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EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA



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EDITORIAL

GETTING TOGETHER

The other day a very successful London City business man with very great interests in certain parts of East Africa, and he was kind enough to refer very accurately to the journal, as he said, however, pleased us as much as the self-evident fact that he had read "East Africa" from cover to cover. We mentioned our agreeable surprise that he had found time to read so thoroughly the pages devoted to some of the territories with which we know he did no business. But you made the paper so interesting," was his reply, "that I could not stop reading it all."

A few hours later the post brought us three notes from well-known East Africans, now of the "other world," who were finishing their task, the name of its services to East Africa, and scarcely a day passes without bringing us messages of appreciation, and it is a great satisfaction to add visits from East Africans.

So we are "getting together," as the Americans so pithily put it, and we are glad to hear that in East Africa is finding a spot in the general city of the world where it may be said to be "getting together."

When I last left my town, I am coming up for the Show, and I have a couple of friends along to see you, and they are the officers that reach us almost daily. They please us immensely. They prove that our readers are taking us at our word.

From the outset we have stressed our ideal of personal touch. It is to develop and help the spirit of East African fellowship that we most sincerely invite fellow East Africans to drop in and see us. We have been of service to most of our visitors. We have often put them in touch with the very many they were seeking. We know where the pro-East African spirit predominates.

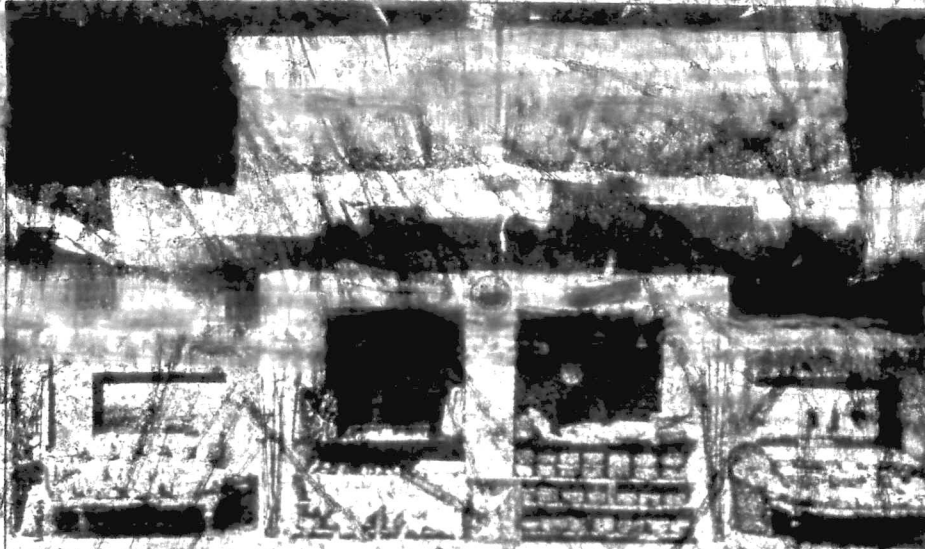
Do not think because you have nothing very definite to discuss, that you had better not bother. Your visit will be our pleasure. We do our best always on Personal Touch, and put us in your debt by coming along for a chat the next time you have an opportunity. If you cannot come in, write us. East Africa needs the "get together" spirit more than anything else in the world.



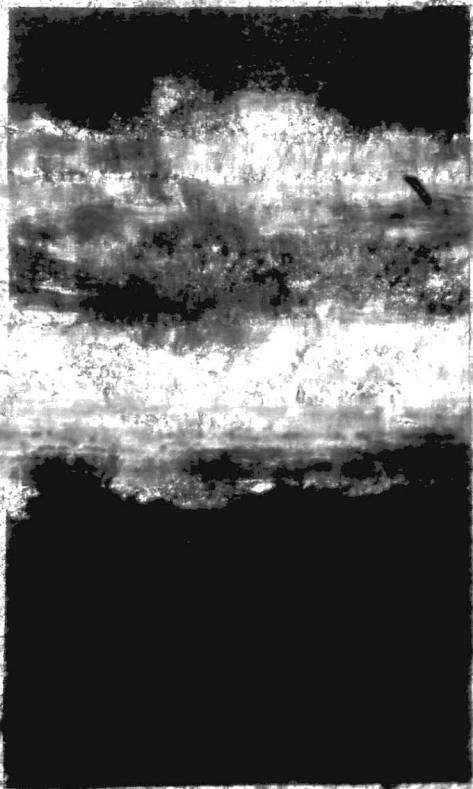
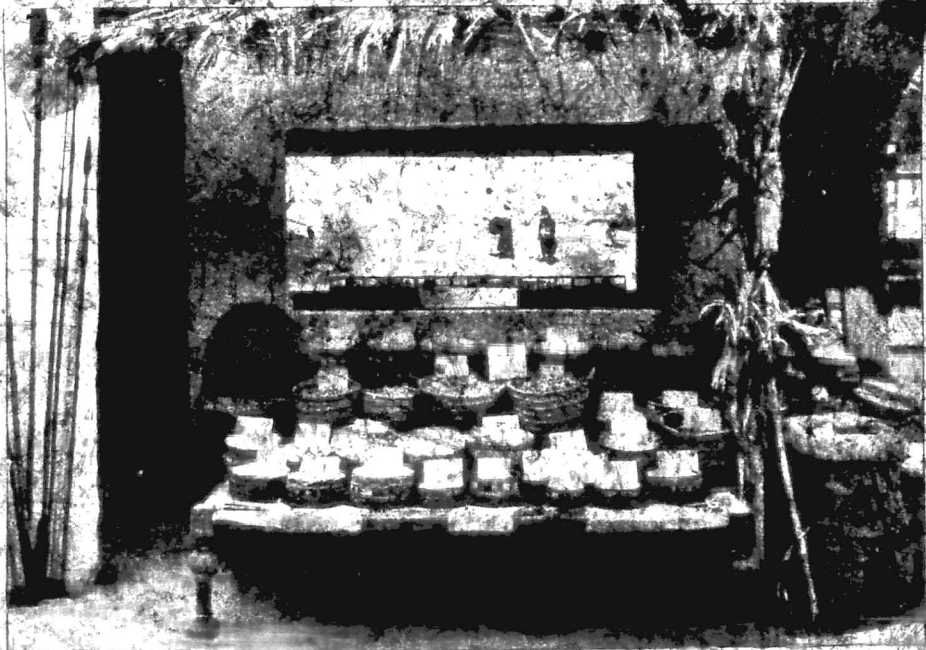
East Africa is published every
Thursday in time to catch the outgoing East
African mail.



Interior of a traditional East African dwelling.



Exterior of a traditional East African dwelling.



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Sudan Government creates a precedent for the East African Pavilion by displaying in prominent positions notices acknowledging its indebtedness to the Sudan Chamber of Commerce, Khartoum, and to the firms and individuals who have contributed to the success of the section. These show their names, addresses, particulars of their business, and the amount subscribed by each towards the cost of the Court. It must also be recorded that the Harrison Line of steamers carried the exhibits free of charge, and that Messrs. Contonichaloss, Clark & Co. handed them gratuitously at Khartoum and Port Sudan.

That the Court is a transcendent success is undoubted. It is more than that, it is a triumph, and it can safely be predicted that its unique atmosphere of hospitality and its wonderful forcible models will long linger in the memory of those who have visited it. Their thanks are due to all who have taken an active part in staging an exhibit of which the Sudan may justly be proud, and to the East Africa Society's pleasure to record in this notice and to add a word of appreciation of the whole-hearted fashion in which the Sudan Government has worked to make the Court a worthy and memorable contribution to the great Bazaar of Europe.

Credit for the design and general arrangement of the Sudan section must be given to Mr. J. E. Hewins, O.B.E., Exhibition Commissioner and Director of The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Sudan Government, and to Mr. A. S. Bah Bah, Sudan Public Manager of the Sudan Government Railways and Steamers. While Mr. Hewins was responsible for the arranging of the exhibits and the work in the Sudan, Mr. Bah undertook the preliminary work on the site and at Khartoum for their plan and labours that the excellent result is due. Messrs. W. A. Davis and F. S. Siddoo have also assisted materially, while of the senior officers of the Sudan Government who have been in constant attendance are Messrs. A. B. Dolland, M.B.E., Secretary of the Court, R. C. Childrey and C. A. Phillips, M.C. Temporary duty at the Court has also been taken by Messrs. A. Bowden, T. R. Edwards, Walter Young, R. E. Colvin, G. G. Marshall, Mackintosh, J. S. Cameron, S. J. Edwards, A. E. Jones and Capt. H. S. Blunt, all of the Department of Agriculture and Forestry and all of whom have secured part of their leave in order to help. Every one of them has obtained the gratitude and thanks of the land they are serving, but also of the British public, whose reception of the Sudan exhibit has been far from the real and vital, not only and unswerving.



THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN.

PROBLEMS SHOWN IN THE SUDAN

THESE words were uttered by the carefully considered speaker, an English statesman on the question of the Sudan. It is not that they would have no selfishness behind them; they would represent merely a policy which a broad arts technique, forced upon the Great Britain would into the Sudan without thought of the Sudan and has transformed the Sudan into a discipline of the Sudan. It is not that they are a credit to themselves and their Administrators.

Just over a century ago an English vessel, under pressure from Turkey, embarked upon a two-year campaign in the Sudan. Direct and immediate profit was its motive, and oppression the characteristic of the regime set up. Slaves, ivory, gold and other valuable products of the Sudan that Egypt demanded, in addition, more than half a hundred years ago had been brought to a state of

the population of the Sudan was estimated at eight million souls. When Britain began the task of healing the wounds of the country, barely two million survived. To day, under our benevolent administration, they have increased to six millions. The Sudan has no money, no education, no law, no order, no public safety, no even food for the population, and innumerable other evils.

These were the factors that led to the migration of the Sudanese to the Sudan. The Sudanese have been the victims of the Sudan, which it was responsible. As the Bishop of Egypt and the Sudan, who has spent his life in these countries, recently said in a few laconic words in every day language: "The Egyptians were the victims of the Mahdi, and appealed to us not to go away and leave them at the mercy of the British."

It is impossible for us to clear our debt, stock and barrel at the present time. The Natives do not lack brains or physique, what they lack is character. We did not go into the Sudan with any hope of gain, why are we there? Because Gordon died at Khartoum.

In the present day, the British military and civil services in the Sudan have wrought a miracle.

When, with the threatened bankruptcy of Egypt, a forced recognition of the Sudan became a necessity, the Sudan became a burden.

able to agricultural development. To get about breaking the power of the Dervishes. Khartoum—meaning a *white man's burden* on a point of the shape of the peninsula between the two Niles, was taken in the three years after Gordon had died on the shores of Government House. The evolution the following year of the Anglo-Egyptian Condominium found the Sudan a ravaged waste.

Now its population is being organized, government, roads, ever increasing schools, hospitals, law courts, and a number of others have been founded. The Sudan is now a country of increasing wealth and progress. The annual trade of the country amounts to £10,000,000. Five thousand miles of telegraphs, and thousands of miles of free telegraph, and several hundred miles of railway, there are a few of the present monuments to British suzerainty, the potential results of which are so vast that the almost utopian conception.

Cotton growing, thanks to British engineering genius and British funds, is progressing by leaps and bounds until already in this short space of time the Sudan is looked upon by Lancashire as one of the most important cotton growing fields of the future. The potentialities are undreamed magnificence, and the day is not far distant when the Sudan is already a splendid modern port with all the facilities of the modern world, and excellent communications with Europe and Asia, with all the facilities for the handling of the ever increasing tonnage of the Sudan.

THE FRENCH CONNECTION

If the above is approximately true, it might well be asked why unrest is apparent in the Sudan. Let the Bishop of Egypt and the Sudan explain. This is his opinion:

There is a general feeling of discontent, although they are so good breed discontent. There is a general feeling of discontent, although they are so good breed discontent. There is a general feeling of discontent, although they are so good breed discontent.

The reason for the discontent is that we really do try to fit in the Sudan, to do our best for these backward races when we are over a century. They do not desire in their hearts for improvement, and they become dissatisfied with improvement. They do not desire in their hearts for improvement, and they become dissatisfied with improvement.

But sometimes the discontent is a result of people who work for us, and we find this discontent for the first time.

The discontent is a result of the fact that the Sudanese have been the victims of the Sudan, which it was responsible.

The discontent is a result of the fact that the Sudanese have been the victims of the Sudan, which it was responsible. The discontent is a result of the fact that the Sudanese have been the victims of the Sudan, which it was responsible.

THROUGH THE CANAL

MEMORIES

By KALAMAR

We're in the Canal. Suez has been left behind. It is evening. The searchlights, which have been attached to the liner's bows, show up the narrow land on either water ahead in bold relief. The ship glides noiselessly along as if on ice. The vibrations of the engines are no longer felt. Silence is wrapped around us.

On either side is the desert, a strip of burning yellow sand, pecked with darker boulders, and patches of low scrub, baked by a towering, ruffled and muffled chain of stone strewn hills. Each curve wants to curl up its neighbor in bold barrenness of outline—symbolic of the country, unique to its fastnesses. We stand almost breathless and awe-inspired by the scene; our soul is strangely stirred, and goes out to this mystic country, wondering why all providing Nature should have cast up such a desolate yet witching scene.

A Bedouin appears trotting along in the rufous bent of his sure camel. Gaud of the deerskin as burn in its tiny, bright, red in its rough school. He makes towards his encampment, glad to see a speck in the endless brown. This is the Bedouin. All we await his return in the silence of the night. Even now her eyes are probably straining into the night to catch the first glimpse of her lord and master as she quiets a small child at her breast. Is the desert harsh, repelling, and soulless to them?

It is their home, it is their country, here to roam in where'er they will, as fairs on the wind moves them, unfettered and untrammelled, rushing, clanging machine of our modern life.

Away into the hills there not an oasis, a fountain, a well, and the sand, shady and in the shade of a palm tree, he hears the first of the

men of the tribe clashing the breast, by their feet and their lips. Quietly they sing, as if to wake the wandering spirit of the land, or to wake the Eastern monotone, and searching, and soothing, in its ever cadence. Alas! for their God and Mahomed is this prophet.

It is the wish that they should people these lands, can any more homes with them? Wanderers from place to place, rarely reaping what they sow, always leaving the great waste, yet drawing from the very soil of life's freedom. For that is the land, and thus alone, for the while, can hear its smoking, its war machines, its ever coming, its humming, by on the narrow canal, but in the night, for the very best of which, there is no life. The Arabs here is the same, a much smaller population by these lands of strange habits and delectable customs.

We float on, strangely captivated by our thoughts, a great overwhelming, and occasionally growing in our breasts, until it suddenly, and goes all over us, to do as the sandy waste of the world and conquer those hills to go on the same, to explore the mysteries of the unknown world. With what courage, to satisfy personal ambition, to create and study the life of the world, to that of the world, to an open penetration.

As our mind wonders the world, and tries to convince itself that such things can be done, or a purely phantasmagoric kind, our meditation is disturbed and our enchanted picture splinters into a thousand fragments.

As we sail, we are, found at last, come and take. We turn abruptly to be confronted by a vision of reality almost fairy like to the moonlight. She is one of our own kind and nature, but as our feet move mechanically to the notes of the jarring jazz, our mind still hears the Bedouin in his desert, and our sooty, and our sooty, and our sooty, and our sooty, and our sooty. This is the land, given by God, and the

It is the wish that they should people these lands, can any more homes with them? Wanderers from place to place, rarely reaping what they sow, always leaving the great waste, yet drawing from the very soil of life's freedom. For that is the land, and thus alone, for the while, can hear its smoking, its war machines, its ever coming, its humming, by on the narrow canal, but in the night, for the very best of which, there is no life. The Arabs here is the same, a much smaller population by these lands of strange habits and delectable customs.



