

EAST AFRICA

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

SEVERAL well-known East African business men have to our knowledge already spent days at the British Industries Fair and they with us are confident to agree with us that this year's exhibits in London and Birmingham provide a definite reply to those who continue to assert that Britain cannot meet many of the important needs of the East African territories. Even the most dependent industrialists must be reassured by the Fair by its development since last year, by the evidence it offers of British ingenuity and foreign trade, and, most of all, by the number of Overseas buyers.

Enterprise, enthusiasm and imagination, and the Prince of Wales at the inaugural dinner, are the national qualities most needed in British business today. They are shown in every one of the sections of the Fair, through which we should like to conduct our pessimists, forcing them to note the unmistakable signs of alertness, determination, and inventive genius. If our critics were thus made to face facts, less would be heard of British commercial gloominess.

We, as a group, were tremendously impressed by the possibilities which the Fair reflects. We naturally viewed it through East African spectacles, and, under close scrutiny, gained the definite impression that many exhibits have excellent opportunities for the development of considerable trade with the territories this journal serves; conversely East African business men have much to gain from a thorough study of the resources of manufacture, which this great Imperial trade show has revealed.

In the following pages we endeavour to give some account of the Fair, and though the restrictions of space must make it much briefer than we should have wished it to be, we trust that it will be of practical service to our readers and so Imperial commerce. East African business men who have visited the White City and Castle Bromwich during recent days are fortunate, and those who can arrange to visit England during the Fair of 1928 should assuredly find themselves amply repaid.

To all we would say: "Be sure you secure retain, and use copies of this year's catalogues of the Fair. They form a splendid guide to British sources of supply." Copies of the White City Catalogue can be obtained on application to the Board of Trade, or that of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, or the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce.



A NEW PUSH FOR EMPIRE TRADE

EAST AFRICA AND THE BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.

Specialty Reported for "East Africa."

THE LONDON SECTION OF THE FAIR.

It is to be hoped that the vast majority of visitors to the London Section of the British Industries Fair will have entered it from Wood Lane, for there, in the centre of the Court of Honour, stood Sir George Frampton's imposing bronze statue of St. George, while around the Court was the inspiring "Triece of Empire" loaned by New Zealand. To right and left exceptionally interesting displays of Empire produce ably supported the work of the Empire Marketing Board. The Empire has evidently learnt the lesson of Wembley, and many of the Dominions and Colonies have definitely improved in some ways on their beginnings at that great Pageant of Empire.

The King's Interest in East African Produce.

Removed only a few yards from the Court of Honour, and to the right of it, is one of the two stands of His Majesty's East African Dependencies. Here are well displayed Kenya and Tanganyika coffee, Nyasaland tea—where will, it is hoped, benefit from the present East African publicity campaign, as coffee from Kenya and Tanganyika has done last November. There are also coffee, cocoa, bettes, and tobacco; and the constant course of people before the counter testifies that they are being well sold. Sales are, of course, not to what are known as "tasting samples," but the educative effect cannot be over-stated, for in this manner the products are put directly into the hands of the public. As the National Coffee Company has been entrusted with the work of roasting, grading and marketing the coffee, and Colonel Collins and Wells and Captain Coote assisted in milling, they discharged their duty with great enthusiasm.

It is gratifying to be able to say that on the occasion of the royal visit the King and the Duke of Gloucester and the Duchess of York, who are being entertained in the Royal palaces—and expected to be interested in Empire tobacco—His Majesty asked Colonel Franklin about the present position of the tobacco-growing industry in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, what the exports totalled, and what percentages were grown by Europeans and Natives respectively. He was told that both Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia had been given a new lease of life by the stabilisation of Imperial preference, and that the further lengthening of that stabilisation would result in the investment of more capital and more European enterprise in those two important tobacco-producing fields of Empire, to which the King expressed assent. A day later the Princess Royal, while visiting the Fair, accepted a sample of Kenya coffee.

At the other and larger stand of the Eastern African Dependencies His Majesty was struck by a fine old Arab chest, which, our readers may be interested to learn, was the one presented to Major Coote's Ward by the Kenya Rifle Association on his departure from the Colony, and loaned

for the purpose of embellishing the East African display. That it most certainly effected, and East Africa could congratulate itself on a happy blending of the commercial and the spectacular.

What East Africa Exhibited.

The two sides of the square, which exhibits were ranged were backed by excellent panoramas in the form of large photographs, illustrating phases in the production of Kenya coffee, Uganda cotton, Tanganyika coffee, and timber, and Zanzibar coconuts, while the Lion Rock near Zomba—this particular photograph having been taken by His Excellency, Sir Charles Bowring—stones on Lake Nyasa, on the road to Fort Jameson, and finally of the Victoria Falls, gave visitors an impression of typical scenery.

On the shelves themselves were to be seen samples of coffee and maize, sisal and other twine, tobacco and tea, cloves and chillies, cotton and copra, rice and sugar, wheat and barley, hard beans and cocoa beans, kapok, mangrove bark and mastic gums and beeswax, and rubber and minor products. It is not easy to arrange commodities of this kind and yet retain a happy, interesting effect, but, by interposing the bottles and other receptacles with examples of Native mat-work, basket-work, and carvings, Major Corbett Watts has achieved a most gratifying result. Acknowledgment must also be made of the enterprise of the Uganda Book Shop, Kampala, which had sent samples of Native basket-work for use on the stand, and quantities for sale, and also, of that of Messrs. Chambers and Co., Ltd., the Kenya cedar pencil manufacturers, whose stained range of Kenya pencils demanded the secured notice.

When His Majesty visited this stand he spoke of several aspects of East African development, appearing particularly interested in the progress of the maize industry, inquiring with what countries East African maize was already competing, and commenting on the influence of such bulk traffic on railway transport. Colonel Franklin pointed out that as a result of this and other recent increases of production the extension of the port of Kilindini had been found necessary, and added that Tanganyika Territory had likewise set up maize belts, which might shortly be developed into European settlement. The King showed his great interest in the rapidity and manifold character of East African development, and recognised several places which had been visited by the Duke and Duchess of York.

Business visitors have been satisfactorily numerous, and some had made detailed inquiries even to the opening day, when one visitor expressed himself as greatly struck with the quality of beans on show, stating that he had never seen such quality, he took a sample, and, as he is in a position to take fairly monthly quantities, it is to be hoped the business will result. Another early visitor was anxious to obtain particulars of East African supplies of rubber, while more numerous, of course, have been

inquiries regarding coffee, maize, sisal, tobacco, and the other principal export products.

Three most strikingly African exhibits had been loaned by the Imperial Institute. Near the entrance was a splendid diorama of the life in Kenya and Tanganyika done by Mr. D. C. R. Morse of Moscow. There, in the Rift Valley, one could see lion, leopard, buffalo, giraffe, zebra, rhino, wart hog, impala, hippo, ostrich, eland, oryx, kudu, elephant, hyena, jackal, lion, imp, wildebeest, water buak, kudu, and baboons. It was a striking case before which a young people seemed always to be gathered, and it certainly deserved the attention which it received. To the side was a diorama by Mr. R. J. F. Vessel, showing a group of Mandenka with Port Sudan in the rear ground, another splendid piece of work - which not far away was a case explaining the processes in the production of East African copra.

No Take-it-or-leave-it Attitude.

At the White City Section alone were to be found some nine hundred exhibitors, a fifty per cent increase on last year's figures. The stand frontages exceeded four and a half miles in length. Therefore, something of a physical task to examine all the goods displayed, but as one went from stand to stand one felt more and more that the almost traditional take-it-or-leave-it attitude was disappearing. Rather did exhibitors give the impression of being actively engaged in a world search for new business, and anxious to make up for the losses

incurred in the past. From the immediate past the British world market seem to have a steady flow of British houses, a great many of them, and the effects of the general strike and coal strike had not yet had the opportunity for their organizing directors' export markets, and also to continue to work on their markets, in order to create prospects for themselves, and to consult with the spot with which whose demands might vary from the usual standards. The fair, wrote Mr. Jackson Selfridge in the Press on the opening day, "is the slimy frog which manufacturers launch their new products" and it certainly seemed that the hour had been a pleasingly successful.

The typewriter firm was able to report that sales had been made by cable to Mombasa, and at the British Empire stand the King found a notice to the effect that over fifteen hundred African typewriters had been replaced by British machines in Government offices. His Majesty said that he was glad that British machines had been bought, even if more than the foreign articles to be sold that they were sold at the same price. The Barlock Company said that the King's encouragement had enabled them to extend their premises, and that they would before the year was out be employing another four hundred men regularly, while the British Imperial Typewriter Company's representative, who last year had drawn His Majesty's attention to the state of the industry, said that their employees had been very full of the excitement.



STAND IN THE IMPERIAL MARKETING SECTION

(Photo: General)

In the piano section there seemed to be a concerted effort by manufacturers to concentrate on export trade, and several special tropical models were shown. Kenya pencils, the manufacture of which German enterprise is so often reported, made an exceptionally impressive showing, and it was highly significant to find that numerous German visitors had been making inquiries. Kenya pencils were, as always, prominent, and it is to be hoped that Messrs. Chambers, the only manufacturers of 100% Empire pencils, will have reaped their due reward.

Eager for East African Business.

A folding, knee table of light weight and adjustable legs seemed admirably adapted for use on safari; a new self-cooker and a freezer ought certainly to sell well in East Africa, and for a special sort for use on bags, cases, trunks, parcels, and other packages the Dependencies ought to offer an excellent market. There were other new devices with prospects, but more encouraging than the natural anxiety of patentees and their employees to push new lines was the interest of old-established houses in the consolidation and extension of existing business.

Biscuit manufacturers, cycle exporters, and chemists and druggists were amongst those who were keenest to do increasing business with East Africa. One well-known firm had an East African representative in attendance; another had been in special cable communication with its Nairobi agent; a third enjoyed the advantage of a works manager who had been through the East African campaign, and though life on safari is much better than life in a factory, while even a reported present negotiations for East African representation.

Several manufacturers invited East Africa's assistance in the development of their activities through the continent, and anxious to have their goods sold to communities in the interior, they made the following references: "We specify other lines they wish to take up, and will return them at present handle."

THE BIRMINGHAM SECTION DESCRIBED.

The Birmingham section of the British Industries Fair has easily surpassed all records, thus the optimism of the organisers in spending a large sum of

money for the purpose of enlarging and improving the three great exhibition halls has proved itself fully justified. Never before was such a display of British goods been seen in this country outside London. The total area of ground covered was six acres, of which approximately 1,000 square feet were taken up by stands. The latter figure compares with 85,000 square feet last year, while the total number of exhibitors increased from 100 to 600. Several distinguished visitors, including the Prime Minister, emphasised that British manufacturers have never given clearer proof than at present that they are laying themselves out to meet the demand of new markets and to recapture those in which their competition is being met. A large number of the goods displayed have been specially designed to supplant foreign-made articles at home and abroad, and particularly in the Overseas Empire, and it was gratifying to find that they reflect very careful and close attention to detail. In many cases striking cuts have also been made in the matter of price, yet without loss of the traditional soundness of British workmanship.

If anything more than the convictions of prominent business men and the remarkable quality and diversity of the goods themselves were needed to prove the encouraging prospect in British trade, and the fact that many of our most enterprising manufacturers have definitely and determinedly embarked upon a new and wide trade offensive, it is supplied by the exhibitors.

Interest in East African Prospects.

They are naturally proud of their products, as they have reason to be, but their conservative spirit of being satisfied as well as proud, and of making no move towards improvement and expansion, struck me as a sad disappearing. Manufacturers have tardily, but let us hope generally ready, in that, in addition to having something to show colonial buyers, they have also something to learn from them, and it was quite clear from my talks with exhibitors at Castle Bromwich that they are eager to learn and still more eager to supply their goods to meet the peculiar needs of these markets.

A typical example of this thirst for knowledge was afforded by the response to the inquiry I made regarding the East African exports of various houses. Very many of the firms exhibiting at Birmingham are, of course, already doing a fair volume



PARLER HALL, BIRMINGHAM

of trade with Kenya and Uganda, but there were many others, capable of turning out goods eminently suitable for the East African Dependencies, who have not yet established themselves in the field—and again and again the representatives of the latter firms afforded evidence of the new-born interest. They showed themselves keenly interested in the possibilities of the market and its precise needs. In many cases special inquiries are already being made; in others, agents have recently been appointed, or are about to be appointed; and in all cases the opportunity was seized to gain information which might lead to an opening.

Great Range of Hardware.

The various groups which make up the six-acre workshop, as the Birmingham fair has been aptly termed, hardware was again the largest. The exhibitors there numbered 167, or half as many again as last year, practically the whole of the first of the three great halls was needed to house this remarkable display. Every firm of importance was represented, and remarkable was the range and diversity of the goods, which again include every section of the industry, from all kinds of domestic ware to builders' hardware, and from general ironmongery to the many artistic productions of the brass-trade. There were a number of improved lines, and a few novelties were noticed, but the striking feature of this colossal display lay in the high quality of production and finish.

Aluminium ware, shown on over twenty glittering stands, was exceptionally conspicuous, and in no other section had so much attention been paid to detail. The use of synthetic resin, in harmonising colours, for insulation in the handles of tea-pots, coffee-pots, and kettles, is now general, and a heavier gauge metal, promising a more solid article, is demanded. There were here many things of interest to the agriculturist, and a comprehensive line of familiar goods being supplemented by several new lines. The latter include a picnic chafin-dish, tea-kettle and a new coffee percolator.

There was every kind of galvanised, enamelled, cast-iron, tin and tinned hollow-ware, and builders' hardware was noticeable for a fine display of roofing and heating apparatus and equipment by the electrical, oil and coal fires. The ramifications of the wire-trade were exemplified in many stands, and closely allied to this section were lines of new safes and generators. One firm has just introduced a unit in Nairobi, is concentrating on a neat safe produced by a new patent of the heating process, for which extensive new plant has been laid down; the article has only one welded seam, and it is guaranteed each product. Puffers and cold storage boxes were also, and a new comer, which is already finding favour in Africa and the tropics generally, being made of highly porous earthenware, separated from an inner zinc container by a water channel.

A talk with the representative of one of the largest firms of tool-makers revealed the fact that direct representation in Africa had resulted in a great increase in the volume of trade there during the last twelve months. This firm is shipping large consignments of small general tools and edged tools to Kampala and a firm emphasised its apparent wish, some surprise was evinced that it had insisted upon incidentally the fact that East Africa wants cheap lines, dies, and so on, may be an exhibit still held to the old doctrine, a new line, notwithstanding this stand was a spring-steel, the type of which is sealed automatically when the pressure of the hand is released, and can be thrown into the water, without fear of entering. Tools, gears, and wire are being made from higher-grade steel, and

prices have been settled on lines to meet the outside competitor. Elastic steel springs are of special interest to the African markets, where this particular class of goods has recently secured the highest recommendation.

