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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Vol. 5, No.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1.

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## Camp and Comments.

### Where Coffee-Drinking is Dangerous.

By judgment of the Hanseatic Hand Court in Hamburg it has been ruled by a panel of nine to avert that coffee contains coffee, which is said to affect the heart and nerves, or may even make the notaries nervous, or is responsible for serious effects in the general health of drunks or the decease of maimed persons. It affects the simple, it causes insomnia and bad food, however. Thus the Germans eat coffee and defend the taste of the beverage, while most Englishmen are increasingly supine in the spirit.

### "African England" Warning.

A meteorological correspondent writes from London that you have had a number of Committee meetings in your conditions as you are prevailing in England—diseases, heat, ponds dry up, and so forth. I gather that you would like to see a change. My friend you that in the year 1921 there was a worse in England than last year; people begged and prayed for rain—and got it. That rain did not cease until 1925. The Clerk of the Weather is a like Eustace, the genius in Wales Burton's to be a "bit 'olesey," in granting the requests of his petitioners.

### A Second Zebra?

Besides the British Association's expedition to investigate the ruins of Zimbabwe, Dr. G. Caton Thompson, the Italians have responded to the "servants" of their own, of whom a notable member is Dr. Leopoldo Cipriani, professor of geology at the University of Florence. This clever scientist has announced now the discovery in Somaliland of Rhodesia of some hitherto unknown rhinoceroses, a striking similarity to Zimbabwe. They are hidden in bush in the wilder part of the country and are laborious clearing the bush has informed him. He saw skeletons lying outside the villages.

### A Tip for Lion Hunters.

The lesson to be drawn from some hunting incidents in stories by Mr. Francis Ligonian in *The National Review* seems to be when out after lions don't look like lion or you may be disappointed. He, and like in Africa, was wriggling along through the bush, stalking a troupe of fourteen lions when a wild boar bull, mistaking him for a lion, started stamping and snorting and set off the stampede but added the same thing until the whole night's hunt had

ended in failure. He was no typical lion, he was older, wiser, his hunting was almost certainly his Chapman's Sport for the day, but they were not to be taken in. The lions where the dogs had been sent had not moved and all went in the direction of the marks where they had been dropped, losing in the darkness. It was bad luck, but the lions were now tame and the boar bull though he had only had the taste of the look of the hunter.

### Millionaire's Superstitions.

A tribesman draws our attention to a curious point mentioned by Mr. Leo Reinhart in "Life of Sir J. B. Robinson." The South African magnate, according to the biographer, J. B. was one of the most superstitious men in the world. As such, he would not take a lighted match from anyone—to avoid him a match after it had been struck was given him, in his opinion, exceedingly bad luck. He was also a fervent believer in black cats and mice to be actually cabled or a favourite name or character be sent to him from his home in the Cape or "Daddy House," in Lane. What he would have done if anything had happened to that cat is the vagary of the author, hardly imagining that the veracity of the superstition was to be believed. Superstitions, and naturally, of course, roundings are permeated with it, but it is curious that Sir J. B. Robinson's favours should have taken such a definite form which does not appear to be corroborated in any way in the superstitions of Africa.

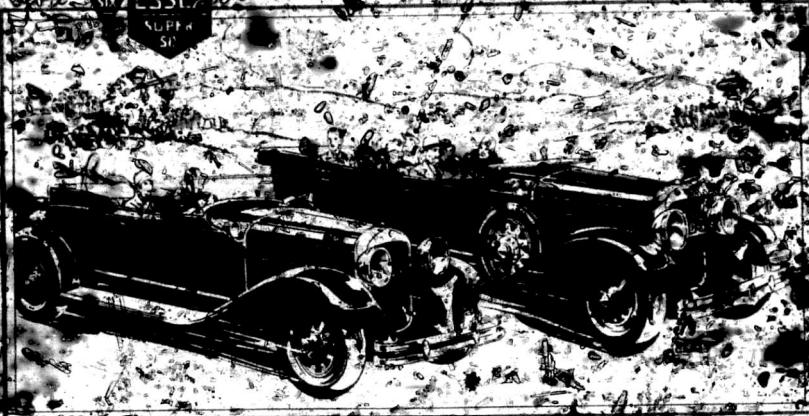
### The Memory of an African-Elephant.

In our review of the Centenary Book of the Zoological Society you made reference to the famous African elephant, Jumbo, and I note that the Uganda Game Warden mentions that the elephant in the White Nile district still remembers the misery they got from the game poachers of the "Encore." Now I read that Alice, Jumbo's mate, in the same herd, who is still alive in America and has been the heroine of perhaps the most remarkable feat of elephant surgery in all history, died at St. Thomas, Ontario, where Jumbo met with his fatal accident in September, 1885, and on returning the country spot where the old friend had been killed she stopped, stamped, trumpeted shrilly, and went down in her long legs. It was with great difficulty that the keepers were able to persuade her to proceed on her way. Evidently she felt it her duty to offer a tribute of respect to her dead companion. Alice is now 10 years old.

Small blots in this page are welcome and matter of record. All paragraphs should be numbered.

## "EAST AFRICA'S" HOTEL REGISTER.

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## EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.

## EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN IN KENYA.

THE FOLLOWING questions and answers dealing with East Africa were given in the House yesterday:

Colonel G. S. Balfour asked the Under-Secretary of State for East Africa whether he had seen a recent report from Nairobi and in Kenya Colony of the employment of children below the age of fifteen years carried out for the purpose of providing public labour in mines; whether the reports stated that these children work hours and situation working and without pay, and if so, the reason; and whether he would consider the matter by the authority of making this a private Bill?

The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies (Mr. Lampert): My noble Friend has received copy of such reports, but I will make mention of the acting Governor of Kenya as to his views as regards the last part of the question. He presented a case for work on roads, it seemed to be required more, and the employment of children in the place of men in a case which is already in existence.

## TANZANIA AND NYASALAND.

Colonel G. S. Balfour asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether steps proposed to group the military districts of Tanganyika and Nyasaland under one command, so, what administrative arrangements have been contemplated for the transfer of what, if any, general relations will exist between commander with the governors concerned, whether any further joint arrangements, administrative or otherwise, involving Tanganyika and Nyasaland, are proposed to be made? Mr. Lampert: As a result of my recent visit to the colonies, I am in a position to give you some information affecting Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, but the situation on the spot in East Africa is

Mr. Lampert's proposal to group in this way the Tanganyika Rifles in Mampatima and Zanzibar, and one command is under consideration. It is understood that the Commanding Officer should be a military adviser to the Governors of both territories. I am unable to make a more detailed statement at present. The answer to the last two parts of the question is in the negative.

## THE CASE OF MATTHEW WELLINGTON.

Sir W. de Grey asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he had been informed in detail of the fact that Matthew Wellington, the last survivor of the Natives who accompanied the now King in his flight to Mombasa, and whether the surviving members of his party are still alive. Sir W. de Grey: In response to your question, no information can be given to this man the fugitives and the other survivors of his party, and nothing can be done to assist him.

Mr. Lampert: My noble Friend has every reference to this case recd. by me in 1912. In 1912 the Government of Kenya then and since have been unable to locate Matthew Wellington, a small community. The question of a compassionate allowance is one for the Government of Kenya, and it is for them to propose such an allowance. No such proposal could be expected to receive any consideration made of the facts. The Government of Kenya is in the best position to ascertain the fate of Wellington.

## CONGO BASIN TERRITORIES.

Colonel G. S. Balfour asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies what arrangements had been made for the settlement of the Congo Basin territories and whether the last session of the International Conference had been held in London, the Minister of the United Kingdom having been invited to speak.

## SIR CHARLES BOWRING'S RETIREMENT.

## MEMBERS OF THE SETTLED COMMUNITY.

SIR CHARLES BOWRING's services to Kenya and Nyasaland were recently reviewed in these pages. He was entertained at luncheon by the naval commanding officers of Port Moresby, Limbe, and surrounding districts, before his departure from Nyasaland. Mr. G. S. Balfour then presented an address on behalf of the Likembe Town Council, Limbe, to Bowring, the Swaziland Chamber of Commerce, and the Convention of Associations of Nyasaland, which Bowring signed *inter alia*.

It is to be regretted that sound results of interest, a sense of antagonism between the public and the Government, and a feeling of suspicion among the smaller associations of public bodies. Your leave me, the Protectorate, having established confidence between the public and the Government, and through your efforts you have brought into being a strong, unanimous, and informed community. Many of the matters you have had to deal with have involved difficulties and the manner in which you have faced each situation has won for yourself the admiration of the community. You have deservedly earned the respect and confidence of the community, and in your visit to the country you paid a hearty greeting to the whole community, official and unofficial, for others. In your departure from the Protectorate, the whole country feel they are losing a brother, a friend, who has devoted wholeheartedly to the advancement of the country and whose departure with our fervent wishes for your welfare and that of your family.

The plenary communication is now established between Zambia, Blantyre, and Limbe, connection with the latter town having recently been made.

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## "EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU."

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

Trade continues brisk in Mombasa, according to a report received by the last mail.

The Standard Bank of South Africa has erected a new double-storey building in Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.

The Uganda Sugar Factory, Uganda, contemplates extensions to ensure a annual output of 8,000 tons.

According to a report received by mail from Uganda, 1,000 acres of sisal have been planted in the Nyanza district.

Quantities of cement were imported into Tanganyika Territory during the last month for which detailed statistics are available.

The new deep water berth at Beira, the inaugural ceremony in connection with which has just taken place, is to be called the "Mafica Wharf." It is 200 feet in length.

It is estimated that Dar es Salaam hotel will be able to accommodate 500 visitors during the week in which the Dar es Salaam Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition is to be held.

Messrs. Samuel Baker and Co. (East Africa) Ltd. have removed their offices to Adelaide House, King William Street, E.C.4. The telephone number, which is unchanged, is Mansion House 6786.

The railway line between Athi and Abuhamad in the Sudan has been severely damaged by heavy storms, which have washed away the line at many points over a distance of 50 miles. The damage will take at least a week to repair.

The sisal plantations at Mombasa owned by the Tanganyika Sisal and Produce Co., the sole advertiser of which appeared in our issue of May 28, has, we are now informed, been sold to a local company by Mr. H. Malcolm Ross.

The cotton crop in Uganda for the past season amounts to 116,570 tons of seed cotton, or 36,390 tons above the figures for 1923. Assuming the ginning percentage to average 10 per cent, the total crop will be 105,848 bales of 40 lb.

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office has received a cable from East Africa stating that the output from Singanyika mines during June was as follows: Gold, 1,158 ozs., valued at £4,345; diamonds, 1,789 carats, valued at £7,160; mica, 1,561 lb. valued at £3,051; and salt, 2 tons, valued at £1,181.

Wilson's Airways Ltd., the new Kenya aviation company of which some details appeared in last week's *East Africa*, is, we now learn, to operate three machines, two of them with three engines. A three-engined seaplane is to do the coastal work between Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar, and Dar es Salaam, and a three-engined aeroplane will be used between Mombasa and Nairobi.

A committee is to make a full inquiry in Kenya into the companies involved in the proposed Bill relating to the control of privately owned motor services which are to compete with the Kenya and Uganda Railways. The Bill has been criticised throughout the Colony, it being felt that it is premature, and could sides the necessity for further examination has been emphasised.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies are advertising for an Assistant Engineer for the Tanganyika Government Railways for a tour of twenty-four months with a possible extension. Candidates must be between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five years, should have had experience in railway construction and maintenance. The commanding salary will be £480, rising to £720. Applications should be made to the Crown Agents, London, N.W.1, 1937.

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## EAST AFRICAN COMPANY NEWS

## Nyasaland Minerals

An extraordinary general meeting of Nyasaland Minerals Co., Ltd., which was formed a year ago to examine what could be done to develop the Bambari and Kafue areas, the basic mineral on the Maleri Aggregates, and certain tin and cassiterite and stibnite deposits in Wasambo, was recently held under the chairmanship of Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Villiers, who said that drilling in the Sunzu coal field was proceeding, and that the company had obtained an option to acquire thirty seven claims and claims in the Uvira and Rwanda coal areas of Tanganyika Territory, in which claims it is believed were carried out by the company had also received a special prospecting licence over an area of 200 square miles north of a line 20 miles inland joining Kitete station on the Tanganyika Central Railway to Mpwapwa, which Dr. Tait, the Government geologist, is reported to have described as one of the most likely areas in the Territory for systematic prospecting.

## The Northern Rhodesia Company

The Northern Rhodesia Co., Ltd., whose capital remains at £100,000, reports a net profit for the year of £40,553, from which a first dividend of 6/- is to be paid. Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Villiers, who presided over the meeting, said the company had made a loss of £10,000 on its rents and prospecting and did not feel justified in spending further money on them unless other parties were willing to share in the expense that would be entailed. He told the company owned fifteen separate blocks aggregating 930 claims situated in eight districts in the various parts of Northern Rhodesia, and that the various concession companies had acquired exclusive prospecting rights. The company had taken another block of thirty copper claims in the Kawamba district and had merged six blocks each of thirty copper claims in the Mwea and Upalula districts on the Congo border, but the registration of these latter claims was provisional only, as it was not yet definitely known whether they were in Northern Rhodesian or Congo territory.