Bedouins

THE URBAN OF A COTTON IN THE SUDAN

By ...

... of cultivators ...
... of the Sudan ...
... present year the area of land planted ...
... in the districts of Gedaref and Merawi ...
... along ...
... During the 1922-23 season an ...
... where the soil in the bed of the Khord ...

... of heavy ...
... must occur ...
... south to ...

... already been carried out ...
... have proved that a ...
... can be ...
... small plots under ...

... in the Upper Nile ...
... of the remaining provinces of ...
... is interest ...

... of raised banks ...
... of cotton both ...
... of cotton ...
... of the ...
... of which ...
... have formed ...

... the principal article of export ...
... is the demand that the ...
... than that ...
... and the present ...
... fifteen years ...
... the natives say ...

Cotton's Importance to the Sudan

After ...
... his ...
... of long ...
... probably ...
... that cotton is destined ...
... the ...
... for ...
... south ...
... of ...

... every requirement in ...
... of climate and soil ...

A report published in 1880 contained the information that the village of Khor ...
... in the ...
... distinguished by its ...
... of the ...
... whiteness and ...
... strong fine thread ...

In 1881 it was stated that in the vicinity of Rumbek there is a good quality of ...
... cotton ...
... Emiri Pasha reports Paper Espirotore ...
... contained a statement that in the Bar ...
... of ...
... cotton for long fine threads ...
... of Dongola established a mill here ...
... many people earn their living by weaving ...

There are, however, a number of problems which definitely retard rapid development, and which in fact give cause for a certain amount of anxiety. Certain of these problems may be enumerated as—

- (1) Scarcity of population, particularly of those people, hereditarily agriculturists, who are not disinclined to labour as cotton cultivators—a situation most surprising when it is realized that approximately half the population of the whole country inhabit the Southern ...
- (2) The present degree of civilization among these tribal peoples, and
- (3) With

a very low price can possibly be offered in ...
... of cotton owing to the transportation difficulties and freight charges. When freight ...
... much larger scale, the difficulties of the latter will automatically lessen, and it is hoped, be finally eliminated.

Help by Agricultural Department

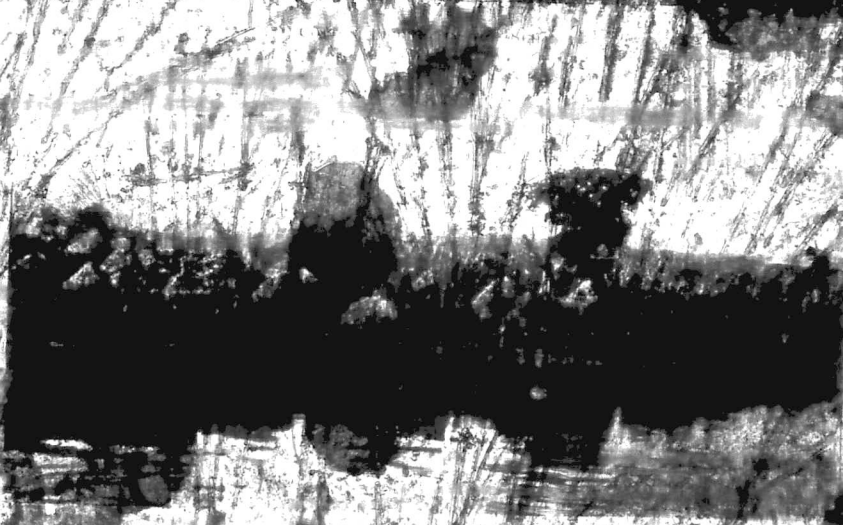
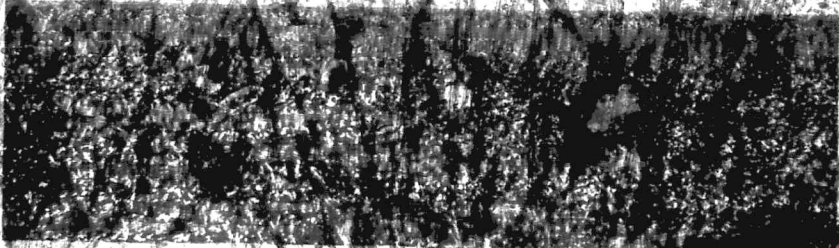
In the establishment of this industry ...
... the Agricultural Department ...
... to the Native cultivator ...
... areas, taking ...
... of the ...
... and humidity ...
... of the ...
... and transport facilities. In addition to this it provides the necessary cotton ...
... in preparing the land, the sowing, the ...
... during the ...
... a ...

... and ...
... very ...
... arranged ...

... the ...
... the latter does not ...
... occurs ...
... and ...
... the present time the ...
... the southern zone ...
... Medani ...
... with ...
... its ...
... and the cotton sold to buyers ...
... any charges on transportation. Thus it may be seen that cultivators will naturally obtain better prices as a ...

Up to the close of the 1922-23 season the Upper Nile ...
... the only cotton producing area ...
... it was there that research ...
... was carried out ...
... the ...
... of ...
... in preference to ...
... variety which ...
... and only ...
... has

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one great advantage, however, and this is that its much larger plant stands, especially those resistant and productive strains which the American would always have to import from the natives, have flourished better in Abyssinia, which, in the past, has received the Government and Aborigine seed being issued throughout every year.

In preparation of the cotton activities have been extended to all the provinces of the southern zone, and the importance of the Abba (Kordofan) provinces, where it has been issued selected strains, which have private the work of the system employed in the experimental trial at Gondok. It should be noted that up to the present, writing these notes, progress reports and photographs had unfortunately not been received. This year's crop, which will be in Abbadia Province, progress has been made, though owing to lack of rains it is not at the best. More than a number of native cultivators possess a hand on the banks of the Nile, it is shown that eagerness to cultivate cotton, including their own initiative in importing seeds, and the use of artificial irrigation, which will have succeeded. The farmers of the highlands and river basins have not been able to produce a good crop, as, although the rains are late, a sufficient quantity has fallen to permit sowing. In this respect the natives are more enthusiastic, and are well for the future production of cotton.

The method of cultivation of the non-irrigated rain land areas is generally similar to that of the Toker (detailed in the second issue of the Sudan Bulletin) and takes place almost as soon as the rains are gathered and the soil has become soft. In the Sudan, which is late, it is usually sown in the heavy rain, or during the first week of the current year.

The cotton is usually sown in the month of May, done too early in the year there is always the risk of the young cotton plants being damaged by late rains. It is therefore essential that sowing should not be undertaken until the first of the half-monthly rains to the anticipated system of late rains.

Sowing is carried out by the hand, and the seed is sown in rows, the distance between each row being one meter and the distance between each hill being one meter. The average yield of the seedlings of the Sudan are

always sown, and the thinning down of plants to two or three at the most to each stand is essential.

The plants are a little in the ground during the remaining period of growth. After the picking has taken place, all cotton plants are cut down and collected into big heaps for destruction by fire. This is insisted upon, as it is one of the best methods of preventing the spread of pests. A land unit for the destruction of cotton stalks is fixed every year, and in some instances the local death of the The rule is strictly enforced.

As may be assumed from the foregoing remarks, rainland cotton cultivation in the southern zone, the lack of heavy rainfall is its infancy, and therefore little can be written on present conditions. There is, however, a great future for this zone, which will be referred to in the next article of the series on "Highlands of Goats Growing in the Sudan."

Eptokan... Sudan... the hills which will do with... (text is very faint and partially obscured)

SUDAN ABYSSINIAN TRADE

The September issue of the Bulletin of the Sudan Government contains two articles on the trade of Sudan with Abyssinia, the first of which is a detailed study of the present situation, and the second is a study of the trade of the Sudan with Abyssinia in the past.

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OUR KENYA LETTER

Nairobi, November 21, 1924.

The sensation of the week is the earth tremors which aroused Nairobi from her heavy sleep early on Monday morning. These tremors were most distinctly felt in the capital, but reports from the outlying districts prove that they were not merely local. One hears these very unpleasant "subterranean" symptoms coupled with the recent big earthquake in Louisiana to the north of Kenya. It is thought possible that the centre of the convulsion is Turkish land, that Kenya is "connected" to minor waves with their origin therein. Be that as it may, some worthy but somewhat nervous citizens of Nairobi are beginning to wonder if Professor Gregory, who some little while ago, was engaged in a geological examination of the Rift Valley may prove to be correct in the theory that Kenya is lying on the crust of military rocks, completely but not exactly. However, no considerable damage is reported, nor is it recorded that any settlers have found their property in jeopardy. The only loss of the worthy Professor has not fallen.

Politics

It is not necessary to pass as the apostles of a free people spinning the yarn of officialdom. It is a role that does little harm really, and, while the Government is not just so bad that one might infer from the ordinary period of 50 to 60 of our unofficial members, is none the worse, occasionally, for a little spirited opposition.

The bones of contention at this session were the introduction of a Bill of emergency, the new Master and Servants Bill, and the new £1,000 extension bill. In the former case the majority of the unofficial members were in favour of the Bill. The Master and Servants Bill, introduced by the Legislative Council and read in submission to the Colonial Office, was "ruled down" by Mr. Thomas and his associates. Some strange bugles punctuated the course of the second reading of the new Bill, which has been introduced to "lock" certain of the clauses in the original measure to which the Secretary of State for the Colonies has

expressed his objection. The action of the Council was "ruled down" by people at home who knew nothing whatever about the facts. While a Plateau member said that if he were a Government official he would warn the Secretary of State for the Colonies that these repeated objections are done as a "deal of" farm from an Imperial point of view. However, the Government gave an assurance that the feelings of the Colony, as expressed through the elected members, would be submitted to the powers that be at home, and that if he were permitted some of the strong language which had characterized the debate upon which Mr. Thomas' friends with drew, and Earl Grey's friends had

It is interesting to see how a "ruled down" opinion in Kenya Colony is ever a "ruled down" sentiment of the from the Colonial point of view. The interference of the Colonial Office in the Bill of the Master and Servants, however, is a "deal of" farm from an Imperial point of view. However, the Government gave an assurance that the feelings of the Colony, as expressed through the elected members, would be submitted to the powers that be at home, and that if he were permitted some of the strong language which had characterized the debate upon which Mr. Thomas' friends with drew, and Earl Grey's friends had

ature, is not very great. None the less, the case of this Master and Servants Bill merits particular comment. It is a measure of really considered by the Kenya Legislative Council for over three years, and, incidentally, a whole heartily approved by the missionary bodies through Dr. Arthur, the nominated missionary member appointed by the Government to represent Native interests. Consequently we all feel strongly that local opinion as expressed in such Bills should not be set at naught at the whim of whatever political party happens to be in power at Westminster. We do not, of course, forget that the Colonial Office is the arbiter of the fate of the Native populations under Crown Colony regime, and that, on the whole, Overseas legislation is fair and equitable if sometimes lacking a little in sympathetic understanding. Doubtless, in course of time, a *modus vivendi* will be found acceptable to all parties.

WHO SANCTIONED IT?

Again our elected members were exercised by the question: Who sanctioned the loan? The loan referred to is one of over £3,000,000 for railway development in Kenya and Uganda. Our ordinary legislators smiled a little. They wanted to know who was going to benefit—Kenya or Uganda? Kenya's Uganda territory was characterized by some of the members as a good thing for Uganda but not much for Kenya. Uganda would reap the benefit and Kenya would pay the interest on the loan, as it were. However, His Excellency closed the argument by informing the Council that the Secretary of State for the Colonies had his own authority. We men in the Kenya streets are not greatly worried, for we consider the loan is being raised on a sound basis, and we believe that Kenya will undoubtedly benefit in the days to come.

Incidentally, to those who object to the fact that Kenya is a tropical country, how does this follow? Our weather reports for the 24 hours ending 11.15 a.m. on 21st read: "Mild, shaded temperature, 65 degrees, maximum 75 degrees, minimum 50 degrees. A moderate breeze from the west. Were it not for a westerly gale, the sun might be pardoned for behaving as if it were reading a book."

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Indian merchants of Addis Ababa, who sell at the best price obtainable, obviously a most undesirable arrangement from the trader's standpoint.

The Sudan Government, which used to purchase quantities of dollars at Galloway for issue to traders in exchange for Sudan currency, now holds less ample stocks, and as a consequence prices of merchandise have risen and consequently the available supplies of dollars. The writer suggests that the Government should either keep at least 50,000 dollars constantly in hand for the above purpose, or entirely cease to issue and allow trade to revert to the old method of barter. As the values of imports and exports at the frontier in question are approximately equal, the proposal seems possible.

Another suggestion is that Sudan currency should be gradually adopted in place of the dollar by letting it be known that the Abyssinian can at any time change his Sudan currency for dollars, and this question is considered to be of primordial importance in the way of local investigation.

Imports via Galloway and Rosebery are satisfactory, but the export trade has become considerably less so since the rainy season is over. The cattle trade shows signs of improvement, though it might become of great importance if export via the Kassala-Port Sudan line could be facilitated.

Chief among the exports on the frontier are cotton, piece goods and yarn, silk, and wool of Italian and Japanese origin, and unspun wool of Indian origin. The value of silk through each of 300 bales is about £100, and annually a trade which it is estimated could be doubled. The raw silk is imported from Italy and spun and made up in Italy.

The wool is imported from the neck by the British and Italian traders, and the Sudan goods are imported from the neck by the British and Italian traders. The wool is imported from the neck by the British and Italian traders, and the Sudan goods are imported from the neck by the British and Italian traders.

Manufactures of cotton and wool are in four, though they do not compare in price with the Italian goods imported by the British. This is due to the possession of the British in the Sudan, and the fact that the British goods are imported from the neck by the British and Italian traders.

There is a great deal of cotton in the Kassala district, and the conditions are more widely known. Confidence is also growing, and the Abyssinian labourers show a readiness to seek employment in the Sudan.

A NEW TRANSPORT SYSTEM.

The problem of feeder lines in tropical Africa has engaged the attention of many transport experts, as well as planters, farmers and business men, and all who have visited Wembley will have been particularly struck by the Roadrail practical demonstration track, on which passengers are carried. The possibilities of this system are certainly great, and our readers will therefore read with interest the report which has been sent to the Times by their Johannesburg correspondent, who says:

An attempt to solve the problem of economical road transport has been inaugurated at Naboom, south of the Minister of Railways, who recently opened the first road-railway constructed in South Africa.

Situated on the Pietersburg main railway line, 128 miles north of Pretoria, the "road-rail" is 12 miles in length, marks the culminating point in the history of a number of experiments. The "road-rail" is essentially a road on which the rails are laid.

It must largely influence transport conditions in the Union. Experiments based on the adhesive possibilities of rubber and its gripping power led to the conception of a combined road-rail.

The idea was conceived in 1915 of fitting the earth with a synthetic rubber matting which can carry the rolling load. This leads to such economies in the use of material as to build a road-rail at a cost of £100 per mile, and to build a road-rail with a capacity of 100 tons per mile, and to build a road-rail with a capacity of 100 tons per mile.

The road-rail is prepared at a wheelway for the tractors, which are connected to the locomotives. The front wheels of the tractor are placed on a pair of bogie wheels, which run on rails, and the rear wheels are rubber-tired wheels.

The tractors can leave the road-rail and run on various forms of delivery, supplies, and collecting material. The road-rail is prepared at a wheelway for the tractors, which are connected to the locomotives.

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A. H. CAPATO & CO.
 Head Office: KHARTOUM.
 Branches: FORT BUKAR & FARWA.
PROVISIONS & WINE MERCHANTS.
 The oldest established Firm in the Sudan.
 Complete arrangements made for Tour and Shooting Parties in the Sudan, and all necessaries and Camp equipment supplied at moderate prices.