Grading with East Africa.

A Wigan exhibitor in the general garden and agricultural implement section was showing a new type of harrow in which good grades is being done in Uganda, and a well-dressed folk of considerably greater strength than the ordinary article. Another firm reported a steady increase of business with East Africa, the chief export there being the big harrows.

The stand of an inventor of a clever gravity-moving truck was the centre of considerable attention. By carefully studying the faults of the older types of trucks, he claims to have perfected one which will result in tremendous economy in labour. The firm manufacturing these trucks is prepared to meet any requirements, and being no object. "Tell us what you want to handle and we will give you the truck for the job," is their motto.

Another interesting stand was provided by the Welsh tinplate and sheet manufacturers' exhibit— one of the oldest industries in this country. The chief uses of Welsh tinplate is for receptacles, for paintstuffs, petrol and kerosene, although it can be used as a vessel for a hundred and one trades in which sealed tins are required.

There was a representative show of spraying apparatus, and of felting, paint, varnishes, and other building appliances. A Birmingham firm— which, by the way, is contemplating East African representation in the near future— had a patent hoist, land pump on view which seemed to meet all the requirements of the plantations. It lets a throw of anything up to 50 feet from the headland, 500 lbs. sack sprayer, potato sprayer, rotary mixers, etc. were placed in various forms and capacities, a noticeable part being the small which they had given to eliminate weight.

Kenya's demand for water-proof and sun-proof canvas, etc., has resulted in a steadily increasing volume of business for a Manchester firm whose stand contained many samples of their well-known products.

It has been said that all the world is weighed on Birmingham-made scales, and it is not surprising, therefore, to find every kind of weight recorder displayed at the fair. Great strides have been made in this industry in recent years, and the big firms are now concentrating, not so much on securing new markets, as on retaining their customers already secured in the modern methods. Referring to East Africa, in particular, the representative of one of the world's largest makers said that they were having encouraging results from the movement of the old standard is obsolete, and has been replaced by the automatic machine, which is foolproof and well liked by the weighman.

The engineering section of the Fair, which was by most happenings a few years ago, has now grown to be one of the largest and the most impressive of the sections. The year is occupied by a block of 100 feet long, and a number of machines in position of larger than ever. It included a large number of heavy oil engines, designed specially to meet the demand for cheap power. One of the amazing models was a compact, starting horizontal engine of 10 h.p., running on a wide range of fuels, and for which an unusually low consumption is claimed. Over 100 engine engineers had to operate in staging the main power section, which is one of the principal features of the engineering group.

KUNNING THE GAUNTEST IN TANGANYIKA.

A STIRRING STORY OF AUGUST, 1914.

Specialty Written for East Africa by MBICIRE

In the month of July, 1914, a ship containing the personnel of our story glided into the then little-known port of Lindi, on the East African coast, and at that time belonging to Germany. It was an insignificant little steamer rather like a horseshoe, the *Loma* (fort and Government wharves) being at one end, while the other was an unimproved stretch of open bushland. Further inland rose a line of broken hills.

The expedition consisted of two Englishmen, whom we claim to have appropriately named "Kunguru," meaning "the big bull elephant," and "Msisiri," the "wanderer," and two German-American cinema experts, together with their necessary apparatus.

Kunguru was a famous hunter, to whom the Germans had given a permit entitling him to shoot elephants *ad lib.* wherefore he had taken his task most seriously, his first principle being to keep physically fit, the better to endure the hardships entailed, and the second to shoot as many big bull elephants as possible. To achieve such a task necessarily required much determination, accuracy, courage, and privations, yet he gloried in the risks he took, and the romance of the unknown and the beauty of the wild sanctuaries and their virgin beauty through which the great beasts led him.

A lasting friendship, born of tested experience and mutual qualities, had sprung up between the two Englishmen. Each knew the other's worth, and so a quiet assent to all their enterprises could be the heart of each. The immediate object of the expedition was the making of a big game film, the *piece de resistance* of which was to be a charging elephant, the picture to include the hunter also.

The first move in the operations was the collection of porters and *posko* (food for the porters), and for three long days this tested everyone's patience, but at last they had assembled a long line of half-naked and expectant savages. The head man, brandishing a *shikoro* (hide whip) hustled up and down, full of importance, here and there he flicked (not audibly heard) an impetuous and unruly porter, but the laboring line resignedly acknowledged such authority. Someone had to do it, and, as the white men were given the job, it mattered little whether he was Musa, Abdulla, or Lateja!

When finally each man had been given his particular load, and had tied his own man before him, it was together, with the usual little head pad (a small round pad made of rush or cloth for protecting the head when carrying loads), the *musampare* (a *musampare* is a *musampare*) (Right, let us go!) upon his head, and a hostling and impatient bunch of men gradually filtered out into Indian file. Then, fresh to their work, and basking in the buoyancy of the white men, who were in front, they started a *gororo*, uttering *gororo* cries. The *musampare* (a *musampare*) adorns the neck, and thus the *safari* moved on all tropic

Atina declined to cower under the fierce heat of the passing sun.

Then the tortuous line had stretched to breaking point. No head man could keep the files closed up. Here and there a little group would halt for their formation, grunting encouragement as they went; perchance they were past from the state of fatigue. Towards the rear of the line struggled a lame duck, doggedly peering through the sense of duty most African, trying towards their task in hand, and also because of longed-for rest and food in camp. Towards the close of day, when the white men signalled that camp was near, a transformation would come over the weary men; they would close up in a final effort, singing lustily their approval of the *wazungu*, the camp, their food, and in fact of all things. They had forgotten the past, they lived in the near future. Such is the Bantu, usually a happy, and always a happy-go-lucky man, but often a veritable child.

After a ten-day *safari*, a base camp was formed on the Luwegu river, renowned for the abundance and size of its elephants. Now the upper reaches of the river were the acme of primeval life and natural beauty. The voices of the wide gurgling waters, swelling and murmuring in rhythmic accompaniment by the noise of stately palms, rustling in sympathy, and seeming to watch over the rich verdure beneath and all around them. A rugged and tapestried bluff, from which the hunters often used to spy the land, menacingly jutted beyond the river's bank. The adjacent canopy of tents and grass huts was not inconspicuous; indeed, the scene was picturesque, and would have been an Elysian retreat for even the most unpoetical.

Not long after camp had been made, a *sungu* by name Leandula, a kind and estimable old man, paid a visit to the white men, and with him arrived a heterogeneous crowd, carrying many presents, amongst them numerous *kukus* (chickens), spears, agape with heat and thirst, and crammed into wicker baskets. The poor little *kuku* is a by-word of usage in Africa, for it is an unhappy lot. Sometimes he is carried, often tied by one leg, on the top of a load (perchance an odoriferous old buffalo hide) all day, exposed to the rays of the tropic sun, and when camp is made, left, still tied, unperforated, and forgotten, until his callings and cries attract attention, when he may be released, or at least moments of superstition he resumes his usual habits as if nothing had happened.

Leandula's retinue also brought many baskets of flour, peas, and sweet potatoes. On arrival, the women and children carrying the gifts immediately snatched down, whilst their lord and master, accompanied by a few white-robed *peaches*, advanced to meet them. Presents were exchanged, friendships renewed, compliments passed, presents accepted and paid for, and then the conversation turned to the somewhat uninteresting subject of elephant warfare.

This is a very interesting story.

there many about, where were they exactly, and how big were their tusks? The answer was concise. Their tusks resemble tree trunks, and their humbers were as the grass of the field. Nor, said they, had the elephants' peace been disturbed by soiling white the elephants, taking all things into account, including the black man's inherent desire to please by exaggeration, there was every reason to expect success.

Excursions of some ten days' duration were made from the main camp, the lairs and haunts of animals sought out, and many good pictures made, especially those of elephants. Thus the film gradually grew, though that of the charging elephant naturally called for much patience, hard work, and a thorough knowledge of the mighty pachyderm and his habits. Here Kunguru proved his value. With Msimiri's aid he would manoeuvre the elephant into open country, where pictures could be readily made with effect. As a matter of fact, the elephants were often located without much difficulty, but more often than not having become suspicious, went off at a fast walk, or stampeded in flight.

One day a noise of splitting trees and weird rumbles betrayed the presence of a herd, of whom the hunters soon caught sight. The great beasts were leisurely cauntering through the thickish patch of bush, collecting the fruit of the trees they had pulled down, splitting off the bark from others to suck the sap, and in some instances digging with their tusks for delicious roots. The accompanying noises indicated great satisfaction with their breakfast! Soon the whole herd entered a large tract of open bush where the huge bulk of each beast loomed giant-like and weird.

Of colossal size, they were the embodiment of strength and irresistible momentum. A few young bulls led the mighty procession, some cows, some with calves waddling behind, or who followed their huge parents with difficulty; there were some partly-grown animals, and finally several mighty bulls, the rearmost in whom, being probably the chief of the clan, followed at a distance proportionate to his dignity and position, seeming to carry his responsibility with a certain ponderous grandeur. Suddenly the elephant, uttering a shrill scream, bore down on his pigmy foe. The pace was incredible, but Kunguru dropped him in his tracks, stone dead, scarce ten yards away.

In the meantime the operators had taken up their places some fifty yards from Kunguru, and were bravely using their cine cameras. It was joyously a terrible task when the elephant charged, but they stuck to their machines and took the whole scene, including the hunter. Congratulations were freely exchanged, and there was great rejoicing. The then unprecedented performance was again enacted later, so that the expedition had every reason to be proud of its achievements.

On August 2 the party received its first intimation of the state of affairs in Europe, a rumour reaching the camp through a German planter of the ninety miles away, who had been asked if he could spare some vegetables. The rumour brought the news that Germany, Austria and Italy were mobilising for war against England, France, Russia, and that they seemed as possible that England might be alone involved. On receipt of these news reports were made, and the film party resumed their main camp, making three days' march to the next, where they saw fresh tracks of a European. Thus it was with increased interest to be expected to be imminent.

Almost coincident with their arrival in camp came a savage cough, bearing a sealed envelope. With what trepidation and nervousness was it opened! The contents translated by the operators were brief orders to report at the nearest administrative post, distant approximately forty-seven miles.

A post-vo was held. It was three hundred miles to the German-Portuguese border, and as yet Portuguese was not controlled, as far as the Englishment knew. It was a land, the nearest British post was two hundred miles further, the report to the German post would be ample, whereas it was a "toss up" whether they could reach the Portuguese border without having to fight their way through. Probably they would bump into a German patrol, which would mean a running fight, or perhaps surrender.

The Englishmen would run the gauntlet, and their German-American companions would throw in their lot with them. Well and good. Kunguru knew the country, but even so, it was neck or nothing. Much depended therefore, on the leader's topographical knowledge, and the party's pace and tenacity of purpose.

Before packing up their traps and leaving camp, in the early hours of the following morning, a polite note was sent to the German official, apologising for the Englishmen's delayed arrival which, it was explained, was due to the necessity for more porters, who were being collected. We hope to see you later, they wrote.

Their troubles soon started, for when the motor-rol was called in the very early morning, only ten remained. The rest, obviously scenting dangers, had disappeared into the air, a few travels swiftly, almost machinelike in Africa, as hunters and travellers know, but how is often a mystery. From the embryo of furtive whisperings with little meaning springs a full-grown fear amongst the imaginative and unsophisticated masses. A prophetic word is dropped here and there, and often, start a tale, which is fed into fiery rumour, that spreads and bursts into receptive brains.

Only the most necessary loads could be taken, of course, including the cameras and films. Very silently and the left flight began. Kunguru led the host as the Southern Cross, then came the cinema men, followed by the hustling porters, and finally Msimiri, alone as a very stern rear-guard. Thus they set forth day to day, having a way through the bush, anxious and nerve-strung, but determined.

Besides the possibility of encountering patrols from the various German posts, in the beginning, there was danger from behind, and with this latter threat as the chief menace it was very necessary to resort to stratagems by which to baulk pursuers. To this end the little party started off by ploughing a way through the river Luwegu, and, having made some distance this wise, they struck across the bush to avoid native paths and villages. Elephant paths were a God-send, except when they turned in the wrong direction. The Kunguru had to battle with the vacancies of the bush, sometimes struggling through almost impenetrable vegetation, and at other times clearing a way through a network of wire-grass reaching a height of twelve feet and so thick that vision was restricted to a few yards. Behind Msimiri allowed no straggling. Very often too, he fired the dry grass to obliterate their tracks.

For six days this was the method of progress, so that when they marched thirty miles, starting before sunrise and often making camp after dark. About noon a flash had was cast on the east.

rested men to sleep under friendly bushes or trees. Water was sometimes a serious problem, but it was discovered more by instinct than anything else, and on several occasions was only obtained by digging in the sandy beds of dried-up rivers.

Troubles did not end here. For one night Kunguru, ever watchful and keen of ear, heard the porters plotting to run away, since they feared that the German would punish them for helping the Englishmen to escape. Squatting by waning campfires, huddled together, each wrapped in a fine white blanket, the carriers discussed their plans in undertones. They would scatter into the bush soon after arrival in a camp, and when the white men had stretched out after the day's exertions, they would meet at some place agreed upon or on a pre-arranged signal.

Now, once the porters had escaped, efforts would be fruitless to recapture them. It would be like looking for needles in a haystack. The white men knew this and took no risks. They warned their porters that attempts at escape would be met with the strictest penalty, and, to lessen the chances, roped them together, while at night Kunguru and Msisiri took their turns at doing guard. Their faded and weary senses called for sleep, but not one porter could be spared, and well the two men knew it, wherefore, like battle-worn sentries at night, they invented many devices for keeping themselves awake. They dare not sit down but only paced around the slumbering porters, occasionally throwing a branch or log on to the campfire.

Villages were a source of anxiety, for it was easy to wander on from one to another, unless, peradventure, their position was disclosed by human voice or the howling of the inevitable cockerel. The one village the party were compelled to call on, owing to a shortage of supplies, was visited the very next day by a large German patrol in search of the Englishmen's party. This was in the middle of the afternoon, and, moreover, only four or five miles, and, moreover, only four or five miles, and, moreover, only four or five miles, and, moreover, only four or five miles.