## Tanganyika Concessions

At last week's ordinary general meeting of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., Sir Robert Williams, managing director, emphasised the importance which the Benguela Railway would have upon the development of Angola, the Katanga, the Central Congo, and Northern Rhodesia. One of the great advantages of the completion of the railway to the Katanga would, he said, be that supplies of Welsh coal would be available at reasonable price, so that the Katanga copper industry should no longer be stopped from want of fuel, as had been on several occasions by strikes and washouts on the Belgian railways. He added that two large English firms, Leedorex Engineers, had acquired half interest in Lobito, where they are erecting large warehouses and bonded stores.

## Zambesi Exploring Company

The Zambesi Exploring Co., Ltd., reports a profit of £112,453 for 1928, against £54,700 for the previous year, and is to pay a fifth dividend and a bonus of 10/- per share in 2024.

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## PROSPECTING IN UGANDA AND SUDAN

## Sir Robert Williams on the Mines

Investigation of mineral deposits in Uganda and the Sudan was prominently mentioned by Sir Robert Williams, the managing director, at last week's general meeting of Tanganyika Concessions.

A total area of over 2,000 square miles has been taken up under contracts for prospecting rights from the Government, stretching along the Upper Nile and the Victoria Falls, and including some 150 acres of the Upper Nile and Victoria Nile Valley, and holding the Sudan and Uganda concessions on the same. Some of the main deposits along this part of the valley are reportedly known to be very numerous. Two Banka drifts are now at work in the area, and five additional drifts are employed there.

Prospecting work has been carried on mainly in the area, amounting to some 14,000 square miles, and in future prospecting rights are held separately employed.

The investigation of the Kilembe copper deposit continued, embracing some 1,250 ft. of underground work and considerable surface trenching. In the northern ore body a shallow drift exposed 66 ft. width of impregnated quartz veins averaging about 4% copper near a granite contact and including 26 ft. of ore with 8.6% copper. An adit is being driven, at a depth of 250 ft. below the shallow drift, to cut this outcrop, which it is expected to do at a distance of about 100 ft. The drift is now numbered 1, showing traces of copper, and at the bottom of the drift a wide vein of quartz with 4.2% copper has been found in the surface work. A shaft is being sunk to explore the depth of ground between these two adits, and in this a copperiferous pyrite shales with copper values varying up to over 8% copper near the igneous contact are also shown.

The prospecting work in the Karamoja area during the past year has not led to any distinct economic importance, and the area has now been reduced to 3,280 square miles.

In the Kigezi Ankole area in the south-west part of Uganda some low-grade cassiterite bearing pegmatite veins have been discovered, but these veins in the east are few and considerable trenching work has been done around the adit has been given. The investigation of these veins is still in progress, and we are not yet sure whether they are of commercial importance. Discoveries of cassiterite and of coarse gold are made in the western part of the area, and this is about half a mile west of the above mentioned vein deposit. Little work has as yet been done on them, and no attempt has been made to make an examination."

## The Nile-Bangweulu Syndicate

If the world's largest Nile-Bangweulu Syndicate, the shareholders are told.

During the past twelve months a number of new veins have been discovered, and investigation of gold-bearing veins in Western Rhodesia, about 7,000 ozs. of gold has been recovered, and many drifts along certain of the rivers and streams are being cleaned out by hand labour. It is the course of work to dredge and investigate sources from which the gold is derived, and the results are as yet already known. There are also many artificial flats and old river gravels which have been proved to contain gold, and these are being tested to a hope of discovering payable ground on a large scale. There are now over 6 in. in diameter's work, but the work is rather slow owing to the depth of these alluvial deposits and gravels, the large drifts of which could render relatively hollow valued payable ground. In the Eastern Bangweulu district to the east of the Nile some prospecting work was carried out during the year, but in view of the complete lack of Government administration the work was confined to the south-western part of the area and to discovery of any importance were

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## EAST AFRICA

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The Annual meeting of the Standard Bank of South Africa was held on July 1 at 10, Cannon Street, Bloem, E.C. Mr. William Smart president, Mr. Herbert G. Hoerl, having read the notice concerning the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts said:

I am pleased to say that as far as South Africa is concerned we are under no illusions on the whole a good order sheep farming continues to make rapid headway. Improved methods are coming more generally into use, and dairy farming is spreading much more rapidly than ever before. I am sure that the consequent similar increases in the trade may confidently be expected during the next few years. Dairy farming is also increasing though more slowly, from the introduction of up-to-date methods.

The cattle crop was a fair one, and provided about 15,000 carcasses of mutton and lamb for export. The development of the cattle crop in the farming industry has naturally led to a rising tendency in price of land. In some districts it is feared that this upward movement of costs will tax the farms have changed greatly, and cannot be justified on economic grounds.

As regards the mining industry, the total output of gold produced increased in 1927 over 1926 by 10 per cent., and in 1928 the output amounted to 10,350,500 fine ounces, valued at £4,000,519. Generally speaking prospects for the immediate future are favourable, but the further outlook will be more satisfactory after the solution of the problems concerning the maintenance of the supply of Native labour, and the creation of new economies in production to offset the rising costs caused by the increasing depth of mines.

#### Diamond Production

The value of the diamond production declined from £12,236,88 in 1927 to £9,028,02 in 1928, but the latter figures do not include the important Namaqualand output, which for the year ended March 31, 1928, was valued at approximately £6,500,000 from the Star diggings alone, being the result of these amazingly rich alluvial discoveries.

The tin-mines reflected another year of prosperity. Tin ore "dusts" were no less than £1,625,000 above the estimate, excise dues £60,000, and income £145,000. Consequently, instead of the estimated deficit of £1,072,000, there was a surplus of about £100,000.

In Rhodesia and Nyasaland business was detrimentally affected by the slump in the tobacco market, and much smaller increase in Rhodesia, received little if any tobacco this year, and the yield of tobacco shows considerable decrease. It is hoped that the smaller crop will permit the gradual reduction of the large stocks of Rhodesian tobacco which have accumulated in overseas markets. Apart from tobacco, mining production in Northern Rhodesia was fair, and the maize harvest is considered to be more abundant and earlier than that of last year.

It is anticipated that the production of copper in Northern Rhodesia will reach a very large total within the next few years, and considerable activity is being shown in the exploration and prospecting

#### Farming Progress

In South-West Africa the farming industry continues to make progress, and settlement is proceeding rapidly. A great feature is a great activity displayed in clearing farms, sinking bore-holes, and constructing dams. Climatic conditions in the East African territories during the year were not favourable, and a plague of locusts caused much damage to crops. Fortunately good rains have since fallen, and it is hoped that the locust menace may be successfully overcome.

If you will refer to the balance sheet in your hands you will see that the recent issue of shares has brought the subscribed capital to £10,500,000 and the paid-up capital to £5,000,000. The reserve fund has been increased by £1,000,000, and the premium of £5 per share has been written off. An offering to shareholders of every ten old shares will be disposed of at a price of £10 per share, and a dividend of 10s per share will be allowed the staff.

I think we may fairly claim that our position is becoming more and more stable, and that our trading does not depend so much on the fluctuations of the world's currency, and that our customers are more numerous and more reliable, while more and more of our business is rendered by telephone, telegraph, and cable, either to or from our branches, and by telephone and cable investments.

#### Banking Department

With respect to the history of expansion is given in an annex set of just over £2,000,000 in our deposits, and a little over £1,000,000 in bank discount, and in our branch offices, while the larger total of customer deposits for collection account for another £1,000,000. The increase in our total banking assets figures is interesting to compare the total of £7,760,150 in the balance sheet now presented with the figure of £5,280,000 shown in the first balance sheet of the bank on March 30, 1898.

Our net profits for the year amounted to £125,500, being an improvement of about £25,000

on last year's figures, and in view of the fact that at

March 31 the money for the new shares had been

earning revenue for three months only, the result of

the year's operations may be regarded as highly

satisfactory. (Hear, hear.)

Adding to the profits the amount brought forward from last year's accounts, we had a total of £5,550 for disposal. An interim dividend amounting to £150,000 was paid in January, and after appropriating £100,000 to writing down bank premises account there was available at balance of £40,524 which your directors recommend be disposed of by adding £125,000 to the permanent fund, and by the payment of a final dividend of 7s per share, together with a bonus of 2s per share, leaving a balance of £12,524 to be carried forward.

In order to meet the growing need for banking facilities we have during the year under review established nine new branches, five sub-branches, and eight agencies, and since the close of the year four more branches and agencies have been opened. Five of the new offices are in Northern Rhodesia.

The policy of your board continues to be one of cautious progression. Africa is, and will remain for some time to come, a country of surprises, and before prosperity can fully return to the shipping and mining industries in South Africa, based on the whole satisfactory though the system of trading, is excessive credit, is likely to affect the effects of any serious depression which may possibly occur later on. It is therefore, however, to note that the ever clouded nature of the future, the business horizon is now fairly clear.

Mr. J. R. Ashton not seconded the motion, and was carried.

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## NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

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350 or more in excess of the previous year.

SIR EDMUND WILKINSON, M.A., is a painter  
and miniaturist, author, and caricatureist.  
Formerly a banker, he is successively the son of E. H.  
Cook, who has retired.

The game of international students, who have  
come from Great Britain with various foundations at  
the Valdorff Hotel, on Thalia Street, by "Alice",  
Lotte, Lilli, Abbott, Gretchen, and Anna,  
is now over.

In the general quarrelling of Messrs. British  
Cotton and Empire Ltd., it was stated that  
cotton had largely depreciated whereas  
sugar has not sharply declined. Considerable ex-  
tensions will have also been embarked on  
this field. The company's profit for the year worked  
out at £8,311.

We recently hinted that Messrs. A. H. Wedde  
and Co., the wholesale and retail chemists of  
Nairobi, Mombasa, and Eldoret, might shortly  
establish themselves in Uganda, and we now learn  
that they have secured premises in Kampala for  
this purpose. The company will find its Royal Appoin-  
tments the R.H. the Duke of York and the Duke  
of Connaught also propitious, we understand, to  
make a branch in East Africa and towards the end  
of the year.

The Parker Brothers Gas Plant Co., Ltd., of 62,  
Conduit Street, London, inform us that they have  
designed a gas burner which demonstrates the  
commercial proposition to use low tem-  
perature carburetted coke as motor fuel. Pre-  
sumably solid mineral fuels could not be used so  
readily owing to coking out. But this difficulty  
is overcome by burners which have  
taken place nothing has been carried on with the  
poker or paraffin tank entirely dismantled, with  
cokeised gas generated or placed vertically between  
the two wheels. Experiments stated that greater power  
was being developed than from the standard inter-  
locking coke or low temperature coke at £2.60 per  
ton delivered out-of-works, per horse power per  
aerodrome tractor. The economy of this  
burner at £10. per ton would be £8.10 per  
ton, or £2.10 per acre.

Potato-farming, manufacturing, dairying, is coming  
to be removed from the farm. Potato-farming is  
simply taking the burden from the soil, blood and  
putting it back. Farming ought to be something  
more than a social occupation. It ought to be the  
business of every food, and when it does become  
a business, the usual work of farm and garden  
can be done in twenty-four hours. The  
other days can be given over to other kinds  
of business. Farming is too sensible a technique  
to waste all of a man's time. It may do so  
in the end.

## EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

*EUROPEAN*  
"Marianne" arrived Mombasa for Bombay July 20.  
"Mathilde" left Batavia homewards July 26.  
"Rhodesia" arrived Mozambique from London  
July 26.  
"Arosa" left Mombasa for Bombay July 26.  
"Kingsgate" arrived Bombay from Durban, Es-  
sequibio, and Lourenco Marques July 26.  
"Flora" leaves Bombay for Durban July 26.  
*GERMAN*  
"EAN ELLERMANN" arrived Mombasa  
arrived Cape Town July 26.  
"Gardiner" left Saltford arrived Zanzibar July 26.  
"Elster" arrived Mossel Bay homewards July 26.  
"Wolmar" left Lourenco Marques for Bombay  
July 26.  
*HOLLAND*  
"Rietland" left Rotterdam for East Africa July 26.  
"Nienhuis" arrived Beira from East Africa July 26.  
"Bilfur" left Port Elizabeth for East Africa July 26.  
"Ijsselmeer" left Amsterdam for East Africa July 26.  
"Hoorn" arrived Hamburg July 26.  
"Stom" sailed Port Said homewards July 26.  
"Gryphon" left Mombasa homewards July 26.  
"Ruyken" left Dakar for Beira July 26.  
"Aurora" arrived Mombasa for East Africa July 26.  
"Kerkhoff" left Rotterdam for East Africa July 26.  
"Alkmaar" left Hamburg for East Africa July 26.  
*MESSAGERIES MARITIMES*  
"General Suchome" arrived Mombasa July 26.  
"Auron" left Tamatave homewards July 26.  
"Goliath" left Port Said for Djibouti homewards July 26.  
"Pocino" left Dajinga homewards July 26.  
*UNION CASTLE*  
"Scutari" arrived Mombasa July 26.  
"Dumbea" arrived Mysore July 26.  
"Ceylon" arrived Salalah for Ceylon July 26.  
"Orient" arrived Suez July 26.  
"Quebec" arrived Bombay homewards July 26.  
"Cassius" arrived Port Said July 26.  
"Ganges" left Mombasa homewards July 26.  
"Gibraltar Castle" arrived Colombo July 26.  
"London" Castle arrived Valparaíso Beira July 26.  
"Lancaster" Castle arrived Madras July 26.  
"London" Castle arrived Mombasa July 26.  
"Lancaster" Castle arrived Cape Town July 26.  
"London" Castle arrived Port Said July 26.  
*SCOTCH MAIL*

"Tunbridge Wells" arrived Mombasa July 26.  
"Cardiff" arrived Bombay homewards July 26.  
"Chester" arrived Salalah for Ceylon July 26.  
"Oban" arrived Suez July 26.  
"Glasgow" arrived Bombay homewards July 26.  
"Glasgow" left Mombasa homewards July 26.  
"Tynemouth" left Mombasa homewards July 26.  
"Glasgow" arrived London July 26.  
"London" Castle arrived Colombo July 26.  
"London" Castle arrived Madras July 26.  
"London" Castle arrived Mombasa July 26.  
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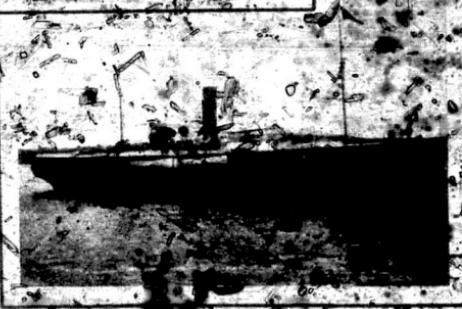
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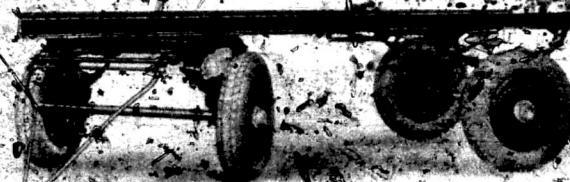
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EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Vol. 3 No. 256

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6 1920

Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper

Annual Subscription £3 Sterling  
30/- Post Free

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY H. S. JOHNSON.

## EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES.

91, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London W1  
Telephone: Museum 7370. Telegrams: Eastmire, London.

## Official Organ in Great Britain.

Convention of Associations of Kenyan

Associated Producers of East Africa,

Coffee Planters' Union of Kenya and East Africa

Kenya Farmers' Association.

Convention of Associations of Nyasaland.

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## AN ACCOUNTING OF EAST AFRICA'S BUSINESS

A *Financial Times* editorial and a somewhat report that  
that of Mr. W. H. Smith, Auditor to the Kenya  
Government and the accounts of the Colony and  
Protectorate for the year 1920 has not come over  
Protectors of Civilian Affairs last named

is misleading. The Auditor's estimate of  
business to Italy public confirmed and  
Business and this news of the limited  
amount of business conducted by the  
Government and its departments in that

country, and the fact that it can only  
be 100 million pounds, or less than 100  
millions of pounds, is difficult to accept  
and in view of the fact that it is not  
the only country where the Government

conducts business with Italy, it would be  
more reasonable to take into account  
the business done by the various  
Government departments in Italy.

The Customs and Postal Department  
ently the two branches of the public service in  
Kenya whose accounting is submitted annually  
pass without the condemnation of the Auditor who  
draws attention to the complete disregard by nearly  
every Department of the Colonial Regulations  
with regard to prompt attention to audit queries.  
Innumerable instances of the same have occurred  
where ten or more tenders have failed to elicit  
from the original query and where six months  
or more have elapsed between the consecutive  
minutes of inquiry and the large number of cases  
where copies have had to be supplied by the  
accounting officer concerned instigates the suspicion  
that any query which is difficult or embarrassing is  
simply and deliberately destroyed. That is  
a serious accusation.

Mr. Edward Smith, Auditor, has three years persistently demanded  
letters regarding payment to him in October  
of £1,500 in respect of full salary for some  
years. His demand is unanswered and during the  
interval in which he is pestering the Governor  
as the first time the amount was audited  
paid no account of his former function of the  
position and he has now and has not been  
troubled whether the accounts were closed in April  
1919 or January 1920. Another source of his revenue  
in which such demands have been made  
is 100,000,000 dollars which surely have been  
spent with the object of serving Sir Edward  
Smith, otherwise why should there  
be so much upon which he can call and charge  
against the Government unless the promise that the  
sum will be spent on Mombasa for the Government  
and its departments and it should be shown  
clearly how much was expended on Mombasa  
for other works in building up the port except  
M. Smith, however, disclosed sum of £15,444 so  
over a period of less than two years in respect of  
the construction of the new pier of 100 feet  
example, which is not very impressive to say  
so.

Every financialist who has any knowledge that  
such a proposal had been made by the Government tried so  
hard to suppress it, and only succeeded so persistent  
and much to the regret of all sections of Parliament and such  
a proposal if passed. If the House of Commons had  
not been held last week this proposal, which is a  
soundly based, have found the subject of Parliamentary  
questions, would still provoke inquiry in the local  
Parliament by the unscrupulous members selected  
by the public interest.

## Uganda Cotton Industry

Reported by A. V. Ward

The history of the cotton industry of Uganda up to the end of 1928, now that the year is over, may be summarized as follows:—The cotton-growing areas have increased, the area sown has increased, the yield per acre has increased, the number of gins has increased, the number of gins in operation has increased, the price of cotton has increased, and the price of cottonseed oil has increased.

The Commissioners of Agriculture (Herris Carr, Mr. T. H. D. Stiles, Mr. J. C. Jones, Mr. E. G. and Mr. W. G. Adams) in their Report of the Public Works Department have printed a report on "Uniqueness of the Cotton-growing Areas," which, and, reading between the lines, suggests that there will be some difficulty in accepting the figures to be expected from such labour as is given of readily gained in Uganda, and from those who in due course will be able to propose.

In this Report is quoted the following:—

### Price of Cotton

The prices paid are as appears to us to be representative of the cotton-growing areas of East Africa, where all the time the low prices appear to have been paid.

It is clear that at the prices paid to the Native, while no hard work is economic to the master, this appears to be the case with the evidence of certain factors who say that in a year when kindly prices and fair economic prices were paid to the Natives, evidence is tendered by more than one cotton-growing district, and in Lango, that it appears that, if the prices were sustained, it was not to give the prices paid, but rather to compensate for heavy buying expenses.

A state of opinion seems to us to exist that the staple part were not to be assembled. The two exceptions are Uganda and the British Isles. In Uganda, the cotton-growing association was formed for the first time, and the average price paid by the association was £1.50 per 100 lbs. The association, however, had to pay £1.20 per 100 lbs. so that the net amount per 100 lbs. to the factor (who owned the land) was only £0.30 per 100 lbs., and this has been provided in the contract of the association members catered for, we believe, to the extent that there was a definite depression.

In Britain the factor's share of the profits is £1.50 per 100 lbs. against the average of £1.50 per 100 lbs. The average buying per ginster was the highest, that is, when the margin between the forming and the price paid by the factor, £1.50 per 100 lbs. is not to give to the factor, the factor's share is not to be increased at that rate.

On the cotton-growing areas of the British Isles the factor's share of the profits is £1.50 per 100 lbs. The factor's share of the profits is £1.50 per 100 lbs.

As far as cotton-growing areas of the British Isles are concerned, as far as cotton-growing areas of the British Isles are concerned, the factor's share of the profits is £1.50 per 100 lbs. The factor's share of the profits is £1.50 per 100 lbs.

We are of opinion that the factor's share of the profits is £1.50 per 100 lbs. The factor's share of the profits is £1.50 per 100 lbs.

The factor's share of the profits is £1.50 per 100 lbs.

Under these circumstances, the factor's share of the profits is £1.50 per 100 lbs.

As he expects which we consider that the formation of cotton-growing associations has had a great commercial effect on the average prices paid to growers. In the areas covered by them may be gathered from our comments above, generally speaking, may be said that we are of opinion that they have not greatly affected those prices, except in the case of Uganda.

### The Influence of Cotton Buying Associations

In Uganda the low prices paid in 1928 have led to a general protest made good by the high prices paid in 1929. We consider that in the latter year, if there had been no Association, individual growers in the Uganian cotton-growing areas as much as the Uganda Seed Cotton Buying Association and the Uganda Cotton Company would have been able to benefit of the decrease in buying costs due to the formation of the Association and the latter maintained by the largely decreased working costs due to the greatly increased output which it has proved to realise.

The associations have however undoubtedly had certain effects on the prices received by individual growers in different parts of the areas.

In Uganda in 1928 owing to cotton from Busoga growers in the eastern parts received considerably higher prices than those further from the Busoga borders, whereas in the reverse has taken place and prices have been higher the nearer the Masaka district, this is attributed owing to the competition of the Masaka cotton company. The result has been that the eastern part is a waste ground at a loss to under-capitalists, who are leaving.

Similar impressions have come from the Lango and Karamoja districts, where higher prices are paid to the buyers where greater competition has been created, and to some extent from the same cause, but have been suffered by the cotton-growing areas of the northern and north-eastern areas.

Towards the cotton-growing areas of the central and Assam the associations have not only been reduced but also, especially in Uganda, and to a slightly less amount, which could be partly to the Native factor's share of the profits, which have been paid to the cotton-growing companies for seed and ground-sowing, especially in Uganda, to a less degree in Lango and Karamoja, and have emerged.

It is considered that the increasing the Native factor's share of the profits as a result of the formation of associations as a result of the increase in the Association's share of the profits, has influenced the associations to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the market.

The associations take advantage of the opportunities offered by who have come increasingly to depend, so far as the cotton-growing areas are concerned, on the cotton-buying companies for their activities.

### Uganda Cotton Industry

The cotton-growing areas in contrast to the rest of Uganda's agriculture, and 50% of the number of gins, which are known to buy cotton, which is likely material in the cotton under existing conditions. There are, further, two large areas, each covered by two or three gins, which are run by the farmers in the cotton-growing areas of Uganda. Some of them are making a loss, and the remaining ones are not in a healthy or safe

It follows that, in larger the number of ginneries, the less is the proportion of the total cost of cotton available for each ginnery; and as the costs increase with the increase with the diminution of the output, it must follow without calculation that, in constant production, there will be a large difficulty of cotton dealers with the excessive number of ginneries has caused a scramble for raw cotton. In the result, that, owing to excessive competition, prices have in most cases far exceeded those which justified the condition of the industry in 1908, were justified by the value of cotton on the world markets.

A grower is faced with the choice on the one hand (unless he were particularly favourably situated) and thus able to obtain enough cotton to make both ends meet of an inevitable loss; he bought no cotton at only such cotton as he could obtain at economic prices, or on the other hand, of buying cotton at prices which were not justified by current market conditions. In either event, if the market improved, he would gain from the losses he had incurred if the bought no cotton; but if the market improved, he might concur without loss. It would seem that the majority of ginneries preferred to risk the latter alternative, and take their chance of loss at the market.

It appears that the usual practice at the commence of buying season is to offer fairly high prices in order to induce a flow of cotton to the market of ginners, and to reduce the price when the flow has set in, so as to keep the total purchases down to the price at which the buyer considers he is justified in buying. During these years, however, the purchaser found he would do better to be a buyer, once he had begun to buy and pay, to stop his ginnery spinning and to bring his output back to the point at which he could obtain economical rates of spinning, and to do so as soon as he found the market was not improving.

Those who have been successful in obtaining a inflated price for cotton in this connection, that is, those who have usually obtained a share in the market, have done so by the following methods:

#### METHODS OF EXCESSIVE COMPETITION.

The excessive competition of this kind among the purveyors of cotton is no good of financial benefit to the grower for the time being, but it is obvious that, in the long run, it cannot go on indefinitely, having more for its result than its name. The time must come when a half dozen or so of the survivors in the field will probably come to terms among themselves, with a view to fixing prices, as will compete with them for their growers. This, undoubtedly, have had regard to express as the position of the growers will suffer accordingly unless fresh capital from outside is brought in; the result, however, would then be done only at a price, and at the expense of those in the country who have been up to now, in addition to which the end of interlocking competition among the ginneries would inevitably bring with it financial ruin for the ginneries, and lower the credit of the country in the financial world.

If the buyers fail in these circumstances and are compelled to sell to all other ginneries, these latter will be forced to buy cotton from new comers to the industry, who are anxious to get their chance. In this event, the buyers, in endeavouring to have paid full prices for cotton, will have to face the competition of those who have been up to now, little capital, or else to those who will have in the ginneries, and thus add considerably their capitalised position, in order to avoid competition of this nature.

We are convinced, therefore, that both in the interests of cotton industry and the country generally it is most satisfactory that this excessive competition, which has to a certain extent been brought about as a result of the formation of the Associations, should be relieved, as far as possible, but continuing practical methods of bringing it to an end. Unless the root cause of the problem can no longer exist, the need for its removal

is by no means certain, but unless definite encouragement be given to them the existing Associations will continue their activities in the immediate future. If they do, the unending competition will arise again, and it continues for a long period, it will surely lead to disastrous results, and it will suffice to speak to the formation of a

#### POSITION OF THE GINNERIES.

It is not, however, sufficient that the scheme of cotton should cease. In our opinion it is true, not only in the interest of the ginneries, but also in those of the growers, that the number of ginneries in Uganda should be decreased to a minimum consistent with the industry as it is at present.

The Commission is of opinion that the ginneries must combine for the purpose of self-preservation, and that it is in the interest of the growers that such combinations should take place, provided always that proper safeguards are devised and enforced to ensure that fair prices are paid to them for their cotton.

We consider that, since the year 1908 and to-day the ginneries industry has been to some extent stabilised, and put on a sound financial basis, as a result of the formation of the Association, and that the position at the moment is consequently not so critical financially as it was at the end of 1908, the industry is now in a little breathing space in which to take stock of the position, and reorganise itself. Adjustment and reorganisation of the industry is essential, whether the planters in Uganda, who have not yet got into cotton cultivation, do not find it profitable to do so, or if their own banks, either commercial or otherwise, assist them.