The Sudan Trading Company
 (Incorporated in Egypt)
 Head Office: KHARTOUM.
 Branches: Fort Sudan, El Obeid, Malakal, and Principal Stations in the Sudan, also at Alexandria, Cairo, Port Said, Egypt.
 General Wholesale Import Merchants and Exporters of Sudan Produce.
 London Agency: 35, Billiter Buildings, E.C. 4.

TRADE AND COMMERCE IN THE
SUDAN
APPOINTING AGENTS AND FOSTERING
PROGRESS

From Our Own Correspondent

Khartoum

The general and sometimes just ignorant, belief abroad that Egyptian administration is mainly responsible for the supposition that the Sudan and Egypt are one and the same country as regards conditions, trade and other matters, and that they are most usually in trouble together in the same way as are England and Wales, notwithstanding the fact that Cairo and Khartoum are separated by some 1,350 miles, and that it takes a day or two to reach one capital from the other.

In the circumstances the appointment of agents for Egypt and the Sudan, may be expected to prove even less productive of commercial unity, one which embraces France and America, simply because of the result of the procedure, which is a conversation with one or another of the two countries, but equally an endeavour, as ever possible, to have unity of administration and independence of any cooperation from Egypt in fact, the conditions of each country are so separate in every detail that it is almost futile to expound upon the differences.

The increase in the volume of trade yearly in the Sudan is due in part to the advent of the Central Board and the Sudan Chamber of Commerce, these institutions, which will certainly stimulate trade and commerce between the Sudan

and the world's markets. The first-named, an official institution, has established its usefulness to the industrial and commercial developments of the country. The second-named, the Sudan Chamber of Commerce, which, assuming a position of influence and authority, is directly representing the commercial community, and its influence is now felt abroad, as well as directly locally.

With regard to the Central Economic Board, this and Government Department was called into being by a special Government order in June, 1906. The Board possesses no executive authority outside the borders of its own particular functions, but the range of its work may be found in the solid, established and informative monthly, which the Department publishes, as well as in its annual reports, as well as in the division of actual commercial relations, such as an the organization of exhibitions, etc., such as the present Sudan Court at Wembley, in the extension of trade relations with other countries, especially those in the immediate neighbourhood of the Sudan, such as Abyssinia, French and Belgian Congo, Arabia and Aden, and of course, last, but not in any way least, Egypt, in the support and encouragement of all trade matters and in general, and in the scientific analysis and investigation of the

country.

Our commercial community is composed of various nationalities, British, Greek, Syrian, French and others, who have now very big interests in the country, not of the highly speculative and haphazard type, but interests founded on a sound commercial basis.

The Sudan Chamber of Commerce, which was founded in 1912, in the commercial community, having acquired successful and important members, since the formation of the Chamber of Commerce.

EGYPT—

THE ETERNAL WONDERLAND

A beautiful holiday without you
 is impossible in the English
 Channel. Only the sunshine of Egypt
 can give you a holiday with the
 Nile and the Pyramids in the
 background.

At present there are many
 splendidly equipped steamers and well
 equipped hotels, contributing to the enjoyment
 of a holiday which is both enjoyable and
 inexpensive.

Come when you like, the climate is
 good all the year round. The Nile and the
 Pyramids are visible from the land in the
 background of every trip. It is at its best
 when you are in the Nile valley.
 The Nile is the life of the Sudan, and
 the Pyramids are the life of Egypt.
 The Nile valley is the life of the Sudan,
 and the Pyramids are the life of Egypt.
 The Nile valley is the life of the Sudan,
 and the Pyramids are the life of Egypt.



THE SUDAN

A Perfect Winter Resort

Khartoum, at 1,350 feet above sea-level, enjoys
 an ideal winter climate. The temperature is
 never below 40° Fahr., and the humidity is
 effective only at times in a fresh breeze.



As the Nile is the life of the Sudan,
 and the Pyramids are the life of Egypt,
 the Nile valley is the life of the Sudan,
 and the Pyramids are the life of Egypt.
 The Nile valley is the life of the Sudan,
 and the Pyramids are the life of Egypt.

BIG GAME SHOOTING

The Sudan is one of the best game
 shooting grounds in which big game
 shooting is to be had. The game is
 most varied and of excellent quality.

Sudan Government Railways and Steamers
 1, NORTHUMBRIA AVENUE, LONDON, W.C.1

THE LAND ATTRACTIONS OF EAST AFRICAN HIGHLANDS.

No. 4.—Wool and Mutton in Kenya.

HOW THE MERINO HAS BEEN DEVELOPED

By V. S. BRADSHAW

Editor of "The East African," Nairobi, Kenya Highlands.

At the present time there is no pastoral pursuit in the East African Highlands as attractive or profitable as merino sheep husbandry. At the passing of the last industries the pioneer of the industry even in 1840's ago would have ventured to prophesy that it is likely to outdistance all others under our equatorial conditions.

Indeed, Kenya has qualified almost thence in this industry, for when the bulk of her pioneers were engaged in the pursuit of a more profitable and pleasurable trade, the merino was introduced to the country. It was introduced in the hope that some sort of a second skin to their bow—no matter how indifferent—might be obtained.

Now that the industry is on its feet and the right local methods of handling this valuable creature, both in health and disease, well understood, the leading pastoralists of Kenya exported over 200,000 lbs. of wool last season, worth probably £20,000—the most of which was being during the middle stages of acclimatization and breeding and seem almost incredible. But it must be remembered that the industry is a new one, and that the bulk of the flock is still in the process of acclimatization.

The industry is still in its infancy, and it is not yet possible to compare it with any other industry in the East African Highlands.

Wool and Mutton for Sheep

The tale is still told in a certain district of Kenya about a big estate that determined early in the history of the Colony to make a leading line of business. Controlled by hard-headed business men, the estate was to be a model of efficiency.

The first step was to acquire the land, and the very best stock-master they could obtain for the purpose. The new estate manager they engaged was a young and energetic, conscientious and trained in the art of sheep husbandry. He had a first class diploma in the art, and he determined to show that he was not a mere "K. C. in the name of the law," but a man who could work for a living. In the first year of his tenure of office he backed up a reputation that he had earned in his former career, and he was successful in his new venture. The estate manager was particularly interested in the wool, and he was not slow to see the reason why. At the ordinary companies of the highland sheep country in the world he understood that a good quality of wool was a thing to be proud of. He had not seen it for some time, and he was not slow to see the reason why. At the ordinary companies of the highland sheep country in the world he understood that a good quality of wool was a thing to be proud of. He had not seen it for some time, and he was not slow to see the reason why.

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was more and more and to graze in the shade of the trees, and to drink from the water holes. A squad of natives under white supervision established the flocks to keep their hands off the sheep and to guard the flock from predators that had come to prey. And when it was found that these precautions were of not the slightest use in reducing the death rate the harassed manager, dejected, spirit-broken, and physically worn out by his endeavours, resigned and returned to his home in his own country.

Yet since this episode in the Colony's history the merino and a variety of other have multiplied the depths of blue-tongue, heartwater, peripneumonia and various other troubles. The microbes have been isolated, methods for combating or entirely avoiding these diseases and successfully operating by means of dipping, dosing and localizing, and to-day the death rate on large farms with probably a carrying capacity that cannot be equalled anywhere in the world is by no means excessive.

The Kenyan merino, the Merino of the Highlands, is a very early and very hardy breed. It is a cross between about 5,000 sheep and one sturdy, strong, constant, and hardy sheep kept solely for mutton. Their wool is chiefly of a heavy, curly, and very little resembling to the woolly animal. This stock is popularly supposed to be. With the first cross to merino traits a remarkable transformation takes place in the colour and quality of the covering, and this process continues with each successive generation until the highest grades are almost indistinguishable from pure-bred and carry a heavy, valuable fleece.

The merino is a very hardy breed, and it is not slow to see the reason why. At the ordinary companies of the highland sheep country in the world he understood that a good quality of wool was a thing to be proud of. He had not seen it for some time, and he was not slow to see the reason why.

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From 1919 to 1923, loss for last year 21.00 per cent. Of the above losses, 10 per cent was attributed to bleed, the sheep having disappeared without trace in spite of all precautions.

It has been estimated that the average annual cost of running a sheep in Kenya works out at 25s. If the wool is sold at 2s, there remains a profit of 3s. 10d. net, with a lamb extra in the case of ewes. It is therefore hardly to be wondered at if the sheep owners are reluctant to part with their ewes at any price that may be considered to be within reach of the market for the capitalization of the amount to be derived annually from a good penning which grade of ewe may be reasonably estimated at quite 150. For some of the bigger flocks, sell a proportion every year at 25s. to 30s.

Points to success.

Land suitable for this industry may be had in the districts where some of Kenya's best sheep country occurs—at about 5,000 ft. and higher. Cheap sheep areas are found so well as in the Masai country. The best land to select is at a high level to be picked up under the trees.

Among the essential improvements necessary to a sheep run are a dip and drafting yards, a shearing shed and a good and various outfit for the use of which the man that is himself handy with tools should not be more than 2400 ft. above sea level.

Success of sheep men in Kenya has been due to the following factors: (1) Good material

found on their farms, or in neighbouring territories; and the comfort that can be obtained in a climate such as they possess. From such primitive buildings must be experienced and selected. The keynote of building in equatorial surroundings is spaciousness and a substantial flooring material. A veranda and sink-pit are also essential at 6,000 ft. or over, and desirable for the well-crested more particularly at lower elevations.

Native labour is naturally at a minimum in such an occupation as sheep farming. The best herdsmen are obtained amongst the Masai, who are a purely pastoral race, but not very one of these is efficient. An occasional Kikuyu may be found to equal even the best of the Masai. The wages paid monthly are 10s. per week for each shepherd and 2s. for an assistant with food, etc., and the former is expected to look after and manage efficiently 1,000 to 1,500 sheep.

The main point about having sheep successfully here is intelligent, continuous, personal supervision. This will never be a country where vast flocks may be turned out to graze for weeks at a time under natural conditions in a remote area. The flocks of the great sheep countries of the world are looked after by men other than the owner.

and you certainly see the climatic conditions and the quality of the wool in the world's markets. Of these wool is decisive. In some of the better areas of the Colony an infusion of Romney and Merino blood has been tried with success for hardiness. There are also a few Merino sheep—from which a flock can be built up—and these do unusually well. When crossed with Masai sheep they produce a fine, hard, and a

Buxton, Ronald & Co.

COLONIAL WOOL

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Leading Brokers for
the Sale of Colonial
Wools

Acting for various Kenya
Growers

WINDELER & CO.

Wool and

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Established 1868.

Principal Brokers for the
sale of Wools from Kenya
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LONDON

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and at Bradford, Yorks.

Telex Address: Windeler, London.

OUR KENYA LETTER.

Nairobi, September 24, 1924.

The sensation of the week is the earth tremors which aroused Nairobi from her beauty sleep early on Monday morning. These tremors were most distinctly felt in the capital, but reports from the outlying districts prove that they were not merely local. One hears these very notable and sinister random symptoms coupled with the recent big earthquake in Durham in the north of Kenya. It is thought possible that the cause of the convulsion is Turkish, and that Kenya is being treated to minor waves with their origin therein. The fact is it may come warily but somewhat nervous citizens of Nairobi are beginning to wonder if Professor Gregory, who some little while ago was engaged in a geological examination of the Rift Valley, may prove to be correct in his theory that Kenya is lying on the crust of an old sea. Considerable but not exact. However, no material damage is reported, nor is it recorded that any settlers have quitted their landings for places of refuge. It is the opinion of the worthy Professor that not fallen.

SEPARATION.

Politically the separation of these two provinces from our present Kenya is not necessary to pose as the imposition of a yoke that will bring the yoke of officialdom. It is a role that does little harm really, and, while our Government is not fast so as to be might infer from the searing periods of some of our ill-fated members, it is none the worse for it. It is a little spirited opposition.

Two bones of contention at this session were the introduction of a Bill for the emergency of new powers and the Secretary's Bill and the new £3,000,000 loan. In the former case the introduction of the financial measure was a matter of course. The Secretary's Bill was introduced by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and passed down by Mr. Thomas and his colleagues. Some strong language punctuated the course of the second reading of the new Bill, which has been introduced to settle certain of the clauses in the original measure to which the Secretary of State for the Colonies has introduced amendments.

On the subject of the action of the Government in the matter of the loan, it was pointed out by people at home, with little, nothing whatever about the facts, while a Member said that if he were a Government official he would warn the Secretary of State for the Colonies that these repeated attacks on domestic credit of Kenya from an Imperial point of view. However, the Government gave an assurance during the readings of the Colony, as expressed through the elected members, would be submitted to the powers that be at home, and that the Secretary of State for the Colonies would be characterized by debate from which Mr. Thomas' name with drew, and Capt. ...

It is interesting to note that the Government in Kenya has never shown any respect for the views from the Colonial point of view. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has shown a preference for the views of the Government at home. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has shown a preference for the views of the Government at home. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has shown a preference for the views of the Government at home.

lature, is not very great. With the case of this Masters and Servants Bill, the particular comments of a measure, especially considered by the Kenya Legislative Council for over three years, and, incidentally, whole heartily endorsed by the missionary bodies through Dr. Arthur, the nominated missionary member appointed by the Government to represent Native interests. Consequently we all feel strongly that local opinion as expressed in such Bills should be set at naught at the whim of whatever political party happens to be in power at Westminster. We do not, of course, forget that the Colonial Office is the architect of the fate of the Native populations under Crown Colony régime, and that, on the whole, Overseas legislation is fair and equitable if sometimes lacking a little in sympathetic understanding. Doubtless, in times of times, a *modus vivendi* will be found acceptable to all parties.

WHO SANCTIONED IT?

Again our elected members were exercised by the question: Who sanctioned the loan? The loan referred to is one of over £3,000,000 for railway development in Kenya. It is a question that every legislator should ask. If they wanted to know who was going to benefit Kenya or Uganda or both, the answer is that the loan was sanctioned by some of the members of a good thing for Uganda but not much for Kenya. Uganda would reap the benefit and Kenya would pay the interest on the loan, as it were. However, His Excellency's decision is a matter of course. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has been his own authority. The Westmen in the Kenya Societies are now greatly worried for we consider the loan is being raised on such terms that the Government of Kenya will undoubtedly, borrow in the days to come.

THE WEATHER.

Historically, the most interesting weather report for the following day is a tropical country, now does the following: daily weather report for the 24 hours ending 11th inst. at Nairobi. 47° Max. in shade. Some partial clouds, but no rain. Wind from the west at 10 to 15 m.p.h. Minimum temperature 32°. There were no clouds at sunset and no rain. The night was clear and cold. The moon was visible for the first time since the 1st inst. at 11 p.m. Applied to the 11th of February.

COFFEE PLANTATION NOW READY FOR SALE

65 acres now in bearing. Another 85 acres will bear within two years. To-day's income £1,000. Will increase rapidly as new areas become productive. The price is a bargain. Write down balance by arrangement. Particulars from Box 102, c/o "East Africa."

PARTICULARS OF Farms for Sale in Kenya Colony

Can be obtained from Messrs. COOPER & REES, Estate Agents, 12, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.4. Telephone 6183.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS. The advertiser is asked to send in copy of advertisement to the Editor, not later than 10 days before publication. The advertiser is asked to send in copy of advertisement to the Editor, not later than 10 days before publication.