On the tenth day of the march, having completed three hundred miles (surely a record), great was the joy of all when the Rovuma was heard roaring in its irresistible course. Marked by flags and rocks, a disordered formation, bounded by stately trees, fringed by bush, it eats a way through some of Africa's least known lands to the Indian Ocean. Its total length is over three hundred miles, the width at its mouth two miles, and where our party crossed about two hundred yards. Commercially the Rovuma is of little value, and it is only a few miles, or about eight miles from the sea, and then only for small craft. It nevertheless formed a suitable boundary line throughout most of its length between German and Portuguese East African territory.

It was believed that the Portuguese had withdrawn their post with the Allies, so it behoved our adventurers to continue their precautions. Moreover, the sudden appearance of a hostile patrol on the south bank of the Rovuma precipitated another forced march, and not until Kunguru and his men were two whole days further south did they breathe freely again.

They then repatriated the German porters, at which the poor fellows mentally rejoiced. They received chits on the Englishmen's agents at Lindi, in lieu of pay due to them, and these were not treated as "scraps of paper" but duly honoured.

The forced marches and nocturnal vigils now ceased, and in place of the daily ration of millet meal there came chickens, eggs, vegetables and sugar, the party being capped by a square meal

at the German mission, approximately four long marches south of the border.

Port Johnston, sweetwater, in spite of its elevation (3000 feet), at the southern limit of the Nyasa Plateau, is strategically important, for from it the road branches north-east to Portuguese territory, and to K.A.R. posts of Mangochi and north-west to Karanga and the German border. Moreover, it is the largest port on the lake. On the morning of Port Johnston Kunguru's party noticed signs of interest amongst the Natives. Most of the day's porters they were glimpsed, disappeared into the bush or long grass with much celerity and cunning.

Their behaviour was puzzling, and it was not until a strange European appeared on the scene that any explanation was forthcoming. He was accompanied by a lusty Native carrying a pick and shovel. The former's surprise was only exceeded by that of Kunguru and Msisiri, when they heard this unexpected visitor mutter into good-natured but bland opprobrium.

"I made certain you were that party of Germans," he murmured in a disguised relief, and encouraged he continued. "Last night, whilst we were giving a farewell concert to troops proceeding to Karoma, some natives rushed in with news of the approach of a large German patrol with machine guns. We dug trenches round Port Johnston, and in order to obtain what news I could of the approach of these Germans, I came here disguised as a prospector, pick and shovel and all. The 'hostile patrol' shook with laughter. Such was the simplicity of a 'loyal' soldier, and so many ways distorted in Africa—for none other were the Germans than Kunguru and his men, with their 'cinch' machine guns."

Indeed, in Central Africa, credence is given to many myths by the susceptible people of the land. Africa is rife with tales and rumours, as has already been shown in this story, especially in time of war. For example, in 1914, the big German steamer Mwanza on Lake Victoria was a phantom ship to the British steamers and lake communities. She was supposed to be here, there, and everywhere, whilst she was, in fact, busily transporting troops and supplies across the southern end of the lake. On another occasion, an Indian engine driver, employed on the Kasumu-Mombasa line, reported having been followed all night by an aeroplane. Then, again, an Indian stationmaster reported one thousand Germans advancing on a station, and he had sent an urgent appeal for a few thousand soldiers.

The last stages of our party's journey were made by canoe on Port Johnston, a total of about one hundred miles in twenty-three days. Their footsteps, trodden by three different patrols (who did actually follow), reduced to a mere handful of meal per day, porters, weary, and anxious to a degree, these two Englishmen had succeeded in joining up. I leave it to my readers to judge whether they could, with honours, have reported to the German authorities, placed as they were in the heart of enemy territory, literally hundreds of miles from an English post.

Now, for the fears harboured by the two Englishmen of not being in time for the war, were quickly dispelled, and Kunguru, the big bull-elephant, was soon to be wounded in Africa, while Msisiri, the wanderer, having hurried home by sailing ship to Cape Town, there, postmaster's khaki uniform and medals, proceeding via Madras and Lisbon to the trenches in France, was soon destined to share the fate of the friend. Luckily we find the two men, perhaps with their thoughts to adventure somewhat satiated together, again in Africa.

EAST AFRICA REPLIES TO GROSS MISREPRESENTATIONS.

THE TRUTH ABOUT NATIVE LABOUR CONDITIONS.

Special Letter to "East Africa" from the Nyasaland Planters' Association.

REJOINDER OF NYASALAND PLANTERS.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR, With reference to the recent statement by Mr. Johnston in the House of Commons, reported in your issue of 27th February last, that the average wages of labour in Nyasaland are the same as in the United Kingdom, I am directed by the Executive Committee of this Association to supply you with the following information and to request that you will be good as to give it full publicity:

Labour employed on agricultural estates.

(a) Each labourer, skilled and unskilled, is given free food rations. The ration is laid down by law and is more than enough to feed an individual labourer.

(ii) Provided free of charge with a garden in which he can do as he pleases, grow foodstuffs for himself and family. Usually there is no restriction on the size of the garden, the labourer being allowed as much good land as he can cultivate.

(iii) Given free medical attendance for himself and family, the ordinary simple medicines and remedies being given free by the estate manager; in case of serious illness, the labourer is sent into a hospital, the expenses of the hospital being defrayed by the employer. It is not unusual for the labourer to place himself under the care of one of his own Native doctors.

(iv) Freed from all taxes.

(v) Allowed to buy and sell freely.

(vi) Allowed holidays as often as for them and that is not infrequent. Natives are much worse than the London office boy, so beloved by comic papers, in demanding days to bury their grandmothers.

(vii) Paid overtime, usually at considerably more than double rates, for all the work he does over and above the standard task.

(viii) Within reason, advances of pay when he asks for them, and this despite the fact that if a Native likes to avoid repayment he can do so easily by a simple act of the law of recovery. The law is prohibitive.

(ix) Allowed a task that, if he tries, the Native of average ability can easily finish in four hours daily.

(x) Allowed by law as many wives as he likes. As in Nyasaland the wife usually does the cultivation of the garden and always brews the beer (no small item in a well-fumigated field), she is an asset, if properly looked after.

(xi) Allowed by law to brew beer without paying for a license.

(xii) Allowed by law to sell, even to the public, any beer brewed, without a license.

(b) The wages of skilled labour are over and above the foregoing, are—

Artisans—10/- to 15/- per month.
Overs—12/- to 14/-

(c) The wages of unskilled labourers over and above the foregoing, are—

Labourers—8/- to 10/- per month, generally with bonus when the grading is finished.

Hoemng Boys—8/- a month from October to March, and 6/- a month from April to September.

Labour employed in towns.

In these cases labourers do not get all thequisites pertaining to agricultural estates, but on the whole the wages (properly so called) are higher and the labourers live on Crown Lands (or often, privately-owned lands) in the vicinity of their work. By law they can live on Crown Lands free of rent and on privately-owned lands the maximum rent chargeable is one but eight acres of land is 6/- per annum. Particularly as clerks and motor-vehicles are higher, paid in the towns, their wages being as high as 20/- a month in some cases.

It is very difficult to assess the value of thequisites, but it is not from a Native's point of view that amounts to the fact that the Native likes to work and live, and lives all for nothing, being money to purchase clothes and other things. Native does not work at present, for anything, to buy a cloth and a hat. It must not be forgotten that his wife does a good trade in chicken, ducks, goats and sheep, and can buy a hat and, often, by the sale of beer brewed on maize grown on rent-free land.

Speaking generally, the agricultural labourer and, as this is entirely an agricultural country, he forms the bulk of the labour—who starts work by 5 o'clock in the morning, finishes well before noon, often before 12 o'clock, and for the rest of the day he is absolutely and utterly free—far more than any labourer in England. Sunday is a day of rest.

Under the circumstances it is completely true that he is well off. Doubtless, to the European ears, his wages sound low, but the conditions in Central Africa are so different from those obtaining in Europe, that comparisons are odious. In any case, the European planter most decidedly is not exploited by the Native. Planters in this country, with one or two lucky exceptions, against whom it may be set off, many who have been forced into bankruptcy (many) are made a bare subsistence and cannot afford the holiday home that is prescribed as an essential to Government servants every two years, and are putting things away for old age or a rainy day.

With the present tasks and the existing inefficiency of Native labour, the current rates of wages are as high as economic conditions warrant, and not higher.

It is not known from whence Mr. Johnston obtained his figures, but perhaps you, Mr. Editor,

will see that he receives a copy of this letter. It is incredible that a Member of Parliament would actually make such mis-statements reflecting on the integrity of such a very hard-working and poorly paid body of men as the Nyasaland planters.

I pray that you will pardon the length of this letter. We settlers in His Majesty's overseas possessions, particularly those unfortunate in East of Central Africa, some in for so much in the form of criticism from our more or less ignorant friends and relations in Great Britain that a little of the cold breath of truth should do something to sweeten the atmosphere.

Yours faithfully,

F. M. WITHERS.

Secretary, Nyasaland Planters' Association

ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY'S CONFERENCE.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

DEAR SIR,

I was one of the few one-time Kenya residents who attended the recent meeting of the Aborigines Protection and Anti-Slavery Society at Cannon Hall, and was so overcome with anger and disgust that it was impossible for me to stay till the end. If Colonel Wedgwood and Mr. Buxton expressed the sentiments of this Society, I hope all decent-minded, honest people who have hitherto supported it will send in their resignations.

Lord Cranworth made a splendid speech refuting the lying innuendoes relating to forced labour, exploitation, ill-treatment of the Native and utter indifference to his welfare on the part of the settler. I heartily endorse what he said. I am sure that the meeting that Kenya has reason to be proud of will do him credit.

I comment on the ignorance of the chairman. He deserves no commendation unless he publicly denounces the infamous mud-slinging to which our fellow-countrymen in Kenya have subjected, and unless in future he refuses to give innuendoes, people ignorant of the true facts of the case, and unacquainted by spite and hate, to make venomous speeches at his public meetings.

Yours faithfully,

W. S. ARCHDEACON OWEN

W. S. Archdeacon Owen, one of the speakers at the meeting, contributes an article entitled "Empire and Church in Uganda and Kenya" to the January number of the *Bamburgh Review*. The following is an extract from it:

"*Breaking up the home-life.*—Under the system in East Africa of contract labour, the age-long habit of husband and wife not being separated is being demolished in hundreds of thousands of homes."

Archdeacon Owen, who states that in Uganda from 1904 till 1918 and in Kenya from 1918 to the present time, writes as an authority and probably knows approximate figures for number of Natives employed. Official figures give the average for September/October, November, 1926, as Kenya, 158,072; Uganda, 10,643. He must be well aware that of this number a large proportion consist of men at work to get money to pay wives, that many are squatters (a Native, his wife, and family living on the farm at which he works), and that many more reside in their Reserves and come to the farms by day only. His statement that hundreds of thousands of husbands and wives are being separated must be a definite mis-statement of the facts.

CONDITIONS ON A KENYA SISAL ESTATE

MAJOR S. C. LAYTON, manager of the Victoria Sisal Estates of the British East Africa Corporation, has sent to the *Times* a timely refutation of some of the baseless charges made in this country against East African settlers. In the course of the letter he says—

"It is with disgust that one has read in the Parliamentary debate on the East African loan the virulent and unfair attacks made on settlers in Kenya by those who should know better and those who do know better. I am giving you a true description of the conditions of the estate of which I am and have been manager for many years. My experience of natives is fairly extensive, and I served through the war in East Africa as an intelligence officer and have been in the country for the last fourteen years. I can therefore speak with a certain amount of authority. The conditions I give them are, in nine cases out of ten, similar on every estate and farm in the country. There are, of course, good and bad employers of labour, but that occurs in every country. In Kenya the latter are on the decrease, as one cannot in these enlightened and competitive days afford to be a bad employer."

"This estate is exclusively for the production of sisal fibre. We have at work on any day average of 650 men under my direct control. Every man of these is a voluntary employee, 75% being local men. No pressure whatsoever has been brought to bear on any, neither would it be possible to bring any. These men are paid at the rate of 20s. a month of thirty days, plus food, plus housing, plus free medical attention. They are regularly inspected by officers of the Native Affairs Department, who receive any complaints from the labour and inspect the factory, houses, ration, dress, and sanitary arrangements."

"The work on this estate is done in gangs. At work at 6 a.m. on Sunday there is a stoppage for twenty minutes, and every man is served out in the field with a hot ration of mealie meal porridge. Water boys are attached to every labour gang to supply their needs during the day. Work in the field ceases at 3 p.m. The men returning from their labour cards are given for the day and their ration card, which entitles them to their day's ration. From 4 p.m. onwards they are free until six the following morning, when they may look after their own vegetable plots, and make and mend, or play football. Bathing tanks are also supplied, and various articles are available for purchase by employees at cost price, such as matches, kerosene oil, soap, cigarettes, sugar, &c."

"Piecework is employed wherever possible, a set task being given, and any extra work done over and above the set task is paid for. This is an incentive to work, and an incentive to save, as the Native will live on his overtime and bank his pay."

The following is the standard food ration for this estate:

- Daily—3 portion of porridge at midday, 2 lb. meal
- Weekly—2 1/2 lb. beans, A handful of salt, Two lemons
- Portion of 2 lb. meat, 4 oz. sugar

Cooking and water utensils are provided. Every man who does a full week's work is paid for Saturday afternoon and Sunday. A bonus of 2s. is also given to every man who works a full month without missing a day.

"It therefore amounts to this, that the Native employee is paid, fed, and medically attended to in return for his work. The only compensation he is under is that he has to pay Government an annual tax of 12s. and the balance he spends on purely on himself. Therefore, if he works hard, he has

pocket-money of £100 per annum to spend entirely on clothes and luxuries. There are very few British workers, I should imagine, who have the same amount. His clothes cost scarcely anything; his food consists of coffee, fruit, and vegetables, and his wife. When he has bought a wife he can retire from work, and he will grow enough food for the whole family.

Even a Native has access to so much good land for cultivation, and has the right to graze his cattle on the communal land. He is under no compulsion to work for any private individual, and he has access to land where he can work for himself. If, however, he is living in a Native Reserve, he is liable to be called upon to do a certain amount of communal work on roads, etc., in the Reserve. The Native Reserve in this district consists of 40,000 acres of the best land, and its area is roughly 600,000 acres, while the European population is 3,000 men, women, and children. Among the Natives there is no poverty.

The British Labour Party would do well to try to obtain such comparative good conditions for the British worker in Kenya. Native joys, instead of trying to sow the seeds of discontent and unrest in the minds of an extremely early civilization, are a reflection of the human race.

