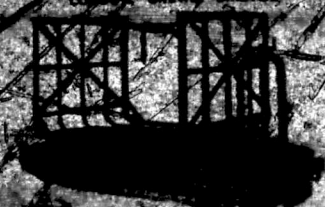
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