OLYMPIA FROM THE EAST
AFRICAN STANDPOINT

STUDYING EAST AFRICAN CONDITIONS

By Special Motoring Correspondent

From a study of British motor manufacturers' plans for the forthcoming year, it is obvious that the question of producing suitable vehicles for countries within the Empire is entering more and more into their calculations. This determination to abandon the policy of laissez-faire which has hitherto prevailed in the motor industry, which has been accentuated by intensive American propaganda, should be encouraged. It is only in this way that an attempt is being made in the article to interest East African motorists in British motor developments that directly concern them.

Olympia has been held twice this year for special reasons. It was to give the many thousands of visitors who have been attracted to the Motor Show by the Wembley Exhibition an opportunity to see the motor show before their return home. It is a complimentary arrangement. Some 10,000 and several thousands of visitors must have left during the last few days of the show.

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OLYMPIA FROM THE EAST AFRICAN STANDPOINT

CARS SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR EAST AFRICA

(By a Special Motoring Correspondent)

The list of British cars on show at Olympia, which the writer believes will have the greatest appeal to East Africans, is important, though it may not be long. It includes the names of the leading firms in the country, firms that have the capital and the initiative to build up a highly satisfactory sales and service organization.

The 12-25 h.p. 4-cylinder Star is normally fitted with a 32 in. track, but a Colonial order of 59 in. track is supplied if required. According to the experience of the buyers, the advantages are favoured in dusty districts where road conditions prevail. The wheelbase of this model is 41 in. and ground clearance of 11 in. The engine price with taxes is £330; the complete car is the same price.

The 12-25 h.p. 4-cylinder Star having a track of 32 in. and a ground clearance of 11 in. is fitted with a 32 in. track. It is an undoubted favourite in East Africa, the absorption of ground clearance being 11 in. The price of the complete car is £330.

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... complete with the Stevenson racing... for £300. The exceptionally complete... as equipment and dashboard accessories are concerned.

The Wolseley range is now known as the 11-22 h.p., the 16-25 h.p. and the 24-55 h.p. instead of the 10 h.p., the 14 h.p., the 18 h.p. and the 20 h.p. as formerly. The description is not only more accurate, but it also gives more information to the car buyer, in as much as the first figure represents the horse-power taxation in England, and the second the brake horse-power developed on the bench. The price of this popular Overseas car remains much the same as heretofore, although several improvements have been incorporated in the range.

The 12 h.p. Standard touring car has achieved a deserved popularity in many Empire countries, for it has a 9 ft. 4 in. wheelbase, a 54 in. track and 10 in. ground clearance. The price of this model is complete with balloon tyres, 12 in. wheels, 12 in. spoked disc spacers with 20 in. front wheel hubs, can be fitted for an extra charge of £10.

Autos for the Overseas

The Austin has not touring car possesses many attributes that make it popular for the Overseas. The roomy body accommodates two persons with ease, and the suspension is accentuated by the fitting of heavy cross-axle springs.

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Autos for Overseas Trade

... a recent trade function... a few more percent of the British cars exported abroad were Austins. This statement is no doubt true, and exemplifies how important is competent publicity and service organizations to the building up of a successful export business. Important price reductions have been made in the

which the manufacturer will not be obliged to improve in any respect, the body having been designed to give extra room to the back seat. The doors and interior are improved, windscreen fixed, and the hood redesigned to give more head room. It is the "active" features that has done so much to make the Austin popular throughout the Empire. This model has now been reduced by over 11 per cent in price, and sells for £255.

The Morris equipment is so complete that it is not really necessary to purchase any additional accessories. The price of the Cowley four-seater is £105, while that of the similar, but higher standard, Oxford model, with front wheel brakes, is £205. The A.C. models to be available just after a summer recommendation for the car.

The power unit of the top Swift has had major alterations substituted for better reliability. The four-seater touring, which has a wheelbase of 8 ft 11 in., a track of 40 in., and a clearance of 8 in., is well worth the money.

The 12-30 cc. Sunbeam touring carries a highly-representative of British motor engineering in many parts of the world. This car sells for £125, much the same as the four-seater which the touring model, selling at £105. The track of this car has been increased from 34 in. to 36 in., more seating accommodation is available, and the body has deeper seats and an additional trunk and luggage compartment.

Air-cooled engines

Although air-cooled engines are not popular in the home, the C.A.P. Rover has proved that it is capable of being operated with success under the most trying conditions. This is due to the advantages which it offers in the more arduous conditions. The price of the complete touring model is £160, although extra fittings such as a wind and sun protector are not included in the price. The 14-4-11 hp. engine has a tank capacity of 10 gallons, and an average consumption is 25 m.p.g.

For example, Motor Co. apparently has its eye on the motor market, for it is to show a 13.35 h.p. model designed to suit Colonial conditions. The increase of this car will be felt as it is to increase in weight and clearance, to give it the upholstery which will stand up to the most trying conditions.

The price of this model is the lowest in the market for touring. Several Australian models are now being sold in East African motor conditions, but their price range is a debarring factor against large sales. In addition, the models on many other stands will appeal to luxurious and British tastes. Among these might be mentioned Rolls Royce, Lincolnster, Daimler and Napier, but it is to be feared that until conditions in East Africa approximate more closely to those at home, these machines can only have a very limited appeal to the reader.

It is doubtful whether the type of all-weather equipment that is now a feature of many models is fitted to withstand the tropical rains and fierce sun which have to be met with in East Africa. Firms aspiring to develop trade in this field should fit their durable hoods to their cars.

Lorries and accessories

As is well known, the commercial motor vehicle generally has a heavy work to itself at Olympia. This year, however, the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders has not seen fit to hold such an exhibition.

The types of British lorries that have most taken the fancy of East African Governments, transport contractors, planters and traders in the East have been Albions. Commers, Taree, and others. Most of the lorries in use are of 2 or 3 tons capacity. In addition, the benefits of the road and system are being felt in the East.

The Albion is undoubtedly the most powerful British lorry in East Africa. Some of these lorries have been known to exceed a total of 100,000 miles (Lunnell) which says a great deal for their reliability and sturdy construction, especially when the diverse conditions prevailing in East Africa are borne in mind. Another great factor in their favour is that their engines, after starting up on petrol, can be run on kerosene, and this, when the high cost of fuel is considered, is a very persuasive selling point.

The main space at the show is given to the trucks, which are the most important section of the show. The extent of this section of the show is not so important to the potential car buyer as it was since it is now the duty of motor manufacturers to fit all essential accessories, as standard equipment, to their vehicles, especially the shock absorbing device, ball joint, four wheel brakes, windcreens and side windows, and all parts of the chassis, essential to the road conditions in East Africa.

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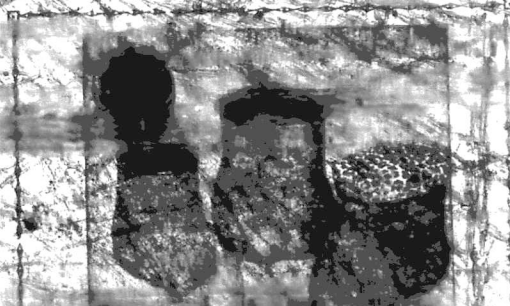
OUR FREE SERVICE

A keen old East African, who has been steadily in Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Basaland, Portuguese East Africa and Tanganyika has very kindly offered to put his experience at the disposal of any readers of this paper.

If they will state what mammals or avifauna sum they have proposed to spend the time at their disposal and the particular game they want, this good sportsman will readily and as far as possible give his advice. For the more adventurous and experienced who he has special information of a bit of territory that has been only slightly shot over.

All inquiries on this subject should be addressed to the Editor, and accompanied merely by stamp to the value of 6d. to defray the cost of forwarding to and from any contributor who is on the Continent and back. In case of need, Editor will be glad to send a rebate in token of loss. In letters to our sportsman's corner should be marked "Shooting" in the top left hand corner.

Discussions of any matter of interest to sportsmen will be published in the column.



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PERSONAL TOUCH

The Editor is anxious that "East Africa" should serve as a real personal and valuable link between all interested in Eastern and Central Africa, and he looks forward to meeting all such readers, particularly those who leave from Africa. Between 10.30 and 11.30 am, daily (Tuesdays and Saturdays excepted), the Editor is always at home to visitors, who are invited to drop in for a chat; those who cannot manage to call between these hours are requested to telephone or write for an appointment.

ESPRIT DE CORPS

If all readers of the Editor by sending their names and addresses of their friends mentioned in East and Central Africa, so that specimen copies of the paper may be sent to them free.

Increasing circulation will enable us to serve East Africa with growing power and to extend the scope of the paper.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Annual subscription 20s. post free.

TO READERS WHO ARE WRITERS

The Editor cordially invites suggestions and contributions on East and Central African matters, and will accept promptly any articles on purely commercial or agricultural openings and improvements, sketches of the character and career of prominent East Africans, and any interesting incidents in townships, bush or tribal life.

MS's should be typewritten, double-spaced, and with wide margins on one side of the paper only, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope, and preferably 500 or 1,000 words in length, though not necessarily so. Contributions should be accompanied by a return address, and the name of the contributor should be written in full on the envelope.

An occasional short story of East African interest will always be published.

Every reader has a story of interest and value to tell. The East African has room for stories, time and money are spared in the production, and East Africa's population, changing as it will, help us to help East Africa in this way. Contributions are welcomed.

The Editor welcomes communications from readers who are asked to send full name and address, whether in letters or to be published under their name or under a pseudonym. "East Africa" does not necessarily identify itself with the views expressed, but will gladly make use of them as a forum for its readers.

All communications should be addressed to the Editor, 10, St. Great, Church St., London, W. 1. Telephone: Museum 2077.

***** The Editor is pleased to accept contributions in other East African languages, with explanations. *****

EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers making the Editor's aid a by-product. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa, and any information which traders are willing to give for that purpose will be cordially welcomed.

Manufacturers wishing to appoint agents and agents seeking business representations are invited to communicate with the Editor. No charge is made for the service rendered by this Journal in such matters.

Firms in East Africa are invited to give us the address of their London representatives as we can sometimes put inquiries in their way, and those houses are for the same reason invited to notify us of their agents in East and Central Africa.

The Kenya Public Works Department intends to start a new building programme.

Members of the East African Chamber of Commerce Messrs. Gade, Maxwell & Co. were held in Dar-es-Salaam.

The last two issues of the Zanzibar Official Gazette to reach us contain no less than ten notices regarding mail.

Schwarzer's East African Representative on the Legislative Council intends at the first opportunity to raise the question of the Government's duty on sugar.

The cost of the East African Railway, estimated by Mr. G. T. N. Telling, General Manager of the Uganda Railway, to cost some £10,000,000 or about £14,000 per mile.

Mr. Arthur ... General Manager of the Bank ... in Mombasa has taken ...

The United States has just bought its best part of Sudan cotton, 850 bales having been shipped as a trial consignment. Egyptian cotton has, of course, long been bought by America, but this is the first purchase of cotton grown in the Sudan.

Kenya coffee exports during the last week for which Government returns are to hand amounted to £12,000 to Holland, £6,000 to Great Britain, £5,000 to the French, £2,000 to Zanzibar, £2,000 to South Africa, and £1,000 to Portuguese possessions.

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Agriculture and machinery consignments to East Africa, particularly Kenya and Portuguese East Africa, are reported to show a remarkable upward trend. Labour scarcity in certain areas and confidence in the future are responsible for heavier purchases. Modern machinery is making big headway and promises to sell even more freely as cotton and maize production expand.

His Majesty's Trade Commissioner for East Africa reports that during the first six months of this year the following amounts of cotton piece goods were valued at £368,000; foodstuffs, £14,500; machinery, £10,000; steel, £10,054; spirits, £15,710; cigarettes, £12,035; tobacco, £11,797; kerosene oil, £11,160; wine and beer, £10,304; mineral spirits, £1,000; and machinery, £7,200.

It has been suggested that the Uganda Railway should carry shippers' cargo as an inducement to shippers to use manures more freely. To recompense him for the railway, says the Commissioner, if who spices the project in a Kenyan newspaper, would raise its export freights slightly, thus asking the producer for the money, which has been earned by larger crops.

A similar suggestion is made in the case of cement, free transport of which would reduce building costs and be the most effective prevention of the ravages of white ants and rats. At present, as the exports of Kenya are so much bulkier than the imports, a large proportion of trucks return empty to the coast in the capital. Why not make a large use of necessary cargo, stimulating development by giving the extra carriage proposed, asks our correspondent.

... and well ... Nuri ... factory ... the Pangani River. It is situated not more than a few miles from the sea and is accessible to our sailing ships. The machinery was left some time ago in the German hands, but in Kenya the substantially built factory buildings are still in good condition.

... for planting cane along the river is large and the ...

... suggest that the proposition is a sound one for ... on either a small or a large scale. The Germans did not make a financial success of the business, simply through over-capitalization, over-trading by Europeans, and reckless extravagance.

During the month of August the main exports of the Sudan were as under:

	December 1945	August 1946	July 1946
Great Britain	21,537	34,072	57,237
France	10,224	14,018	18,670
Germany	10,319	2,360	25,570
Denmark	1,980	1,235	1,350
Italy	1,100	14,780	11,300
Belgium	1,100	2,260	2,500
Total	47,260	68,735	122,527

Practically the whole of this traffic, valued at some £8,000,000, is sent through Port Sudan.

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Ransomes' Wizard



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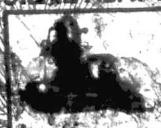
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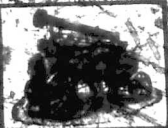


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John Fowler & Co. (Leeds) Ltd.
ENGINEERS, LEEDS

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

COFFEES

THERE is improvement in the coffee market; prices show an advance and holding firms Obod prices were realized for East African sorts, which were more freely offered, and for which there was keen competition. The African offerings during the week, according to Messrs. Lewis and Peat, totalled:

Kenya	1,672 bags
Uganda	119
Toro	138
Nyasaland	114
Tanganyika	175
Bukoba	604

Kenya. Ten bags of foreign cleaned, first size, realized the highest price of the week, namely 10s. 11d. Fifty other bags fetched only 6d. less, and many others, consisting mainly of this figure, 3 1/2 cwt. medium to good, were offered, with B's at 14s. and C's 13s. 6d.

Tanganyika. 38 bags from Arusha marked 15s. 6d. small, selling down to 10s.

Toro was sold at 45s. for bold.

Uganda top prices were around 14s. to 14s. 6d., the large parcel of 20 bags held fetching 13s. 6d.

Nyasaland's offerings are reported by Messrs. Dumas & Co. to have been new crop. All were 6d. for small, 12s. for small, and 13s. for medium.

Bukoba offerings of 604 Native estate were retired. Stocks of coffee in London are considerably lower than those at the corresponding period of last year, when 20,787 tons were held, as compared with 5,821 tons this week. Although of the present stocks 20,300 bags are of African origin, it was at the same time last year there were only 13,400 bags.

The general tone of the market has been one of stability, with some amount of fluctuation, but no undue volatility. There is a steady tendency in the week, an improvement is reported in the market.

The African market has been valued for 11s. 4d. for the week, and has fetched as much as 40s. for bags for November/December, and further parcels could now be bought for 48s. 6d. though 48s. 11d. has been taken. The Continent stating that business is being done at 40s. 3d. 40s. 6d. has been paid for October/November and November/December. No. 2, though it is doubtful whether the price would be 40s. 3d. for November/December, but No. 8, which is for November/December, is 40s. 6d.

The business now being done in the market is reported to be as follows:

Uganda. The market for coffee is reported to be as follows: 10s. 6d. is being asked for the coffee arriving on the 25th.

Dundee Castle, 200 bags of coffee, has been bought by Messrs. Lewis and Peat, at 10s. 6d. per cwt. at the export price. The market for coffee is reported to be as follows: 10s. 6d. is being asked for the coffee arriving on the 25th.