MORE CRITICISMS ANSWERED

MR. W. G. SPELLER, formerly a Lieutenant in the King's African Rifles, states in the *East Africa* published by the *London Times* Correspondent that he would like to emphasize the fact that about 100,000 settlers of land in Kenya, and 10,000 soldiers, as stated in your issue. Some 80% of the population of the 10,000, 12,000, comprise the official and commercial class, on average, for contracts of about three years' duration. The interests of these people in the country are bound to be of a purely temporary character. This 80% of mercantiles, together with a large number of settlers whose home and birth periodically, can more accurately be described as composing the floating population of the country, in no true sense of the term, settlers as applied to those who leave their country to live in Canada, Australia, and elsewhere in the Empire. The actual European population of Kenya must be very small indeed, and principally composed of the Dutch, or Boer, element.

Another point. Many thousands of Natives of East Africa are as much ex-servicemen as we are, of the King's African Rifles (perhaps 20,000 men, ex-soldiers and good soldiers), the thousands of porters of the Carrier Corps, and the many other Natives attached to the multitudinous non-Native units—amongst whom there must have been thousands of deaths—played the big part in the East Africa campaign. These fellows are no British Legion and settlement, or social organization, or any independent body behind them to give voice to their legitimate desires. They seem to receive nothing but abuse from a certain small group in the House and a small, but very powerful and articulate school of thought in Kenya.

[What is this small but very powerful and articulate school of thought in Kenya, which makes a practice of abusing the Native ex-servicemen? We are not aware of it.] Mr. Speller might perhaps give us their particulars. And are the interests of the official and commercial class purely mercantile in character? Does a man who lives in a country for ten, twenty, or thirty

years care little for his home because he may have planned to end his days in settlement in England? In the early stages of the development of Canada and Australia also had their thousands of who eventually fled to the country of their birth, gradually the practice disappeared, and already we are giving the first fruits of training with East Africa. Many officials and ex-settlers in Kenya, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, and Northern Rhodesia. They mean to live and die in the country in which they have so long served. [Ed. "E.A."]

WHEY THEY WOULD LEAVE KENYA ALONE?

MR. WALTER G. WALDRON, writing from Eydon Hall, Bedford, Northants, quotes from a letter received from his partner, who, with sixteen years' experience of Kenya, writes:

"Labour is quite good at present. If only they would leave us alone at home, we should have no trouble. There is no slavery here of any sort or kind, and the whole thing is entirely in the Native hands. They are treated badly, they simply beat the blacks, and that man won't get a boy for labour or money. We have all the labour we want at present."

A K. A. R. ASKARI CAN WIN THE V.C.

DEAR SIR,

I am making the assertion in my book "K. A. R." that an Askari is ineligible for the Victoria Cross. I was careful to consult an officer who has probably had more experience with the King's African Rifles than I have, and after the war in various capacities than I have.

I should be much obliged to hear from an Askari if such is the case, and if a V.C. has been awarded to a K. A. R. Askari?

Yours faithfully,

W. J. LLOYD-JONES.

The issue of February 17, 1910, published a letter from a person who pointed out that under the Royal Warrant of 1867, the King's African Rifles are eligible for the V.C. Upon receipt of the above reply from Major Lloyd-Jones, the Editor communicated with the Colonel, Officer-in-Chief, who has received from Sir Charles Strachey an official ruling on the point at issue. The latter states—

"I am directed by Mr. Secretary Amery to inform you that the Royal Warrant of January 1, 1867, relating to the Victoria Cross provides for its award to members of regular and military forces, and that under the provisions of the provision soldiers of the King's African Rifles, like all other Native troops forming part of the Dominion and Colonial forces, are eligible for the award of the decoration on the point in doubt, which has often been expressed on the point of African rifles, thus disposed. An Askari can win the V.C., though he believes the coveted decoration has not yet been awarded to a Native soldier of the K. A. R. —Ed. "E.A."]

The weekly copy of *East Africa* is always welcome. Its wide range of interest and its keenness are two very strong appeals to anyone who has one's eyes fixed on East Africa. From a former Nyasaland Native, now resident in Great Britain, a subscription form will be found on the inside back cover.

possession of £100 a annum to spend on his clothes and luxuries. There are very few British workers, I should imagine, who have the same amount. His clothes cost scarcely anything. His luxuries consist chiefly of drink, snuff, tobacco, and wine. When he has bought a wife he can retire from work as she will grow enough to support the whole family.

The Native has access to so much good land as he can cultivate. He has the right to graze his cattle on the Crown land. It is under no compulsion to work for any private individual, as he has access to land where he can work for himself. If, however, he is living in a Native Reserve, he is liable to be called upon to do a certain amount of communal work on roads, &c. In the Reserves, the Native Reserve in this respect consists of by far the best land, and its area is roughly 600 square miles, while the native population is 20,000 men, women, and children. Among the Natives there is no poverty.

The British Labour Party would do well to try to obtain a more comparatively good condition for the British worker as the Kenya Native enjoys, instead of trying to sow the seeds of discontent and unrest in the breasts of an extremely cash-strapped section of the human race.

MORE CRITICISMS ANSWERED.

MR. C. A. SPELLER, *London*, writes to the *King's African Rifles* section of the course of a letter published in the *Guardian*.

"I would like to emphasise that there are only about 1,000 occupiers of the land in Kenya and 10,000 settlers. Some 80% of the population of the country consists of the official and unofficial Natives on agreements or contracts of about three years' duration. The interests of these people in the country may be said to be of a purely temporary character. It is 80% of the population, together with a large number of settlers, who come and go periodically, and more accurately be described as comprising the floating population of the country, and in the true sense of the term settlers as applied to those who leave this country to go in Canada, Australia, and elsewhere in the Empire. The actual European resident population of Kenya must be very small indeed and principally composed of the *Duties* or *Boer* element.

Another point. Many thousands of Natives of East Africa are as much ex-servicemen as we are. The *asked* of the *King's African Rifles* (perhaps 20,000 men devoted to good soldiers), the thousands of porters of the Carrier Corps, and the many other Natives attached to the multitudinous non-Native units. Amongst whom there must have been thousands of deaths—played the biggest part by far in the East Africa campaign. These stout fellows have no British Legion, land settlement, or social organisation, or any independent body behind them to give voice to their legitimate desires. They seem to receive nothing but abuse from a certain small group in the House and a small but very powerful and articulate school of thought in Kenya.

What is the "small but very powerful and articulate school of thought in Kenya" which makes a practice of abusing the Native ex-servicemen? We are not aware of its existence. Mr. Speller might perhaps give further particulars. And are the interests of Kenya's official and commercial class "merely of a temporary character"? Does a man who has spent in Africa twenty or thirty

years care for his country because he may have planned to end his days in settlement in the land? In the early stages of their development Canada and Australia also had their officials many of whom eventually retired to their country of birth, gradually that practice disappeared, and already it is giving the first signs of changing with East Africa. Many ex-officials are today settlers in Kenya, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, and Northern Rhodesia. They mean to live and die in the country in which they have so long served.—*Ed. "E.A."*

IF ONLY THEY WOULD LEAVE KENYA ALONE.

MR. WALTER G. WALDRON, writing from Golden Hall, Belfast, Northern Ireland, quotes from a letter received from his sister, who with some 20 years' experience of Kenya, wrote:—
"Labour is quite good to possess. If only they would leave us alone at home, we should have no trouble. There is no slavery of any sort or kind as such. The whole time is entirely in the Natives' hands. They are treated badly, they simply boycott the farm, and that man won't get a boy for labour to mow. We have all the labour we want at present."

MR. R. ASKARI CAN WIN THE V.C.

To the Editor of *East Africa*.
Dear Sir,
In referring to the assertions in my book, *Kenya and the Victoria Cross*, that an Askari is eligible for the Victoria Cross, I was careful to consult an officer who is probably the most experienced with the King's African Rifles in the Empire, and he was in various positions besides that of any man living.
I should be much obliged to hear from an authoritative source if such a case has ever been awarded to a K.A.R. soldier.
Yours faithfully,
W. LEYD JONES.

In the issue of February 17 we published a letter from a reader who pointed out that under the Royal Warrant of 1907 King's African Rifles are eligible for the Victoria Cross. Upon receipt of the above reply from the Victoria Cross Committee, we communicated with the Colonial Office, and the following reply was received from Sir Charles G. D. G. on the 17th of the point at issue. The letter reads:—

"I am directed by the Secretary General to inform you that the Royal Warrant of January 1, 1907, relating to the Victoria Cross provides for its award to members of local Colonial militia forces, and that under the terms of this provision soldiers of the King's African Rifles like all other Native troops forming part of the Dominion and Colonial forces, are eligible for the award of the decoration.
The doubt which has often been expressed as to the point in East African circles is that, under an *askari* command in the V.C., though he is believed to have performed a feat has not yet been awarded to a Native soldier of the K.A.R.—*Ed. "E.A."*

The weekly copy of *East Africa* is always welcome. Its wide range of interest and its keenness are two very strong appeals to anyone who has once lived in East Africa. From a former *Nyasaland* planter, and a resident in *Great Britain*.
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AN AMAZING REVIEW ANALYSED

The Facts for or against supporters.

As the Editors, Mr. St. John Low may be supposed to seek to review Dr. Schnee's recently published book in the columns of the *East African*. We do not know, but we are frank enough to find a review purporting to refer to our non-party African matter of June 1916, and to have given space to the issue of absurdities which appear over his signature. In the last couple of months the *London Illustrated* seem to have gained a measure of public attention in account of the emergence of some of its early contributors, some of whom have had first-hand experience of East Africa. What must they think of Mr. Low's review?

Having informed his readers that Germany's most important colony is now known as Kenya, that there was no Natty rebellion of any kind in German East Africa from 1900 to the Armistice, though revolts had occurred in the neighbouring British and Portuguese territories, and that although but very few of our country could possibly have kept the Natives of German East Africa from deserting en masse to the encircling enemy, Mr. Low proceeds to assilate more of Dr. Schnee's propaganda. Indeed, he does not hesitate to declare that very many of the British official allegations of German maltreatment of Natives were deliberate fabrications, adding that the judicial flogging of a Native is a thing which has never been in the whole history of German colonisation. It is an easy step to suggest, as he does, that the Martiale Principle has become a pure farce, that it would do little to assist the British Empire of her African territories to Germany, that Britain would accept a vast number of German consular and judicial offices in her mandated African colonies, and that he, the reviewer, would be delighted to see Dr. Schnee at the head of a fully empowered British Commission for Native Lands and Health Regulation.

A glorious prospect, forsooth!

German Barbarity Recalled.

The many British prisoners who had to clean latrines, stand in cesspits, and do manual work under Native guards, while Dr. Schnee lived in comfort in Tabora a couple of hundred yards away, and who had, moreover, to form one of the bare-footed and scantily clad human team which dragged a heavy pack the end of Dr. Schnee's garden, to the immense amusement of crowds of Native spectators, would certainly not have had that this German ex-Governor had given evidence of any practical interest in questions affecting health and welfare in the tropics. They would dispute the statement that Dr. Schnee is humane, and anyone who has read his articles and speeches in the German Press, would question Mr. Low's accuracy when he terms him "scientifically-minded."

The present writer does not require evidence of the injuries for he has of innumerable occasions had ocular proof of German inhumanity towards Natives. He has seen an askari, for a trivial offence, made to do pack drill from early morning until late in the evening; denied a drop of water the whole time, yet bearing on his head a stone which it had taken two other Natives to lift into position. That a Natty fell again and again from a high post, and he had to be picked up and carried to the post, and returned to the punishment. He has seen a Natty who persisted in his view of a prisoner, and in the end, three days later, was

The writer has also seen women flogged, not only by several askaris, but also by a low middle-class German. These were not judicial floggings. Quite possibly, and those of us with first-hand acquaintance with German colonial administration know that in practice were regarded as a punishment as his precepts were excellent.

That West Coast in German Territory.

In his review, Mr. Low accepts without question the statement of Dr. Schnee that a mutiny had occurred in German East Africa after 1900. That seems unfounded, and for the benefit of those who are inclined to give it credence we quote the following passage from a detailed examination of Dr. Schnee's volume, published in these pages last year:

Dr. Schnee might notice some inquiries regarding the punitive expedition undertaken by his fellow-countrymen in the neighbourhood of Ikona, with sanguinary results for the Natives. The German official statement issued at the time, and it would be remarkable if the then Governor had not been so conscientious that it was read by the writer in Tabora, and that thirty Natives had been killed, and two Germans, who claimed to have taken part in the expedition, also, were killed. He might also have noted that he had hanged another thirty Natives, in addition to machine-gunning a couple of hundred more. Dr. Schnee would also find it interesting to enquire into the punitive expeditions undertaken by his countrymen in the Masai while it is possible that information is still being obtained concerning incidents in the Biharyulo district to the west of Victoria Nyanza, at the time of the Belgian advance from the east, when at least one German white and a number of German askari were speared by the local Natives.

It might be noted that the case of tribal restlessness, and the situation became so grave in Tabora in 1916 that the German authorities had to remove the European population of war from the camp at midnight, and that their spending of water for a couple of hours, with the prospect of being rained away altogether at a moment's notice. The Natives, the Uwahamwezi, was, however, calmed. It is to be noted that the German does, that the whole population of the territory remained perfectly peaceful and satisfied in the face of the actual state of the war in the final months of the Armistice is an entirely false picture of the actual conditions.

The Falsity of Askari Loyalty.

It is not surprising that a reviewer who does not know the distinction between Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory should be simple enough to consider that the non-desertion of the askari proves their very strong loyalty to their German masters. East Africans show that the energy, enterprise, personal fearlessness, and resource of Lettow, and some of his best officers, were the most potent forces in inducing the askari not to desert, or the Natty warrior hesitates to mutiny regarding a British man of any race. The statement of General von Lettow-Edwards, whom von Lettow surrendered, is an important one on this point. He has said publicly:—

"It was von Lettow's personality which kept them together. Dr. Schnee, the ex-Governor, who was with him, seems to have been inclined to surrender, to claim all sorts of privileges, and to stand on his dignity, but he was told that he could get no such treatment as Major von Lettow gave to Burgomastor. He was allowed to cable three words home in his native language, he was safe, he otherwise he was flogged. The captured askari returned to their homes. When asked what they intended to do, they said they would have a few months' rest and would then join the King's African Rifles."

That last phrase should dispel for ever the arguments of those who go to Germany as if they were to see the low-down of the world. There are other essential considerations to be remembered. They have already been recorded in East Africa, but their repetition seems desirable and will be noted.

