

EAST AFRICA

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

HOPE DEFERRED.

THE debate on the Colonial Office vote, reported at some length elsewhere in this issue, is in every respect noteworthy from the standpoint of East Africa. Most important of all, it failed to reveal opposition from any quarter of the House to the £10,000,000 guaranteed loan for transport developments recommended by the East Africa Commission. Unanimous endorsement of that main proposal is a great gain for East Africa and a triumph for those who have sought to raise East African affairs above party.

Kenya colonists were not maligned, as they have sometimes been under similar circumstances; indeed, tribute was paid to their essential fairness and their desire to see the whole of East Africa replaced by a higher tone than that marked by the debate. The suggestion that Kenya's constitution should undergo changes was not constructively developed by Mr. Fisher, who appeared to confuse that colony with East Africa as a whole and whose repeated references to the colony's Lieutenant-Governor ring oddly in the ear.

Mr. Omsby's statement, but better informed was Mr. Omsby's statement of the Motion, and the fact that he made a good case for introducing it to be followed by the House, who merit the rebuke drawn by the levity of some of its Members. Unless there is a general desire to enter into local conditions there can be neither true appreciation nor useful discussion. East Africa has had too many arm-chair critics without experience or readiness to supply the deficiency by study.

Interest was largely focussed on the questions of taxation and forced labour and the analogous general problem of labour, which gave Mr. Omsby an opportunity to scotch the attempt to draw false parallels between East and West Africa. His plea for objective and constructive criticism found favour with all parties, who were prompt to realise that compulsory labour was only reluctantly approved by the present Secretary and Under-Secretary for the Colonies.

From the debate we draw the sure inference that the East Africa Transport Loan Guarantee Bill will have a safe and easy passage when it is introduced. Unfortunately, the House will not be in session until mid-November, so many unfruitful weeks must pass before East Africa's urgent requirements receive Parliamentary attention.



WHAT THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THINKS OF EAST AFRICA.

Mr. a Reflect all Shades of Opinion.

LAST week's debate on the Colonial Office vote gave rise to the most noteworthy speeches on East African affairs heard in the House of Commons for a very considerable period. Unfortunately, the advancing clock deprived Mr. Ormsby Gore of the opportunity of replying in length to a number of the points raised, but nevertheless the opinions expressed from all sides of the House are so important that we have felt it necessary to publish the main passages.

MR. AMERY: In the immensely interesting Report of the East Africa Commission definite proposals have been put forward for the construction of railways in East Africa. These proposals involve the raising under the guarantee of this House of some £1,000,000. I do not think that the Committee can be expected to agree that such a proposal can be settled in a moment. There are a great number of details which must be worked out. I will only say that we will naturally push on this matter as rapidly as we can.

As the matter of health I have decided that we shall establish in the Colonial Office a chief medical officer, and at least the small beginnings of a health department which will enable us to keep in far closer touch with the health and research work which is being done all over the Empire, and will give more direct guidance and assistance to the medical officers who are working, often in great difficulties, all over the Empire.

Land Syndicates and Taxation.

MR. RUNCIMAN: The development of East Africa is one of the most important matters which has brought very close home to us the report of the Committee over which the Under-Secretary presided. That Committee produced a most valuable Report. I agree with the whole of it, except on the point where Mr. Linfield, who was recently a Member of this House, disagreed with his two colleagues. I prefer the views expressed by Mr. Linfield. There is no part of the Report which I find myself unable to accept. In East Africa, especially in Kenya, the land is held by private owners and of land syndicates.

Many of the landowners have done their duty not only by the Natives who live on the territory but also in the development of the soil and the production of material. They have a reputation of justice, fairness and humane treatment which has made them popular in their own areas, but I regret to say, there are some land syndicates who have withheld from use large tracts of territory. The time has come when the land syndicates should be compelled by one form of pressure or another to put their land to use. It should either be developed or sold in lots or taken over by the Government.

I quite recognise that the number of white settlers is small, but when all is said and done, on such information as we have before us now, these white settlers are the least heavily taxed white citizens in the world. In Tanganyika there is no direct taxation at all, and yet £550,000 per annum is raised by the hut and poll tax. In Northern Rhodesia the poll tax is £100,000, and from the white population the taxation raised is something like £35,000. In Nyasaland the hut tax produces £15,000 in the course of a year, and the white population only pay

£15,000 in taxation. In Kenya itself £517,000 will be raised by the hut and poll tax, and only £20,000 will be raised by the direct taxation of the white settlers. In Uganda no less than £320,000 will be raised by poll tax, and only £7,000 all told will be raised from the white settlers.

Are Mr. Linfield's Figures Correct?

I am quite sure the Under-Secretary must have found, while in Kenya, that one of the very serious factors which, by the way, does not appear in the Majority Report, but is printed in Mr. Linfield's Minority Report, is that population is not going up.

MR. ORMSBY GORE: That point was stressed in the Majority Report. The only difference is that Mr. Linfield gave certain figures which I do not believe are correct.

MR. RUNCIMAN: I do not know that he is responsible for the figures. He was on the spot, and I presume obtained the figures from much the same source as that from which the other information was obtained.

MR. ORMSBY GORE: I was given these figures, but I am afraid I cannot accept them as correct.

MR. RUNCIMAN: A considerable amount of harm has been done by the system of forced labour, and I believe the Colonial Office will have to abandon forced labour and make their opposition to it as much a part of their Government policy as opposition to slavery. In a great many areas the doctrine held by settlers as well as by those on occasional visits to East Africa that the best way to get the Natives to work is by forcing them, does not get better work out of the Natives in East Africa, just as you get better work in West Africa by providing incentives other than the incentive of pressure; if you wish them to work either for private profit or public utility.

There is plenty of room for both white and black. The economic development of the one can be of use to the other, and it is quite certain that the improvement which takes place, not only in the material but in the moral and social conditions of the Natives, is a benefit to the whole of Africa.

Not a Party Issue.

MR. FISHER: The problem in Kenya excites the fiercest passions and involves urgent interests, but it is a matter which should not raise any party issue in this House, because the situation in Kenya has been the result rather of a certain carelessness in the Imperial Parliament at home than from any fault or dereliction of duty on the part of any particular administration. If this debate had been held three months ago I should have approached the problem of Kenya with a far greater measure of anxiety than I now feel. My apprehensions have been very considerably allayed by the Report of the East Africa Committee—an admirable Report which I have read with unbroken assent, and which does exhibit on every page an enlightened sense of our Imperial responsibilities to the Native races of Africa—and in the second place, I am greatly reassured by the recent appointment of Sir Edward Grigg to be Lieut. Governor to the Colony of Kenya. I believe no better appointment could have been made. Those are admirable things, but what I believe is a great and urgent political necessity in the country, is that the recommendations of the East Africa Report

should be carried into effect, that they should be supported here by a large body of public opinion, and that the Lieut. Governor, in any measures which he may take for the furtherance of an equitable government in the Colony of Kenya, should receive the support of this House.

The Constitution of Kenya.

In Kenya itself the only direct tax levied from the European Centre is a 1s. poll tax, whereas more than half a million is levied upon the African Natives. You cannot have a clearer instance of the way in which this kind of thing in Kenya lends itself to a travesty of the elementary principles of social justice. The settlers are placed in a position in which they naturally use their political influence to further their own material advancement, and most other people in the same position would do very much the same thing. Obviously, we cannot reverse the large measure of self-government which we have granted to the white settlers in Kenya. Equally obviously, we cannot govern them from Downing Street. It is also a practical impossibility to go on ruling this Colony by the use of official majorities, and to do so in the near future some redistribution of power ought to take place, and I trust that the Government will seriously examine the possibility of the constitution of Kenya. Would it not be better to detach the white section of the Colony from the African section, and bring them more directly under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor, just as there was at Cape Town a High Commissioner who had special responsibilities with regard to the Native population? Then, again, the Commission recommends a loan of £70,000,000 for the purpose of improving communications in the Colony of Kenya. This is a recommendation to which nobody would take exception on any side of the House.

MR. CAMSBY GORE: I think there is a misunderstanding on the part of the Opposition members. The £70,000,000 was for the whole of East Africa, and not for Kenya. In fact, it is mainly for Tanganyika and Uganda. If that went out to Kenya, it would be a contradiction, it might lead to misunderstanding in East Africa.

Beautiful Reforms on Paper.

MR. FISHER: I am grateful to my right hon. friend for his contribution. A certain portion of that loan should be earmarked for educational purposes in the broad sense, including educational purposes in the technical sense, and also in the agricultural, literary, and so on, and hon. friend has already suggested that a portion of the revenue raised from the African population should be expended upon African needs. I ask myself the question whether, without any constitutional change in Kenya itself, you will get these reforms, not only embodied in legislation, but actually carried out. It is one thing to have beautiful reforms on paper, and it is quite another thing to get them factually and punctually carried out.