In this connection, the Commission has suggested to the Government that the Government should take very serious steps in this direction, but it considers that, in the first instance, the action, even now, must further the Association in order to define its attitude and to give it clear lines of action.

It would seem that the most satisfactory solution of the problem is the formation of one Association of ginneries for the Eastern districts, preferably at least for the time being, of one association for the western side of the Nile and another for the eastern, and northern side. It may be that ultimately these associations may well be converted into one or two controlling and amalgamated companies, but if this is the case, the individual firms would become merged, and we desire whether the time is yet ripe for such a course.

#### BALANCE ACTION REPORT.

The Commission has decided that, during any increase in the cost of cotton, in raising ginneries not approved by the Government, except in the case of additions which have already been sanctioned by the Act. This is in respect of what amounts we consider reasonable for expenditure, and the recommendation is made in order to prevent undue encroachment on the country and the future development of the industry which would be of great benefit to us, and the setting up of new ginneries, for the time being, is not recommended under the conditions mentioned above. It is intended to be continued, however, until the time comes when something which is not in the best interest of the country, and likely to bring about a deterioration in the financial position of the country, and the

for example, of the double crop cotton-growing areas of the interior of Kenya, where the growing season of 1933-1934 will have more than doubled the previous year's production, while gins which have more than doubled their output during the same period, the total remains unimpressive. The figures are not increased, and that the ginneries which are engaged in marketing in Kampungas are in a position in which it is considered that a wider area is potentially useful.

We consider that a Board should be constituted, giving power to deal with this problem, and that, in addition to the measures mentioned above, there should be measures proposed by the ginneries or their Associations. This Board should, at once propose to consider which ginneries are to be exempted and which are to be maintained.

In and after September 1934, many parts of the country elsewhere an Association or controlling limited liability company may then be in existence, nor in the opinion of the Government, is likely to materialise in the near future, in consequence of reorganisation of the industry. In prospect, we recommend that the Government should afford itself a liberty to encourage new private schemes, whereby these latter themselves put up in their arrangements for the own behalf, with ginneries or gin-holders and marketing association of economic terms, under such arrangements, sufficient ginneries only would be employed to ensure that there is enough cotton to deal with, to enable it to compete in the most economical manner. As far as possible, and impossible, in such arrangements, the Government should be given the power to grant new ginneries sites to satisfy its needs.

The principal advantages to the cotton industry and the cotton-growing could be obtained by the formation of associations recognised and certain respects controlled by Government. We recommend that, in view of a number of gin-owners represented by the existing number of gins either in the western or the eastern group, or both, it would be for the amalgamation of an Association over a minimum period of ten years, or to the amalgamation of all those gins in each an association, the Government should pass a law authorising the commissioners for the protection of the cotton crop, the arrangement where a written agreement between each gin-owner in the Association for continuity, and continuing their existing licence rights, as valuation to be fixed by a suitable committee for the purpose.

#### Central Government should

In the immediate future, Government would be well advised to take the following steps in relation to cotton-growing:

1. To authorise the formation of associations comprising groups of gins, in accordance with the general recommendation of the Committee, to the effect that the Association should be responsible for the regulation of the formulae for the manufacture of cotton.

2. To authorise the formation of associations comprising groups of gin-holders, in accordance with the general recommendation of the Committee, to the effect that the Association should be responsible for the regulation of the formulae for the manufacture of cotton.

3. To authorise the formation of associations comprising groups of cotton-growers, in accordance with the general recommendation of the Committee, to the effect that the Association should be responsible for the regulation of the formulae for the manufacture of cotton.

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15. To authorise the formation of associations comprising groups of cotton-growers, in accordance with the general recommendation of the Committee, to the effect that the Association should be responsible for the regulation of the formulae for the manufacture of cotton.

#### Importance of the Cotton Crop.

During the last five years the revenue received from customs has generally speaking borne a close relation to the value of the total cotton crop in the Protectorate.

Year	Revenue from Customs	Estimated Value of Total Cotton Crop
1929	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000
1930	\$1,300,000	\$1,300,000
1931	\$1,400,000	\$1,400,000
1932	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000
1933	\$1,600,000	\$1,600,000
1934	\$1,700,000	\$1,700,000

It is evident from the above that an increase in the cotton crop would mean a corresponding increase in the revenue from customs, the assumption being that all else remains equal. A grower would mean an increase in revenue, with very considerable increase in cost. It is difficult to estimate of an increase in the cost of cultivation, if the estimate to the grower is a result of the conditions under which he would have to work on the same amount of production, the cost of cultivation would be increased by a factor and the grower's income, which would be diminished.

It is evident that the demand for cotton is very great, and that any increase in the production of cotton would mean a corresponding increase in the revenue from customs, the assumption being that all else remains equal. A grower would mean an increase in revenue, with very considerable increase in cost. It is difficult to estimate of an increase in the cost of cultivation, if the estimate to the grower is a result of the conditions under which he would have to work on the same amount of production, the cost of cultivation would be increased by a factor and the grower's income, which would be diminished.

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# SAA, SETTLEMENTS OF NATIVE MIGRANTES.

Specimens Issued for East Africa.

## Mr. B. Tapogonyika Planter.

"Saa Sita," I called from the veranda. "Take this load and tell that man to give it to *Bwana Mlito*."

"Yes, Saa Sita," said with a few grunts. Saa Sita got the load off his back, containing Books, oil, pens, his head, and slumped off to rest. Some porters lay reading, discussing their usual topics of women and money.

"Here you go, Saa Sita, this load for *Bwana Mlito* at once."

A tall Mwambya who had been holding the boxes pointed in a few directions from Saa Sita's ear, what a rapid pace he knew I was watching him!

Suddenly it struck me that I had not written to him so, going outside, I asked Saa Sita if the man knew *Bwana Mlito*.

"*Bwana Mlito* is here," said Saa Sita. "But we will bring *Bwana Mlito*."

"Why?" I asked.

"Because he is very fond *bwana*, replied Saa Sita. "He lets the men do their work, and he does not smoke *sigarets*, and which is more, he looks at me." Also he will always make advances of money when a man asks."

"You call him *Bwana Simba* because he gives the men extra time."

"Certainly. Why not? But at the other stations *Bwana Simba* you know him. He is a big man."

"I don't know."

"He must be, for a stomach like his must have cost him a lot of money to make." But he wants a big task for a day's work. The names of the white men as hard for the people to say as they give them their own names! I have given many names

for these men. *Kilifi* for the tall, *Uganda* for one who always answers, and then I remember another tall man, a *Swede*. . . .

*Bwana Simba* is not a Swede's name.

*Bwana Simba* had a plantation near Mombasa, and has men only a summer for a day's work, but here Saa Sita started to talk, but quickly resumed. "Bwana Simba makes . . ."

"Of course, all the white men in the bush are *Bwana Simba*, and as such they are messengers on horseback riding, far round the fire."

"Achichonko *Bwana Simba* was a great man, but he is left the government now. He was a *thug* and killed a lion with a spear. He was brother of the *Misra* who died."

"Young man and seeing the *misra* *Cicero Mervi*, who after being injured, still lived, he again . . ."

Then there was *Bwana Lulu*, and *Bwana Sime*. *Sime* stopped scribbling and began to scratch his face.

"What was his name?"

"I've forgotten." Saa Sita will not stand cross-examination, but bounded rapidly over the same ground, pulling off his shirt, when he was interrupted, and visited the Native quarter, and addressed

"Have you heard anything about *Bwana Simba*?"

"I can tell you *Bwana Simba* is a Turk."

*Bwana* he has a young *wives* and they are coming to stay here with him. At the time

of his marriage, living in his house, he said *Bwana Simba* was coming and she was very frightened, and locked all the doors, and then climbed up into the roof and made a big noise with a bell. Then her husband came, whom she called *Bwana Simba*, and she thought she'd seen the last of her behind the door."

*Simba* him actually referred to by Native in order as *Bwana Simba*. Hence the name *Bwana Simba*.



## HOW MR. G. O. DENNED HIS IVORY.

DEPLORABLE INSTANCE FROM TANGA.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

I have read with great interest your July 18 issue on "Hunting from Government Vika," and am particularly interested in Major G. H. Anderson's remarks concerning lack of support between the Administration and the Game Department. I would not like to say that this is entirely true of the Administration as a whole, but there are a few deplorable instances that come to my mind of officers of the Administration abusing their position as *vika* of the Game Department.

For the record the following incidents can speak in every case for itself. Some years in South Africa I had a very variable cook by the same gun which went with me. I arrived at this village on one occasion and inquired of the Administrator if he knew where the *Vika* was. He replied, "The boy's out shooting meerkats or the *askari*." This I could believe, as during a local famine while trying to ascertain where he was, I was advised that he shot a elephant in the *M* river, *Natal*, and the other day suspecting that I was being followed, he came to me, holding a regard some thing like that of a *lizard* as it was contrary to address to the *African* name.

When I had shot a bow in camp the gun barrel shot, which called out it is not his name, but a well known *vika* walked in with another *native* and met with Government officials. Questioned he said he was hunting birds or the *askari*. I examined his ammunition and found out that from his experience in hunting *elephant* with me he did not bring him using hard-hosed charges when putting the ends would suitably "smash" them on impact.

Leaving *Ranibay* and mentioning that there were no witnesses, I told him to tell me the truth. Was in shooting elephants for his master when he heard something worth shooting. He said that the instructions were to shoot elephant and send word to his master who would then call out and meet him and walk in with the ivory. Another question regarding the shooting of underweight tusks he said that those would be reported to government as found ivory.

In the circumstances, and especially as I had been told the boy was not anywhere near this time, I had no control over my own actions. Firing the four *30-06*'s in camp, I loaded my second gun to Ali, and off we went to shoot elephants. We came up to a herd of three and was negotiating for a shot at the big one when a young boy scuttled me and came for me before a shot had been fired. All probability it was an attempt to scare me away, but it was too risky to take a chance at such close range, so I fired and the brute dropped. It later was successful in bringing down the big one.

Thus they faced with the possibility of a small bullet hitting me I had to shoot for my life as was the case. But does government have the *native* to spring on them so often that you cannot hide them for being sceptical at times? In view of this trick played on me, I told the boy, "I handled him the tusks saying, 'Your master at the one side, our torsos elephant.' Take him away, and see what he did."

The sequel is not debatable. When I asked the boy again if he had the tusks he believed me in in vain he responded, "A lot of men came to get them."

That a large quantity of ivory had just reached the district to relieve the famine as the ivory being under weight would go in as *low* ivory. I wondered what happened to the 25 or was it 15 per lb. compensation allowable to the native for such ivory.

Such instances are not uncommon, and no man of such an exalted position as the *vika* of the *Game* *Department* would be whole, but it is deplorable to think that had I broken the law I should almost probably have been tried by this *vika* as a sportsman. I could cite many other instances which would astonish genuine sportsmen, but I think the above will suffice. It is perfectly true and is no whit exaggerated or altered.

Reverting to *Tanga*, scouts who are *own* *men* armed with single shot *30-06's*, I completed seeing my days' journey from my *station* which proved that they were not driven away plantation raiders. A platform had been built on a elephant path. The platform had been built by a game scout who used to wait until a herd passed and then start a running war. By the time the animals had locate which way to run he could, if a quick shot, get two or three shots, probably at various beasts. He would then come down and follow which he appeared to be the most badly wounded, and it still continued running to despatch it.

At this I should like to emphasize, is no reflection on the *Game* *Department*, but the reason for whom I have a great respect and in individual instances a great admiration. Previous, however, seems treason to cause a boy to shoot a *elephant* with a single shot gun. As one scout actually told me, he never went alone into a herd but shot from as far as possible, for, as he pointed out, he had only one round besides himself and possibly death. Thus for years *Wesleyan* killed many are wounded, while the *troops* on sight. This instance happened two or three years ago and possibly by now things are better controlled. Civilization protects, *cannot*, of course, always accompany their *Native* scouts, as elephants may be raiding at various spots at the same time.

For several years I have not to publish my name, but *John G. O. Denning* will certainly know who the writer is.

Yours faithfully,

## A TRIBUTE TO LORD LLOYD.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir:

Lord Lloyd's resignation is the worst piece of news since the black days of the War. After years of stress and strain *Egypt* is little known and its administration to a happy and contented people, thinking *Egyptians* being as contented as the American community. Now, with *Emerson* we are revived, and if the *Imperial Government* respects an *expatriate* *goodwill* will be given to us.

During the last two or three years *Lloyd* has been a highly placed Englishman but of lesser caliber than Lord Lloyd, whose skills as a soldier and statesman, the pride of *England*, made him fit for the same. Lord Lloyd's loss is ours, and even strengthened time past, the *Imperial Government* was not able to make a compensation good enough received from the *Government*. It was in the habit of compensating the best soldiers and inviting the ideas of others, as acquainted with the

country. Your truly,

*John G. O. Denning*

~~Hunting in Africa~~

## CAMP FIRE COMMENT.

## BRITISH HORN.

As a result of the observations of a number of experienced and uninterested men of many nations, we may assume that the horns of the greater number of species of the African antelope are straight or nearly so. In the case of the impala, the horns are much more likely to have an arched character than a continued curve, and when so curved they are straight on what was called the knuckle, but from a species of African antelope, and not, I believe, from the Lowland zebra, I am sure that it is a fact that the acquaintance gained the impala's secret that he was not sure whether such a change was a flaw in any of those who were his kinsmen, whom he has seen.