When on Leave Visit

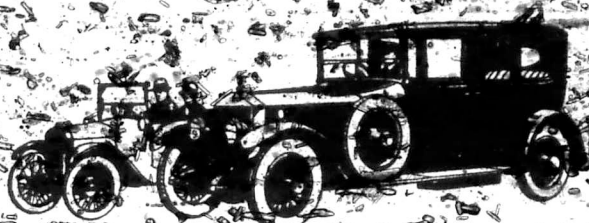
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Privileges the German Askari Enjoyed.

The German Askari were assured by their British officers that nothing the British meant to do, and nothing that would be left in the hands of the Askaris would be handed over to the Congolese, and they were very sure that they might induce the Congolese to join the British. Having thus frightened the Askari troops into a very good compliance of loyalty, German military proceeded to fulfil the attachment by granting them extensive treatment of the highest tributes and special favours, and in contact with the consequence that throughout the length and breadth of what was German East Africa, the German plumes carried for themselves the name of locusts; the implication being that they succeeded upon the country side in stripping it of its vegetation, and leaving it bare and bare.

The man with African features would at once realize the attraction which such power had for the Askari, and be allowed to appropriate what he wished in the way of food, and particularly in the way of women, appealed strongly to the savage nature of German's Native soldier, to whom it was especially given as an additional treat to lord it over white captives, maltreating and insulting them in every and deed. At first, indeed, the Askari treated British prisoners differentially and without animus, but when it had been made clear to them that they were not only permitted but expected to adopt an overbearing attitude towards the white captives, they generally responded with natural processes. Many, however, were in fault only in the presence of their German superiors, when unobserved they often treated British prisoners with consideration and kindness, sometimes even sharing food with them.

But there was another strong inducement to the German Askari to remain with his unit, and that was that by desertion he was not merely losing the favours believed

by his soldiers, and his own army rank. But he was also giving himself a chance for the most prized possession of a native, his own life. For the German command units, the vast majority of the companies, and the Askari should be kept in contact with the German companies, although some hours march to the rear. When these essential facts are borne in mind, it is evident that the German plan concerning Native troops is far from

Laughable Proposals.

Mr. Low declares that almost all informed people now agree that the Mandate principle has become a pure farce, though we do not know on what grounds he makes so sweeping a statement. In a recent issue we examined the plea that Portugal might get part of her East African territories to Germany, and that she need not therefore not be traversed again.

The last paragraph of Mr. Low's review is so delightfully naive that it is almost a pity even to suggest opposing arguments, but few of our fellow countrymen will we imagine subscribe to the doctrine that the Empire is so bankrupt as to need an infiltration of British scientific and administrative personnel. Dr. Schnee's own visions are not remarkable for their modesty, but we doubt whether such a plan is pictured himself in the role which Mr. Low's fantasy prescribes, namely, attired in his presidential robes as Chief British Commissioner for Native Labour and Health Legislation.

QUESTIONS OF THE HOUSE.

British Mandates in Africa.

TANGANYIKA's position in the Empire was again referred to in a written answer last week by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in reply to a question by Mr. General Sir John Dudson.

Mr. Amery stated:— "Under Article 119 of the Treaty of Versailles the former-German territories in Africa were surrendered to the principal Allied and Associated Powers, who in accordance with Article 22 of the Treaty agreed that mandates to administer these territories should be conferred upon the Government concerned, and proposed the terms in which the mandates should be formulated. Having arranged the allocation and delimitation of these territories as between themselves, the Governments concerned agreed to accept their respective mandates and to exercise them on behalf of the League of Nations, and the proposed terms and the mandates were then confirmed by the Council of the League.

The mandates do not contain any provisions for transfer to another power. Article 20 of the Tanganyika mandate authorises the mandatory to divide the territory into such customs, local, and administrative units or federations with adjacent territories, under his own control, provided that the provisions of the mandate are not infringed. No similar provision exists in the British mandates for Togoland and the Cameroons, which lay down that these areas shall be administered as integral parts of the mandatory power's neighbouring territories, subject, of course, to the provisions of the mandate. They are accordingly administered as integral parts of the Gold Coast and Nigeria respectively."

"I am glad to see that a Colonial Conference to be held in London in May next, at which most of the non-self-governing Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories will be represented either by the Governor or by a senior official," said the Colonial Secretary last week in the course of a Parliamentary debate. "This Conference will be of an experimental nature, and its primary object will be to explore the

possibility of holding Colonial Conferences of a more comprehensive nature at regular intervals and to consider the possibility of setting on foot other machinery to secure more effective co-operation between Colonial Governments in matters of general administration, economic development, and scientific and technical research. The Conference will open on May 10, and I anticipate that it will last for about three weeks."

Congo Basin Convention.

Mr. Sandeman Allen asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether, seeing that the Congo Basin Treaties expire in 1928, His Majesty's Government are taking steps to ascertain the views of the Governments of the East and West African Colonies and other territories and protectorates on the desirability of renewing or modifying these treaties.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies (Mr. Amery):— "My hon. Member is presumably referring to the Convention signed at Saint Germain-en-Laye on September 10, 1919, revising the Berlin Act of 1885 and the Brussels Act and Declaration of 1890 (Cmd. 477 of 1919). This Convention does not expire in 1928, nor is any date fixed for its termination, although Article 15 provides for a further meeting of the signatory Governments at the coming into force of the Convention, with a view to the introduction of such modifications as experience may have shown to be necessary."

Uganda Oil Discoveries.

Mr. Sandeman Allen asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether any steps are being taken with a view to exploring the possibilities of finding oil in Uganda, and, if so, whether due precautions have been or will be taken to secure the interests of the consumers in the State, Great, and adjacent territories.

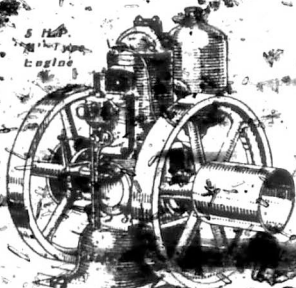
Mr. Amery:— "Yes, Sir, this matter is receiving consideration. The hon. Member may rest assured that the interests of consumers will be safeguarded as far as possible in any arrangements that may be made."

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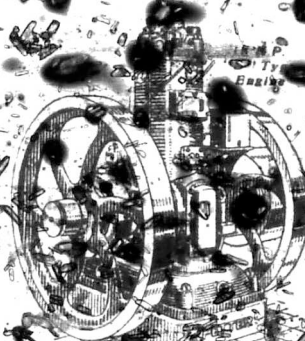
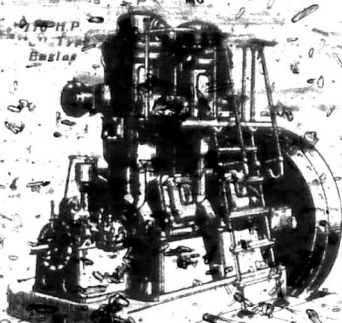
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NEW ANIMALS DISCOVERED IN TANGANYIKA

Mr. Arthur Loveridge's Contribution to Knowledge

Animal of East Africa

Among the passengers who recently landed from the s.s. "Canadian" at the port of Mwanza, Tanganyika Territory on behalf of the Museum Company, Zaire, Harvard University, incidentally, he secured several hundred mammals, including the first true mole known from East Africa. It shows no trace of eyes or ears and has a beautifully iridescent pelage. The creature differs from all moles in its habits and its burrowings, which are really burrowing rodents called mole rats.

A still more interesting discovery to most of us were two species of flying squirrel from the mountains near the coast. At least one of these is certainly like the flying squirrel of the United States. These creatures, over two and a half feet in length, and were it not for their rarity, their silky fur would command a large market. They do not climb up a tree-trunk, one of these squirrels will launch itself from a branch and gracefully glide with perfect ease ten or twenty yards away, supported by the expansion of skin from wrists to ankles.

Amani as a Snake Resort

Through the courtesy of the Director of Agriculture, Mr. J. P. M. M. M., the most interesting of these animals was secured as a snake resort. Through the help and co-operation of the captain, Mr. L.

Rogers, he secured twenty species of snakes in the forest. The most interesting of these is a cobra which he brought back with him. A forty-year-old man, who had been bitten by its stomach in the forest, was taken to the hospital.

Besides two new species of snakes and half a dozen new lizards and frogs, the eggs of four kinds of frogs were found for the first time.

It will be readily understood that on deep mountains a frog which lays its eggs in a pool will not be able to lay in the first heavy rain. The eggs of these frogs, which are quite marked, lay on the ground, and the mother frog, after laying her eggs therein, then moving on, covers them. The other two lay their eggs on the ground, and when the first heavy rain washes them down, the eggs are in receptacles formed at the base of the outer leaves in the scum puddle. The tadpoles undergo development in the ordinary way.

After his vacation in England, Mr. Loveridge returned to the United States in April to study the collections—numbering several thousand individuals—obtained.

The Zoological Society is congratulating itself on the fact that, for the first time, an African buffalo has been born in the Gardens. The mother and her calf were presented to the Zoo in the month of June by General Sir Sydney B. M. M.



Through the courtesy of the Director of Agriculture, Mr. J. P. M. M., the most interesting of these animals was secured as a snake resort. Through the help and co-operation of the captain, Mr. L. Rogers, he secured twenty species of snakes in the forest. The most interesting of these is a cobra which he brought back with him. A forty-year-old man, who had been bitten by its stomach in the forest, was taken to the hospital.

PERSONALIA

Smith, Chief, Veterinary Officer of Northern Rhodesia, is at present on leave.

Lieut. Colonel J. Vandeur, D.S.O., District Commissioner, has retired.

Mr. C. H. Elvidge has been appointed a member of the Chimba Road Board, vice Mr. R. ... resigned.

Mr. C. Findlay has been elected captain of the Chimba Golf Club, with Mr. F. G. Bale as his captain.

Mr. J. D. Struve, O.B.E., formerly Governor of the Upper Nile Province, has retired on pension. He is succeeded by Mr. C. ... O.B.E.

Messrs. H. P. Hewins, O.B.E., and R. Hewison, O.B.E., have been reappointed members of the Governor-General's Council of the ...

Lieut. Commander Ian Hamilton, Meiklojohn, R.N. (retired), was recently married at Chimba to Miss Dorothy M. Campbell-Meiklejohn.

It is officially announced that Mr. ... Logan, Chief Justice of the Bahamas, has been appointed Judge of the High Court of Northern Rhodesia.

Major ...'s return from Uganda has, we are told, been delayed by the unfortunate necessity of going into hospital for an operation on his appendix.

Mr. Edwin Wigglesworth ... the ... Dr. Ernest Guiding lectured recently at Clothworkers' Hall on the cultivation of fitness in the British Empire.

His Highness the Sultan and the British Resident and Lady Hollis gave dinner parties in honour of Mr. W. C. Bottomley, of the Colonial Office, during his recent visit to Zanzibar.

Referring to the death, from enteric fever, of the Hon. G. D. Cough, Attorney-General of Northern Rhodesia, the *Livingstone Mail* said: "His advice and opinion carried great weight and were probably never ignored. He was learned in the law, prudent in council, but, above all, untrayed either by personal ambition or predilections; he depicted vexatious litigants where they militated with right and justice, and it is probable that many an unjust decree was averted by his deprecatory smile. He was diligent and worked many an hour, and the official day ...

Quite apart from the respect in which he was held as an official, Cough probably had the goodwill of every man who knew him in the whole country. He was retiring, but not aloof, even-tempered but not to be trifled with, quite in his case on festive occasions, but too modest to take a lead. Those who knew him liked and respected him, and good-natured Livingstonians will feel his loss.

The Acting Governor of Uganda recently visited Mr. Nanji Kallida's sugar factory at Lugazi.

The unofficial members of the District Road Board, Nakuru, for 1927 are: Mr. J. ... James; Lieut. Col. A. E. Fawcus, D.S.O., M.C.; Mr. A. ... Colonel A. J. Lean, D.S.O.; Major J. A. Macdonald, D.S.O., M.C.; Mr. H. B. Simson; Mr. G. M. Taylor; Mr. A. Furton; Commander E. C. Ward, R.N.; Mr. E. ... Struss, Junr., and Mr. ... Wright.

Sir Arthur Hardinge, who served in East Africa between the years 1894 to 1900, first as Acting Consul-General at Zanzibar, and later as H.M.'s Consul-General and Consul-General in the British East Africa Protectorate, has just published a book entitled "A Diplomatist in Africa." We gather that a later volume will include a description of his service in Zanzibar and the British East Africa Protectorate (now Kenya).

At the last meeting of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute the following were among the Fellows, Associates and Undergraduates present: His Excellency Sir John L. Maffey, Governor-General of the Sudan; Mr. Frank Peacock (Kenya Colony); Messrs. S. A. ... S. Hopkin, H. E. Emson, and J. Williamson (Tanganyika Territory); Lieut. C. W. ... Orutt, R.N., and Mrs. R. G. Griffin (Uganda); and Messrs. R. H. Keppel Compston and K. W. Switzer (Nyaland).

Mr. Michael Mason, prospective Conservative candidate for West Wington, has given to the *Wington Gazette* an interesting tabloid autobiography. Born in Scotland in 1860, and having passed through Eton and Sandhurst, he sailed for Canada as an emigrant, and for two and a half years he earned his living there as lumber-jack, mine-surveyor, platelayer, game-stoker, A.B., inspector, hunter and trapper, and boat-builder. Having visited Eastern Europe as a correspondent of the *Times*, he headed for Central Africa to prospect for minerals in January, 1924. His objective was Tanganyika, and he went overland from ... reaching ... after eight months of tracking through ... in Uganda, and Kenya. After spending eight months in Tanganyika, he came home, married the daughter of Lord Stonehaven (now Governor-General of Australia), and became a director of a mining company. He is now engaged in mining and trading ventures in Central Africa and in the Yukon. He concludes his statement with the words: "The rest, I stand for ... I love dogs, horses, and children; I speak seven languages; I am fond of boxing to tennis; I wrote a book called 'The Celtic Poets'; I cannot play bridge; I never make promises that I cannot keep; and I feel a devotion to my country which I think only comes to those who have longed for her in the far-off corners of the world, and had to stand up for her against the malefaction of jealous foreigners.

"I am a new prospective Conservative candidate for West Wington. After due dispassionate consideration I affiliated myself to the Conservative Party in support of sanity, fair-mindedness, honesty and a gross opposition to 'babuatic' class hatred, unwarranted idealism, anarchy and retrogression."