I believe it will be absolutely essential for the progress of our African Colonies to tear out from them altogether in the most emphatic way the idea that you can rightfully or properly or fruitfully employ forced labour either for private profit or on public works. I believe that the British Government has never been faced with a more difficult problem than now faces it in Kenya. I believe that we shall get nowhere either by taking a pro-white view, or a pro-African view. We must take a balanced view of the whole situation, and, just as the present evil is great, so great will be the credit to the Government which boldly and fearlessly resolves to remove it.

A View of Railways.

MR. SNELL: Unfortunately the Europeans have acquired the idea that railways should be built solely for their benefit. If by chance a railway passes through Native reserves the cry is immediately raised that the land contiguous to the railway is too good for Native use, and the Native is therefore driven away, or it is urged that he should be removed to some less accessible position. It was on such a plea as that that the Masai were robbed of their country, and plots of land varying from 5,000 to 300,000 acres were given to Europeans for no other reason than that they were covetous of it and that it was in close touch with the railways.

The Native has to raise from 10s. to 10s. per month for hut tax, and he has to pay this almost entirely out of the material he is able to sell. That involves him in carrying a load of 60 lb. for 40 miles. To pay this tax he may have to go as many as five journeys of 40 miles, with the 60 lb. load on his head, making for the return journey a distance of 400 miles. That is economic slavery of a most indefensible kind, and of a kind worse than was ever known in the Southern States of America.

Instruction for the Unrighteousness.

The hut tax and the poll tax may involve very great hardship. A man may have three wives. I am afraid that I am afraid that a man and his children opposite in their British innocence, but such things do happen out there. A man may have three wives, and he may have an old mother to support, a mother-in-law—[HON. MEMBERS: "Three mothers-in-law!"] It is part of my case not to exaggerate. He may have also all the old wives of his deceased brothers to support. It would be well if hon. members opposite, who are amused, really understood the case. The man is compelled to support the wives of his deceased brothers by the custom of his tribe, which is not a European custom. That is to be expected. He may be turned drift into the jungle to support them, and the community there is the family or the tribe rather than the individual, as in our own country.

COLONEL WEDGWOOD: With the Secretary of State issue in Kenya Colony a notice calling on the Native officials that they are not to co-operate with any strike by the Native labour force.

MR. GORE: I have no objection to the notice made by the Secretary of State.

As those practically telling administrative officers that Natives should work at something or other. We are quite ready to issue similar instructions, and in fact we are asked to do so by the Kenya settlers, but we are disinclined to let administrative officers have anything to do with this labour question.

Allotment of Land.

COLONEL WEDGWOOD: Many things show the general tendency to deprive the Natives of land, partly in order that there may be land for white settlers, but partly in order that the Natives may be driven, by the lack of opportunity of cultivating for themselves, into the position of a landless, exploited proletariat. This has been going on in Kenya until, for one, despair of making an alteration, but I see in *The Times* only two days ago the same practice is, apparently, being started in Tanganyika. I will read this telegram from Nairobi, dated July 23.

"Considerable interest is displayed in the Southern Highland region of Tanganyika, which the Government, it is understood, is preparing to alienate. A Nairobi firm has opened a land agency at Iringa, and L. Delamere and others are now visiting the district."

We failed in saving Kenya. Are we going to allow Tanganyika to go the same way?

Sir Sydney Henn and the Railways.

Sir Sydney HENN: A grant in aid of administrative expenses is being given again this year to Tanganyika. The amount is £300,000. This is the same sum as last year. I should be the very last to wish to starve the administration of Tanganyika, but I think the Committee ought to know something about the financial position of the country. How has its revenue and expenditure developed? What is the present deficit on the working of the Tanganyika Railway? Is the deficit allowed for in this grant-in-aid? Of late there has been a very steady increase in the railway traffic, and surely that should bring about some relief to the burden this country has to bear in regard to Tanganyika.

The payment of £319,112 on behalf of the Uganda Railway is described as the final instalment of advance in repayment of advances amounting to £1,000,000 made by the National Debt Commissioners under the corresponding Acts of 1896 and 1902. We all recall the forecast made in regard to the provision of funds for the construction of this railway, which was a profit last year of £1,359,000 after providing for all its obligations, and also making provision for renewals. Severe criticisms have recently been passed upon the Uganda Railway. Some sense of proportion should be maintained in this matter by those who, unreasonably as I think, expect the railways of a new country to provide services that should be more properly provided by themselves, especially such things as warehousing and maintenance of the points of arrival and departure. So far from their meriting the censure that has been generally passed upon the management of the Uganda Railway, I have no hesitation in saying the management of the Kenya Railway has been having more than a fair share of the blame.

The Masai Report.

Mr. JOHNSON: In 1919 the Masai, with a total population of 25,000, owned 700,000 cattle and 2,000,000 sheep and goats. That is a prosperous country where every human being, man, woman and child, has 14 head of cattle and 14 sheep or goats. The bulk of the Masai are themselves engaged in a mixed agriculture. A collection of punishment was imposed on the tribes which was not at all severe. The Under-Secretary was asked a question on July 6, 1923, and he replied:

"My right hon. friend drew the attention of the present Governor to the apparent severity of the punishment, and for this reason, as well as because a general inquiry into the position of the Masai is in prospect, the collection of the fine has been suspended."

Last year I pressed repeatedly for the production of this Report. I asked for it on March 10, and again on May 6 last year. Now we come to the summer of 1925, and there is the same refusal on the part of someone to own up publicly and openly as to what happened to the property of these poor people, and why it is that the statement of the Under-Secretary two years ago that this penalty was too severe has not brought forward any response from the acting Governor.

The present Colonial Secretary has done his utmost to prevent the acting Governor and his friends in Kenya from imposing conscription of labour upon the Natives, but he has backed down at the last. There is forced labour in Kenya. There are at least 4,000 forced labourers. The penalty is 60 days forced labour punishment. The wages are

less than those paid for voluntary labourers on the railways. They are, say, 2s. a month. I trust the Colonial Secretary will continue to set his face like flint against this policy of labour conscription which has been so assiduously and persistently demanded by some white settlers in Kenya Colony. He ought also to tell us how he views the struggle that is going on there between the planter policy, the policy of hired labour on the big estates, and the policy of encouraging the Native producers.

Mr. Ormsby Gore's Reply.

MR. ORMSBY GORE: It is a fallacy to suppose that it is only the white man who finds it difficult to live in the tropics. Equally the black man finds it difficult. In East Africa the birth-rate is extremely high, but the infant mortality rate is perfectly appalling. So far as I can get statistics, you get a rate of anything from 400 to 500 per 1,000 of children born who die within the first year. Colonel Wedgwood is proceeding on, if I may say so, quite an idiotic line in trying to put opposition between East Africa and West Africa, in endeavouring to show how much better West Africa is, and how West Africa is developing so much faster than East. It is not. As a matter of fact, during the last few years East Africa's rate of increase has been more rapid than the rate of increase in West Africa. In facing these questions great care should be to be thoroughly objective; to do everything you can to help and not to tramp.

I think all Members of this House want to hear something about the Southborough Committee. One of our chief difficulties was after the results of the last General Election and the lamented death of two members of the Committee the whole Committee would have to be reconstructed. In reconstructing the Committee which I have submitted to the Secretary of State, to attempt to reconstruct the Southborough Committee with new personnel and new terms of reference would have been extremely difficult. The Kenya land question brooked no delay. If we had referred that to a reconstructed Southborough Committee to report in two years' time, it would have been practically impossible to get anything done. I am sure further delay is quite unnecessary. The Government should be clear in their own minds. As we presented the Report, we have done everything about it for all time. It came to the conclusion that we would sketch out a programme which would take two or three years to put into operation.

There is no intention on the part of the Government to revert to compulsory labour whenever we can possibly avoid it, but I do not entirely agree with the general condemnation of all forms of customary labour being used for certain public works. I must point to the Committee that the great development of Native production and Native welfare in Uganda is primarily due to the Uganda system of roads. The existence of these roads in Uganda and the absence of them in Kenya is due to the fact that the whole African population in Uganda by African custom has owed a month's labour to the chief.

The question of an increased contribution in direct taxation by the Native population, European and Indian alike, is a matter for early consideration by all the Governments of Tropical Africa. I do not think that trade, particularly in paying its share of the general expenditure of the country. I think the whole force of direct taxation in these Colonies is being borne by the direct Native taxpayer.

TANGANYIKA'S SOUTHERN HINTERLAND

Especially written for "East Africa"

By "Kalambo"

I venture to prophesy that if Tanganyika is given a fair opportunity under an up-to-date Government it will outdistance Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Kenya in agricultural and mineral wealth. "Kalambo's" recent excellent article on Tanganyika's Southern Highlands I heartily endorse, save only some paragraphs relating to railways and ranches.