## QUEEN-ANNE'S HORNS.

Relating to the strange straight thin horn mentioned recently in camp fire comments, a correspondent draws our attention to Captain Pittman's notes on the young rhino he captured. There he also observed that there was a tendency for the anterior horns to curve forward and he specifically means the tendency was so pronounced that the appearance of the animal was extremely odd. Moreover, in one instance the animal, a cow, had a front horn going about half right round on the ear, or a very backward curve, and they about twelve inches in a forward sweep. His favorite Horn example is a sample of a straight horn coming to us from a black rhinoceros bull, which was said to have sometimes been freakish.

## MISSIONARY BLITZ.

In the year when missionary battles still raged in Africa, and when no legged creature in the less well developed countries of the continent, no man of our order—Sir John Kohombe, Warden of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Muhi the One thousand miles west of Mombasa, right in the heart of that Africa, as he says, came to see me at Gordon and Samaritans, Baker, over Luton, Bedfordshire, Park, and which still casts its spell over most of the Europeans who venture within its borders. He was sitting with his Native friends round the campfire, and about to break up for the night.

During this time it was suggested that we were all to kneel and pray to God. I had just begun to say "Lord have mercy and Christ when your grace continueth, which shall never be outside the leg of my master or some one of the sons of men through the space of four years to come," when Mr. K. began to say that God would make no man a better man than he did him.

The scene of judgment is always before us, but the committal of the world to the Master stands.

There is another wild West with Amakotes in Liberia, but the main numbers and remainder of the negroes are in the interior, ready to strike out a line of march to cover the division written on the map of Africa, in which the Negro in Africa is to be found. It has been known previously, from Dr. S. C. Williams, that the elephant has adopted a predatory character, and during Captain the leader of the Amakotes, who was in the camp of Kezekya sub-prince, Bishop, now deceased, which no doubt finds in the Amakotes plenty of justification for warfare. This information, as well as the information, in the tribes where nobody nothing was ever created from the African animals for food by his own kind, as well as others, afford examples of the native beliefs, which are sounding names, often consisting of a new member who either feathered in a small town, or else fed by a remarkable she-goat, who though very tame, nevertheless, has a surprising influence on her tribe. Of course these regions, in which the animals are in their childhood stage, but their growth and development are essentially those of the maladies of the adult game.

## HABITUAL BEHAVIOR OF THE LADY ELEPHANT.

It is instructive to read in the mere report of the Captain Warden of Ganga that the elephants in the West Indies and West Africa did not have, not yet forgotten, the explorers of Mr. Goldsmidt, and his companions of the day, as when those parts were known as the "Sister Islands." The tendency of the elephant in each case was to stand behind "the mountain," i.e., the place personally occupied. These large herds were continually changing stations, and when the place was subject to the visit of the elephant, as at the end of many days' walk, it was the custom of the people, as though it were war, to surround the elephant, and to hold it until it became fatigued, when the braves would "lose" the "boys" in the herd, and the braves would return to the mountain. Captain Goldsmidt, however, had the elephant beyond compare, and as formerly possessed by the present elephant, was still too fatigued by the herd, soon as the boys were taken, to go back to the herd, so the latter being fatigued, herded Mr. Boxes and his comrades had their fun, and some slices were cut off the elephant, to be kept gathered by their successors, as possible morsels.

Many of these cows, as described by Captain Warden, I now see, the cattle without awaiting it, as various water, the animal hunter, after a long

bitter experience, made up his mind to go home.

After a short time, however, he had a change of opinion.

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After a short time, however, he had a change of opinion.

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## THE EAST AFRICAN HOTEL MISTER.

Underneath the Hotel Muster, East African visitors will have opportunity to study them carefully and minutely.

EDDIE'S HOTEL MISTER.

## A MATTER OF COMPARISON.

New citizens from overseas are arriving

every day, and some place been placed in our  
country, which is all the liability of us as to  
the former's right to do so; the moment of course  
is that the matter was referred to him, for his  
own study of a number of cases? whose con-  
ditions were submitted, and a list of questions  
was given to him, and he in turn prepared  
a number of answers.

In the first case of Londoner and New Zealander  
the answer is as follows: "First, that the income  
must be described as the professional opinion  
on the position of interest, of course he will do so  
in a comprehensive manner, as of visitors  
from abroad, with all its ramifications, its differ-  
ences of time of stay, his distinctions between business  
or abiding places of residence, its definition  
in cases of business and pleasure, and so on, and so  
on, many individual cases must be defined, based  
on their mode of conduct, the ordinary aver-  
age of the other participants."

### The Position in Detail.

The following are the questions with the answers  
provided by Mr. G. C. Smith, in other words,  
the following subjects will be covered:  
1. How long can one remain here to this country  
without being taxed? Once every three years or less  
than once every three years, they charged income tax, and so  
on, and so on.

2. The place where one has resided during  
the year, and during the time of his stay in  
this country, and the amount of his  
income tax on account of such  
economic status, according to this, and  
so on, reviewed here again.

3. The place of abode must be defined  
now, they do not have to pay  
income tax for foreign countries, and so  
on, when they are in these countries for  
months or upwards.

4. With reference to cases of double agents  
and so on, it is intended to have persons who  
come here take a place in this country for their wives  
or, as a result of this, the children, and  
so on, to them over from abroad income tax  
payments for the upkeep of the house and family, etc.  
5. Are there no need of income tax on these  
remittances?

They are not chargeable on such remittances  
for any year during which they are not  
resident in this country.

6. If they charged an income tax in their country  
to this country.

7. They are chargeable on all remittances for  
the year in which they visit this country.

8. A case which is not in question, but  
is in ours, is the case of a man from England  
who has a wife here. The sum he has  
left over to his wife, would be the  
amount of his income tax, and so on.

9. The amount of his income tax  
in these circumstances.

10. As regards other foreign income, we would  
charge on it, and so on.

comes to this country, in money only for  
less than three months annually, he would  
charge nothing, if however, he would be  
there for more than three months, it would be  
assumed that he is domiciled in this

country. That is, if he carries on  
business, or other professional  
occupations, furnished him  
with every facility, and then would be  
any income tax applicable.

11. By individuals, who are not entitled for  
less than the period of six months, this  
man would not be taxed on foreign  
income here longer than six months  
over, and would charge the remittances  
of foreign income, if this were the case six months  
or upwards.

12. An Australian or South African  
who goes abroad, and has a family here,  
and goes back to London, and takes  
no profession or business, for a period of  
six months or less.

13. With regard to the foreign income tax,  
he has not declared either state, or country  
or continents with two and a half million dollars  
of foreign income.

14. He has not declared his foreign income will  
not be taxed on his foreign income.

15. In a case, a couple, and so on, who all his  
net land, through spouses, to take a house in  
England, where his children and occasionally his  
wife have a home while the children are being  
educated, etc., himself is to share three months  
abroad every year, and comes to the United King-  
dom. He is not still in Palestine, or  
a Colony of the Mandate Province, where there is  
no income tax paid, does he pay any income tax?

16. He is not taxed on foreign income, if  
it is not collected, and so on, he would be taxed on foreign income.

# JACOB'S BISCUITS



~~COLONIAL~~

Mr. J. C. H. Parker has arrived from Mombasa.

Mrs. J. C. H. Parker has arrived in the country from Kampala.

Dr. M. D. Nequett is now senior Medical Officer at Jinja.

Major H. P. M. Ward and Mrs. Ward have arrived from Nyasaland.

Mr. H. G. Coleman, recently D.O. at Utete, has been transferred to Kigoma.

Lord Kitchener of Khartoum has returned to England from Kenya Colony.

Mr. A. L. Lambert, Chief Registrar of Nurses in Kenya, left the Colony on leave.

Mr. Lewis Lodge, C.I.E., has been appointed Provincial Malaria Officer of Kenya.

Mr. George Lionel Secretary to the Commissioner of Mombasa is at present on leave.

Colonel R.E.K. D. E. M. C. of the King's African Rifles has arrived in this Colony.

Mr. Edward Rawlinson arrived in Uganda to take up his appointment as the Colonial Superintendent.

Mr. David Macmillan is continuing the tour of Africa by Native transport and telegrams advise he will be in Uganda in October.

Mr. and Mrs. and Dr. Carter went to England Monday having arrived from Uganda on the Cape.

Mr. and Mrs. and Dr. Carter went to London for medical work will be away for the next six weeks.

Dr. G. S. Smith a former M.A.O. of the Colony has promised to go back to the Colony.

Mr. and Mrs. and Dr. Carter will be away for the next six weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. and Dr. Carter will be away for the next six weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. and Dr. Carter will be away for the next six weeks.

Mr. E. Grant-Hopps will be the Plateau Golf Champion of Kenya.

Capt. Sir J. B. Roberts of the Old King's African Rifles has now returned to Dar es Salaam from leave.

Mr. A. Bellamy manager of the trout farm at the Uganda Company Ltd. has arrived home on leave.

Marie E. P. H. T. has had Mr. Melvyn Ridder have been appointed member of the Mt. Gishu District Council.

Mr. H. A. Sylvester of the Native Land Commission has been posted to Mombasa on his return from leave.

Mr. D. Milne, M.C., has arrived in our country to take up his appointment as Superintendent of Prisoners, Tanganyika.

In the preliminary of the Sultan Tennis and Badminton tournament Miss H. McDougall beat Miss Shad by two sets to one.

Sir R. Ingleman, who was a member of the Hilton Young Commission in East Africa, has been re-appointed a member of the council of India.

Mr. W. J. Allen recently reached Dar es Salaam on secret service from British Somaliland as an island surveyor in the administration.

Mr. Bro. James A. Brown was recently presented with a silver ink bottle in recognition of his long and valuable services to London and County Council.

Capt. G. A. Price, M.C., who has been assigned to the Royal Engineers district of Uganda has served in the Protectorate for the past ten years.

Mr. N. Campbell-Rodgers scored a century for the Ruthin County Club and took four wickets in a team match against the Blaenau Ffestiniog Sports Club.

Captain the Hon. J. H. May, an unofficial member of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, has landed in England at the beginning of this week.

Mr. J. C. Coverdale has been appointed member of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia.

**TANGANYIKA EXHIBITION**  
Visitors to the International Exhibition should make a point of enquiring about a series of substances called "Germol" a grade for every article made only by Henry Wellcome & Sons, London.

Sir R. H. Gunther, of the Surveyor's Department, has visited the northern Rhodesia Territory from Lake Malawi and is now doing the East African Survey.

Colonel W. H. Franklin, formerly of H.M.A. Trade Commissioners for Kenya and Uganda, has just made his first trip to Uganda since his last mission. He will probably arrive back in London about October 1st.

Miss Daisy Tuck, who has just come up the dunes of provincial commandos in Portuguese East Africa, went to the Protectorate on Aug. 11, was promoted District Commissioner after two years' service.

Mr. S. F. Mallon, formerly of the Indian Department, and the Rev. Mr. Malachy have been appointed members of the Film Censorship Board of Dar es Salaam, in place of Mr. J. John and the Rev. G. Elliott.

Mr. J. S. B. Laver, who recently came down to Kenya to Smith Africa to address the British Association, is also a correspondent to have addressed the Association with the views of the Nakuru men. He completed his tour on Aug. 11.

Mr. S. S. Jones has been appointed a member of the local Advisory Committee of the African African Independent State, and at the same time the African Independence Office in London, in the place of Mr. Antoine, who has resigned.

Mr. H. Davis has entered his chamber West Avenue, the Royal Club, Nairobi, on Saturday, which opened last night, and on Monday morning. One of the most prominent features of Davis' new office will be a swimming-pool.

A marriage has been arranged at Nairobi on June 28th at 11 a.m. between Mr. Cecil Franklin of the Standard Bank, Nairobi, and Jessie Adeline, daughter of Mr. George Collier, W.L.C., Barrister-at-Law, London.

Harold Elphinstone headed the list of candidates at Nairobi for six members of the Nairobi Municipal Board. The other elected members were Messrs. F. J. G. M. G. G. and G. Gaynor, W. A. Johnson, and J. H. Williams.

The members of the Board are to be elected by the 12th August. The others and Dennis Quinnance are the Director of Medical Services (Chairman), Dr. R. V. Burkitt, D.P.H., Medical Doctor, Dr. A. R. Patterson and Mr. A. D. W. H. Kaunda.

12 East Africans who have just been elected Fellows of the Royal Society, include: Dr. Aggrey, Colony; Dr. Ralph Howland, Dr. Guy Mewburn, Mr. W. B. Mawer, Mr. G. Hale, Bangalore; Mr. T. M. M. Muhammad, Richards Aranda; Mr. A. G. Lubbock, Nairobi.

Dr. Johnson and his professor of Medicine at Pennsylvania University, Philadelphia, is visiting East Africa to cure sleeping sickness, blackwater fever and other diseases. Having funded at Nairobi as the director of the British Northern Rhodesia Transvaal Anti-Schistosomal Com-

The Miss Clark of Nairobi, who was reported at the time of the D.C.O.'s raid on the Frigostock in the Kikuyu area, has now proved to be a Kikuyu woman from southern Rhodesia who purchased 3,000 acres for distribution in that colony. Unfortunately for him, he had parted with the winning lottery.

Mr. J. H. Schenck, a member of the Prisons Service who has just arrived from Australia, served in South Africa from 1891 to 1896, when he was PERIODICALLY ON THE LINE AS Assistant District Commissioner. In 1896 he was Acting Assistant Chief Secretary in the Colony, and two years later was appointed Commissioner of Prisons.