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MESSRS. HARRIS, MARSDEN & CO., Ltd., Gen. Court, 2, C. 3, Victoria Street, London, E.C. 4.

East African wool, consisting of stubby, shaggy, and long-stapled, is much sought after by buyers. The latter variety, being particularly suitable for certain high-class work, is in demand. The general market is commencing to show a tendency to extreme prices. Superior Clear stout and free from all defects, well finished and graded, realizes approximately 2s. per lb. for No. 6 (full size), 1s. 6d. for No. 5, 1s. 6d. for No. 4, 1s. 6d. for No. 3, 1s. 6d. for No. 2, and 1s. 6d. for No. 1. Clear Green, although not the best saleable, realizes about 30% lower prices. Spotted is scarce and wanted, and is worth 5d. per lb. 2s. 7d., 3s. 7d., 6s. 6d. and 8s. 3d. per lb. for No. 1 to No. 6 grades respectively. The market is firm with an upward tendency.

FLAX

The flax market remains quiet, and there is no change from last week's values being—

D/R according to quality	59s. 1/2 per ton
D/R Tow	50s. 6d.

According to position and assortment, wool prices have been quickly realized for recent arrivals of Kenya flax and tow into the market, though, as regards the reduced scale of production in the Colonies, only a few tons of flax and tons of tow were shipped from Mombasa during the week. The bulk of this was sent to the Continent, according to the last monthly review of the Committee, issued on 15th September.

WOOL

On the whole, we have confirmation of our recent statement that the last sales have been excellent, protracted for a long time, and wool which sold up to 55d. per lb., and very little of which realized less than 50d. We publish a special article on Kenya wool production elsewhere in this issue. The Kenya Wool Producers' Association is announced by Messrs. Lewis and Peat to commence on November 7th and continue for four days.

COTTON

The market for cotton is reported to be as follows: 10s. 6d. is being asked for the cotton arriving on the 25th.

Nyasaland. The market for British cotton is reported to be as follows: 10s. 6d. is being asked for the cotton arriving on the 25th.

Uganda. The market for cotton is reported to be as follows: 10s. 6d. is being asked for the cotton arriving on the 25th.

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EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

BRITISH INDIA

"Madura" arrived Port Sudan October 17 for East Africa
"Khandalla" left Beira October 18 for Dar-es-Salaam
"Caron" left Beira October 18
"Marina" R.M. Post sedan October 18 for London

EULARD KING

"Umyrus" arrived Beira from London October 11
"Umbali" left Las Palmas for Beira October 3
"Umlazi" left London October 17 for Delagoa Bay and Beira

CLAN ELLERMAN-HARRISON

"Clan MacLellan" from Liverpool to Beira arrived Delagoa Bay October 17
"Clan MacArthur" from London to Mauritius arrived Durban October 14
"Clan MacGregor" from London to East Africa via Port Natal, Zanzibar, Quilima, and Beira arrived Glasgow and Blackhead to East African ports left London October 15 for Beira
"Clan Matheson" for East African ports leaves Glasgow November 6

ELLERMAN AND

"Swazi" left Walvisch Bay October 12 for Beira
"Clay" from London arrives Capetown October 18 for Delagoa Bay
"Clayton" from London arrives Durban October 18

ELLERMAN, CITY AND HALL

"Newby Hall" arrived Beira October 10

HARRISON

"Clan MacLellan" arrived Delagoa Bay October 12
"Clan MacArthur" arrived Durban October 14

MESABRIES MAY

"Roland Garros" left Kilmoryie October 18 for Beira
"Clan MacLellan" left Marabius October 16 for Beira and other East African ports

FRIGATE AFRICA

"Frigate Africa" left London October 10 for South and East African ports
"Alcorch" from Beira to London via Zanzibar, Pemba and Mombasa
"Albatross" arrived Antwerp October 9 for East Africa
"Albatross" left Beira Natal October 12 for East Africa
"Albatross" arrived Zanzibar October 13 for East Africa
"Albatross" arrived Port Said October 8 for East African ports
"Kilpatrick" passed Dar-es-Salaam October 3 for Beira and East African ports
"Kilpatrick" left East London October 12 for Lourenço Marques

UNION CASTLE

"Caston" left St. Helena October 17 for Beira
"Abmore Castle" left East London October 17 for Lourenço Marques
"Guildford Castle" left East London October 17 for Beira
"Carlisle Castle" left Zanzibar October 13 for Natal
"Garth Castle" left Delagoa Bay October 13 for London
"Dratton Castle" left Mauritius October 10 for London
"Dundrum Castle" left East London October 10 for Beira
"Gaika" left London October 10 for South Africa and Mauritius
"Llanstephan Castle" left Fanga October 16 for Zanzibar and Natal
"Granford Castle" arrived East London October 14 for Mauritius

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

The s.s. "Kildonan Castle" which left South Africa for East Africa carried the following passengers for East Africa: Mrs. J. Brown, Miss J. Brown, Mrs. B. E. Brown, Miss J. Brown, Miss L. Brown

CHRISTMAS IN AFRICA

The Union-Castle Co. inform me that they are arranging to sail to East Africa and East Africa to South Africa by the s.s. "Kildonan Castle" which will leave Cape Town on December 23, 1921 and will be as successful as any other trip of the kind ever heard of. The special Christmas trip to the continent to this country is already booked.

Telegram: 9 Broad St, London W. Telephone: 716-217

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EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.
A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

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FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. S. HOBSON

EDITORIAL

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83-85, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford, England, W.1.
Phone: Mus. 2077. Telegrams: "East Africa."

WEMBLEY'S SIGNIFICANCE.

The final result of British great Pan-
of Empire will be cited to my public eye
six months or for good. In my event, it has been
for good—for the great good of the Empire and
the good of the England overseas. No one who
has been able to visit Wembley again and again
will ask for a balance sheet in order that he may
estimate its success.

Family affection is above money, and the family
affection of Wembley transcends all other affections
when sons and daughters return for a brief space
to visit their parents. They do not demand
a high rate of interest, and the return
is not in the money. Each party is loyal and
hospitable. All too soon life's duty will separate
them. Meanwhile they will draw pleasure and
strength from the visit.

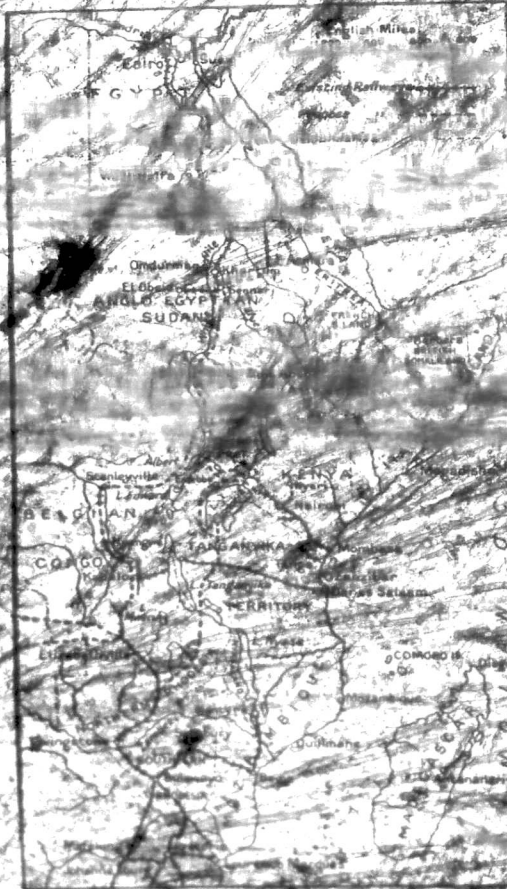
The British Empire Exhibition has been a home
of our brothers and sisters from the Seven Seas
of our Empire. It has been a home for all who
are in the Empire.

their difficulties, their hopes, and the strength of
their characters. They sometimes felt that
our sympathy was of words only, that the bond
was weakening.

Back in the home circle they have found the old
warmth, the old kindly helpfulness, the old un-
embarrassed questionings and answers. Mutual
trust and a mutual desire to help are still dominant.
The sadness of parting must come, but thought of
that moment is brightened by remembrance of those
happy, carefree days in the quiet of the old home.

The Mother of Nations has gathered her children
round about her. Her heart is glad and full of
solitude for their welfare. She cannot keep them
at her side, but she wishes to know all about them. Their
homecoming is a landmark in her days.

Empire Year has been a Sabbath Year set
apart for rest and thought, for ideal and plan for
recreation and rejuvenation. We have vowed our
selves to high and noble things, sworn to strive
for the faith of the past. May we be worthy of
our opportunities.



MAURITIUS AT WEMBLEY

East Africa's Great Sugar Producer

TO the main in the street, Mauritius is a little island somewhere on the coast of South-East Africa, which, he hazily imagines was once French and is now a British garrison station, and whence comes the world-famous Mauritius John Bull office-line stamp, valued at about £2,500. Of the conditions prevailing there he has had the vaguest notion, though at the last of his mind is a half-thought that a mad-assed, two-eyed black savage in the tropics was the cause rather than the "exception" of the "at pre-disposition to sickness" led to certain medical diseases of the island.

Even the average fellow in the "larger" East African territories—say in Kenya, Tanganyika or Portuguese East Africa—is not much better informed. He knows, of course, that Mauritius is a great sugar-producing island, that wealth poured into it during the war has made it the mainstay of Great Britain's demand for it, that its population and that the non-arrival of a large influx over a period of years has been a disadvantage for the island, but the development of which is so much bound up with civilized sugar industry.

At the spot the prospects of establishing further sugar factories in the colony. It was a practical proof of keen enterprise and vision, and of the lands that will more and more unite the rich sugar islands with the African mainland.

A variety of sugar cane of the island is the most common, and the most successful. It is a well-converted sugar, and can be made a couple of degrees in water of the industry and on specially selected leads, glass globes of sugar, sample, and notes on the extent of Mauritius sugar production. It is a group of three antiques, sampled and attractively.

In the year for which statistics are available—1922—the colony imported 721 million hundred weights of refined sugar from factories within the Empire. If that total be taken almost 43 million hundred weights were of African origin. That is the best indication of the importance of the crop to the economy of the far-away East Africa island colony. It grows everywhere—hanks sugar. Practically all available land suitable for the crop is now utilized for its production, which averages an average of a quarter of a million tons per annum. Cane yields more than 120,000 tons, but only one-third of the total area of the colony, covering only two sugar estates, almost half of which are under occupation by Indian planters. If East India, Mauritius is the largest sugar producer under the British flag, and is without any competition at all the only local miller supplier of the country.

Prominent Sugar Exhibit.

Mauritius at Wembley only reflects the predominant interest of the colony. Sugar, its index, does not lend itself to great spectacular arrangement, but the best has been done, and the exhibits are certainly a testimony to the thoroughness with which the industry is worked.

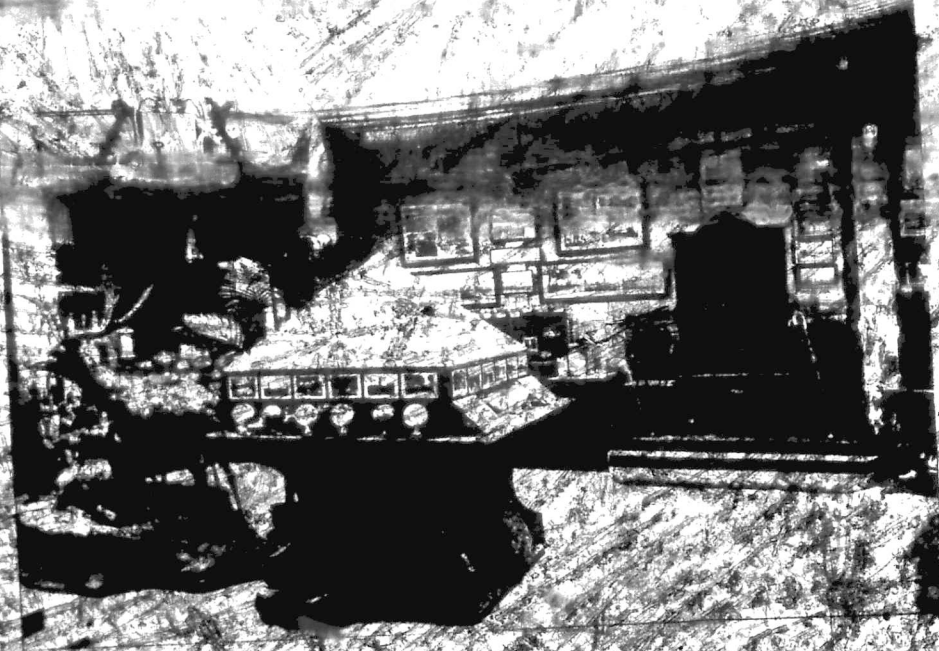
One of the outstanding features is the collection of coloured labels by Madame de Sobray, painted some years ago, and illustrating a beautiful natural colouring, many of the varieties of sugar cane which have been cultivated being grown on the island. These labels are of a high standard of design. The labels exhibit, and are so carefully laid, that the impression is not merely of a man interested in tropical expenditure, and of many a sugar manufacturer, but also in the general interest of the world. Likewise remembered are the bottled exhibits of the Ministry of Sugar Technology of the Department of Agriculture, showing the various processes of sugar manufacture, and also worthy of note are the exhibits of the Ministry of Agriculture.

According to the latest returns of the Mauritius Sugar Industry, fifty per cent of the cane grown in the island is sent to the mill, the rest being used for fuel, and for the manufacture of alcohol, and for the manufacture of molasses, which is a valuable product in itself. The bulk of the cane is exported to the main sugar plantations in the West Indies, and the remainder is used for the manufacture of alcohol, and for the manufacture of molasses, which is a valuable product in itself. The bulk of the cane is exported to the main sugar plantations in the West Indies, and the remainder is used for the manufacture of alcohol, and for the manufacture of molasses, which is a valuable product in itself.

Samples of tea grown by the Mauritius Tea Estate Company are one of the surprises. David Smith, with whose number of German planters in the old East African colony were highly prominent, and prior to the outbreak of hostilities, represented another group of water, Cinnamon leaves, and other products, such as cocoa beans and cloves, and the surprising but effective, and performance, to be seen in the garden, and in the wood, in the various walking sticks, and in the excellent in their appearance, and in the quality of the Mauritius tea, and in the quality of the products, and in the quality of the products, and in the quality of the products.

As well as the tea, the products of the Mauritius Tea Estate Company are one of the surprises. David Smith, with whose number of German planters in the old East African colony were highly prominent, and prior to the outbreak of hostilities, represented another group of water, Cinnamon leaves, and other products, such as cocoa beans and cloves, and the surprising but effective, and performance, to be seen in the garden, and in the wood, in the various walking sticks, and in the excellent in their appearance, and in the quality of the Mauritius tea, and in the quality of the products, and in the quality of the products.

EAST ARRIO



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OCEAN OUTPOSTS: THE SEYCHELLES

It has become a habit to speak of Mauritius and the Seychelles as though they were contiguous groups of islands. Even in East Africa one not infrequently hears statements that denote a somewhat hazy idea of their relative position. A tendency to be feared, will have tended to increase that erroneous impression in the minds of the British public, for the two Dependencies have their exhibits housed in one Court. As a matter of fact, of course, they are entirely distinct Crown Colonies, each with its own Governor and its own administrative machinery. The Seychelles, with its 110 islands, is situated 1,000 miles to the south of Mauritius.