North of Lake Nyasa we find Tukuyu on a high plateau and boasting an English climate, though only five degrees south of the Equator. Half-a-dozen white men, mostly officials, are here yet there is ample room for fifty to a hundred families, if those families seek a pleasant and healthy life in interesting surroundings.

Juba is but thirty miles from Lake Nyasa and some seventeen miles from the road winds across a great alluvial plain. One walks almost the whole way through banana groves. The Natives bring bananas for about a farthing, a bunch of a dozen, milk cows a farthing a quart, and three shillings a fifty pound bag, and so on.

The Richest of Land

This plain is one of the richest I have ever seen—and I've covered a good part of the Empire. Probably it is the richest south of the Equator. Unfortunately the Natives—the Wasokili, a Nantu tribe, rather fair-skinned and probably boasting Arab blood—seem to me to be about the laziest and most unenterprising south of the Equator. They are said to be "going to wards the setting sun" and one of Mr. E. Swain's dictums is "The Natives are a waste of time and space."

From any point you will reach Tukuyu north, south, east or west, and you can find maize land, wheat land, cotton land, rice land, sugar land, sisal land, tobacco land, and land suitable for dairying. "Kalambo" has illustrated it all, but "Kalambo" is in error in speaking of ranching lands; a pardonable error, I admit.

It is a common error to say that any of the African countries are rich in ranching lands. The United States and Mexico are ranching lands, for, in plain English, dropping the Yankee "ranch" and substituting the English and Australian "station," these countries boast great areas free of disease, and free of wild animals, where cattle and sheep can be run on payable lines in large numbers, i.e., 10,000 cattle or 25,000 to 100,000 sheep. Out and south of the Equator in Africa there are, however, magnificent dairying areas, given the facilities for export. With dairying goes the pig raising and bacon industry. A dairy farm or with a hundred good cattle can make a satisfactory income, but a rancher with a thousand and I have personal knowledge of four cattle countries may not make his daily bread.

Tanganyika boasts natural salt and a great lake of soda (Lake Natron). There is coal, iron, copper, tin, mica, and, around Lakes Victoria and Rukwa, alluvial and reef gold.

Development Really Needed

It is being demanded that the Imperialist will ask: "Somewhat?" The Government promptly fenced in the tin mines for its prospectors. They resinned a little and found the Lake Rukwa and sell the resulting product for soda and salt at £2 per ton, more

than the figure at which pure salt can be bought and transported to the Rukwa area from Kilgoma.

There is land available from the coast to the Belgian Congo but no land acts. Much is rich fertile land, not the high, cool, wind-swept wald of Southern Rhodesia and South Africa. Here where I write at an altitude of 5,000 ft. the climate is pleasant. I have walked the height of the day, often twenty miles daily, and am as fit as a fiddle. There are men in this hinterland who have prospected, farmed, traded, on shot elephant for five and fifteen years and are yet as fit as the latest arrived Englishman or South African. There are tsetse fly, malaria, and acarine rays. You will suffer from all if you sit in the sun or loaf indoors.

Tanganyika, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia have been unfortunate. Had Kitchener, Cromer or Rhodes, men unbound by rules and regulations, come this way, there would probably be a line from Lindi to Nyasa, and from Nyasa to Tanganyika. There would be a great economic and strategic artery from Alexandria to Umali, Rhodesia down the natural, and hitherto unexplored, valley of the Nile and the Great Rift Valley. It may yet come, but the mills of the Colonial Office grind exceedingly slow and they do not always give a very excellent meal—possibly partly because the Treasury stunts necessary expenditure.

The Lines of Progress

Give this area into the hands of Canada, Australia, or New Zealand. In a twelve month the Land Act and Mining Laws would be remodelled on up-to-date lines. There would be surveyors at work plotting out farms and mineral areas. There would be a stream of emigrants carefully selected, there would be cheap fares and rapid post services. In London a cinematograph would give a picture of the life and civilization of the new colonies, and other facts would be readily available. We need a live publicity service.

You may say that Australia and Canada are old, and that neither Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika new. True! But the axe and the spade of the white man made Canada and Australia, made the roads, the dams, the railways. In the countries under the control of the Colonial Office the work of the white man and his men can be said to be almost wholly made a mockery. The white man has not been allowed to do his work in the land he has won. He has worked hard and the white men of Australia and Canada, he could to-day have more than all the day-labourers of those countries. Black labour has its advantages, but at times it has its disadvantages, methinks.

THE GERMANS WANT WATCHING

To the Editor, "EAST AFRICA."

DEAR SIR,

Your articles on the German trade menace are timely and badly needed. But is it merely a trade menace?

A thing which has struck me is the number of properties along the coast of Tanganyika Territory that are more or less in the hands of the Germans—not openly, of course, but under some cloak.

We must be on our guard, very much so. Soon our ex-enemies will be flocking back here. Sir Donald Cameron has a tough job ahead of him.

Yours etc.

JOSEPH BAYANA PLANGA

Usukuma, Tanganyika Territory

East Africa in the Press

AN EAST AFRICAN CONCESSION.

The Anglo-Portuguese (East Africa) Concessions, Ltd. is at the end of its financial resources and without having achieved anything for its shareholders. It held a concession from the Portuguese Government to prospect for minerals and precious stones in the province of Mozambique, East Africa, but this lapsed early in the year, and the directors have been unable to obtain a renewal. To prosecute the matter further more money will be required. There is a chance of this, and a scheme is to be suggested to shareholders at the forthcoming meeting. Shares, however, are not available. Meanwhile the shares are practically valueless.—*Daily Express*.

NATIONALISM IN AFRICA.

THROUGHOUT Africa there is a rising tide of nationalism, and Africans are learning to combine for the attainment of common aims. This movement, says a contributor to *The Horn and the West*, is not fortuitous or accidental. It is one of the deep moods of human life in which the will of God for the race is being manifested. But in many parts of the Continent there is great danger of this national movement being perverted.

...and largely disinterested in the kind of its birth and of its early developments, is seeking with insidious and unrelenting effort to restore the balance of its loss in Western Asia and Eastern Europe by building up a great black Mohammedan power in Africa. It is making progress in West Africa, but is at present held at bay by a spirit of Christian Missions stretched across the Continent along a line of degrees and minutes. ... from the Mediterranean to the Indian Ocean and from the Cape Verde Islands to the East Indies. ... also missionaries, abound in some of the larger Native villages and towns along the east coast and are penetrating inward, and many of the Indian traders from Kenya to Durban are followers of the false prophet.

It will be a black day for Africa and for the world if Islam proves to be the great unifying influence amongst the black races of the Dark Continent. Africa is taking her place amongst the great world powers, and in the absence of strong Christian propaganda this Africa, set free from such moral restraints as her old religious and tribal customs exercised, may, if the Christian Church fail to do its duty, be dominated by a low form of Islam.

THE "EMPIRE REVIEW"

The *Empire Review* for August is, as always, full of good things, amongst other contributions being a sketch of Lord Kitchener as a young man and a speech by Sir Abdo Bailey on South Africa's problems, while Mr. James Welsh, M.P., seeking in verse to probe the secrets of Africa, declares that—

With subtle eyes you lure and fascinate,
 And dream your dreams implacable as truth,
 Inexorable as the wheels of Fate—
 You've Age's wisdom, and the fire of Youth;
 Man's fate was born in thy jet cradle here,
 So he must love you, while he still must fear!

SOLVING AFRICA'S TRANSPORT PROBLEM.

TROPICAL Africa's problem, writes Mr. R. H. Brackenbury in the *Journal of the Royal Society of Arts*, is the establishment of adequate feeders to the railways. Macadamised roads require a heavy outlay of labour for their construction and absorb a great deal of labour for their maintenance, so that in a country which averages a population of from 10 to 15 per square mile, they must be few and far between, which often means that a road is paid for by taxes collected over a much wider area than it serves. The same thing happens with a railway that is losing money. The benefit and advantages of the railway are confined to the narrow strip which it traverses, but the losses are made good from the revenue of the whole country.

A Native does not have to carry a heavy load on his head to go very little distance, but if he has to take him a full year to carry only one ton of produce to it, but if he spends six months of the year at home growing his crops, and the other six months as a pack animal, he can only carry half a ton to the end of a railway 70 miles away. That is not a very sound commercial proposition.

Thousands of villages are growing up in a profusion in excess of their immediate needs, and though the individual village is often prosperous, the country as a whole is suffering from a general stagnation.