Mrs E. Duke Moore has sailed from London

OUR MISSION NOTE

We regret to learn that Sir Frederick Lugard has been suffering from a very severe attack of influenza

Bishop Willis of Uganda was accorded a welcome when he arrived in Halifax last week

Our friend Henry Gore Solly, P. C. speaks the Primrose League dinner on Monday evening next

Canon Edward Daniell is recently arrested by the King with the insignia of an Officer of the Civil Division of the Order of the British Empire

Lord Cornwallis, Deputy Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England will in the course of a few months visit England on a Masonic mission to India, Burma and Ceylon

Dr. W. Arthur, the well known Kikuyu missionary now on leave in this country, recently addressed a meeting at the Carlsham Parish Church

Sir James Cuzco has been appointed a member of the planning committee which is to arrange the details for the Imperial Agricultural Conference which is to be held in London in October

At a recent meeting of the Tunbridge Wells branch of the Women's International League, Archdeacon Owen of Kavirondo, spoke on "The Ethics of Empire in East Africa."

Lieut. Colonel Frederick of Mecklenburg, who has left for a three months' tour in Africa in the German steamer "Usarano," is one of the leaders of the German Colonial Association and has been very active in stimulating colonial ideas in Germany

The death is announced of the Rev. George W. Hobson of Lobonbo, Portuguese East Africa, who had arrived in the mission field only at the end of December. Mr. Hobson joined up as a private during the war, and won a commission and the Military Cross. After demobilisation he entered the priesthood and in 1922 first went out to East Africa.

Speaking recently before the Margery Ward Conservative Association at Tottenham, Major R. Goldberg, D.S.O., who served with the East African, South West African and Mesopotamian campaigns, repudiated the legend made statements that the enemy were of a sporting nature. The returning of Natives could hardly be considered worthy of a "war" and he and many others "carried the memories" of German barbarity.

The Rev. Edwin W. Smith, author of "The Golden Stool," is to give two courses of lectures for teachers and students at the Church Missionary Headquarters, 11, Abchurch Lane, E.C.4, on Thursdays during March and May, each lecture beginning at 5.30 p.m. The first course, on "The Rudimentary Forms of Religion," comprises three lectures, to be given on March 10, 17, and 24, and entitled respectively "The Intuitive Sense of the Divine," "Magic and Religion," and "Primitive Spiritualism." The second course, to be given on May 12, 19, and 26, is under the general title "The African's Awareness of God," the three addresses dealing with (a) South Africa, (b) Central Africa, and (c) West Africa. Tickets may be obtained at 4/- for the two courses, or 6d. for one course, from Church Mission House, Salisbury Square.

In his new book, "Extraordinary," which are appearing serially in the "Times," Winston Churchill says of General Sir Hubert Murray, whose East African interests are well known to our readers:—"The sternest critic has been unable to find ground for censuring his general conduct of the battle of March 21, 1918. It appears that he took every measure, both before and during the battle, which experience and energy could advise and which his utterly inadequate resources admitted; that his composure never faltered; that his activity was unobtrusive; that his many decisions were prudent and resolute, and that no episode in his career was more honourable than the disaster which entailed his fall."

An appeal for £40,000 for the Kikuyu Mission was made at meetings held last week in Glasgow when Dr. W. Arthur stated that the wonderful development in Kenya within the past few years had been due to the enterprise of British capital, the co-operation between black and white, and the dual policy. Dr. Arthur said that the recurrent expenditure of the Mission for 1927 was £20,000, of which the Government was giving £10,000, but £500 for education. This sum was, however, insufficient for the work to be continued on its present basis, and he appealed to Scotland for £40,000 urgently needed for buildings, and other purposes. The majority of the missionaries were, he said, living in houses unworthy of the Church, and the hospital buildings were atrociously bad.

DINNER TO EAST AFRICAN GOVERNORS

A dinner in honour of Sir Edward Grigg and Sir Herbert Stanley, the Governors of Kenya and Northern Rhodesia, is to be given on March 15 by the African Society, at the Trocadero Restaurant. Non-members may obtain tickets from the Secretary of the Society, c/o Imperial Institute, S.W.7, at the price of 12s. 6d.

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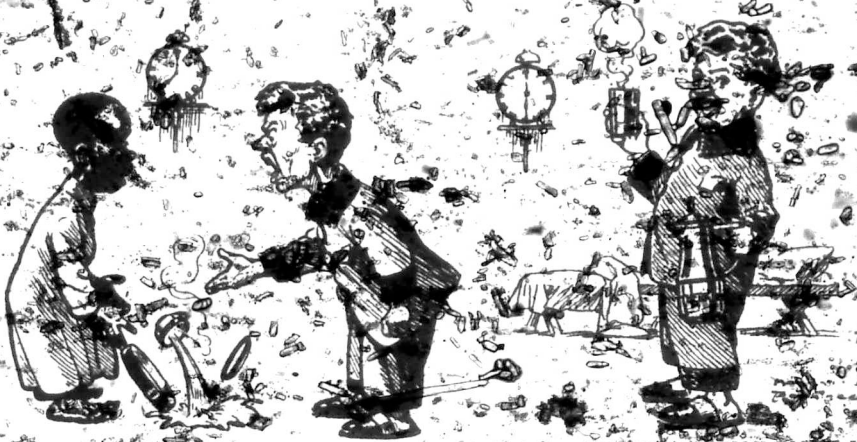
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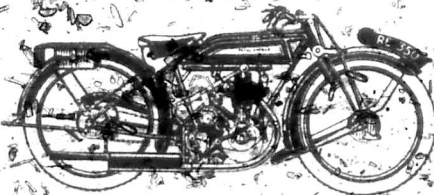
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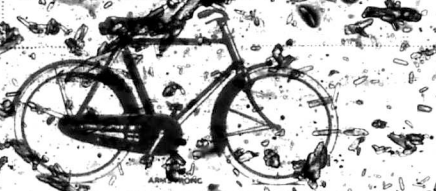
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PICTURES OF EAST AFRICA.

TORPEDED BY HIPPOPOTAMUS

An Adventure while canoeing

Especially written for East Africa

By "Sol"

Long shadows were creeping across the ravines in the hills which rose up on a steep from the marsh belt bordering the lake. My boys were getting tired for they had been paddling the wide fields of reeds for the past day. All were anxious to reach the little grassy promontory where a camp was to be made for the night. Stowed beneath the legs of my paddles was the bulk of my worldly goods, while the remainder crept along in the rear in a little canoe.

Fall grasses grew straight out of the water and there was a narrow path in the marsh marking the arrival of a mountain stream to reveal the magnitude of the lake. As we drew abreast a stretch of five or six more were broken reeds reared their heads above water crowned with luxuriant tropical vegetation. In the day half in half out of the water. Noticed a movement of the trunk of a leopard. I called the boys with a quiet word. "What was it?" "Leopard," whispered Ah, my head boy, and, grasping my rifle, I took a steady aim. The result was certainly unexpected.

I had noticed in a casual sort of way a herd of hippos grazing usually in the deeper water, and more from us and to our great consternation and surprise, the moment my rifle had gone off they came to him. They were much startled and big eyes glared straight for us. So astonished were we that in the moment we simply sat and gazed at them with terrified yells, the boys seized our paddles and endeavoured to get under way.

Bracing my knees against the side of the wildly waving craft, I tried to stand and stop the rush, but it was not to be. I managed to fire a couple of rounds when a big bull rose beneath the canoe. In a moment we were all splashing in the lake. I remember that in the confusion of toppling over glanced back at the larger canoe only to see it being in the air with the paddles flying in all directions.

Fortunately we were in shallow water, so that in a few minutes a very decent looking company had gathered on the bank to watch the hippopotamuses sporting with our canoes. Mine being too big for them to get into their mouths, and crush, they contented themselves with rolling over and over; the smaller ones they crushed piecemeal. For perhaps ten minutes they amused themselves in the fashion mentioned, and then to our relief they departed for deep water.

We spent the rest of the evening salting our goods, and as luck would have it, the boys were able to recover everything with the exception of my case of ammunition, some bedding, and, of course, the smashed canoe.

While recovering our baggage next morning we found a small fox which had been in the reeds, but although a thorough search was made, we could find no trace of the original cause of our fall, the leopard. There was however to be seen an indication of his having been in the area, inasmuch as a crocodile had got under the night.

NEW SPECIES OF AFRICAN CHEETAH.

From a Zoological Correspondent.

A meeting of the Zoological Society held last week Mr. R. I. Pocock exhibited a remarkably fine specimen of an entirely new species of cheetah, which had been received from Major Cooper, of Salisbury, Rhodesia.

Instead of being spotted like the ordinary species, the new animal is striped and barred like a zebra. The fact is not a freak is proved by the existence of a dozen skins from the same locality. Pocock remarked that it was most extraordinary that so large and distinct a species should have remained so long unknown to science.

TANGANYIKA DINOSAUR EXCAVATIONS.

Work at Tanga-guru to cease.

East Africa learns that the British Museum intend to cease excavating at Tanga-guru in Tanganyika Territory, the work in that area to be abandoned as soon as it can conveniently be brought about. The large quantity of dinosaur bones already obtained at Tanga-guru is interesting to note, sufficient material to keep the British Museum staff concerned employed for many years. This material, added to the great number of specimens collected by the Museum before the War and now being put together in the Berlin Museum, should make a very representative collection of the various species of dinosaur from that part of Africa. Since, as it stands, there is already the possibility of considerable deterioration of the specimens, further work at Tanga-guru is not to be undertaken. Instead, the remaining funds available will be devoted to the excavation of certain deposits in Nyasaland, and Mr. Mead, we understand, therefore not be returning.

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East Africa in the Press

THE WHITE MAN'S PLACE IN NORTHERN RHODESIA

A CORRESPONDENT visiting Northern Rhodesia says in the course of an interesting article to the *London Times* that:

Not a hurry was ever given so wonderful a view of Northern Rhodesia. Canada has the surprise waterway of the St. Lawrence. The United States has the Hudson and the estuary of Manhattan. On the east is the Golden Gate of the west. Australia has Sydney Harbour, South Africa has the magnificent panorama of Table Bay. But none of these compares for enchantment with the Zambezi and the Victoria Falls. More water crashes over the Canadian Falls at Niagara, but for sheer beauty, for variety, for the unsullied scenery which Nature has given her masterpiece, the Victoria Falls stand alone. And thanks to Cecil Rhodes, every traveller who enters Northern Rhodesia from the north must pass across the slender span of steel, only 400 feet above the gorge, within sight of the Rainbow Falls and so close to the spray that the railway carriages are drenched with dew.

There is a general impression abroad that Tropical Africa is a hot and steamy land, the natural habitat of the native Negro peoples, and unfit for the European. This is true enough of the central and southern portions of the country, but it is not true of the broad back-bone highlands which stretch 1,000 feet and more above the sea level, in intermittent ridges from the border of the Sudan in the south to the Sudan in the north. The whole of this country, so far as climate and soil is concerned, is so admirably fitted for European agriculture that white people are everywhere.

There is already a white population of more than 20,000 in Southern Rhodesia, in the south. There is a white population of some 20,000 in Kenya. In between lie Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika, Tanganyika, and the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo. This vast area is still unpeopled by the white race. Northern Rhodesia, for instance, has today a white population of no more than 5,000 Tanganyika of about 2,000. But, provided certain difficulties can be overcome, the best opinion seems to be that there is "no substantial reason why the vast area should not become the home of a vigorous and normal race."

Does the country belong to the Natives or to the white man? It belongs to both, and the control of it will lie with that race which in the long run makes the best use of its opportunities. The land is the Natives' in the sense that he must be induced as much as he can reasonably make use of, but the white man who ends tribal wars, brings slave trade, brought peace and order, and has set out, man by man, in the economic development of the country and can alone give the Natives the education which will lift him out of his fatal ignorance and barbarism. The land is the white man's in the sense that he alone is present, can control it and develop its products and that the progress of civilisation forbids that the population and resources of any territory should be permanently neglected from development. From contact with the white man, the world

WIRELESS FOR AFRICAN SURVEY WORK

The Nairobi correspondent of the *Daily Express* telegraphs:

The new British-Italian boundary of Tubu and which has just been completed, is marked along the entire 400 miles of length by a road serviceable for motor transport. The area of the operations was a great trackless desert, covered with scrub and sand, and inhabited by roving bands of Somalis. It offered no physical features to assist the engineers in the task of marking the boundary.

A wireless was employed by the engineers in order to receive time signals from Paris to correct their chronometer when taking astronomical observations. An engineer with a pair of headphones listened simultaneously to the beat of the master clock in Paris with one ear and the tick of a chronometer in Africa with the other ear and then adjusted the chronometer. This is probably the first occasion that an international boundary has been fixed in such a manner.

HAZARDOUS FILMS AND NATIVE RACES

The *Daily News* in a leading article says: It is to be hoped that the Conference on Colonial Governors, which is to meet in London in the early summer, and to discuss, among other things, the question of films shown to native audiences, will make some definite and practical recommendation on this important subject. We doubt whether, since the "Santisar" affair, there has been any single cause which has done more to lower British prestige, to reduce the moral status of the British people among native races than the films shown in all parts of the British Empire purporting to depict the normal life of Western, and particularly British, civilization. The danger lies, which we have more than once emphasised in these columns, not so much in the films shown in India and the Colonies than in the "Santisar" world over. Yet if British officialdom had the will to see the sense to it, there being pictures could be banned in all British-ruled territory throughout the world.

LIVINGSTONES' CRITICISM RESENTED

An interesting note in the *London Echo* says: It is an interesting note in the *London Echo* that the original criticism of the character of the late Mr. J. H. Livingstone, which was published in the *London Echo* and the *London Standard* in 1893, and which was written by Mr. J. H. Livingstone and the *London Standard* had been reprinted in the *London Standard* in 1937. The article in the *London Standard* was a portrait of a man who was well known far and wide as "The Cause No. 10, Hamilton Square, now the Education Office). The article brought under my notice when I was forming part of the staff of the boy on Mr. J. H. Livingstone's staff, who had been in the office upstairs and downstairs in search of newspapers wherefrom to take cuttings in the best style of the commercial gardener. I did not at the time enter the office, but I was in the office of one of these searches. I saw the portrait of Livingstone there, and I asked the boy what it was for. He said it was a portrait of a man who had been in the office and given a lesson to the Livingstone.

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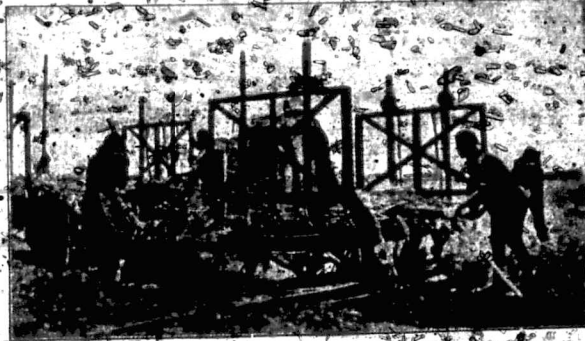
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Business readers will find our Information Bureau of special interest.