It is thought the settlers of the islands, using the times of the 18th century as a time-measure, had the Seychelles. Their main island is 100 miles long and 40 miles wide. The last-mentioned islands lie some 100 miles and miles due east of Madagascar, whereas Mauritius is approximately 1,000 miles east of Beira, thus making Mauritius about 1,000 miles and miles due south of the Seychelles. It has 101 islands, the total area of which is 150 square miles.

In long forgotten ages these islands were part of the continent of Africa, a theory that is still held by a few authorities. It is believed, however, that the islands were broken away from the continent by the action of the sea.

Discovery of the Islands
Probably they were first discovered by the Portuguese at the beginning of the sixteenth century. Though some authorities claim that they were first visited by an English ship in 1609, again the only definite certainty there is that in 1691 another vessel, sailing there, was in 1710 that a French vessel, bound for India, discovered them.

The French, in 1755, took possession of the islands of Bourbon, Mauritius, and the Seychelles. However, Louis XV, in favour of the French, King of France, gave the islands to the British in 1810. Their history is somewhat peculiar. Pierre Leveque, Peter Berron, and other Frenchmen, in Mauritius, towards the end of the eighteenth century, having noticed that the Seychelles escaped the mowings of the Indian Ocean, started the first spice plantation. In 1801, indeed, it was considered that their existence should not be long known for at the time also, the British had monopolized the spice trade of the East; that when a vessel from the British East India Company, the *Madagascar*, was promptly destroyed by the French, the British, in 1810, took possession of the islands. For such haste had been shown in the shipment of the French slaves, which, making the British, in 1810, occupied, the islands for their use as a free colony.

Conquered Ports
For several decades the British had been in possession of the islands. Now, at the time of the war, the islands were in the hands of the British, and the British, in 1810, took possession of the islands.

while. Once more a French ship would appear on the scene and perhaps to take the islands. Not till 1810, at the time of our capture of Mauritius, did we leave a permanent garrison, and four years later, by the Treaty of Paris, they were finally ceded to us by France.

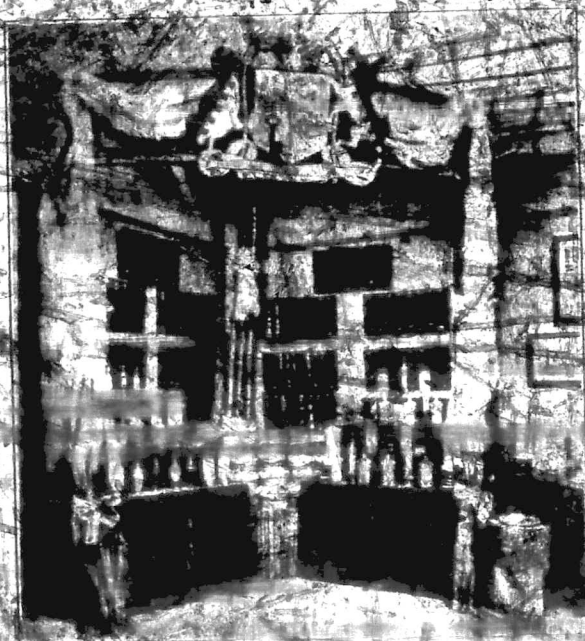
It is a remarkable fact that J. B. Oueau de Quincy, a Parisian, who had been the old French Governor, was appointed our Agent Civil and administered the islands for us until his death. The day this gentleman buried within the grounds of the present House. It was his foresight that led to the introduction of coffee, sugar, and vanilla.

The abolition of slavery ninety years ago brought direct to the islands the planting of coffee. It set by British and other ships gradually recruited labour force for which were added coolies from India. Even today the total population is only some 25,000 souls, of whom barely 700 are pure whites. Amongst these latter the French element is very predominant.

Population Resources
In contrast with a small community, trade is flourishing. The islands are well situated as an entrepot of goods, and in recent years, while the world has been in a state of depression, the islands have been able to export their sugar, and other goods, and to import wine, spirits, and articles of luxury. The population of the islands, in the last thirty years, has reached some 25,000 souls, of whom barely 700 are pure whites. Amongst these latter the French element is very predominant.

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and were shipped, and as His Excellency General Sir Joseph B. Oueau de Quincy, Governor and Commander in Chief, would recently in the "EAST AFRICA" Government is anxious to lend its full support to the development of the islands. It is satisfactory to know that traffic between the islands and East Africa is growing, largely fostered by the our weekly service of the British India Steamship Company. Already some of the coffee planters from East Africa have contemplated experiment with Seychelles guano, which is of very high grade, and one can readily look forward to development of the guano trade with the mainland at an early date. To the East African the Seychelles, sometimes called "the island of the East," for were the island of the East, and Caberera, King of the East, and the beginning of the century. Now were they the only African trouble-makers to be given a reward for these beautiful little islands. Pedro, the Spanish ruler, had been banished there, for he had been banished there, for he had been banished there. It was not necessary to mention the name of the now Prime Minister of Egypt? In the peace of the Seychelles these and other islands, and let us hope to the very end of their long and glorious history.



THE TEMPLE OF AMUN AT KARNAK



EAST AFRICAN FEDERATION

(Specially reported for EAST AFRICA)

To the Thika District Association falls the credit of being the first East African local body to make a reasoned statement of its views on the question of Federation. In the presence of some fifty members, an excellent muster for a public, informal debate took place, the following resolution being adopted:

That this Association is of opinion that the difficulties and dangers for the Colony (Kenya) of any scheme of Federation are almost insuperable, and that any such scheme should be approached with great caution, and scrutinized with extreme care.

That this was the overwhelming sense of the meeting, arising from the fact that only two dissenting votes were cast.

The grounds of this opinion had been well prepared, each member having been sent a full report of the debate on the subject at the recent Convention of Associations, and, in addition, on what was to be the subject of the meeting at the time of the meeting.

That, in any decision made by the people of Kenya with regard to Federation with other British East African States, the following conditions shall be regarded as indispensable conditions precedent:

- (1) The political status of the Territory must be definitively settled, either to be a full-fledged Dominion, or to be a Dominion in all but name, and the inclusion of the Territory in any scheme of Federation must be a condition precedent to the granting of a Mandate to the Dominion.

It is further stated that the close relationship arising from the geographical proximity of Kenya with Southern Rhodesia, including all the British States which lie between with Tanganyika, for while ideas of Federation accepted, the political and statehood must be paramount in all services.

It is further stated that the inclusion of the Territory in any scheme of Federation must be a condition precedent to the granting of a Mandate to the Dominion.

It is further stated that the inclusion of the Territory in any scheme of Federation must be a condition precedent to the granting of a Mandate to the Dominion.

A supplementary provision was that Federation with Uganda and the Sudan would be acceptable only after Federation southwards was accomplished.

Good and Good

In speaking of the motion Mr. Hartley said that the subject bristled with difficulties but he considered it urgent that Kenya should think itself beyond reproach and make it known when once Government had been admitted into the Empire, the Government would probably endeavor to recover possession of the Colony. To day Kenya might be the only such Territory in the Empire which has not been admitted into the Empire. It is further stated that the inclusion of the Territory in any scheme of Federation must be a condition precedent to the granting of a Mandate to the Dominion.

The reason for Federation with Uganda was that Uganda had the good sense to realize that would perhaps be the only way in which it would Kenya, the British East African States or Tanganyika, and that they would be able to date themselves to the world.

before any extension to include what might be termed Black African States.

It would be a grave mistake not to make it clear that Christianity should underlie Federation. It was necessary to give the religious tribes a sound foundation, and unless we filled the need by the teachings of the Cross, the Crescent might extend its influence in Africa and in time rule of iron and methods of administration.

The practical introduction of Tanganyika by Kenya need not interfere with Kenya's hopes of self government. The elected Legislative Councillors now carried a great deal of weight with the Government in the Colony and at home, and the Governor might be relegated wider powers to those on the spot.

Sir Northrup McMillan thought that the Federation which was suggested had no sense in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. In those territories, the Europeans numbered some twelve thousand, 2 of the native some 200 million. If there was a Federation, the Federation would be brought into being, Kenya would be brought by the preponderance of the Native interest. The Colony had not yet got self government and one could not give it a mandate over another territory.

Great Caution Necessary

It was Major Grant, who painstakingly and interestingly reviewed the different types of Federation, who gave the amendment that secured the support of all the two of those present. Several of his points were excellently put, and had evidently been overlooked by the Government.

Major Grant pointed out that Kenya was a Dominion in all but name, and that the inclusion of the Territory in any scheme of Federation must be a condition precedent to the granting of a Mandate to the Dominion.

He was not so sure that Kenya would be swamped by the inclusion of the Territory in any scheme of Federation, and that the inclusion of the Territory in any scheme of Federation must be a condition precedent to the granting of a Mandate to the Dominion.

Colonel Ruxley was warmly opposed to any form of Federation, and he pointed out that the inclusion of the Territory in any scheme of Federation must be a condition precedent to the granting of a Mandate to the Dominion.

Major Grant's amendment was carried, and the inclusion of the Territory in any scheme of Federation must be a condition precedent to the granting of a Mandate to the Dominion.

After Federation the Government of Kenya was to be transferred to the Dominion of Kenya, and the inclusion of the Territory in any scheme of Federation must be a condition precedent to the granting of a Mandate to the Dominion.

Major Grant's amendment was carried, and the inclusion of the Territory in any scheme of Federation must be a condition precedent to the granting of a Mandate to the Dominion.

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POSTPONING FEDERATION

The Government of Kenya has decided to postpone the consideration of Federation until after the Dominion of Kenya has been established. The inclusion of the Territory in any scheme of Federation must be a condition precedent to the granting of a Mandate to the Dominion.

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Information on other products is given by the Department of Agriculture, Kampala, Uganda, East Africa.

IMPORTS

Enquiries on imports should be made to the Secretary, Uganda Chamber of Commerce, Kampala, Uganda, East Africa, or to H.M. Trade Commissioner, Nairobi, Kenya, East Africa.

BORN WARRIORS OF THE SUDAN

Blackwood's Magazine for October has a diverting article on the "Hillmen of the Sudan" by A. J. P. who thinks the majority of British officers who have completed their ten years in the service of the Sirdar will award the palm to the Nuba as the best fighters. Of these sturdy, intelligent and independent hillmen, he says that they take to warfare as ducks take to water, but on adopting the profession of arms as regulars they require time to settle down to the necessary routine of solitary life when not in the field.

Their ideal programme for a month would be as follows: a fortnight's rain, with plenty of ammunition to expend on any old target that crops up; a week of indiscriminate looting; a week of song and dance to celebrate the success; interrupted by dalliance with the ladies who have been forcibly abducted during the operations.

Second to their sense of morale, so far as the Nuba are concerned, is their sense of justice. They are accountants and it is difficult to gain this end without often making an Arab border chief bluish with envy. In spite of protective measures Government titles are frequently reported as missing, and find their way to the hill of the Mountain Province, but as a rule the hill-fashions remain in the area that holds most favour, the reason being that the hillmen are not provided with these arms and accoutrements. When on this warlike hill the Nuba have a museum of arms and accoutrements of the hillmen, and the hillmen are not provided with these arms and accoutrements.

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but made no headway and the Emir, commanding the Chattha's force wrote to his assistant master (who was in the habit of being a little jolly with unsuccessful generals) to the effect that the mountains were inhabited by devils who turned his men's bowels to water—a malady due to drinking foul water rather than the machinations of supernatural powers.

When the British and Egyptians assumed the government of the Sudan, an avenue was explored which was intended to lead in the direction of good behaviour on the part of these wild and wholly barbaric, it being pointed out to them that in future the representative of the Governor-General would adjudicate upon the knotty tribal questions, thus avoiding the disturbing element of warfare. In return they would be required to pay a reasonable tax. The answer, forwarded to Khartoum couched in language that was deplorably lacking in deference, left no room for doubt as to their intentions. Put concisely it assumed ready responsibility for getting tribal quarrels settled, but with all the attendant fun of looting whilst as for payment of taxes, they who wished to levy the same were to collect. This answer was judged to be incorrect, and a few abortive expeditions followed at decent intervals, a vast amount of ammunition was expended, resulting in very meagre gains, and it was found that small columns were practically useless in the wide range of broken mountain country. The Nuba, however, gained a reputation as a stout fighting man who could put up a good show from the corner of his beloved hill. When shooting was frequently at point blank range, the Nuba were not provided with these arms and accoutrements.

The hillmen are not provided with these arms and accoutrements. When on this warlike hill the Nuba have a museum of arms and accoutrements of the hillmen, and the hillmen are not provided with these arms and accoutrements.

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descended into the open, attacked the small force on all sides, causing a retreat that was heavy during which the inspector was killed when trying to extricate his outnumbered command.

As ill-luck would have it, another inspector of the same district died of blackwater fever at this critical time, and after these demonstrations of successful magic many sections of the tribe who were sitting on the fence aligned on the rebel side. Khartoum sat up and took notice. The Government realized that a situation had developed calling for immediate attention, in view of the probability of further defection among those who were still loyal.

The tactics employed against the rebels, as they were officially known, although they had rarely observed any government, but their own sweet will were as follows:—

Important hills were isolated by a thick thorn fence drawn round their base and strengthened at intervals with sandbag black-houses, whilst a striking force was detailed to hunt and snipe any enemy body that showed itself.

Had it been carried out within close range, and thus the working parties would have been able to find the Nubas any claim to marksmanship, or a large number of modern weapons at their disposal. As it was, the casualties were considerable under the constant rifle fire, which the Nubas were powerless to subdue, being quite ineffective against the protection afforded by the massive rocks. The foe often exhibited a marked disregard for the light shells, for after the stinging had just over the light shells, they were dispersed in a puff into the open air, and the bullets for future manufacture of Remington ammunition, looking for all the world like children's toys.

It was a day when the wind came from the north, and the sun was in the sky, and the air was clear. The Nubas were seen to be in the hills, and the sound of their rifles was heard. The Nubas were seen to be in the hills, and the sound of their rifles was heard. The Nubas were seen to be in the hills, and the sound of their rifles was heard.

The two Englishmen were duly tried by a court-martial, and their lives were spared. The Nubas were seen to be in the hills, and the sound of their rifles was heard.

When walking down the hill, he chanted a defiant monologue describing the red days of his life, how his young men had plundered the surrounding tribes and gained a thousand slaves, how the fairest women in the land had been his wives, and how, for all he cared, the Government could go to the devil, indeed, it was a barbaric rendering of the hunter home from the hills, and gained him the admiration of all beholders.

It was a still windless day, and the great hills appeared to be a centinel, dead and in the morning calm, but their lifeless bodies hummed, quivering, a long mournful wail arose and echoed from the heights. The Nubas were keeping their dead leader.

PERSONAL TOUCH

The Editor is anxious that "East Africa" should serve as a real personal and valuable link between all interested in Eastern and Central Africa, and he looks forward to meeting all such readers, particularly those on leave from Africa. Between 10.30 and 11.30 a.m. daily (Tuesdays and Saturdays) except on the 1st of the month, the Editor is anxious at home to visitors, who are invited to drop in for a chat, those who cannot manage to call between these hours are requested to telephone or write for an appointment.

ESPRIT DE CORPS

All readers help the Editor by sending him full names and addresses of their friends interested in Eastern and Central Africa, so that specimen copies of the paper may be sent to them, and increasing circulation will enable us to serve East Africa and growing power and to extend the scope of the paper.

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TO READERS WHO ARE WRITERS.

The Editor cordially invites suggestions and contributions of Eastern and Central African interest. He will always consider any article, whether commercial or agricultural, opening and showing the character and career of prominent men, African or European, and events in town and country which or which should be of general interest.

Contributions should be accompanied by stamped or addressed envelopes, and preferred to 1,100 words in length, though short paragraphs may also be submitted. Each contribution should be marked with the number of words it contains, while every word will be taken at all matters submitted, but articles cannot be accepted for his safety.