The solution of this Tropical African transport problem, writes Mr. Brackenbury, lies in the construction of a great number of small roads, which, by the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, the only way to bring in this produce is to make use of that new type of roadless vehicle mounted on flexible tracks, now being perfected, which does not require a macadamised road, but only a way through the jungle or veld cleared of boulders and tree stumps. Such vehicles can carry really substantial loads and yet exert no more pressure or destructive influence on the ground than a Native's bare foot, which tends rather to flatten and consolidate the ground than to cut it up. Such vehicles, probably propelled by some more economical power than the petrol engine, are thought by the Committee to provide the most hopeful solution of this Tropical African transport problem.

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PERSONALIA

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Williams have left London for Scotland.

Lord and Lady Kyrle have left London for Coomb, Carmarthenshire.

Messrs. D. O. Malcolm, A. E. Hadley and R. J. Hacksaw have joined the Board of the Port of Beira Development, Ltd.

Sir W. Mitchell Coats has presented to the House of Commons portraits of the late General Botha and of General Smuts, both painted by Mr. J. Blair Bellamy.

Sir Edward and Lady Grieg, Sir Geoffrey and Lady Arliff, and Mr. and Mrs. and Lady Lloyd intend leaving London on the 10th for Kenya, the Sudan and Egypt respectively.

Major H. Eves and Mr. George Seymour are life directors of Baga Coffee Estates, which has been registered as a private company with a nominal capital of £4,000 to acquire Baga estates, Tanganyika, from Mr. Seymour.

Major-General Vice Admiral Sir John W. S. Norman, who has been awarded the Cross of St. George for his conduct in an action with a slave ship off Zanzibar in 1887, and served with Admiral Rawson in the Mombasa expedition eight years later.

On Thursday last Mr. Amery received a deputa-

tion from the Tanganyika Chamber of Commerce which urged that the East Africa Commission of the British Government should guarantee a loan of £5,000,000 for the development of transport facilities in East Africa. It was suggested that 7 1/2 per cent. of the loan should be applied for expenditure on Native education and medical work and on research. The Colonial Secretary promised to press for the adoption of the proposals at the earliest possible moment.

The general meeting of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., held on July 30, was marked by a noteworthy speech of Mr. Robert Williams, the managing director, who traced the progress of the company and its sister concerns from their earliest days. They had been pioneers of Rhodesia and in the Katanga, and they had discovered the greatest copper fields in the world.

Mr. Francis Wingate, the chairman of the company, read a wonderful tribute to Mr. Williams' superhuman efforts in achieving the final financing of the Benguela Railway to the Belgian Congo frontier and in overcoming by his indomitable will and dogged determination almost insurmountable difficulties which would have made most men quail. This tribute had been passed as a resolution at a recent meeting of the Board.

PERSONAL TOUCH

The Editor is anxious that "East Africa" should serve as a real, personal and valuable link between all interested in East and Central Africa; and he looks forward to meeting all such readers, particularly those who leave from Africa. Between 10.30 and 11.30 a.m. 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 those hours are requested to telephone or write for an appointment.

ESPRIT DE CORPS

Will readers help the Editor by sending him full names and addresses of their friends interested 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.

SUBSCRIPTION

Annual subscription 50s. post free.

TO READERS WHO ARE WRITERS

The Editor cordially invites suggestions and contributions of East and Central African interest. He will always consider promptly any articles dealing with commercial or agricultural openings and settlements, sketches of the character and careers of prominent East Africans, and of interesting incidents in townships, bush or tribal life.

Contributions should be accompanied by stamped addressed envelope, and preferably 500 or 1,000 words in length, though shorter articles may also be submitted. Each contribution should be marked with the number of words it contains. Healthiness of matter will be taken of all matter submitted, responsibility cannot be accepted for its safety.

Original short stories of East African setting may also be published.

Letters may be sent to the Editor at any time, and money are saved, progress is hastened and East Africa's production enhanced. Will you help us to help East Africa in this way? New writers are welcome.

WHAT EAST AFRICANS THINK

Letters to the Editor

The Editor welcomes communications from readers who are asked to send full name and address, whether the letters are 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 this column a forum for its readers.

All communications should be addressed to the Editor at 83-91, Great Titchfield St., London, W.1. Telephone: Museum 7370.

* The Editor is prepared to appoint corre- *
* spondents in all important East African *
* centres and invites applications. *

EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU.

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

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

Firms in East Africa are invited to give us the address of their London representatives, as far as sometimes, but inquiries in their own and Home countries are for the same reason invited to notify us of their agents in East and Central Africa.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the bankruptcy laws has been introduced into the Legislative Council of Kenya.

It is notified that the weight of a trailer in the Uganda Protectorate shall not exceed four tons in the case of a four-wheeled trailer, and two tons in the case of a two-wheeled trailer.

The cotton piece goods imports of Zanzibar during May were 2,270 cwts. of bleached, 24,770 yards dyed in the piece, 267,000 yards printed, and 6,000 yards of unbleached.

Among Tanganyika's exports during April were 1,193 tons of sisal, 977 tons of copra, 786 tons of cotton seed, 4,270 cwt. of hides, 4,754 cwt. of coffee, 7,774 centals of cotton, 6 tons of mica, and 333 ounces troy of gold.

Zanzibar's monthly trade return shows that during April the value of exports was 10,082 cwt. Imports of cement amounted to 130 tons, of earthenware 240 cwts. of bars and angles 58 tons, of matches 10,800 gross, and of petroleum and kerosene 107 1/4 gallons.

During the month of April the following quantities of cotton piece goods, in addition to 58,939 cotton blankets, were imported into Tanganyika:

	Cwts.
Grey, unbleached	2,150
White, bleached	363
Printed	371
Dyed	999
Coloured	586

In the same period the Mandatory also imported 1,811 tons of cement, 185 tons of galvanne, iron sheets, 353 tons of iron and steel manufactures, 17 bicycles, 333 cwt. of condensed milk, 578 cwt. of soap, and machinery to the value of £12,205. The total trade imports for the month were valued at just over £200,000.

We learn from Tanganyika that sixty new covered trucks of twenty-five tons each have been ordered for the Central Railway.

A cotton merchant in Jinja, Uganda, has been fined for having a quality of cotton inside a bale differing from that marked on the outside.

A recent Gazette of the Tanganyika Territory notices for general information that the Government intends to introduce the system of free-cotton markets in the districts of Mwanza, Morogoro, Lindi and Shinyanga.

The Imperial Institute Act, 1925, which became law on July 1, transfers the control of the Institute from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Parliamentary Secretary, Department of Overseas Trade.

The Nyasaland Court at Wendley has issued a leaflet in which attention is drawn to the fact that there are openings for the following times to be sold in the Protectorate in competition with Germany and Holland:

100% black	all local at 4s. 10c.
100% white	14 to 2 1/2 lb.
Cement	50s. per 400 lb.
100% black	40
100% white	40

EAST AFRICAN TRADE REPORT.

EAST AFRICAN trade generally during the month of May was on the quiet side (says the Monthly Report of the Standard Bank of South Africa), and the position in the markets continued to brighten, though money still remained very scarce.

The general outlook for the prospects, which have been depressed to some extent, of the East African territories showed a downward tendency, in sympathy with European markets.

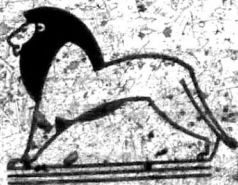
An unexpected spell of fine weather hastened the commencement of the Bukoba coffee season, and the sudden supply resulted in a lowering of prices. In most districts of Tanganyika rains are very badly needed, and the groundnut and maize crops will probably be adversely affected. Dar-es-Salaam reported that the prospects of the cotton crop were excellent. In Kenya there was also anxiety regarding the lateness of the rains, and a much heavier rain was required to ensure the future of the crops.

Over 7,000 tons of copra were shipped from Zanzibar to Marseilles and Genoa during April. Competition was keen and local prices are not very fine.

Nyasaland's tobacco crop is estimated at 3,000 tons, or some 600 tons less than last year. The acreage under tobacco was greater than in 1924 but the yield shows a considerable drop. Local prices have advanced slightly.

The cotton position generally is considered fair, the total yield being estimated at a little below that of last year.

The tea crop is expected to reach approximately 550 tons, and the quality is well up to the average.



Our Wembley Souvenir Number

What our contemporaries say about this big special number.

British World. We cordially congratulate our contemporary, *East Africa*, on the issue of its special Wembley Souvenir Number, an attractive volume of over 100 pages, an excellent portrait of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, President of the British Empire Exhibition, a very suitable frontispiece, with a facsimile of his message to the Editor. It contains a number of articles of the most informative kind on the various territories which make up the region known as East Africa, written by men who have a special knowledge of the subjects treated, and is throughout illustrated with excellent photographs.