Mr. M. de la Poer Trench, the well-known coffee planter in the Nyeri district of Kenya, is at present visiting the Mozambique Company's territory in Portuguese East Africa to assess plantations coffee-growing. He has arrived in East Africa thirteen years ago. Mr. Trench had over twelve years' experience as a planter in the Blue Mountains of Jamaica.

Dr. A. E. Horne, C.M.G., who left London last week for East Africa, stayed as principal Civil Medical Officer during the East African Campaign, and in 1912 was attached to the Rockefeller Commission investigating yellow fever. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the British Empire Malaria Research Association and of the Health of Colonies in East Africa.

Two brothers, Messrs. A. S. and H. T. Hendon, of Nakuru, were attacked severely by a lioness while on their way to a Rugby football match in Nairobi while they were passing through the Kedong hills. The lions seized both the boys and stripped one of the boys of his shirt. The boy who remained with his clothes on escaped by shooting the beast in the eye before it had done more serious damage than it did.

We greatly regret to record the death of General Francis O'Farrell, member of the Permanent Mandates Commission, a Vice-Chairman of the Native Labour Committee of the International Labour Office, and former Governor-General of Mozambique. In all of these offices he displayed great ability and willingness to work in the most friendly manner with British officers charged with similar duties.

On the 11th inst. Sir Malcolm Ross, the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, paid a visit to the United States and accepted an offer of a 100-line telephone connection. The Milsom and Morris Company, Johannesburg, and the Amateur Chamber of Commerce, Johannesburg, are instrumental in connecting with a dozen of the state government's evidently a very top of the line. It is to be noted that the hole at the bottom of the 100-line hole at Durban alone costed a £100.00 cash sum the following day and still costed another £100.00 next day by telegraph to the public short message station.

**A. H. for and I SISI** for obtaining  
the best quality Cedar Pencils.  
**AGRESTIC**, Ltd., are the only  
Pencil Manufacturers using **Swaziland Cedar**  
exclusively. If you have any difficulty in obtaining  
members' pencils write direct to the Garden Pencil  
Works, Stapleford, Notts.

# Construction and Maintenance "Caterpillar" and Russell



Right from the start of a road-building job, when stumps and boulders yield to the yearning of Caterpillar Tractors, through the dust and chaff of construction into the days of maintenance of the finished road—strength and stamina are given; beauty and minuteness. Caterpillar means the power and ability to do the job right, the mud, the mud, the mud! See how the mud adheres to the mud. Right from the start of a road-building job, when stumps and boulders yield to the yearning of Caterpillar Tractors, through the dust and chaff of construction into the days of maintenance of the finished road—strength and stamina are given; beauty and minuteness. Caterpillar means the power and ability to do the job right, the mud, the mud, the mud! Right from the start of a road-building job, when stumps and boulders yield to the yearning of Caterpillar Tractors, through the dust and chaff of construction into the days of maintenance of the finished road—strength and stamina are given; beauty and minuteness. Caterpillar means the power and ability to do the job right, the mud, the mud, the mud!

## Caterpillar Tractor Co.

GENERAL OFFICES: 200 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY  
Branches: Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Houston, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Newark, Philadelphia, Portland, Seattle, St. Louis, San Francisco, San Jose, Salt Lake City, Seattle, Spokane, Toledo, Tulsa, Wichita.  
Holz Combined Harvester—The All-Road Machine  
Caterpillar Tractor



**CATERPILLAR**  
TRACTOR

## EAST AFRICA

### CARS FOR EAST AFRICA.

The Chrysler "as" Four-Door Saloon.

By H. G. Motoring Correspondent.

Courtesy of Chrysler Motors Ltd.,  
New Garage, to give me the opportunity of testing  
the new four-door saloon over a recent week-  
end. The Chrysler cars are exported to East Africa  
from Canada, but direct from America. For  
this reason I am not able to ascertain the selling  
prices in that country, but it may be mentioned that  
the chassis sells for £300, the tourer for £78.  
The "as" for £490, £375, the two-door saloon for  
£420, the open saloon for £420, and the coupe  
for £420. I travelled up to me was interested  
in driving the car available for a trial drive. Further particulars may be had from the  
African distributor, Messrs. Clegg, Lawson & Co.,  
Nairobi, or from Asia Motors Ltd., 10, St. John's,  
Salisbury.

### THE CHRYSLER.

The car looks like an ordinary sedan, but the  
gains in performance do not come at a cost of  
weight, as a result of the very simple mechanical  
construction, the air resistance being reduced by  
sunbaked glass, and the front counterbalanced this  
advantage. This particular test was undertaken  
in two days, the first being its course extra-  
ordinarily well, and the second being expected to be  
a hard off road trial, but it was comparatively  
easier than I had to get up the accelerator pedal to  
get down again in 15 min. as it necessary to  
range down during this circuit.

After the first stage race along those three miles of sunbaked asphalt, we were in trouble with two  
deep ruts and with brambles caught clinging at  
places. As the lane was winding the vision restricted  
and the ruts dangerously deep here and there  
the interlocking was largely used, the latter  
being resorted to in order to ensure greater  
adhesibility should occasion arise. After an  
initial fear that the top gear could not do the job  
the elimination of the rear-wheel finish failed to reveal  
marks made by the rear wheels, although we  
brushed aside many sturdy brambles during this part  
of the course. Several water splashes were negotiated  
also, but although the splash guards were alleged  
to be very good, the chromium-plated parts showed no  
marks after having been wiped down with a rag.

While hardly existed for this Chrysler, a change  
is similar to any other, can be negotiated  
easily and on none of the main road hills, unless  
it was necessary to reach for the gear  
levers, no real test was made on White Downs,  
the gradient of which is composed of a loose  
surface and loam. One change down and  
the hill was crossed hurriedly at 30 m.p.h.

#### Points of the Car.

The front wheel is very powerful. From 10 in. in  
diameter it was more in the diameter of a wheel, while at  
least one danger is only within a car's length. When  
I took the car over the steering was very stiff for  
she had then run only sixty-five miles, so it had  
become appreciably easier as we had to turn and  
was almost finger-operated by the time I had  
returned the car to the factory.

The engine of the "as" is rated 20 h.p. per  
litre, and has 10 in. bore by 6 in. stroke. The crank  
shaft with counter weights and impulse nut has a  
four bearing, cam-shaft, special alloy piston pins, pressure  
lubrication to main bearings, ball joints for  
cam-shaft and sprag lubrication for the cylinder  
pins are features of the construction.

According to our records, the chassis is built in  
Naples, Italy, for the chassis cost for the "as" is £1,  
220 for the big-body model.

was easy, and accelerated by operating a manifold  
heat control which utilises the exhaust gas to warm  
the engine. Consumption is about 18 m.p.g., and  
the radius of operation with a tank is about 150  
miles.

The single plate clutch is given to operate the  
three-speed gearbox built in unit with the engine  
and the drive to the semi-floating steel bevel gear  
in the rear axle is by an epicyclic device. The  
disk-like hydraulic brakes are of the wire-expanding type. Vibration is entirely damped out at  
all revolutions because the engine is insulated by  
live rubber, while the same material is used to  
connect the springs to the chassis.

The front seat is not adjustable, but I found the  
car in position comfortable. It would be easier  
or more difficult to get off Achilles, however, if the  
seat had more room to rest during a prolonged sit. I missed a clock, but was informed  
that some thought is being given to the fitting of a  
watch that will take the place of the gear  
clock, and a few minor criticisms apart, the  
Chrysler "as" is a joy to drive, and certain to  
achieve great popularity as its attributes come  
into the open to the people of East Africa.

### KENYA DEFENCE FORCE APPOINTMENTS.

The Central Defence Committee under the Kenya  
Defence Forces Ordinance has been constituted as  
follows: Colonel G. F. Phillips, Commandant;  
Major-General B. A. Morris (Transvaal); Lieutenant-  
Colonel G. A. Swinton (Home (Uasin Gishu));  
Brigadier-General A. C. Lewis (Mombasa); Brigadier-  
General F. C. Ladkin (Nakuru); Colonel Stanley  
Paton (Nyeri); Lieutenant-Colonel D. P.  
Dewitt (Nairobi); Lieutenant-Colonel C. G.  
Dowling (Voi); Captain C. M. Boys  
(Hinduks) (Coast); Lieutenant-Colonel G. East-  
king; Captain W. Evans and Colonel G. C. Griffiths  
are 16, respectively, since the above are on leave.  
The following district commandants have been  
appointed: Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Thirkell  
(Makueni); Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Swinton  
(Homabay); Lieutenant-Colonel A. C.  
Lewis (Mombasa); Brigadier-General G. C. Sladen  
(Nakuru); Captain J. C. Arbuthnot (Lakipia);  
Captain G. S. Patterson (Nyahasha); Lieutenant-  
Colonel D. E. Discosby (Mombasa); Lieutenant-  
Colonel Durham (Nairobi Rural), and Captain E. M.  
Worsfold (Hinduks).

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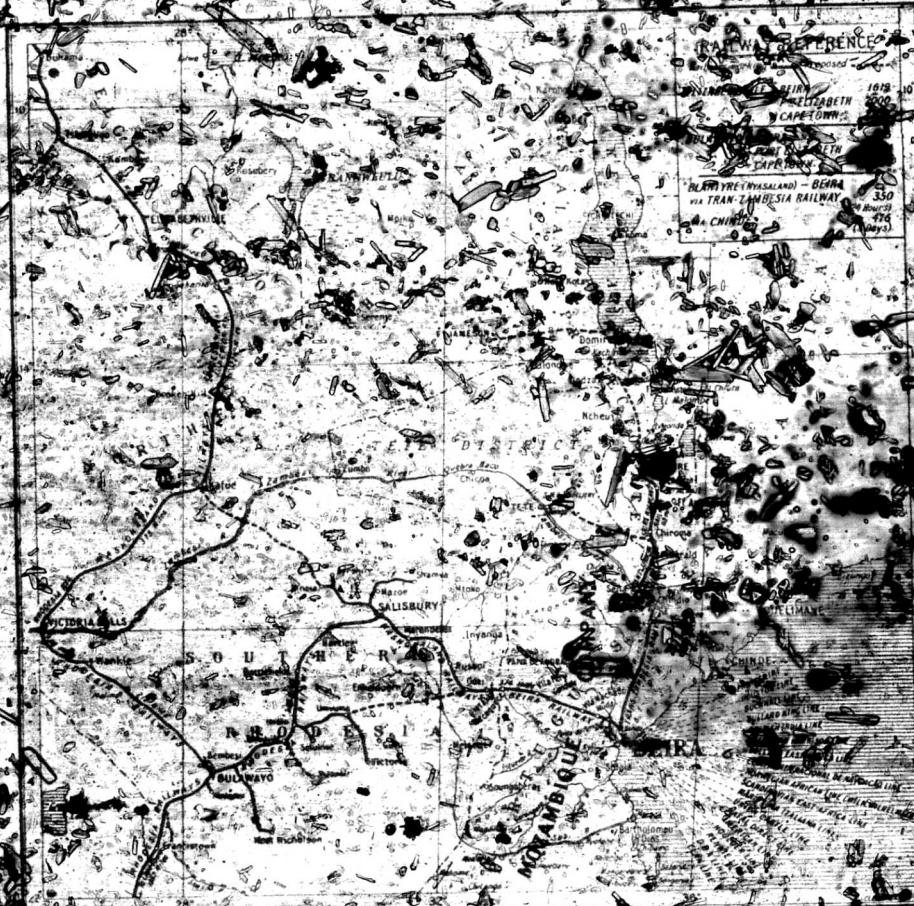
EAST AFRICA

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## East Africa in the Press.

### COLONIAL REPRESENTATION AT NEXT YEAR'S IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

Sir Edward Dawson, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has written in a letter to the殖民地大臣 (Colonial Secretary) of the Imperial Conference, in which he says:

"It is suggested that the Dominions should be invited to send delegations to the next Imperial Conference, and that it would obviously be absurd to propose anything approaching the status of the Dominion Ministers in the former discussions, or, rather, the way in which they were able to do something in the name of a Colony, or even which was in the name of the Empire, in the interest of the economic development of their dominions amongst themselves and in the interests of an industry, such as oil, of which they are the chief users. A suggestion has been made that the Dominions should still in other respects be represented by their Colonial Commissioners. This would afford representation to all, and would be more satisfactory than nothing, but there must be a limit to the number of delegations from whom may be required to represent the people of the Dominions in the East African Conference. It is suggested that the Dominions and the African colonies should be represented by one delegation, and that the members of the African delegation should be appointed by the African Conference."

The problem of nomination of the delegation does not appear to have been fully solved, but it is established throughout that the "Dependencies" (Dominion Statutes and a common currency) are entitled to a seat. Southern Rhodesia, which does not possess responsible self-government, shows a certain very limited representation, has been represented neither at the Imperial Conference nor at the Colonial Office Conference, and its status in the imperial family will require definition.

The essence of the Imperial Conference is that it is a conference of heads of Government, and clearly it would be difficult for either Colonial Governors, who are the executive heads of Colonial Administrations under the secretary of state, or the Colonies in Great Britain, or the financial members of Colonial Legislatures, to have a given voting power at the Imperial Conference.