An occasional short story or news African matter will be published, but every reader has a story to tell.

Articles may be changed, but they are not to be taken away! New writers are welcomed.

WHAT EAST AFRICANS THINK

Letters to the Editor

The Editor welcomes communications from readers who are asked to send full names and addresses, whether the letters are to be published or not, under a pseudonym. "East Africa" does not necessarily identify itself with the views expressed, but will gladly make the column a forum for its readers.

All communications should be addressed to the Editor of "East Africa," 21, London/West, Telephone Museum 407.

* The Editor is prepared to accept articles
* spontaneously in "East Africa" (with the
* understanding that they will be published
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EAST AFRICA

OUR KENYA LETTER

(From our own Correspondent)

Nairobi, September 19, 1924

There have been big bangs in the Legislative Council these last few days. Following last week's vigorous protests against the "intolerable interference" of the Colonial Office and the "warrantless" issue of that august institution by our excellent member from the Plateau, we have been discussing an old problem. There was when it was quite customary for drawing room conversations to veer round to the marriage of a white man's country. Some of us said "Yes". Some of us said "No". Some of us maintained a prudent silence. The question passed from the basis of an ordinary theme of discussion and was relegated to the Public Offices' Log-Book or taken to a passage in the Legislative Council to face a passage through the Executive Council. Education has remained the question.

Mr. Orik, the gentleman in charge of the Education Department, has addressed the Council in these attitudes and attitudes. He spoke, he said, from experience, and even figures. The question was one demanding urgent consideration. Orik himself admitted, the school buildings throughout the Colony were not all that they should be. Schools for instruction can be built, but they are not all that they should be. None the less, as the Director feels the full force of well-aimed blows, he has not yet after the nature of his office, been able to do more than name surprise and Mr. Dulake, the Deputy Director of Education, has been the Chairman.

Hotels, clubs and hotels have been a long time in the air. Something had to be done. Therefore it was decided to appoint a Commission of Enquiry to go into the matter.

Whether this Commission will be made up of a Dr. Burton, that great African, or the son of a gun, I cannot say. I am, however, from the fact that the Commission has been appointed, that the Government is not going to be satisfied with the status quo.

of the active role of the Government and the attitude of the Kenya Highlands have in the long run a deleterious effect on our European services. So certain as it may be that the Colony will await with interest the Report of the Commission when it does appear, yet I doubt if the Principal Medical Officer is of opinion that it is as yet early to give any definite conclusions. I am lacking the thousands of statistics necessary to such an inquiry to give a firm report.

Another little matter which has been discussed in the Council is the question of the salaries and conditions of our servants. Some of our members have said that they are not satisfied with the conditions of our servants. How long they have been in the service, and how many of the principal servants of the Government, and whether our servants' machine is not working, has been decided upon. But the question of the salaries of our servants could and should be raised.

the local authorities had been introduced as a measure. In many directions, therefore, the Government found his income tantamount to his sorrow and annoyance. Now an effort is being made to reconsider the whole question.

This effort is a result of two schemes propounded by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, altered by the present local authorities. At the moment of writing no one save Government knows what these propositions are. His Excellency the Governor has promised to lay them on the table for discussion, but indications point to their discussion of Civil Servants' salaries being postponed. And it has been left to the Governor to state that, so far as official figures could be compiled from the accounts available here, the cost of living was not so high as it was on the last occasion when the rate of allowance was considered—that was about ten years ago. A good many of us, however, not only still prominent.

WATCHING THEM!

The old problem of keeping a watchful eye on undesirable immigrants was reopened in the Legislative Council. It was discussed in the course of the discussion of the question of the immigration of immigrants over the Uganda border into Kenya, and the speaker, in the course of the discussion, made the statement that the Government should grant before they can get into Uganda, have to enter through the port of Mombasa and travel through 100 miles of Kikuyu territory. However, the Government has not yet decided on this matter, and it is said that every effort was being made to get reliable immigration statistics. So we are still in the Plateau, and the Government is still watching them.

Church matters have been receiving some attention of late owing to the Mombasa diocesan synod meeting in the course of which a resolution was made by the Bishop of Mombasa in the course of addressing his charge to the diocese, to the effect that the diocese should be placed under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Synod of East Africa, which includes the dioceses of Mombasa, Uganda, and Malindi.

Appears that the Government is not going to have the proposal which, in the course of the discussion, was made by the Bishop of Mombasa in the course of addressing his charge to the diocese, to the effect that the diocese should be placed under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Synod of East Africa, which includes the dioceses of Mombasa, Uganda, and Malindi.

The other important declaration made by the Bishop concerned the Church's political attitude. The following statement, for instance, is almost entirely correct, as a missionary of thirty years' standing, and is greatly appreciated if any one of our servants is not a native, but it should equally be a suggestion that it was not proper for our servants' administration. It does not appear that our servants' machine is not working, and it is not clear why it is that the Government is not going to have the proposal which, in the course of the discussion, was made by the Bishop of Mombasa in the course of addressing his charge to the diocese, to the effect that the diocese should be placed under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Synod of East Africa, which includes the dioceses of Mombasa, Uganda, and Malindi.

OUR TANGANYIKA LETTER

By James Salton, Sept. 26, 1923

As the last few months Tanganyika has come very much more into the picture as a territory of development. This some months ago our troubles and struggles seemed to be the only matters worth mention in the press and in private, but to-day a feeling of restrained optimism is prevalent.

The tone of His Excellency the Acting Governor and the northern districts has undoubtedly done much to improve the non-official community. The imminent arrival of the Ormsby Gore Commission awakens hopes that Downing Street may secure a swifter realization of our actual conditions, and all the efforts from Wembley to improve the Empire Education has undoubtedly contributed to a better understanding of this mandate.

SHIPPING ON LAKE TANGANYIKA

Our local paper has not had one of two very interesting items of information, about which there have been vague whispers for some time past. One of these concerns the late German lake steamer, the *Goeben*, the wreck of which, when the enemy sunk in a position near our coast during the war, Commander S. S. ... has been the subject of the trade ... into the Belgian ...

As will be remembered, this vessel was recently salvaged at Nydruwand, it is now announced that, at an expenditure of some £25,000, she is to be reconditioned. It has long been a moot point whether the transport of the lake has been practically a failure or not, and the preservation of the ...

Government is applying their own ... means to bring more traffic over our ... Lake ...

... are to undertake the reconstruction of the vessel, in addition to which new wireless crane equipment, etc. are said to be contemplated for Nigeria.

It is opportunely suggested that this ... should, for two reasons, be ...

... in the ... of the ...

... of the ...

... of the ...

... before forming his own body of De Laeger Scouts has just died from blackwater fever at the Egora River discharges. The Major, who was a personal friend of General Smuts, and very well known throughout the Territory, was ...

COMPETING FOR TANGANYIKA'S NEW GOVERNOR

If Tanganyika gets Sir Donald Cameron for Governor, it will be able to count itself fortunate. Nigerians are being determined to keep him themselves, if possible, as will be seen from the following cable received a few days ago from Africa from ...

The Nigerian National Democratic Party in general meeting assembled at this 18th day of October have unanimously passed the following important resolution: On members present, at the Glover Memorial Hall, resolved that in view of the urgent necessity for continuity of policy at this stage in the administrative history of Nigeria, when this important dependency is moving for internal peace and is about to enter upon a period of progressive development, and in view of the priority, this com-

... decision of the Secretary of State to transfer, almost simultaneously, to promotion to other Colonies, his Excellency Sir Hugh Clifford and Sir Donald Cameron, two of the most Executive officers, who are thoroughly conversant with Nigerian affairs, and this committee, in the circumstances, expresses the anxious hope that his Majesty the Governor-General of Nigeria may be graciously pleased to ...

... of the ...

... of the ...

VALUATIONS of every description **REPORTS ON ESTATES** Purchase of Produce, cotton, coffee, etc., undertaken on commission basis for the Army **SHOOTING TRIPS ARRANGED.**
H. MALCOLM ROSS,
 Tanganyika Territory.

WELCOME TO STAY IN TANGANYIKA
KRUSHKA HOTEL AND STORES,
 DAR ES SALAM.
 ...

OUR UGANDA LETTER

Kampala, September 20, 1923

At the recent general meeting of the Uganda Planters' Association held at Kampala several matters of importance were considered. A Uganda planter represented on the Joint East African Board, but the fact that Mr. Duffice will shortly be returning to England permanently has induced the Association to receive to apply for membership with the aforementioned gentleman as their representative. Mr. Frank, a well known planter of Uganda and his close touch with our interests and his presence on the Board and to the Protectorate, and should also contribute to better appreciation of East Africa of the work which the Board has to do.

The Planters' Association has felt keenly the need for a representative on the Uganda Control Board, and has recently approached the Government with a request that one of its members should be nominated on the ground that most of the planters are indirectly interested in cotton growing. It has also suggested the Association considers that it should certainly have a voice in an important matter well within its scope. It is now in communication with the Government on this subject and the hope is that the Government will give consideration to the application.

If Government has differed from the Association on the question of the Control Board, it fully appreciates the importance of giving the planters access to responsible authorities and so they are to be given an opportunity of stating their views on general matters before the Committee on Cotton which it visits this country. First-hand study of our cotton is very much appreciated, and will be of great benefit to the industry.

The appointment of a Tea Officer in the Government is believed to be contemplated, and the appointment of a Tea Officer. No active steps appear to have been actually taken, though the addition of a qualified tea cultivator expert to the Agricultural Department is thought to be a matter that will be not long delayed.

On the other hand, there is a suggestion that when the present Tea Officer's term expires, some one should be appointed to the position, and it is hoped that the Government will give time for any necessary arrangements to be made.

In the cotton basket it is wise and sound to be anticipated that the suppression of the appointment would meet with considerable opposition. Uganda needs to develop her coffee exports, and it is undoubtedly well with the co-operation of the authorities and the mercantile community to force the services of a coffee expert would therefore seem unwise course.

A POPULAR OFFICIAL

The Honourable Alan Hogg, our Attorney-General, is one of our oldest and most popular officials. It is almost exactly 20 years since he first came to Uganda, in which Protectorate he served until 1921, then being promoted and transferred to Nyasaland. Three years ago he returned here, and has in the meantime renewed and made many new friendships.

One of the reasons for Mr. Hogg's popularity is that he has always got on well with the well-to-do planter and merchant circles, and has been

for long been regarded as one of the closest friends of the non-official community. As a mark of esteem on his retirement, the Chamber of Commerce, the Farmers' Association and the Planters' Association have taken an unprecedented step, never before have they joined in any presentation to a Government official, but they have now asked Mr. Hogg to accept a silver salver as a token of recognition.

In returning thanks, our Attorney-General referred to his transfer to Nyasaland, possibly on account of his sins, and stated that, as soon as he possibly could, he would like to return to Uganda, the next best country to England. It was a sincere and nice little testimony that has pleased us all, for we all feel Uganda's magnetic attraction.

Mr. Hogg also quoted a note of warning. Though Uganda's cotton development had been wonderful he felt it dangerous for us to rely entirely on one crop, particularly on one subject so subject to violent fluctuations in price. If quotations on the world market were to drop heavily, we should feel that we were being cheated, and possibly cause a reaction in Uganda, and the speaker was definitely on the highway to prosperity, but it would be prudent to diversify more. He also mentioned rubber, and other crops. Mr. Hogg certainly pleased with him in his retirement and heartily wishes of the Government to give him the best possible loss two or three years, but it is certainly increasing our supporters in the home country.

OUR NORTHERN RHODESIAN LETTER

Northern Rhodesia, September 20, 1923

It is estimated that in the Northern Rhodesia will be planted 100,000 acres, whereas hitherto there were only 10,000. With a good season Northern Rhodesia is looking forward to a bumper crop. Last season's crop was considered by experts to be as good as that grown anywhere in the world, and it is expected to top our record for the year. Our gentleman would say that the best cotton ever grown in Northern Rhodesia, which for length of staple and quality can only be seen in the Northern Rhodesia.

It was feared in some quarters that too great a rainfall would be deleterious to this crop, but in Portuguese East Africa good crops have been obtained under a rainfall of 55 to 60 inches. Again, in Uganda during the sowing season, May/August, they had a rainfall of 37.66 inches, and to the end of the year a further 22.23 inches, making a total of 59.89 inches for 8 months, and had good crops. In Northern Rhodesia, an average of 25 inches, except near the Congo border. Last year with an average of 25 inches, we had the crops as good as 30 inches, so we should do much better.

Growing of cotton will now be general all over Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Northern East Africa. In the North East and Central Africa, it is now well established, and is also growing in the West.

It is interesting to note that the cotton has been on the soil of Northern Rhodesia since the beginning of the century.

NYASALAND TALKS TO THE COMMISSION

Special to East Africa

Blantyre, September 17, 1924

The East African Commission has arrived in Nyasaland, and has been given a most hearty welcome. Two days ago Major Combs, Major and Mr. Lintfeld were entertained in lunch here, but the time of the Commission in the Protectorate is so short that the other two members, Major Church and Mr. Lamb, the secretary of the delegation, had to present themselves and proceed on to the Fort Johnston district to acquire information on the spot.

The Hon. J. F. Howie, our popular President of the Chamber of Commerce, presided over a representative gathering, at which Sir Charles Bowyer, the Governor, was present. In Mr. R. S. Hyde, one of our oldest pioneers, and an active worker on many important public bodies, fell the task of proposing resolutions of the assembly, and he availed himself of the opportunity to refer in his own inimitable and incisive manner to the subjects of the Commission's business.

Mr. Hyde first dealt with the subjects of the Indians and the Natives, and then turned to the

Indian problem, and said that the Indians in our midst had a useful and a valuable part to play. As to the Natives, he said that they were a free man and did not require a worker at all, and he did not think any more should be brought in.

He then dealt with the subjects of the country, and said that the treatment of the Natives was a very important matter, and that the Natives should be treated as human beings, and not as beasts.

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Need for Better Transport

Our difficulties, Mr. Hyde pointed out, were largely those of inadequate transport facilities. In Northern Rhodesia and Northern Tanganyika, all had

recently had their transport facilities improved, and it was evident that the Natives were beginning to feel the benefits of the new roads.

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ment, once given the bridge, the possibility of building up a maize trade for export were plentiful. Then, an extension of the railway to Lake Nyasa was a vital need without which the large scale development must be postponed. Then there was the question of reconditioning and conserving the Upper and Lower Shire rivers.

Orator's Remarks

On the general question of Native development, our pioneer uttered a warning against too rapid progress, stressing the fact that the Natives should be given the opportunity to develop as agriculturists. In the real sense of the term, it was his reckless habit to take up virgin land, cut down trees, plant crops for two or three years or so, and then move to a new patch. It was a process that was ruining the land, and one of the needs of the country was real agricultural education.

On the question of Federation, Mr. Hyde referred to the suggestion of Sir Alfred Sharpe that at the commencement there should be two spheres, one to include Kenya, Uganda and Northern Tanganyika, and the second to comprise Southern Tanganyika, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia.

One uniform tax system hardly seemed practicable at present, Kenya favouring protection, but

we have always remained within quite content with N. S. S. how a change can be made, we need to know first. The fact that 100 cents to the shilling in place of 100 cents to the shilling made a plea for a local for domestic industries.

Commission

As to the Commission, Mr. Hyde said that during the past few years the Commission had been very busy, and that the Commission had been very busy, and that the Commission had been very busy.

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A. J. STOREY,
BLANTYRE, NYASALAND

BRANCHES
Limb, Zomba, Fort Herald, and Fort Johnston

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ADVANCE MADE

EAST AFRICA AT THE DAIRY SHOW

(By Our Special Commissioner)

For at least a decade I have attended each annual show of the British Dairy Producers' Association, but last week's experience at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, were quite unique. For the first show both increased prosperity and facilities. In the former...