Mr. C. A. Ormsby Gore, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Chairman of the East Africa Commission, contributes a special and highly interesting article on the whole field of East Africa, in which he offers

an insight into the general situation in the Sudan, the Somaliland Protectorate, the British Comorand, Brigadier-General Sir Joseph Byrne, K.B.E., C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Seychelles, contributes a pen picture of the Seychelles, and many other articles of great interest and value are included.

Mr. G. A. Debenham, Secretary of the Points Commission, writes on the subject of the protection of the game, with which most sportsmen will agree, against the reckless shooting of big game. There is also an article of great interest by Mr. G. A. Debenham on "Economic Development and its Attendant Problems."

The greatest attention is naturally paid to the economic side of East African affairs, with special reference to the East African Pavilion at Wembley and what it contains. This lends a special interest to the volume, and in comparing the articles on the nature and problems of each territory with the description of how it is represented at Wembley, it is possible to get a bird's-eye view of the whole region, a region, it is evident, of enormous re-

sources and almost unlimited possibilities. Where so interesting, it would perhaps be invidious to single out any part for special remarks, but it is perhaps natural to have a particular curiosity about the ex-enemy territory of Tanganyika, which is fully gratified by an account of it by Mr. A. H. Kirby, Director of Agriculture of the Territory, and by the Editor's description of its representation at Wembley.

Kenya Colony also, the youngest colony of Great Britain and the most prominent of all the East African regions, is well represented, and the statistics of the rapidly-increasing production of maize and coffee are impressive. Uganda, with its great and rapidly-expanding output of cotton, sisal and iron, cotton and iron are also featured. North Eastern Rhodesia has its place, the Central Provinces, and the article on the

right through, it was permitted to buy an article on the Wembley Souvenir of East Africa at Wembley, and reflects very great credit on the Editor, both as to its value and as to its artistic value.

African Industries. In further praise of the Souvenir, in common with other "souvenirs" in that the world can be proud of it.

In that journal there is full concentration on East African efforts, practical publicity, a number of good illustrations and articles, and although we are referring to a competitive newspaper, we are prepared to admit that the publication thus produced at the cost of much labour, is one of the best efforts we have seen on Kenya's behalf and on behalf of those rich and important countries which are now classified as British East Africa. Moreover, the issue referred to supports our contention that if work and thought are devoted to publicity for East African affairs the task can be well executed.

This Number, of 124 pp., printed on art paper and profusely illustrated—the only complete record of *East Africa at Wembley*—will be sent gratis and post free to all new annual subscribers (annual subscription 30s. post free).

Single copies 2s. 8d. post free in Great Britain, 2s. 10d. overseas. In Kenya copies may be obtained from Mr. A. Davis, Leader Buildings, Nairobi.

COMPULSORY LABOUR IN KENYA.

Article of the Colonial Secretary.

The Government has published as a White Paper (Cmd. 246) price 6d. obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, correspondence that has passed between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Government of Kenya, regarding the employment of compulsory labour for urgent public works in the Colony.

The correspondence, which opens with a request from the late Sir Robert Coryndon to be empowered to call out labour, is prefaced by extracts from a despatch of Mr. Winston Churchill in 1921, outlining the general provisions for the employment of compulsory labour. Attached to Sir Robert Coryndon's urgent request is a document from the contractors for the Uasin Gishu Railway, explaining the grave shortage of labour under which they were labouring, and another document from the General Manager of the Uganda Railway, stating that the heavy construction work was being delayed by shortage of labour and asking that district officers should be authorised to call out labour to come out for employment.

Reluctant Authorisation of Compulsion.

A number of other telegrams and letters exchanged between the Colonial Office and Kenya are published, and from them it is quite clear that Mr. Amery authorised compulsory labour only with reluctance, and then only for specific work and after his approval in each case had been obtained. A suggestion that compelled labour should be paid 25 per cent. less than voluntary labour at first met with his disapproval, but after it had been explained that voluntary labour was usually experienced whereas compulsory labour had no such drawback, he sanctioned the suggestion. The South African Native Affairs Commission's recommendation that compulsion was to be deprecated and was economically unsound was cited in another communication.

A report by the Senior Commissioner of the Nyanza Province on the subject of labour at Kisumu Docks is an instructive survey of this question, while from a further annex Mr. Amery's anxiety to do everything in his power to meet the views of the Government is apparent. It is later revealed that the Government were not prepared to sanction compulsory labour that would mean that there were areas where voluntary labour was coming out more readily. The whole correspondence shows the reluctance of the Colonial Office to sanction compulsion.

An Important Test Case.

An important judgment in connection with the compulsory labour legislation has been given in the

Supreme Court in the revision of cases in which a number of Natives who refused work on the Nyeri Railway were involved, (telegraph the Nairobi correspondent of the Times).

The offenders were originally sentenced by the magistrates to small fines or a short term of imprisonment, while in some instances the fact that the accused had been detained in custody overnight awaiting trial was allowed to count in lieu of sentence.

The Supreme Court finds that two essential facts must be proved in each case, first, that the previous authority of the Secretary of State for the Colonies had been obtained for compulsory labour, and secondly, proof of the order which had been disobeyed. The Court was dissatisfied with the production of various department substitutes for Colonial Office authority, and also remarked that in some cases the magistrate had accepted only hearsay evidence on the reasonableness of the work allowed. The Court quashed the convictions, and ordered the return of the fines.

Presumably emergency amendments will be required to legalise the position of the Crown. The Court did not dispute the legality of compulsion or the liability of the Natives to work.

ECONOMIC MAP OF KENYA COLONY.

We have to thank Mr. J. Carpenter, Statistical Officer of the Department of Agriculture, Kenya, for a most excellent coloured economic map of the Colony prepared by him.

The map gives amongst other details Native reserves, forest reserves, and 111,948,800 acres, the Northern Frontier Province accounts for almost 50,000,000 acres and Turkania but rather more than another 5,000,000 acres of the balance of some 20,000,000 acres, of which slightly more than 10,000,000 are allocated to Native reserves, and nearly 2,000,000 to forest reserves, while 7,000,000 acres represent the total surveyed into farms.

The map and proposed railway lines are all clearly shown on the map, which may be ordered in Great Britain from Messrs. Edward Stanford, Ltd.

ENGINEER wishes position. Experience Cotton and Shell. 11 years East African experience. Apply "Box No. 111," c/o "East Africa," 21, Fitzhard Street, London, W. 1.

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UTILISATION OF GASH WATERS.

Terms of Arrangement with Italy.

Notes exchanged in December last between the Acting Governor-General of the Sudan and the Governor of Eritrea, which are now published as a white paper. Cmd. 2472 (price 3d.) and show the following conditions for the regulation of the utilisation of the waters of the River Gash at Tessenet.

- (1) The discharge up to 5 cubic metres per second will be entirely at the disposal of the Government of Eritrea for the works at Tessenet.
- (2) The discharge from 5 cubic metres per second up to 20 cubic metres per second will be divided in the manner defined in the reports of the experts, so that when the discharge of 20 cubic metres per second is reached, 10 cubic metres per second will be taken by the works at Tessenet and 10 cubic metres per second will be reserved for the Province of Kassala.
- (3) The flow from 20 cubic metres per second will be divided in equal parts up to the discharge required.

The two experts, one being appointed by Britain and the other by Italy, found that a mean discharge of 15 cubic metres per second for fifty days, or a total of some 65,000,000 cubic metres, would be necessary for the irrigation of the plain of Tessenet, the area of which is about 30,000 hectares. Other plains irrigable from the Gash extension a further 20,000 or 25,000 hectares.

The Sudan Government undertakes to pay each year to the Government of Eritrea a share of the sum which it receives in respect of cotton by sale of the land in the Gash, according to the amount of cotton received by the Sudan Government. The above-mentioned sums accruing to the Sudan Government are fixed by agreement with the Kassala Cotton Company.

From a subscriber in France.

Congratulations on the success of your 10th Anniversary Number. I have been interested and interested in the paper and wish you success with EAST AFRICA. I'm sure the paper is a boon to many, and I read it from cover to cover. I have not been able to visit Wembley yet, but reading your paper has made me most eager to do so.

EAST AFRICAN SHIPPING.

Now Committee Formed at Mombasa.

At a meeting at Mombasa of the executive of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, representatives of the planters, delegates from Uganda and Tanganyika, and representatives of the Conference Steamship Lines, it was decided to form an Eastern Africa Permanent Shipping Committee with headquarters at Mombasa, under the Nairobi correspondent of the Times.

The objects of the committee are:

- First, to collaborate with all the shipping services serving all ocean ports in Kenya, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar.
- Second, to secure adequate regular, and/or seasonal cargo space as required.
- Third, to negotiate freight rates.
- Fourth, to obtain stability of freights over stated periods.
- Fifth, to deal with all other similar matters in connection with the maintenance and improvement of the shipping services.