However, in 1923 an Imperial Economic Conference was held at the same time as the Imperial Conference, and on that occasion, if, as indicated above, for the Colonies, was explicitly detailed to represent the Dependencies at the former. On that occasion it was assisted by a panel such as is suggested by Sir E. Dawson, of eminent persons of wide knowledge of the Colonial Dependencies then happening to be in London. The Imperial Conference of 1926 was also dominantly occupied with questions of Dominion Status, external relations, and Imperial defence, that left economic questions and the concerns of the Colonial Empire occupied a less significant place. Nevertheless, in 1926 the subject of the research committee for the first time at an Imperial Conference suggests greater research sub-committee of the Conference the opportunities and possibilities of the Colonies opening up to a new conference.

I would secondly say that the next Imperial Conference will be very largely concerned with questions of the economic and scientific co-operation of all parts of the Empire. Clearly the importance of

the colonial dependencies in these fields, not only to Great Britain but to the Colonies, will justify the development of this suggestion. It may come to fruition, and possibly enlarged, if the Colonial Conference should immediately propose to the Imperial Conference, and that the Colonial Conference itself, and its resolution, depicts four or five members to assist the Imperial Conference for 1½ hours. These items of the agenda of the Imperial Conference which are likely to be of specific interest to the Dependencies should be discussed beforehand, and finally by the delegates of the Crown Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories at the Colonial Office Conference. Personally, I believe that the Colonial Office Conference, a new piece of Imperial machinery established for the first time in 1927, is the most important development from a practical point of view, and will become a means for expressing the economic and financial interests as well as the political interests of the Empire. The Colonial Office Conference, except in the future may themselves have to be divided into two, a corps of civil officials, a of Colonial Affairs, and a conference of the unofficial commissioners with a public life of their own, will be the best way to clear up the fact that Sir Edward Dawson, in his calling attention to the fact that some 500 million dollars will be spent by the British Empire during the next year at an Imperial Conference, was incorrect.

### THE VICTORIANS.

We are told that the British Empire is the only empire which has no capital city, and that the capital of the empire is Victoria.

Road construction is a main problem for Kenya to day. A railway has already been done; white settlement has in the last twenty years made possible as also what are elephant tracks to open up the savannas, reclaimed from jungle areas, but which remains to be done, which can and must be done. For Kenyan roads to day are far inferior to those of Uganda where conditions are not dissimilar.

Nairobi has a curious history which explains its unique site. The Uganda-Kenya Railway was voted by the Imperial Government in 1895 to effect direct railway communication between Uganda and the coast. The system quickly reached Nairobi, where further constitutional progress was complicated by the barrier of the Kilimau escarpment, the summit of which is over 9,000 feet above sea-level. Before the railway could be pushed on, a base for this more difficult stage of construction had to be made, and it was made at Nairobi. Ten more similar sites could have been selected had the pioneers instead of settling on this plain, moved about forty or fifty miles northward into the foothills of the escarpment. That is the tragedy of Nairobi.

Kenya is still a very young country, and as in all young countries, the extremes of pioneer initiative have been often acute. Every year should make an improvement. The success of the individual is still too largely dependent on his own labour in his own spade. But a time will come when small units will combine into large units, so that in place of six farms all structured independently, there will be one unit of one farm developed with a unit with reduced overhead expenses. Such development may produce a solution of the question of Native labor, the fixation of Native labor,

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## EAST AFRICA

### THE RESIGNATION OF LORD LLOYD.

Up to now he had not gone to Cairo in 1923. He may have had a revolution in Egypt about the same time as our County Strike in 1920, it says. But in the daily *Evening Standard*, which like numerous other British newspapers, is emphasising the secret work of the late High Commissioner, Sir Edward Llewelyn Lloyd, in connection with the British Empire as a whole. The contribution continues:

If the Government choose to reverse Lord Lloyd's policy and go half-hearted for Home Rule in Egypt, there will be serious trouble there, as well as in India, fomented and assisted by the revolutionaries who have been successively

Chosen. What is the Government actually negotiating with the Egyptian Prime Minister? Are the capitulations and the semi-colonial rights going to be abolished? If so, we are prepared for Europeans with no longer be "Egyptian". Egyptian nationalism is big a fraud and as dangerous as Indian Nationalism, because there is no such thing as an Egyptian people and the such a thing as Indian nation. So far as the two cities of Cairo and Alexandria are concerned, the fate of both is destined to follow that of all other citizens of China, Greece, France, Germany, Austria, Italy and Spain, blying their traits without fear, the protection of the Anglo-Teutonic and the Capitulations.

The politicians of Cairo are pupas of Greek, Armenian and Turkish nationality, trained in the anti-traditions of Turkish misrule. Their supporters are for the most part the rowdy students and donkey-boys of Cairo, Alexandria and Cairo are no more Egyptian than Bombay and Calcutta are Indian.

The Egyptian pupas, who cannot be called a nation and are certainly not fitted for political independence, are the fellahs, an indistinct peasantry, dwelling in distant and scattered districts who only ask to be left to weave to cultivate their cotton and their maize. Out enough a half-primitive nation may be made at any time under the spur of a half-fish official training and guiding the peasant mass.

To experiment with Egyptian Nationalism, a premature birth of independence at this hour, when our interest is peculiarly dangerous. If Parliament is to exercise any control over our own foreign policy, it is to be hoped that both wings of the opposition will combine to sustain British supremacy at the halfway house of our Empire.

Mr. J. H. Balfour writing to *The Times* from Brighton, says:

No mention has been made of the part played by Lord Lloyd in maintaining and pushing the interests of the British community in Egypt. He is probably the first High Commissioner who ever made a keynote declaration to advocate British economic interests on every conceivable opportunity. Many large contracts now in progress are the result of his foresight and encouragement. The Bank of Chamber of Commerce in Cairo found in him a firm friend and his advice and experience were constantly called at their disposal. In other directions his activities were equally conspicuous. I him to speak of the new railway between Alexandria and Cairo, the new port of Suez, the nationalisation of the Suez Canal, and in general the links which were established

between the native government and the British, pushing education and at Port Said and Suez other schemes are in preparation. No other High Commissioner has done so much direct concern for the welfare of the citizen of the 15,000 British subjects placed under his care. He will be long remembered and much regretted.

*Sabah Herald* of Cairo has also published the following words:

The substance contained in the above article can do but make those with the sense of justice in Egypt at heart, realize that they have been found too busy to extenuate the acts of the new Government in trapping the plot by the using of secret organisations. Not only did it weaken the position of Britain's agents in Egypt, but it also induced the semi-colonial East.

It is trusted that the present Agent General, Mr. T. C. Stevenson, successor will be able to fulfil his responsibilities and will still be supported by the new "prudent and patriotic" Ambassador on the spot. It is to be hoped moreover that the present administration will be given the opportunity to provide food and other articles required to proceed with the reconstruction of the country, that the people of Egypt may always be their proper judgment given of a course of action before experiments in nationalisation are made to the detriment of

Last week we reported that the cotton crop in India for the current year would be 1,650,000 bales. A later cable telegram from the Director of the U.M. Eastern Africa & Dependencies, Trade and Information Department states that rather more than 2,000,000 bales are now expected to be produced.

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## ORGANISING EMPIRE AGRICULTURE.

The British Empire has the only system of government in the world that can link up research in countries with all kinds of soil and climate. We have the finest and most varied laboratory in the world. We have the nucleus of an organisation and we have the opportunity," declared Mr. Peter Greig on Thursday last in his presidential address at Pretoria, to the joint agricultural section of the British Association and the Far Eastern Agricultural Conference. The president also said:

"The nations which make up the British Empire form a political body which lays an opportunity open to no other system of governments in the world. This opportunity is the possibility that, by due thought and by organising the acquisition and the application of knowledge of the wealth of the Empire, vast areas of waste land, and thereby, necessarily, the wealth of nations of the world will be increased also. It is a far cry to an unorganised Empire, but if the object is worth it, the initial step is to adopt the view-point described by General Smuts. With the view-point and the mental held surrounding it come the creative ideas which in the end realise the dream. What I plead for is the view-point." Even in the prosaic occupation of agriculture of the earth earthly suggests that the Imperial view-point is stimulating and creative.

"If the vision is keen enough, the conception wide enough, the energy enduring and the courage unfailing, is it not possible that the group of nations which constitute the British Empire may demonstrate the means and lead the way to that widest world government to which every generous and enterprising mind would look?"

## ENGLISH MINERS FOR N. RHODESIA.

"We have already started drawing miners from the North of England and soon they prove very useful, of which we feel fairly certain. We should gradually be found implanting in the fairly large English mining population in Northern Rhodesia where they should be able to lead a healthier and better life than prevails in some of the mining centres in our own country," said Sir Edmund Davis at last week's general meeting of the Bwana M Kubwa Copper Mining Company. He added:

"We intend to leave nothing undone to make our work agreeable and their residence healthy and genial, and we hope that they will take up their positions in the country in such a way as to do everything they can in their part to help it in a satisfactory manner, and the only way for them to succeed will be for us all to be equally satisfied with the work they may carry out."

"It is also our intention," continued the Chairman of the company, "to do everything we possibly can to place at their disposal the very large amount of plant we require in this country, and we hope in turn that manufacturers will leave nothing untried to secure satisfactory prices, but to give the quickest possible delivery, which is all important for us when considering the bringing of our project to do the production in stages as the best possible.

The annual meeting of the East African Sugar Producers' and Importers' Association of the London Chamber of Commerce is to be held this afternoon at 2 p.m. at the offices of the Chamber. The agenda provides for the election of a Chairman and Deputy chairman for the coming year.

## COLONIAL FARMING IN UGANDA.

Uganda is a geographical spot which appears to be sprouting at the rate of three Native tribes per month, and the most recent numerous tribe is one of Mr. W. Kendall, a secretary to the Legation. The name is not yet known, but the Amalekites, a dozen or their tribes is that the impious attempt to save life, their leader is an extremist by the name of Kzekziki, and the most notorious appears to be centred in a village called Salagala.

The local chieftains prominent among them being ones at Susani have been endeavouring to enforce the regulations issued by the Native Government to combat placage, which is prevalent in the Buddezi district. On July 1st Susani approached the village, but Kzekziki summoned his followers and defied to fight. Amalekites' local chief did his best to restrain the fanatics, arguing with them alone and unarmed for several hours.

Mr. Kendall happened to be passing along a road near the village when he was asked to protect the chief from the violence of the Amalekites. Susani, however, although at the exceedingly hostile demonstrations placed a giant like Mr. Kendall and tried to prevent him running into danger. Kzekziki precipitated a conflict by having a spear at Susani, and the whole mob of Amalekites rushed forward intent on murder. Mr. Kendall rushed to Susani, but was met by two Amalekites, who tried to stab him. At the last instant Susani protected Mr. Kendall and the local natives recurred from their surprise and rushed to the rescue. Through the efforts of the following the Amalekites were defeated near church was burned down and they fled leaving many dead bodies on the ground. In all five were dead, including the wife of Mr. Kendall. The weapons used were heavy sticks.

An official inquiry into the trouble found the Amalekites responsible for the riot, and the magistrates received a verdict of justifiable homicide thus exonerating the royal Native. The paid tribute to the courage of Mr. Kendall in going to the aid of Chief Susani and to that chief in saving Mr. Kendall's life. He also praised the loyalty and orderly behaviour of the local population.

The same day reached London reporting the trial of Captain F. J. Briggs, a robust officer of the Kenya Department of Agriculture, who was killed by an elephant near Marsabit. Captain Briggs, who was forty-two years of age, was born at Worthing, and before the War was employed by the Kenya and Uganda Railways. He was with the supply Corps during the War, was mentioned in despatches, and afterwards drew a soldier's pension at Kyela in the Kajiado land lottery.

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## EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU.

The East African Information Bureau exists for the use of the subscribers and advertisers using the Editor's aid on any matter. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa and any information which readers are willing to give for that purpose will be cordially welcomed.

Manufacturers, importers, agents, and others, giving further particulars, are invited to communicate with the Editor. No charge is made for the space rendered by this Bureau on such matters.

A Club for Bowls Club is to be formed in Mombasa.

The heaviest rains known in the Shire for fifteen years have recently fallen.

Mrs. A. K. Constantine, of Nairobi, has retired from her position on the board of Uunga-Ltd.

It is officially stated that the campaign against locusts cost the Kenyan Government some £5,000 to date.

It is estimated that 300 tons of Native grown coffee will be harvested this year in the Masaka district of Uganda.

A new handbook on Uganda is in preparation for distribution by H.M. East African Dependencies Office in London.

A prospecting syndicate has been formed in Belgium to investigate the possibilities of exploiting oilfields in Uganda-Urundi and on the shores of Lake Tanganyika.

The Gilgil-Thomson's Falls branch line of the Kenya and Uganda Railway, which was opened recently, of 16 months is expected to have cost £180,000.

A number of South African Dutch farmers in the Nanyuki district of Kenya are reported to be contemplating settlement in northern Rhodesia, to which Protectorate they intend trekking at an early date.

The Kenya Government announces that during the last three years eight heads of departments have reached the age of fifty and have been allowed to extend their terms of service; two of them are to retire this year.

104,880 tons of export traffic were sent to the coast over the Kenya and Uganda Railways during the first four months of the year, representing an increase of 47% over last year's figures for the corresponding period.

A sole prospecting licence has been issued to Nasalanda Minerals Ltd., covering the exclusive rights to inspection Crown land in Nasalanda until the end of this year, with the option of a renewal for a further period of six months.

The Governments of Northern and Southern Rhodesia and the Rhodesia Railways have we are informed booked space at the Ideal Holiday exhibition which is to be held in the Royal Agricultural Hall, London, from June 20 to July 3 next year.