EAST AFRICAN TRADING CONDITIONS.

Points of Current Bank Reports.

The current monthly trade report of Barclays Bank (L. E. and C.) states that trading conditions in Kenya remain generally steady. Nairobi bazaar business being more active in consequence of the opening of the Uganda cotton season, though Mombasa bazaar finance is unimproved. The cotton crop outlook is excellent.

Uganda's cotton crop is good, with better prices owing to the reduction of Government tax and fall and a rise in freight charges.

New Zealand's general trading conditions are brisk for the time of year, and improved transport conditions and anticipated record crops are expected to have good effect on winter business. Coffee and tea planters complained of short rainfall, but good crops are anticipated. The tobacco crop in all districts is reported to be exceptionally good.

In its current trade report the Standard Bank of South Africa states:

"Around Nakuru harvesting is in a forward state, and large deliveries of maize are expected within the next few weeks. The labour supply is reported as satisfactory. Harvesting in the Eldoret district in the preceding week, and reports are promising. Satisfactory crops and good labour supply are reported from Kitale. Sir Rowland Biffin, one of the world's recognized wheat experts, has reported very favourably on the Transvaal district as a wheat growing area. Such a move, even as dependent as the Transvaal is on the existing type of wheat, is a step which is being directed to the credit. Coffee on the older sites around Nyasa has suffered somewhat from drought, and this is pointing to a more ordinary season, price a poor one. There is every indication, however, of the next crop providing a substantial one.

The Tanganyika Railway payments to ex-Germans are continuing, and it is expected that the funds thus set in circulation will help to stimulate the bazaar trade. Zanzibar reports a continuance of all-round conditions, with overstocked markets.

Exports from New Zealand during November 1926 valued at £10,000, compared with £2,000 in November, 1925, and imports at £2,108, compared with £47,383. European retail stores report that trade during December was very good, but Native trade has been somewhat dull. Traders are at present somewhat overstocked in certain lines of goods, owing to recent heavy arrivals of goods which were delayed at Beira and on the railways.

The 1927 tobacco season has opened under favourable weather conditions, and prospects at the moment are good. The 1926 crop is realizing satisfactory prices on the overseas market, with the exception of dark, fire-cured tobacco, prices of which are showing a tendency to weakness.

THE MARKET FOR TRACTORS IN KENYA.

Increasing Scope for Manufacturers.

Three or four years ago there were 40 tractors in Kenya Colony, to-day there are 1,000, and in a year or so that number will be doubled, states the Commercial Motor, which adds: "The tractor is required for the season for general haulage work and for transport of the harvest to railhead—the distances ranging up to 150 miles. Produce must be taken to the truck lines, stores and materials forming the return loads.

For the economising of capital, the same machine for some time to come is likely to be used on the farm and on the road. The roads are easily made, for there is little timber larger than what is called bush, but enough to provide the raw material for charcoal, and this suggests the use of the gas-producer as a source of fuel for the engine in preference to the petrol drum. Heavy oil can however be obtained cheaply enough—provided the market is not flooded against the consumer—so that the Diesel or semi-Diesel engine has a future.

The type of machine called for is dominated by the need for doing the more expensive white man to run it, but he is a profitable proposition if the haul is proportionate to his wages. Thus, it would pay a prime mover of about 100 h.p. its required to haul, say, three trucks of seven ploughs pulling twenty-one furrows at a time, and on the road to haul thirty tons of material, making a total of about 150 tons.

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The Editor of EAST AFRICA, 21, Great Fitzhard Street, W. 1.

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We are officially recognized and recommended by the Hon. Sec. of the Royal East African Automobile Association. Mr. Gaston-Foxall thinks that, with your cooperation as regards publicity and file, we are warranted in informing you that we intend to advertise regularly in your excellent newspaper for another two years, in the same advertising position as heretofore. We have had a large number of replies from every single district covered by your paper, and we take this opportunity of thanking you for the excellent service you have rendered on your part.

Yours faithfully, D. A. PARSONS, Managing Director.

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AS KENYA SEES THINGS.

The Two Governors.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nairobi.

SIR EDWARD GIBSON has left these shores for England, and Mr. B. Bennett, C.M.G., the Colonial Secretary, has been gazetted acting Governor. Although the policy of Sir Edward, rightly or wrongly, has encountered criticism, though not very serious, and his popularity at some stages has been uncertain, both in the metropolitan and in the case of a new man, of despatched and outspoken views, these seem little doubt that as Kenyans have come to know him better these earlier misgivings have been dispelled and that Sir Edward stands to-day both respected and popular among the settlers. In public he is always cheerful and generally smiling, and socially he is the same. Apart from the evidence of his rather brilliant career, which is acknowledged to be clever and a good example, he is also a diplomat and a man of the world, and his views about Kenya Colony seem to be extremely broad and liberal, differing very little from the broad-minded settler outlook.

He has a good record in Sir D. N. Cameron, Governor of Tanganyika, who is also proving himself most liberal-minded, with a strong personality of his own. Though the two Governors do not seem to agree entirely in policy, each having his independent view, East Africa and the Empire appear fortunate in having two such men at the helm in these respects: two strong men without that obstinacy sometimes found in such men; both a powerfully willing to learn from the resident civilian, but neither capable of being coerced or driven by public clamour.

Reply to Archdeacon Owen

The views of Archdeacon Owen as enunciated in his letter published in the issue of *East Africa* of December 30, are typical of those that emanate from time to time on Native questions from men holding recognised positions, either in African affairs, solely or in Imperial affairs generally. Archdeacon Owen is typical of the zealot who lacks the balance of the majority working in the same field, for his views are not representative of the class for which he stands. In his own mind whether a missionary for anti-tribalistic or not but concerning the East African Colonies as a whole are to-day much more broad-minded, from a study of both sides of the labour question, than those very few of their number, such as Archdeacon Owen, who are aggressively vocal. The Archdeacon in his letter cites an instruction issued by the Chief Secretary of Uganda to the Provincial Commissioner, Fort Portal, that natives have the choice of labour either to produce cotton (working on their own account) or work for the Government or for the planters. But, continues the Chief Secretary, work of some sort they should do and not lead an idle life. But the Archdeacon considers "improper exploitation" and against the ethical ideals of the Christian religion. It is a good need not search very far in the Bible to discover that work of some sort is also a part of the gospel taught. Work of some useful sort is practically everyone will admit, as righteous as it is unimpeachably good. The Red Indians of America could never be made to take to industry, and their fate as a race is

proved by them. Unfortunately for the average African can be slowly persuaded to take his part in industry, consequently the race survives.

The Hon. J. J. O'Shea

The senior member for Plateau South, the Hon. T. J. O'Shea, who has been returned, has recently held a meeting of his constituents at Elmore and dilated on past and future policy of his Party. Mr. O'Shea supports Lord Delamere's leadership, but, nevertheless, is very independent in his views. His career in Kenya Colony is rather remarkable. Starting as a clerk in the late firm of Newland, Tailor & Co., his industry and ability soon made him recognised as top man in that important firm of auctioneers and land agents. An early patriotic Irishman, he fiercely defended his native land during its troubles at the time of the war, writing frequently to the local Press. Subsequently he emigrated to the then remote Dashi-Gishu district, an area heavily settled by Dutch and other South Africans. Having founded a successful business at Eldoret, some years ago he stood for the Legislative Council, becoming more popular as people recognised his honesty and ability. So we find again the ubiquitous and versatile Irishman representing a mixed constituency of conservative Dutch people and British settlers, largely composed of army officers. Mr. O'Shea is a simple little man, father of a big family, and running a brisk business, yet finding the time to attend to his duties as legislator, though that entails a journey of two hundred miles to and from each session. He stands in the front rank among our public men.

FIRST AIR MAIL FROM EAST AFRICA

East Africa has to thank several correspondents for sending greetings by the first air mail despatched from Kenya and Uganda, which reached London on Monday last. We particularly appreciate the encouraging references to the work this journal is seeking to do, and can assure the Convention of Associations of Kenya, the Colonial Writers' Union of Kenya and East Africa, and other such bodies here among our first air mail correspondents—and all other friends that we shall endeavour to make East Africa's increasing service to the metropolitan world with which it is so closely connected.

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* This feature, which is published with the object of collecting public opinion in Kenya, is distributed by an officer of the Press Department. His views may differ radically from those of the author, but their expression will be just so far as possible, without prejudicing of East African questions.

A RECOMMENDATION.

The following is a review which speaks for itself, taken from an Outlook of 1917, by Arthur Kent Chinnell, Priest of the New Guinea Mission:

"Rummaging in the Sydney book-shops, I discovered, bought for ninepence, a second-hand copy of a little book that had been issued only two years before, THE MAINTENANCE OF HEALTH IN THE TROPICS, written by W. J. Simpson, M.D. and published under the auspices of the London School of Tropical Medicine by John Bale, Sons & Danielsson, of Great Titchfield Street, London. I give the review fully, not only because that book was the very best and only worth the price, but because a copy should come to New Guinea with every one who enters the country. More than that, and because a book is but a lifeless thing until it is read and understood, it would be very well if every volunteer for the New Guinea Mission could be examined as to his knowledge before he is accepted, and catechized as to his willingness to live up to his teaching, before he is allowed to sail."

Another Edition of the above-mentioned book, thoroughly revised and brought up to date, has since been published, price 3s. 6d. net, postage 3d. 10d.

The Coconut Palm: The Science and Practice of Coconut Cultivation. By H. C. SAMUEL, C.I.E., B.Sc. Illustrated by 46 beautifully executed plates, 28.5 in. black and 15 lithographed colours. Royal 8vo, pp. 262 + xxi, cloth, 83s. 6d. 1925.

The African Rubber Industry. By CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN, M.C., C.M. Edin., Profusely Illustrated. 250 pp. Army 8vo, 18s. 6d. post free.

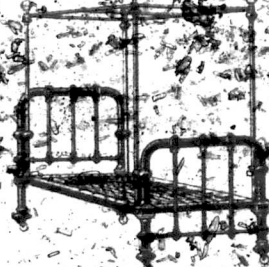
Green Manures, and Manuring in the Tropics. By P. de SCHMIDT, translated from the French by F. W. FLATLEY. Royal 8vo, 200 pp., with all the original illustrations, beautifully printed, strongly bound in cloth, 17s. 6d. post free.

Sisal Encyclopaedia. By Major A. A. NORCOTT, A.R.C.M., D.I.C. With 17 Illustrations. Price 3s. 3d. net, post free.

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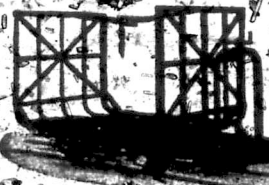
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INDEX TO ADVERTISERS: PAGE 748

THE proprietors of "East Africa" are prepared to consider the publication of books dealing with East African agriculture, industry, commerce and tribal and animal life. Manuscripts of which every care will be taken. The proprietors do not however guarantee the sale of such books. The proprietors should be sent to the publishers, Messrs. John Bale, Sons & Danielsson, Ltd., Great Titchfield Street, W.1.

AFFORESTATION'S EFFECT ON RAINFALL.

Some striking instances from Nyasaland.

In the recent issue of the *Journal of Forestry* Mr. J. E. Clements, Conservator of Forests, Nyasaland, explains what has been necessary to create a protection of forest reserves that Dependency, which has suffered so materially from indiscriminate tree felling. More illuminating than many exhortations is an experience narrated by the veteran Dr. Laws of the Livingstone Mission, who recently reported:

Some years ago, with a view to getting power machines installed, I planned for two years the Macheve and Kazichi streams near the Mission, which flow over the same cliff to join their course on the way to Lake Nyasa. On the result of this investigation I made, and first one turbine for a sawmill and then two turbines for driving electric dynamos were installed. To our disappointment we found that the amount of water in each stream was falling by degrees. From the beginning of the season, so that first in July and later in September, and one dry year in August we were unable to get water to run the turbines during the whole of each year. The result of this was that during each day to get the maximum amount of the water, and so to get power for light in the evening.

This led us to start the planting of trees on the mountain side source of the Macheve, and also on the smaller Kazichi stream. We have planted on our land connected with this station over two million trees, most of them in the places indicated above. Those first planted have now grown to a height of from ten to twenty feet, and we are thinning them out. As compared with 1920, we had in 1924 a water supply for power during the whole day, lasting a month longer, and this year, after a rainy season during which the rains were less than usual, it was the end of October before any shortage of water was felt.

Settlers are well aware of the Native custom of cultivating a portion of ground for a few years only and then moving to fresh vacant land, preferably forest or bush, where they burn the trees and spread the ashes over the land prior to cultivation. Mr. Clements reminds us that in the old days of tribal warfare there was a limit to this practice as villages had of necessity to remain together for mutual defence against neighbouring tribes, but during the last thirty years under British administration breaking-up of villages and a general spreading out of the populace has taken place on an extensive scale, which, in the southern part of the country, where European settlement is greatest, has been accelerated by a tendency towards individualism on the part of many Natives, imbued by their contact with the European.

Consequently, he says, throughout most of the Protectorate forest or bush has been cleared to an increasing extent to make way for cultivation of crops, and in the process water sheds and hill slopes have frequently been denuded, with dire results when it has occurred in any extensive table streams which originally flowed throughout the whole year, ceased to do so in a remarkably short space of time, leaving the denuded slopes of forest in the hills from which they rise. In many cases the period of flow during the long rainy season diminished year by year, until finally no water was carried, then shortly after the close of the rainy season.

Striking evidence of this was given before the Lands Commission in 1920, by the famous missionary the Rev. Dr. Laws, who has been resident in the Protectorate over fifty years. He stated that the Momba district when he first went there was wooded and that streams, which flowed all the year round, were plentiful, but at the present time he knew of at least 100 of these streams which in consequence of the destruction of the forests, have now ceased to flow at all, rendering large tracts of country uninhabitable. He also stated that further

south, in the mountainous tracts of forest existed during the flood of men still living, which were gradually destroyed, and whereas before their destruction there were ample supplies of water, great difficulty was now experienced in obtaining water in the district during the dry season.

Other very noticeable effects of the destruction of forest and vegetation on hill slopes in the Protectorate are:

- (1) Major erosion or gullying, by which not only are the slopes made barren, but the valleys plains beneath are often rendered useless by the deposition of coarse waste upon them.
- (2) Enormous loss of soil fertility due to sheet erosion, i.e. erosion of a more uniform type which takes place over an extensive area during the torrential rains, resulting in serious loss of fine particles of soil and organic matter.
- (3) Violent flooding of streams and rivers following every heavy rain to the detriment of roads, bridges, culverts, etc.