The Committee will also discuss matters relating to homeward passenger traffic, but it is understood that the local representatives of the Conference Shipping Lines were unable to negotiate with the Committee on passenger matters.

The Committee consists of three representatives each from Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika and Zanzibar, and at least three of the territories must be represented at each meeting, each territory being allowed three votes, which may be given in person by the chairman, who will be appointed by the Committee, or by a delegate. The vote of the latter must be reconsidered. The Committee will be financed by an equal contribution from the four territories. Zanzibar was not represented at the meeting at which these decisions were taken.

This conference marks an important step in the introduction of business methods in handling the export trade, and is likely to lead to the improvement of the internal organisation and operation of the four territories. It is a step towards a more efficient handling of the export trade. The Committee will be financed by an equal contribution from the four territories. Zanzibar was not represented at the meeting at which these decisions were taken. This conference marks an important step in the introduction of business methods in handling the export trade, and is likely to lead to the improvement of the internal organisation and operation of the four territories. It is a step towards a more efficient handling of the export trade. The Committee will be financed by an equal contribution from the four territories. Zanzibar was not represented at the meeting at which these decisions were taken.

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OUR KENYA LETTER

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nairobi, July 3, 1925.

Though it does not amount to drought in the Australian or even South African sense, there can be no disguising the fact that certain portions of Kenya are suffering this year from a serious deficiency in their usual rainfall for the long wet season. Many areas, more particularly near the mountains and higher escarpments—as for example Upper Nyambu, Nyeri, Solai, and around Man Summit—have received sufficient for all purposes, as have also the districts west of Molo to the Lake, which fall within the region known as belonging to the Lake rains. East Usutu, Trans Nyasa and the territory dominated by Mount Elgon, have also been well supplied.

Much of the balance of the colony, from Njoro to the coast, is, however, faced with crop failure or something well below normal in yields. Nairobi officials report how clearly the deficiency in the past year, and for only 11.61 inches has been the deficiency for the last four months, as against 24.08 inches during the same period in 1923. D.R.F. has just really good year. Good, steady weather has now set in, and a favorable indication is being manifested, and if normal conditions prevail, there will be no more until October's short rains begin.

Air Edward Grigg.

Most Kenyans were pleased to read our new Governor's speech at the East Africa Conference in London last week and to deduce therefrom a line of sincerity and common sense which must be the essential groundwork for any success in handling our somewhat intricate local problems. The first suspicion that the Government might be interested in the welfare of the native population is gradually being dispelled, and the already warning towards him. One or two more graceful, direct speeches like the one referred to will satisfy East Africans that Sir Edward Grigg's aims are thoroughly aboveboard and broad based on a desire to serve sympathetically the best interests of Kenya.

It is our conviction here that Kenya has almost slipped through the meshes of a local office man's aims and objectives, and that the step now being taken to bring the interests of civilization, progress and the lines of communication between white and black. We believe that along the channels already created by our settlers Kenya will be vigorously advancing to greater and greater strength, and more permanent prosperity and higher standards of life for both races, when those paradises of the bureaucrat, India and West Africa, are crumbling to decay and slipping back to savagery—simply because of the unnatural and artificial official discouragement to the expansion of a decent class of white civilian settlers to act as safeguard, example, and stiffening to the same progress of those Native folks upon whom we are trying to impose our exotic, modern civilisation. Any Governor who does not take this view or refuses to cooperate in perfecting the design of the edifice already partly erected in Kenya by members of our own Nordic race, will fail. Kenya is the antithesis of West Africa. We want it so and are proud of the contrast.

A Wireless Record.

A new record has been set in Nairobi this week, a dance having been held in a private house to music broadcasted from Johannesburg.

Jubaland.

This territory has at last been handed over to Italy, thereby appreciably reducing the total area of Kenya. The ordinary man does not understand why this "little Egypt" should be given away, especially to a country which gives no signs likely to retain indefinitely hundreds of millions of pounds sterling of our money, representing financial advances made during the war. And here in the outposts we are saying that there is a strain of weakness or inefficient co-operation about our British statesmen that is without parallel in any other country.

Naval Visit.

The officers and men of the "Chatham" and "Cairo" have left after a hectic week in Nairobi, though a few are still floating about the colony. Settlers may claim to have done their best not only to entertain their guests, but to hold their own with these trained fighting men at football, singing, boxing, and other trials of prowess, and a creditable list of victories or draws remains to our credit, though our champions were all out every time they scored.

Municipal Autocracy.

Something in the nature of a storm has been aroused by the rash action of the Medical Officer. Health at Mombasa, in having ordered an expensive sanitary system for various business places and then insisted on the impoverished victims signing an agreement to keep it and put in any other system the medical authorities may demand, if the latter are not satisfied with the result. Ordinary civilians who have to live competently are often forced by officialdom to sacrifice much capital and profits to demands of this nature, but they emphatically resent that these demands are a form of taxing the rate without paying the proper should repudiate responsibility and offer an alternative option over the most common-sense and practical solution. Some of the Mombasa market system with the port town, for some of its officials have been bitten in the same manner.

Local Timber.

It is generally admitted that there is something radically wrong with our forestry and lumber-producing methods, and a leading Nairobi builder has just been pointing out in the local press that he finds it more satisfactory to buy imported timber—that has come a distance of 10,000 miles and paid the heavy duties payable on transport costs—than to buy local timber. The fact is that the present state of affairs is over-protection and the granting of vast concessions under inadequate conditions governing their systematic exploitation.

B. E. A. D. O. C.

We have heard with pleasure from a Kenya colonist now at home that, according to private advices just received by him, the Beadon properties have been sold so advantageously that those financially interested appear likely to get their capital back intact.

Pessimistic reports have been current for so many months that we only hope this encouraging news will prove well-founded. The failure of the British East African Disabled Officers' Colony was much more than a tragic blow to a number of ex-service men who had left England full of hope; it was a set-back to Kenya as a whole, for unfavourable reports on the project have undoubtedly deterred intending settlers from investing their capital in the country.

We look forward with a good deal of interest to the receipt of further news on this subject.

OUR UGANDA LETTER.

The Cotton Crop.

From Our Resident Correspondent.

Kampala, June 29, 1925.

Business of raw cotton is practically over in Uganda, but ginning and baling are in full swing. In the early part of the season there was much disappointment with the prospects in the Eastern Province. At the time of planting the prophets spoke of a crop of at least 200,000 bales of lint of 40 lb each. This was generally accepted as an accurate forecast, though many experts said that with fair luck we might do still better. After having had commenced in the Eastern Province, the better gained ground that there had been a partial failure of the crop in many places or that the Natives were not troubling to bring in the raw cotton; moreover, the weather was not too favorable there. Some ginneries and buyers even went so far as to say that the Department of Agriculture had made a gross blunder in the estimate of the amount of seed sown. The season this side of the water was started but weather conditions here in Baganda Province were such that the harvesting of the crop is still in progress.

From Our Resident Correspondent.

Now, however, it is a pleasant surprise to hear from the best of sources that, after all, we may have a crop of 200,000 bales of lint. The most pessimistic estimate is that we will have at least 180,000 bales. Taking in this latter figure, it will be seen that if we had had the weather all round the crop would have been considerably over the estimate.

The quality of the cotton is of fair average, and the price paid for the raw material to the Native has been on the whole satisfactory. Everything has gone well since the beginning of the season.

The weather during the ginning has kept pace with the crop, and no trouble for delivery in this regard has been experienced. But in the matter of the transport by the Uganda Railway there has been much disappointment and bitter feeling.

Fires have not been very prevalent so far, there being only one large one at Jinja Pier, and another small one at Luzira. There is no fire in the forest.

It cannot be denied that to the majority of traders in the bazaar—and this is the pulse of all trade in Uganda—it has been disappointing on account of the congestion on the railway and the non-delivery of goods till the season was well over. Also it has been proven this year that too much can be brought here for sale. For some reason buying by the Native was not nearly up to expectations, though of course it is hard to say what would have happened if the goods ordered at the end of last year had been delivered to time. The Native in the Eastern Province, it is said, did not buy anything like what was anticipated, the why and the wherefore of which is hard to come at. Some traders claim to have done fairly well, others are disappointed, and others say it has been a year of losses—mostly through non-delivery of their goods by the Uganda Railway.

Next Season's Preparations.

Contrary to expectations, the rains are still on here. In fact, it has been raining practically since the beginning of the year. Cotton was come in for a fair share of planting, but it is said that the Native is not planting as much this season as last.

Another thing which is stated to have mutated against planting this year is the labour question—that is, so far as Baganda Province is concerned. Last year the Baganda themselves employed a lot of labour of other tribes to get in their cotton. These same tribes are now picking against this, and in some instances have gone to their own homes to plant cotton for themselves whilst others have refused to take employment under the Baganda. It is not safe, however, to prophesy what will or what will not happen. The Native is making a good thing out of cotton all over Uganda, and the habit he has now got into of planting up his little patch will take some breaking.