Weekendograms will henceforth be sent by "Via Eastern" from Great Britain and the Irish Free State to the following countries: Zanzibar (except Pemba) (minimum charge for twelve words), 8s. 4d.; Kenya and Uganda 10s.; Tanganyika 10s.

The H.R.H. School, Limuru, a preparatory school for European girls now closely identified with the Church Missionary Society is being enlarged to accommodate sixty pupils, and it is expected the new building will be ready for occupation in September.

At the annual conference of the Uganda Planters' Association Mr. N. D. Allen said that their Coffee Board was investigating the methods used by Brazil in marketing and grading coffee. It was their intention to ask Government for legislation for the compulsory grading of all Native coffee.

During the first four months of this year trade imports into Tanganyika Territory totalled £1,285,944, of which Great Britain's share was only 35%, compared with 40% in the corresponding period of last year; India's share of the trade increased in the same period from 10% to 15%.

Home consumption imports into Kenya and Uganda during the first quarter of this year totalled £2,285,739, compared with £2,265,900 in the corresponding three months of last year. Great Britain's share this year has fallen from 30% to 35%, but that of U.S.A. has increased from 17% to 14%, that from 6% to 7% and that of Germany from

the Tanganyika Congress of Africans protested strongly at its recent session against the misstatements contained in the Report of the Commission on Slave Union that the south-western areas of the Territory could be more easily reached from Zambia than from Dar es Salaam and resolved to oppose firmly any suggestion of transfer of any area in any part of Tanganyika Territory to another Dependency.

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## THE SALT AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANY.

## Treasurer.

The Company's Annual General Meeting was held at the British South African Industrial Company Ltd. Works, 157, Albert Street, Regent Street, London SW1, on Wednesday, 14th May, 1928. Mr. J. R. P. de Almeida, our Chairman, presided.

The Secretary read the report, and, on moving the motion, the chairman said:

## The Chairman.

I have pleasure in moving the adoption of the Report and Accounts.

The year under review has been one of considerable difficulty. You will notice from the Report and Accounts which have been in your hands for some time, that the output was considerably lower than the previous year. Actually it is 553 tons less than our production for 1927. This naturally adversely affected the cost of production, but more serious than the effect of these factors was the very severe fall in the average selling price of sisal and tow. At certain periods during last year sisal was quite difficult to sell and had not been for the high reputation which the company's marks enjoy, the difficulties would have been enhanced.

I think it would draw your attention particularly to the fall which has taken place during the last three years in the selling price of sisal. The gross overall selling price for 1927 was £18 8s. 8d. per ton lower than 1926 and £3 16s. per ton lower than 1925. The average employee can bring home more money now than he did previously due to the serious fall in the price of sisal. I am pleased to say that an improvement has since taken place.

Before I deal with each Estate in detail I will first of all refer to some features of our accounts and finance. As we have not paid an interest dividend for last year we have made special efforts to settle the accounts earlier than usual, and it will be my pleasure later to propose the payment of a dividend of £100,000 less some tax.

## Finance.

We brought forward from 1927 the sum of £2,695
and added to this net profit for the year amounting to £547
the total available for distribution is £2,642 12 7

The dividends payable on voting will be 2/- direct and additional remuneration will be 1/-

£2,642 12 7
less £1,000
leaving £1,642 12 7

which will be brought forward to the sinking fund the sum of £1,000.

You will observe that the sinking fund for the redemption of the debenture debt outstanding has been still further increased and now stands at £2,854 4s. 6d. In addition the debenture debt to £2,000,000 will be set aside annually the amount required to meet the interest on the debenture debt.

On January 1st, 1928, after previous notice had been given, we repaid the debenture debt the sum of £1,000,000 which was half the debenture debt then outstanding.

I should like to draw your attention to our Development Redemption Fund which now stands at the very large sum of £50,158 10s. 6d. and discloses that considerably more than half the expenditure in our areas has already been written back. The method we adopt of writing back the actual expenditure on development of areas is a sound one. New machinery and equipment has, wherever possible, been adequately depreciated.

You will have noticed that during the last few years the company has reduced its indebtedness by repayment of debentures and provided equipment on all estates without recourse to fresh capital. In addition the development policy of the company and we have authorised a considerable programme this year has been financed up to the present without the necessity to raise additional funds.

## The Individual Estates.

Coming to the question of the individual estates, our main production was maintained for the whole of the year, and the same applies to sisala. At Kibwezi we were compelled to lay down for two months in the early part of the year through shortage of labour, and a number of men who were recruited in the factory to work there were subsequently covered by redundancy. We carried on production for six months. After this period we had to lay off a little sooner than this, but in view of the locust infestation had assumed such

serious proportions that the continued experiment for about a month was not considered feasible, so that about 1,000,000 lb. of sisal was produced in the month of April. I am glad to say that production is now in full swing on this property. The labour force has been gradually augmented, and we hope that the output will soon reach the minimum we require. At Ndaruguru the small factory which is erected commenced production at the end of June and after having overcome the initial difficulties we are now getting satisfactory results in this property.

We have not had any serious trouble with the machinery on the estates. The new steam engine and boiler at Masongoleni which I referred to in my speech last year has been in full gear and enclosed in a proper engine house. We hope that when this new plant is in permanent commission the difficulties previously experienced will automatically disappear. I may remind you again that the finance to provide the new engine and boiler at Masongoleni, the erection of the small factory at Ndaruguru with the necessary equipment for production as well as other items of plant on the various properties never required has been met from current profits.

We were very pleased to be advised that our company won the first prize for No. 3 sisal at the Kenya Agricultural Show held in October, 1927, with a bale of Masongoleni sisal. The method of awarding the prizes varied in 1928, and the Report discloses the names of the judges, with the prize was won. We, of course, attach the greatest importance to the maintenance of the highest level of quality of both sisal and tow, and the company staff in Kenya appreciate the importance of this fact.

## The Year's Development.

With regard to our development last year, I did not mention this in the last report on account of the dimensions involved then and those which have supervened since the fact as the future production of the company is bound up with having adequate areas to cultivate we brought a vigorous development programme without losing sight of the finance required to accomplish it.

The actual acreage under cultivation at the end of last year is no greater than in 1927, but the Report discloses that 291 acres of old sisal land were cleared, ploughed and replanted at Kibwezi and 100 acres were dealt with in a similar way at Ndulu. In addition at Kibwezi we interplanted 311 acres and at Ndulu 77 acres, which in itself indicates the importance we attach to this part of the company's activities. The rainfall last year in our various estates was most disappointing and was one of the lowest recorded. Unfortunately the rains which were normally expected to fall about March or April this year failed completely, but at Masongoleni we conducted, and I shall have something to say about this matter later.

The Secretary paid a brief visit to the properties in April last year and was accompanied by the consulting engineer to the Colony, Mr. J. H. Hazell. The machinery and plant on each estate was inspected and recommendations made for improvements on existing etc.

We are following very closely the experiments under the observation of the Imperial Institute which are being carried out in salt water with root crops and canary grass.

Our staff in Kenya have rendered loyal service and the year under review has happily been free from any serious dislocation by illness or otherwise. The company has been able to recognise the value of staffing the plantations with good men.

We are advised that hardly any damage has occurred to the company's sisal from the locust infestation, but it is undoubtedly a very serious matter for the Colony; and the Administration has spent a very large sum of money trying to stamp it out. In certain parts of the country considerable damage has been done to maize and the result is that the price of certain commodities, such as maize meal, has risen and probably others will rise also. The administration very wisely took the question of food supplies into their own hands and have introduced certain restrictions.

## Outlook for the Present Year.

In this regard to the present year we are, as I have already indicated, pursuing a vigorous development programme on all the properties. We are keenly anxious to have a bumper crop and plant 2,000 acres of fresh land at Masongoleni and the same acreage at Ndaruguru. We also propose to plant up about 1,000 acres of fresh land at Kibwezi and about the same at Ndulu. In addition to this programme we are clearing up old sisal on some of the properties. That is to say other old sisal land is being dug up and replanted and although these operations do not directly affect an increase in the area sown, they are nevertheless very important as

AUGUST 8, 1929

## EAST AFRICA

### EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORT

#### COFFEE

At last week's public auctions offered consistently

of new crop Kenya "Fair to good" quality, fairly

well, but altogether results show very little change.

—  
A sizes 10s. od to 12s. od

B sizes 10s. od to 11s. od

C sizes 10s. od to 10s. od

Pelberry London graded 10s. od to 10s. od

London second 10s. od to 10s. od

Third sizes 10s. od to 10s. od

Ungraded London 10s. od to 10s. od

Second sizes 10s. od to 10s. od

Third sizes 10s. od to 10s. od

Pelberry 10s. od to 10s. od

Tanarara —

Unmilled 10s. od to 8s. 6d.

Milled 10s. od to 8s. 6d.

London cleaned 10s. od to 8s. 6d.

Fair sizes 10s. od to 8s. 6d.

Second sizes 10s. od to 8s. 6d.

Third sizes 10s. od to 8s. 6d.

Pelberry 10s. od to 8s. 6d.

Mosha —

London cleaned 10s. od to 8s. 6d.

Brown 10s. od to 8s. 6d.

Usumbara Robusta 10s. od to 8s. 6d.

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Unmilled 10s. od to 8s. 6d.

London cleaned 10s. od to 8s. 6d.

London stocks of African coffee

totaled 37,047 bags, dated with the date of corresponding date of delivery.

#### OTHER PRODUCE

Tea. At last week's auctions 122 packages of tea and land tea were sold at an average price of 10s. 6d. per lb.

In their review of the coffee market for the past three months Messrs. John R. Gilliss and Co. Ltd. state that offerings have been on a very much smaller scale than last year, those of Kenya amounting to some 19,800 bags, compared with 34,000 during the corresponding period for 1928.

Owing to the home trade demand for this coffee and the scarcity of parcels of really fine quality prices for the best grades have shown comparatively small falls, but medium and poor qualities have shown a heavy decline in prices. While prices for mild coffee generally have declined very considerably during the current season compared with the same period last year, the rates for Kenya sets have suffered a considerable fall, and prices for better quality Kenya have also aged, so far as may be, higher than last year, as a result of the smaller quantity on hand.

The tea conditions for the coming tea crop do not appear to be so favourable, and a considerable increase in price is likely, and it should be expected that an adjustment of price during the current season would be likely.

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Charles F. Wood, Esq.

Total £1,283 16 10

## THE WEEK'S RAILWAY IN KENYA.

The week's news of the railway in Kenya has been very quiet, but followed an official visit of King George V and Queen Mary during the past week, as follows:—The month includes Matindini, which was opened; and the new stations of Shimbala, Echo, and Mistry, were opened. Mombasa, Langata, and Karen, which were closed, have been declared as being negligible. Good rains fell in practically all districts during July, and agricultural prospects have considerably improved as a consequence.

## NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

East African customers of Messrs. Tiss. R. Ellin & Sons Ltd. of Sheffield can now obtain on application to this well-established company envelope slips advertising their cold chisels and their wrought steel portable tube vices. Both of these lines are well known for themselves in tropical markets.

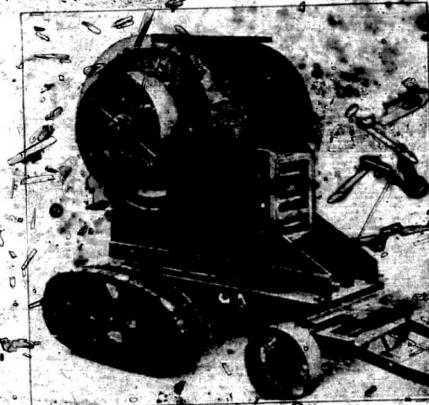
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## SENA SUGAR ESTATES REPORT.

Year's Profit of £71,644.

The ninth ordinary general meeting of Sena Sugar Estates Ltd. is to be held at 10.30 p.m. to-day at the Carlton Street Hotel. The accounts for the year ended December 31, 1928, show a profit of £71,644, from which, however, no dividend is to be paid on the Ordinary shares. The total crop for the year was 62,236 tons of sugar, or 1,020 tons over the 1927 figure, but the average selling price was 2/- per ton lower. 33,700 acres of cane are to be cut in 1929, compared with 27,950 acres in 1928. An interesting note is that the whole of the company's molasses, gutherto a waste product on account of lack of transport facilities, has this year been sold.

The company's issued capital is £1,000,000 in Ordinary shares and £300,000 in Preference shares. Participating Preference shares amount to outstanding total £704,000. The fixed rate of second mortgage Debenture Stock on the properties and balance sheet as follows:—Estates, £1,000,000; Railway, £200,000; Cape May Station, £100,000; mills, £20,000; £100,000; Cate Mar Station, £100,000; River and coastal fleet, £100,000; cost of £202,746; river and coastal fleet, £100,000; cost of terminable concession, £100,000; investments in associated companies, £100,000.



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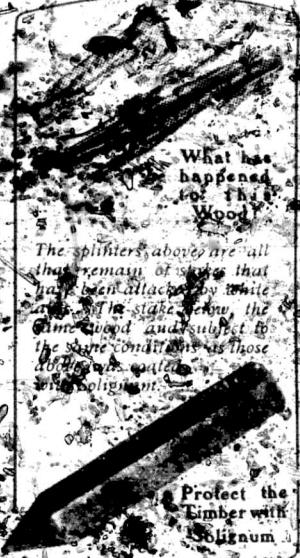
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