Particularly in hilly country, with short rainy seasons, the absorption and retention of water in the ground is of the greatest importance, and the East African territories have everything to gain from systematic afforestation and the equally systematic prevention of Native practices which are already leading to grave water shortage in some districts.

TANGANYIKA TRADE RETURNS FOR 1926

The Commissioner of H.M. East African Dependencies' Information Office, London, has received telegraphic advice of the official figures for the trade in Tanganyika Territory during 1926.

The total imports for the year are valued at £3,152,422, against £2,863,917 for 1925, thus showing an increase of £288,505. Exports for 1926 are returned at a value of £3,025,978, compared with £3,007,870 for 1925.

With regard to imports, it is pleasing to note that Great Britain has slightly increased her proportion from 39.2% in 1925 to 40% in 1926, this in spite of intensive competition from the Continent and Japan.

The main products exported all show increases, such as—

Sisal	25,022 tons	18,276 tons
Coffee	6,540	6,600
Cocoa	27,362 bales	25,212 bales

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Our Woman's Page

NEWS, NOTES AND NOTIONS

Nursing in Nyasaland

NURSING IN NYASALAND is a new book by Alice Stanbury (a trained nurse) and prefaced by the Bishop of Chester, son of a well-known surgeon, who pays the authoress a glowing tribute. It is the first of its kind, which, he says, "The story of the book is one of the very best and most moving I have ever read." The authoress most justly has mainly spoken from the point of view of a trained nurse, but to face with the sorrowing necessities of unattended patients, who can doubt the deeper spiritual language of such work.

Miss Stanbury pictures vividly the sufferings of Africans and the reach of medical science and the ever open door of the hospital. We cannot but feel a deep sense of admiration for the medical work of the U.S.A. as mentioned. This little book is well worth reading and will appeal especially to those interested in the science of tropical medicine. The writer has given us a whole of her heart to the work, is full of enthusiasm, and gives a clear insight into the advancement and the difficulties of a good work in the tropics.

An Expression of Nature.

Last week I saw a most effective bowl (called wide-rim) on which I coated a miniature lawn composed of a cork mat which had been sprinkled with grass seed, for it was covered in fresh grass about an inch and a half in height—the roots being embedded in the cork. Around this most unusual glimse of nature floated some fresh spring flowers. Never have I seen so coherent of this description so devoid of artifice and so sweet and fresh in appearance.

Shells.

Shells of all sizes and descriptions are being used to make up of coral decorations. One of the French shops in the West End has devoted a whole window to the display of these novelties. A splendid shell designed in tiny mother-of-pearl shells forming the buds, graduating in size and reflecting a shimmering iridescent glow, attracted much attention as did also a group of water-lilies and lilies with a kindly designed.

Artificial Sunlight.

There is in the business of a pair of some of the most interesting glazed amber glass, which gives a faint a sunny appearance whatever the weather. Clerk may have designed it by becoming deaf and blind. Sun's windows treated in this way become cheerful and interesting. This is a special one to those living in London's fog-bound zone.

Stockings.

The new stockings with delicate, sheer, water-proof finish, which has made its appearance at the British Ladies' Stocking Co., is a great improvement.

it can be brushed. This will be good news to these days when only light stockings are fashionable.

London is soon likely to adopt the American practice of selling stockings in sets of three instead of by pairs, which certainly promises to be very much more practical and economical.

Aubergines.

Baked. Take the same number of aubergines as there are aubergines and slice and for the former. Next peel the aubergines and place them at the bottom of a buttered fireproof dish. Season and add alternate layers of tomato and aubergine. Sprinkle a small portion of chopped egg and moisten with a little stock. Cover with a paste. Grated cheese bread crumbs and a little butter may be added just before baking. Place in the oven to brown. This is a most delicious when fried. The favourite American method is to peel and slice and make them, sprinkle with salt, allow to stand an hour, then dip in flour and fry brown.

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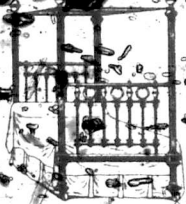
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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU.

East Africa's "Information Bureau" exists for the service of subscribers and advertisers desiring the Editor's opinion on any matter. It is its principal object 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 representation here are invited to communicate with the Editor. No charge is made for the service rendered by this Journal in such matters.

During 1926 Africa purchased 6% of the total implements exported from the United States, as follows:

Among the exports from Zanzibar during December were: Cloves, 19,000 cwt; tobacco (Native), 6,410 lbs; copra, 1,000 cwt.

During the week ended January 15, 1927, 643 bags of maize were submitted to the Government Grader at Kilindini, of which 500 were rejected for various causes.

Surveys on the roofing and other materials used for building purposes have been remitted by the Sudan Government. Feibly and Steamers a from Suva.

Exports from East and Uganda during the second week of January included: Sugar, 6,687 bags; maize, 1,050 bags; cotton seed, 16,244 bags; sisal, 1,000 bales; 3,500 bales wattle bark; 1,000 bags wattle.

Exports from Tanganyika Territory during November included: 2,000 cwt; cotton, 1,000 cwt; sisal, 1,000 cwt; 332 tons copra; 1,000 cwt; 1,048 tons; hides, 3,000 cwt; 1,000 cwt.

Excise duty on cotton collected in Uganda during 1926 amounted to £199,897, as against £216,988 in 1925. Exports of cotton lint from Mombasa during the first ten months of 1926 amounted to 79,988 bales of 400 lb, compared with 185,508 bales for the corresponding period in 1925.

Weather conditions during the latter part of 1926 were favourable for the opening and picking of cotton, and the crop from most districts is encouraging. It is expected that the Buzoga, Bagwira and Bugwira and Lango districts of the Eastern Province and the Buvyoro district of the Northern Province.

... Sir Charles H. ...
... Colonies are asked to buy American goods. We apparently will buy ours. As long as people buy your competitors' goods there is no loss to you. - Sir Charles H. ...

The Rhodesia Central Border Concession, Ltd. is to offer the shareholders 7,000 of the reserve shares of the company at 3 p per share, that is, at a premium of 3 p per share. The right to apply for the shares will be given to shareholders pro rata to their holdings, according to the number of shares of one new share for every complete four old shares held.

Imports into Tanganyika Territory during the month of November included: Cigarettes, 7,000 lb; cement, 1,111 tons; canvas iron sheets, 1,135 tons; iron and steel manila tubes, 518 tons; shovels and spades, 47,547 machines; machinery to the value of £11,495; blankets, 1,000; motor spirit, 57,300 imperial gallons; 500; lamp oil, 84,520 imperial gallons; 500; 783; cycles, 453.

Imports into East and Uganda during the week ended January 15 included: Blankets, 85; 267 packages; cotton piece goods, 892 packages; disinfectants, 141 packages; galvanised sheets, 1,207 bundles; industrial and agricultural machinery, 67 packages; iron and steel manufactures, 7,005 packages; iron wire, 1,500 packages; lubricating oils and greases, 275 packages; motor vehicles and parts, 205 packages; painters' colours, 26 packages; and soap, 836 cases.

Report of the British South Africa Company for the year ended September 30, 1926, shows a net profit of £539,128, which, together with the amount brought forward, gives a total surplus of £2,087, from which the directors recommended a dividend of 15% on the share, plus a bonus of 3d per share.

The company received from H. M. Government a sum of £12,600 in respect of its half interest in the net proceeds of the sale and lease of land in North-Western Rhodesia for the year ended March, 1926. The revenue accruing to the company from mining royalties, rents and licences during the year ended September, 1926, amounted to £107,678, of which £60,000 was derived from Southern Rhodesia and £47,600 from Northern Rhodesia.

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wish to appoint agents in East African representative Agents able and anxious to extend their operations. Any inquiries to communicate confidentially with the Editor, in care of the business office.

POINTS WHICH BUYERS MIGHT NOTE

W. J. ... Birmingham ... exhibiting a wide range of weighing, counting and testing machines. The ... of the exhibit was to show the most modern types of industrial ... machines. Demonstrations of the ... of which are specially made for use in such territories as East Africa were given each day.

Samuel Bennett and Co., of 22, Worship Street, E.C.2, proprietors of the ... Gramophones, John Grey and Co., and other trade marks, showed a wide range of banjo mandolins and other musical instruments, including portable ... the drums, we learnt were selling particularly well in Tropical Africa. ... Ltd., of Stamford Lane, ... displayed a number of horizontal and vertical ... the former category was included an engine giving 105 b.h.p. ... while in the vertical types were ... and a 4 b.h.p. ... petrol engine.

British Typewriters, Ltd., of 77, Queen Victoria Street, had a good show of their British Empire machines, and visitors found a masked typist operating a "British Empire" machine by the touch system. On his visit to the ... at the start for ten minutes ... in the past year Government orders had replaced 1,500 typewriters with "British Empire" machines. It was also noted that the ... of York had taken on

of their ... with him on his visit to Australasia. ... Ltd., of Stamford Lane, ... the ... of the Empire ... a large and attractive stand, in which attention was prominently drawn to the merits of their pencil cedar. A splendid range of their Kenya pencils, showing each process of manufacture, was also to be seen in one of the stands of the Eastern African Dependencies.

Horner, Mack & Milk, Co., Ltd., of South, ... had a prominent exhibit of their malted milk and lunch tablets, and also served the beverage to the public. ... of 23A, Old Bond Street, manufacturers of the "Ideal" cork drawers and other ... devices, concentrated on their cork drawer, the retail price of which, in heat leather ... is 2s. 6d.

Martineau and Smith, Ltd., of 56, Holloway Road, Birmingham, makers of the ... spraying machines, had among their exhibits ... both of shower and hand use, while bucket or portable types for use in gardens were also shown. ... Ltd., of 70, Gipsy Road, E.C.1, had a good display of their "Grippa" portable gramophone, which weighs only 6 lb.

Peter, Ltd., of York and Ipswich, showed at their two stands many types of their oil engines, some of which can be seen in their advertisement appearing elsewhere in this issue. Among the smaller exhibits was a 13 B.H.P. sectional model "Peter" oil engine, while larger exhibits included a 20 h.p. "C" type heavy oil engine in motion.

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EAST AFRICA

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

BRITISH INDIA
 "Modasa" arrived London February 20.
 "Munipera" passed Perim homewards, February 20.
 "Manjula" left Marseilles for East and South Africa, February 20.
 "Madura" left Dar-es-Salaam for further East and South African ports, February 25.
 "City of Agra" arrived Dar-es-Salaam for further East African ports, February 26.
 "Clan Ranald" arrived Port Said for East Africa, February 26.
 "Colonial" left Southampton for East Africa, February 26.

PORTLAND AFRICA
 "Ares" left Antwerp homewards, February 20.
 "Richtofen" arrived East London for further South African ports, February 21.
 "Springfontein" left Dar-es-Salaam for further East and South African ports, February 20.
 "Nykerk" left Port Sudan for East and South Africa, February 19.
 "Giekerk" left Antwerp for East and South Africa, February 19.
 "Jagersfontein" left Hamburg for East and South Africa, February 19.
 "Moliskirk" left Marseilles homewards, February 17.
 "Berger" left London homewards, February 20.
 "Billie" arrived Dar-es-Salaam for further East African ports, February 12.
 "Hansko" arrived Beira for East Africa, February 12.
 "Mapia" arrived Cape Town for further South and East African ports, February 12.
 "Gronaldo" left Rotterdam for South and East Africa, February 12.
 "Klipfontein" left Hamburg for South and East Africa, February 20.

UNION CASTLE
 "Bampton Castle" arrived Algoa Bay for Beira, February 25.
 "Babbary Castle" left Suez for East Africa, February 26.
 "Dunluce Castle" left Ascension homewards, February 26.
 "Garth Castle" left Port Said homewards, February 23.
 "Louiseville Castle" arrived Algoa Bay for Beira, February 26.
 "Ripley Castle" left New York for Beira, February 27.
 "Llandaff Castle" left Cape Town homewards, February 26.
 "Llandoverly Castle" left Beira homewards, February 25.
 "Ripley Castle" left New York for Beira, February 27.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS

MESSRS. MATHAR & PLATT, Ltd. have declared on their ordinary shares a dividend of 10% together with a bonus of 5% both free of tax, for the year 1926.

The annual report to stockholders of the Caterpillar Tractor Company shows that more "Caterpillar" tractors were sold in 1926 than in any preceding year, that prices have been reduced so that the company is broadening its markets and preparing for the future. We prefer to see the machine in a few typical cases. "Caterpillar" tractors are to-day in use for road construction and maintenance, snow removal, logging, haulage, and agriculture, transport of heavy machinery and equipment, clearing of fire-breaks in forests, stump pulling, land leveling, construction of railway grades, etc.

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"Madura" left Port Said for further East and South Africa ports, February 25.

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"City of Agfa" arrived Dar-es-Salaam for further East African ports, February 26.
"Alan Ranald" arrived Port Said for East Africa, February 25.
"Colonial" left Greenhead for East Africa, February 26.

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"Ares" left Antwerp homewards, February 25.
"Rietfontein" arrived East London for further South African ports, February 21.
"Springfontein" left Port Said for further East and South Africa, February 25.
"Nykop" arrived Port Sudan for East and South Africa, February 15.
"Giekerk" left Antwerp for East and South Africa, February 15.
"Jagerfontein" left Hamburg for East and South Africa, February 16.
"Melisk" left Marseilles homewards, February 17.
"Berend" arrived London homewards, February 20.
"Billie" arrived Dar-es-Salaam for further East African ports, February 20.
"Blansk" arrived Port Said for East Africa, February 20.
"Mapia" arrived Port Said for further East and East African ports, February 23.
"Cornelio" left Rotterdam for South and East Africa, February 22.
"Amstel" left Amsterdam for South and East Africa, February 22.
"Klipfontein" left Hamburg for South and East Africa, February 20.

UNION CASTLE

"Bampton Castle" arrived Algoa Bay for Beira, February 25.
"Bluff Castle" left Suez for East Africa, February 26.
"Dunluce Castle" left Ascension homewards, February 26.
"Garth Castle" left Port Said homewards, February 25.
"Louisa Castle" arrived Algoa Bay for Durban, February 25.
"St. Paul's Castle" left St. Helena for Beira, February 25.
"Llandaff Castle" left Cape Town homewards, February 26.
"Whitby Castle" left Beira homewards, February 25.
"Ripley Castle" left Natal for Beira, February 27.

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