Mail Overland Service between Kampala and Jinja.

It is announced officially that a special motor service for mails and passengers is to be inaugurated between Jinja and Kampala on July 1. The lorries are to run from Kampala on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, and run from Jinja to Kampala on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Morris one-ton lorries are to be used on the service, and the accommodation will, of course, be limited. Therefore passengers wishing to travel by the lorries should give notice at the Government Transport Offices at Jinja or Kampala for reservations and tickets in rotation.

It will take about three hours to do the journey between the two places.

This is a boon that the public appreciates, for though the traffic between Kampala and Jinja is tremendous, up till now travelling facilities have been unsatisfactory. One had to depend on the weekly steamer or the chance of a car running on odd days either to or from Jinja. That this was unsatisfactory everyone will admit, and it goes without saying that this new regime will be fully appreciated.

Holidays.

It has been decided that the following days to be known as public holidays in Uganda: New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Good Day, Whit Monday, His Majesty's Birthday, August Bank Holiday, Christmas Day, and Boxing Day. It is said that they are to be recognized as holidays by the commercial public. As a matter of fact the majority of the commercial world here think there are too many public holidays, and that they would prefer fewer.

Twenty-Two Goods Train Passes.

The announcement that we may presently have a parcels post which will admit of a 22 lb parcel has been well received in Uganda. What was the breakdown of the railway, the thefts which are notorious, and the breakages which are certain, people are glad to welcome any change, and especially one which promises so well as the parcels post. We have experience of transport of various kinds, and where possible we prefer the post.

THE HAWK TURNS CADDY.

THE *Daily News* has given a prize of half a guinea to an eight-year-old boy for the following story:—
My father and mother live at Jinja, Uganda. Mother told me this true story in her last letter. One day father and a friend were out playing golf near Lake Victoria when a hawk swooped down and picked up the friend's ball and flew away over the Lake. The boys all looked at the hawk and made a great noise, and the hawk came back and put the ball down in the same spot where it had taken it. I think this is wonderful for a wild bird.

EAST AFRICAN NATIVE PRESS.

Reviewed by "Kalambo."

OUR NYASALAND LETTER.

From Our Daily Correspondent.

Limbe.

To Ona of Nyasaland has a good leading article on " thrift," and were Africans to follow the writer's advice they themselves and the country in general would be far happier. The present practice of immediately spending what is earned and then borrowing on the strength of what is coming in the future is the cause of much trouble and quarrelling and the alternatives of burying wealth or buying cheap goods and hoarding them are equally retarding to progress. Every effort made towards the establishment of savings banks and by a propaganda for the encouragement of saving is worthy of the strongest support. Until the people learn to save we shall have achieved little.

Chief Kalambo has not given up his belief in the casting of lots and of spells, nor has he entirely lost his fear of witchcraft. Not even the Christian has been able to do so. Even now at the slightest sign of trouble many resort to the old customs. Thus writes one contributor, and he is right. The cause of this state of affairs lies chiefly in the authority of the unenlightened elders, but is also largely due to the strong hold of the old customs and the lack of sufficient character among the educated natives to take a firm stand in the matter. Old customs cannot die out in a day and for the present we must be patient and excuse abuses. We do perhaps often intemperate in this respect.

Education and Justice.

I much regret my knowledge of Yao prevents me from feeling sure of my summary of the regular article in that language. The four great points of Dr. Jesse Jones' Educational Commission are summed up as follows:—

- (1) Better sanitation and wider knowledge of medicine.
- (2) Established agriculture and the production of export crops.

Education of women.

It is a well known fact that the need of a nurse when compared with the means of the Portuguese in the British Territory anyway an African can get an impartial hearing. "But as all Black men are not saints, neither are all White men. Still, many are sympathetic to the Black and wish him well, therefore we should be contented as we are."

Items of interest.

A traveller to the south of the Port Herald Territory has written a very interesting article on the forced labour for Europeans is the custom of the natives, men, women and children being rounded up by soldiers. In fact, says the writer, the people are slaves and are treated as such. "Be thankful you are North of the river," he says.

Mponda village has been created a township. Chief Malemia has built himself a large brick house. The chief of Machinjiri rides a motor cycle. The people complain that pork cannot be bought on the Blantyre market. Rev. Harry Matecheta of Nthambi, is very popular and draws large congregations to his church. Many old men and headmen are preparing for baptism. A number of chiefs and headmen have gone in for tobacco planting.

Under the heading "Of a Tobacco Farm" we get an insight into the troubles and trials of an honest Capataz set down amongst dishonest co-workers. The latter band themselves together against him and try by all means to oust him. At the Beer drinks, which are all too frequent on these estates, and are a curse to the labourer, all these hatreds and plottings come out. Very often the honest man is ousted by the combine and it takes an exceptionally experienced planter to detect the truth.

The tobacco season is now practically finished, and, as I have already said, it has not been as bad as anticipated. In fact, the result has been very fair. Plans and preparations are in progress for a greatly increased acreage to be put under cultivation during the coming season, and there is every reason to think that, with Imperial preference in operation, many happy Nyasaland faces will be seen down Ficedadilly in a year from now.

Cotton picking has begun, but it is yet too early to say anything much. The crop will not be very large in the lower river districts owing to the abnormal floods early in the year, but the acreage planted shortly after the waters subsided should do very well as far as quality is concerned.

Tanganyika's fear that the Empire will in the near future be faced with a serious deficiency of cotton should make Nyasaland take stock of her position. The East African territories in general, and Uganda, the Sudan and Tanganyika in particular, realising the gravity of the situation, have extended their cotton-growing activities beyond recognition, but in this respect Nyasaland has apparently been left behind.

The British Cotton Growing Association have at Fort Herald on the Lower Shire a plant which is capable of dealing with many times the quantity of cotton now handed over to it. Ginning and baling machinery is also conveniently situated in other parts of the country. Yet tobacco is the fetish. This is all very well in the Highlands, and has its attractions in view of the fact that tobacco is a quick crop and that surroundings are climatically perfect.

Extending Cotton Growing.

On the lower river banks acres of thousands of empty suitable for cotton growing are lying unkept and uncared for. This, it seems, is what Government can help in the Imperial policy. In the lower districts Europeans cannot now take up land. The reason is not quite plain, though it is said to be based on the fact that about a dozen planters who made an effort failed. Government has apparently decided that more allotments would lead to similar failure. Against that can be put the fact that

the lower river banks are very fertile and the water there rains. If that were so, no wonder the white man failed.

However, there is in the lower Shire districts a large area of perfectly suitable land for growing cotton, and Government would have little difficulty in securing settlers there. At present Natives are encouraged to grow cotton in the vicinity of Port Herald and the B.C.G.A. buy it all, sharing the profits with the Government. Why should not a couple of dozen Europeans be attracted to the place and encouraged to grow their cotton? It is claimed by many settlers here that this is an obvious opportunity for the Administration to benefit both the country and the Native—for the latter never puts himself out to earn more than will cover his immediate needs, and the final result of every effort, as matters stand now, to get the Native instead of the European to develop the country must be doomed to failure.

Perhaps somebody in our local Olympus will think it over. Nyasaland can do a great deal both for herself and the Empire by seriously taking up the matter of cotton growing.

PROSPERITY OF MAURITIUS.

In opening the new session of the Council of the Government of Mauritius, the Governor, Sir H. J. Read, K.C.M.G., said that the Colony regarded with sincere appreciation the grant of preference to sugar produced within the Empire, that the planters were making every effort to reduce the cost of production, and that he was considering what further relief could be given to the industry in respect of export duty.

With a view to developing the industrial and natural resources of the Colony, he had decided to appoint special committees to report on means by which the fishing and fibre industries and forestry could be placed on a broader and sounder basis.

The estimated surplus for revenue for the current year was Rs. 1,250,000, which would increase the accumulated surplus to Rs. 12,688,607, and the estimates for the financial year 1925-26, exclusive of railway revenue and expenditure, showed a further anticipated surplus of Rs. 4,16,897.

SHIRE HIGHLANDS RAILWAY.

At the thirty-first annual general meeting of the Shire Highlands Railway, Nyasaland, Ltd., Mr. Norman B. Dickson, the chairman, stated that receipts had increased by £10,126 to £76,190, while expenditure was up £8,843 to £45,825 for the year. After deducting debenture interest, there remained a carry forward of £85,720.

During the year 26,282 tons of merchandise were carried, as against 22,515 in 1923, and the number of passengers carried had increased from 20,073 to 27,771. The increase in the tonnage of export tobacco was 1,105 tons.