...found myself called upon to speak as education specialist. To all but a very small number of exhibitors—among whom there were...

...usually has a very good stall in the Gilbert Hall at the various Dairy Shows. In the present show it is a very notable exhibition...

...Department of the country.

Unknown to Meo.

East Africa remains barren and void of such machinery and propaganda. Yet here individual publicity campaigns specify as well as I have hinted...

...most exhibitors. But one exception, however, we met in the heart of trade in the Colonial Cudday (coloured for unbroken class of competitive exhibits) four...

...consider that the middle class and the lower class. The latter are not aware of the fact that butter and cheese are purchased by a special dairy press...

...when they are taken to the South coast or Equatorial coast. In Dairy Show, which comes next, they are the main reason for the...

...transformation of some of the old-time dairy stock. For the sheep and sheep industry is not for a few years. Representatives of swine husbandry...

In Every Way

For all these the novelty of things and variety of the Anglo-African has a keen interest. If the home-made products of all these things were as keen on...

...meries and the various industries. As well as a numerous capital white colonists, keen to expand on to a higher plane of industrial efficiency...

...But the advance, I may even call the betterment, of the industry has been the result of the...

...I would have been each day, for a number of small jerseys a few were wearing in the Dairy Show that was bought for me last week. And even at the moment the provincial libraries at Islington from the Dairy Show...

...of the establishment of a special special journal, such as 'The Dairy Show' and furnish commercial indicators of the industrialness of Great Britain...

...Dairy Show, our special commissioner will contribute a further report of the Dairy Show to our next issue.

East Africa is published every Thursday at 10 o'clock to catch the outgoing East Africa...

Can We Grow Tea in the Tropics?

FRANKLYN OF THE Dairy Farm, that has been held by the London Tea Association, says —

One of the questions in the section devoted to tropical tea is whether, and amongst those there are some from New Zealand, Kenya, Canada and Australia, it is possible to prove the world-wide suitability of this famous beverage.

This is, we believe, the first reference to this subject in the popular press of this country.

LOOKING FOR AN ENGLISH HIPPO

As the *Daily Express* half-a-dozen years ago, the Newton Abbott Natural History Society is looking for an English hippopotamus. A skull of this animal was discovered about 180 years ago in the middle of last century. So far, no other remains of the hippopotamus has been found, but recently a strange fossil, which took at least ten thousand years to form, were discovered. Remains of hippo, with footprints and pottery giving evidence of human occupation.

Again the question of tea growing in the tropics is raised. The following letter to the Editor of the *Express* is published.

Dear Sir, — I am glad to see that many seem to know that tea of good quality is grown in the highlands of Kenya and Samaki. I have seen and manufactured tea having been on view at the Hamble Exhibition.

No doubt the reason is that there are no tea plantations of any size which have sprung up at the same large and consequent rate as in the East.

Tea is not grown in the highlands where coffee would take up 2000 ft. and over. The Limuru, Kericho and Meloi districts have all proved this. The reason that there is no tea plantation here of any size is the difficulty experienced in the past to attract capital for the venture.

Limuru, Kenya Colony.

W. H. Cawte

THE MACADI SODA COMPANY

THE MACADI SODA COMPANY, the Editor of the *Financial Times* on the question of the reconstruction of the company, and says, "It is a pity that the company was not reconstituted as a public company, and a Government of the position and what progress they are making in the reconstruction of the company, and the fact that the company is now in a position to be able to do so."

The company has been reconstituted as a public company, and the reconstruction has been completed. The company is now in a position to be able to do so.

It is an appeal to the public and an endorsement of the old policy of independence would only be a repetition of the disastrous experiences of the past. The capital sunk in the lake of tragedy would amount no more than a further costly proof of the futility of fighting the competition of the more favourably placed British alkali interests.

Mr. Buller, in an address, says: "The Macadi Soda Company, with its thousands of shareholders who subscribed £200,000, has failed in Kenya. There is talk of a further appeal to the public. We warn prospective investors against sinking further capital in this Kenya lake of tragedy. Let the blood of the past be cleared up first."

MURDERED BY TANGANYIKA NATIVES

AS A RESULT of a report in our issue of 25th news having reached London, the case in Tanganyika is the subject of a letter to the Editor.

The matter, the *Express* writes, is a serious one, and following account.

An English mining prospector had been killed by natives whilst out hunting in Tabora (East Africa). He was found slain with a spear and arrows, and believed to be the cause for the case.

The prospector, Mr. Lee, was known to the native tribes in Africa as "The White Man Who Came About and Roared."

At the time of his death Mr. Lee, who was a mining prospector, was alone on a tributary stream after an elephant, and therefore, according to reports, had not yet available (save a cable from Dar-es-Salaam).

The prospector's usual work was to search for gold. The prospector is believed to have been killed by the natives.

Mr. Lee had lived with a woman, and the natives would desecrate the body.

The prospector's body was found in a state of decomposition, and the natives were reported to have been seen near the spot.

Mr. Lee was transported in several many months, and a place on Lake Tanganyika.

He realized the necessity of making a demonstration under control of the German boats.

He sacrificed all business interests, and owing to lack of funds, worked his passage home.

England, he arrived destitute, and it was only after great difficulty that he succeeded in obtaining the Home Secretary, then First Sea Lord.

He impressed the naval authorities with his scheme, and they gave him the rank of lieutenant commander, R.N.V.R., and he was made commandant of the expedition to take possession of the lake.

The motor boats were transported from the lake, and the expedition was organized.

The expedition, after many exciting adventures, and after overcoming many difficulties, reached the lake, much to the astonishment of the Germans, after a series of encounters, the British were successful in destroying the enemy fleet.

Mr. Lee was about forty years of age, and came from Liverpool.

CAPE TO CAIRO DINNER

PERSONALIA

Major E. S. Rogan, who is now in England, and is taking an active part in the electoral campaign, replied recently to a toast at the Cape-to-Cairo dinner...

It was not until the 11th of the month that the Cape-to-Cairo Dinner was held at the Savoy Hotel...

The dinner, however, was a success. Captain High was the speaker of the evening, and his address was one of the most brilliant ever given in London...

It is reported that the Government has granted Mr. ... authority to enter the interior of the Sudan...

On Friday last, the ... in one issue of October 3 from the Westminster Gazette did not refer to any interview given to the journal by Captain Keith ...

The Khartoum ... has been threatened with death in the Sudan...

Somaliland. A new ... the treaty ofcession has been passed by the new British Parliament...

On Thursday last the ... part a visit to the East African Exhibition...

The royal visitors were ... the Kenya Colony, as they will soon be leaving their colony...

Captain ... and the rest of them to Major ... of the ...

Sir Robert Hannion, late Chief ... Kenya Colony, has been returned ... as Liberal ...

At the Savoy Hotel the other evening Mr. ... was host to a distinguished gathering of men, many of whom have contributed greatly to the advancement of Africa...

The dinner was a success. Captain High was the speaker of the evening, and his address was one of the most brilliant ever given in London...

Mr. ... who proposed a ... Mr. ... who proposed a ...

AFRICA'S PART IN THE ...

A 40-year-old ... who has been in ... in ... and ...

If they will state what minimum or maximum ... they are prepared to spend the time of their ...

It is ... that the ... should be ...

Disappointed ... of ...

AN APPEAL TO EVERY EAST AFRICAN PRESENT, PAST AND POTENTIAL

We believe that the East African territories have a great and glorious future before them and that Great Britain is magnificently and unflinchingly fulfilling its duty towards the African. We are conscious that the African who labours to improve our East African estates is as true a type as our race produces, and we believe that this spirit still gives mankind the greatest colonizers. To help them further to advance in similar British trade, there is an urgent need of a paper dedicated to the service of East Africa, and steering consistently and conscientiously for those young territories. No project designed and catered to benefit East Africa as a whole will be denied our almost support. We shall esteem highest intentions above personalities or party. There is nothing we shall apply the test: "Will it help East Africa?" Nothing that passes that test will have a warmer friend than the Editor of "East Africa," whose pen combats it as it represents faithfully and with growing power those who do the work in the advancement of East Africa in any way.

The splendid and encouraging messages of welcome which we have been proud to receive from an index of the territories, encouraged us. We appreciate it greatly, but we know that the incentive and power and the enthusiasm must be kept strong and viable by close contact with the masses of the people.

We want to give you a paper which you are serving and we want you to help us to serve it with increasing usefulness. We want to be of service to you in your own particular work and interests. We want to establish a warm bond of fellowship built on understanding of one another's problems and aspirations, and so we want you to identify with our hopes and labours. If you will help us, we shall very speedily be of real service to you and to the adopted land you and we have learnt to love.

You know what a tremendous task it is to run a paper out in the bush, although always glad to see a new friend and a new word. We want you to show us your friendly feelings. We want you to help us to serve it with increasing usefulness. We want to be of service to you in your own particular work and interests. We want to establish a warm bond of fellowship built on understanding of one another's problems and aspirations, and so we want you to identify with our hopes and labours. If you will help us, we shall very speedily be of real service to you and to the adopted land you and we have learnt to love.

by the next mail. You can help us in this way, and show you value our venture on this bush. You will feel that you have helped us when we need it most, at the beginning of our venture. We shall appreciate deeply your response to our appeal.

THE EDITOR, "EAST AFRICA"
2901, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1.

Please send me "EAST AFRICA" post free for one year (152 issues), commencing with the first issue of the year, and with countermanded.

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I enclose a postal order for £1.00 for my subscription.

Name and Address

Occupation or Particular East African Interest

Special Instructions (if any) to be sent with this order, such as "send me the following articles"

We shall be very pleased to send specimen copies to any of our readers who wish to be interested in "EAST AFRICA"

EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU.

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

Manufacturers wishing to appoint agents and agents seeking agents' representations are invited to communicate with the Editor. No charge is made for the service rendered by this Journal in such matters.

Firms in East Africa are invited to give us the address of their London representatives, as we may sometimes put inquiries in their way, and have been sure for the same reason invited to notify us if they agents in East and Central Africa.

Advertisers' and agents' representations are open to all countries and agents throughout the world.

Applications should be sent in unscaled envelopes under cover to the Editor of this paper under reference B.A.

An old established London manufacturer of food manufacturers likewise contemplates an extension of their business throughout Eastern Africa. Agents in the different territories will be able to handle this business if invited to do so by the Editor under B.A.

Applications from would-be agents in Zanzibar, Tanganyika Territory, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, Portuguese East Africa, Mauritius, and Madagascar should be sent in unscaled envelopes under cover to the Editor of this paper under reference B.A.

Applications from agents in the East African territories should be sent in unscaled envelopes under cover to the Editor of this paper under reference B.A.

It is noted that the present sale in Kenya, and the business can be developed by local representatives. Applicants should communicate with the Editor, under reference B.A.

In all the above and similar cases it is advisable for agents to inform the Editor in strict confidence of the representations now held, and to give the fullest possible particulars of business done. We Attention to these points are essential to the benefit of the advertiser and most frequently mean speed of settlement of the matter.

British business houses are constantly approaching the Editor in the matter of developing their East African business and he is frequently able to put them in touch with the quarters responsible for establishment of their East African operations. He is able to handle their correspondence and is always ready to communicate in full confidence from time to time, giving full particulars of their agent agencies and all other necessary particulars. We will

handle up to 2000 a month for the sale of British goods and services in the East African territories.

Repairs on motor vehicles and parts continue to be brisk, and sales are reported to remain satisfactory.

Kenya's motor cars have been bought almost exclusively by Great Britain and the U.S.A. Now Belgium has purchased a considerable quantity and Italy has also ordered a trial consignment.

The extension of sugar cultivation in Kenya, Uganda and Portuguese East Africa—and Tanganyika will probably follow suit in the near future, providing a growing market not only for sugar factory machinery but also for up to date and modern.

Great Britain still continues to be the main supplier of machinery for the East African territories. Recent week's shipments included 1,500 bags of France, 5,000 to Holland, 2,300 to Germany, 320 to South Africa, and, once more, all to this country.

During 1942 Mauritius imported 150 motor-cycles and 100 motor-cycles, and at the end of the last year 1,700 motor-cycles and 1,200 motor-cycles. The purchase of motor-cycles approached 10,000.

Great Britain is the main supplier of cotton and woollen goods, machinery, hardware, soap, tobacco, cement, paint, tin-coated iron and steel, many other goods to Mauritius. India is cotton, both in raw and spun, and is the supplier of many other goods.

It is interesting to note that British houses are still taking a considerable interest in the East African territories.

A number of East Africans on leave visited the Dairy Show last week, and we know that several compared very carefully the dairy equipment on offer. Dairying is certain to develop rapidly in East Africa, and wise manufacturers of suitable machinery for the market will lose no time in making known their goods. Business is waiting to be done.

The Zanzibar Official Gazette states that during the month of August last imports were as under: 1000 tons of sheet iron, 2000 cwt. of chrome, 1000 tons of galvanized sheets, 60 tons of zinc wire, 2000 cwt. of a number of electrical appliances, 1000 cwt. of sewing machines, 1000 cwt. of motor-cycles, and 1 motor-carry all cwt. of petrol. The value of these goods was 1,000,000 cwt. of merchandise value is considerable.

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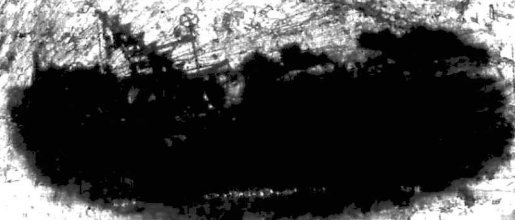
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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

COFFEES

There has been a fairly good demand for coffee generally with the result that the market is ruling steady to firm. Good business is being done in all grades at advancing prices, though supplies generally are still rather small.

Kenya. Excellent prices have been made for Kenya new crop just received on the market. The home trade competing strongly for what is at present a scanty supply. Altogether 122 bags Kenya were offered and sold. The African and Colonial Coffee Co. is the agent.

A size, good to fine, 13/6 to 16/3, medium to good, 12/6 to 14/5.

B size, good to fine, 11/6 to 14/6, medium to good, 10/6 to 12/5.

C size, good to fine, 11/4 to 14/5, medium to good, 10/6 to 12/4.

Undergrade
Grade in lbs 1400 to 1500
Medium to fine 1350 to 1400
Common to medium 1250 to 1350

Other East African coffees were not on offer.

Of the present London stock of 6,322 tons, 2,682 bags are of African origin, as compared with 11,999 bags of total stock of 18,607 tons at the corresponding period last year.

There is little life in the market and a count of cheaper offers from the Plate and

Other white and East African coffees being offered. The market, but 175 to 178s. 6d. might be expected in December.

Not a white has been made at 175s. 6d. in great demand in the London market, the outputs being the better market, which is being offered bulk at 100s. 18s. 6d. being the price of passage to Rotterdam, though 18s. would be taken, this being the nominal value in London. This market is being heavily reported as offered in Rotterdam at 100s. 18s. 6d. in London.

Other white has been made at 175s. 6d. in great demand in the London market, the outputs being the better market, which is being offered bulk at 100s. 18s. 6d. being the price of passage to Rotterdam, though 18s. would be taken, this being the nominal value in London. This market is being heavily reported as offered in Rotterdam at 100s. 18s. 6d. in London.

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SISAL FROM EAST INDIES

East African sisal producers will be interested in the financial return of sisal exports from Sumatra for the first four months of the year. They were reported at 5,220 metric tons, or more than double the amount shipped during the corresponding period of last year, when 2,722 tons were reported.