The Board, to which Mr. J. B. O'Connell, O.B.E., was re-elected, also re-elected Mr. J. W. Arnott, and his staff, who during the first four months of the present year passed through a very arduous and anxious time owing to the floods.

ZAMBEZI BRIDGE.

It is reported that a contract has been awarded by the Government and the Mozambique Company for the construction of a bridge over the Zambezi from one bank of the river, and that another contract will shortly be signed with the Mozambique Company relative to the other bank.

**A. J. STOREY,
BLANTYRE, NYASALAND.**

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BANK'S FAVOURABLE VIEW OF EAST AFRICA.

At the 112th Ordinary Meeting of the shareholders of the Standard Bank of South Africa, which was held on 22nd inst. at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, Mr. B. Dickinson, who presided, stated that—

“East Africa in particular has enjoyed a period of steady progress. Climatic conditions there have, as a whole, been generally favourable, and development is proceeding satisfactorily. Trade in the East shows signs of a return to a normal position and the unsettled feeling which has prevailed since the beginning of the year as a result of some dislocation owing to over-importation is disappearing.”

“The value of merchandise imported into Kenya and Uganda in 1924 was £6,178,542 as compared with £4,302,524 in 1923, an increase of £1,876,018. Exports of domestic produce from the two countries show an increase in value of 54 per cent., or £2,140,577 over the 1923 figures.”

“Several important land sales have recently taken place in various parts of East Africa, and satisfactory prices were realised.”

“Our Secretary, Mr. H. G. Hoey, has recently returned from a tour of East African branches and has reported favourably on the progress apparent in all branches, including activities and on the increase in production being achieved, the result of hard work on the part of the settlers.”

“There is undoubtedly a feeling of great confidence in the future of these territories, and when more can be done to overcome the present shortage of native labour, East Africa should make even more rapid progress.”

EMPIRE COTTON GROWING

It was submitted to the Council of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation that 75 per cent. of any Government grant made primarily for transport development in East Africa should be set aside for non-recurring capital expenditure connected with medical and other research and with the education of the natives.

It is also announced that Colonel French's report on his tour in East Africa is to be published, and will include that the Corporation has appointed Mr. J. H. Rees as cotton agent for the Western system, and that the Corporation will be sending a representative to see if any practical business proposition can be put forward to meet the situation created by the almost total failure of the cotton crop in that territory.

Particulars of the trials being made by the Corporation with experiment tractor vehicles in order to determine the types best suited to Tropical African conditions, are shortly to be published. Attention is now being directed to the question of alternative fuels, the manufacture of commercial alcohol in Uganda being one of the matters under consideration.

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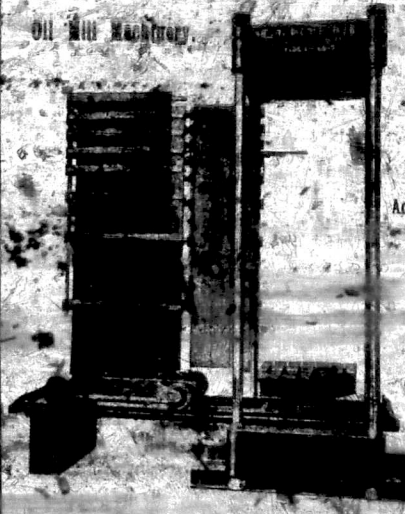
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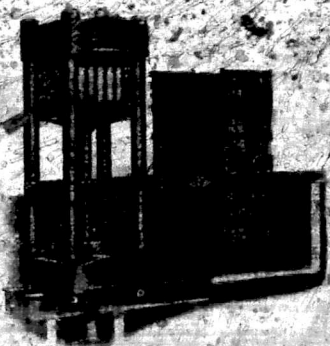


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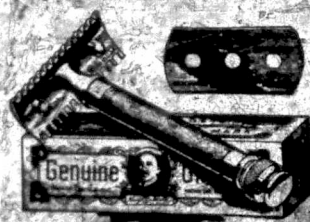
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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE

OFFERINGS of East African coffee have been smaller and the market is still rather quiet, but there is some inquiry from the home trade for fine qualities, prices for selected grades being steady. Inferior grades are in slow demand, mostly at unhandes prices, any change being in buyers' favour.

Arava prices are as follows:

A. Size good to fine, 1435 to 1450; medium to good, 1415 to 1430.
 B. Size good to fine, 1350 to 1400; medium to good, 1250 to 1300.
 C. Size good to fine, 1250 to 1300; medium to good, 1150 to 1200.

Ungraded

Good to fine 1305 od. to 1375 od.
 Medium to good 1275 od. to 1325 od.
 Common to medium 1200 od. to 1125 od.
 Type "Float" 1125 od.

Kenya

Parish 850 od. to 1075 od.
 Parberry 1125 od.
 Green 1105 od.
 Round 1100 od.

Toro

First sizes 1105 od.
 Second sizes 1100 od.

Tanganyika

Brown 750 od. to 215 od.

The stocks of African coffee in London are returned at 35,027 bags, as against 27,053 in the corresponding week of last year.

MAIZE

There is very little African on offer, although several have taken place during the week, usually at slightly below bottom. Quotations for East African maize are about 10s. 6d. to 11s. 0d., and from the prices asked it is anticipated that the crop will not be a big one. An estimate is normally valued at about 18s. per ton.

WHEAT

Wheat is well supplied with orders, more attention being directed at present to home-grown descriptions of dew-rotted. The market is quiet in the U.K. owing to Scottish and Irish mills being closed for the holidays.

Prices for East African are unchanged, as under:

D/R according to quality 257 1/2
 D/R Tow 257 1/2

According to position and quantity.

SUGAR

Business in East African sugar has been somewhat quiet, but there is some inquiry for better tone is now apparent. Business has been done in No. 1 Tanganyika or Kenya at £45 10s. to £46 for about and £45 c.i.f.

Tow is steady and unchanged in price.

OTHER PRODUCE

Cashew Seed—East African to Hull for August/September shipment is nominally worth about £22 5s. 6d.

Cottonseed—Some business has been done in Uganda cottonseed at 20 ex ship Liverpool for forward shipment, but 20 5s. has since been asked, with buyers bidding around £8 17s. 6d. Further business might be done at 20. Near about seed is not in request and is nominally quoted at £8 12s. 6d.

Gum—Pending the rains, no offers are being received from the Sudan. Malia is, however, reported to be buying small parcels of Gassabi at about £42.

Groundnuts—The market is steady, though little business is being done. East African decaffeinated for August/September shipment are reported to have been sold at £25 12s. 6d. to the Continent.

Gum Arabic—The market is very slow at present, the value of Natural being 51s. and for cleaned 53s. with August shipment.

Linseed—The market is firm but quiet and East African in 50-ton lots is worth about £19 10s.

Rubber—No business is being done in Uganda trees, in which supplies are still urgently wanted.

Annatto—Normal value is about £20 1s. for July/August shipment, but sellers of East African are asking £20 17s. 6d.

THE COFFEE BUG.

We have to thank the Hon. A. Simpson, Director of Agriculture of Uganda for a copy of Circular No. 13 issued by the Department and entitled "The Coffee Bug," by Mr. W. Wilkinson, A.R.C.S. It is a careful and clearly written account, compiled as a result of one year's work by the author in Uganda, coupled with observations made on coffee estates in Kenya over a period of over two years, 1921-1924, Wilkinson, who modestly sets out the facts as a stimulus to further inquiry and observation by planters and other agricultural officers, urges that until further results are available planters on whose estates *Antesia* appears as a pest should smoke their coffee trees regularly. He considers that this remedy, constantly applied, will relegat the coffee bug to the ranks of a minor pest at a comparatively small cost. *Antesia*, which is particularly sensitive to smoke, runs upward to the centre of the bush and then down the main stem immediately smoke is applied, and this characteristic makes any bugs present very easily observed. The author considers that the best method of smoking seen by him is one devised by an Uganda planter in the following manner:

An ordinary four-gallon petrol tin is cut in two lengthwise. Through the middle of each long side a wire loop is fixed. Small branches which fork Y are then cut and the forked portion put through the wire loops, the straight portion serving as a handle to carry the tin on the fork. In the bottom of the tin are placed burning chips of wood and the tin filled with moist cow dung. This cow dung immediately, when a white smoke will be directed to any part of the tree by moving the tin as required. One of the cow dung and one day and is only called the root of the tree. The heat of the cow dung causes the cow dung to burn, but little that burning of the leaves does not take place unless the tin is brought almost in contact with the leaves. Thus it will be seen that materials cost nothing and the cost of smoking becomes the cost of the labour employed, which on the estate where the above method was observed is less than four shillings per acre.

Mr. Wilkinson considers shade absolutely essential for growing coffee.

It is a pity that shadow is not more generally adopted to allow one to speak of the coffee bug as a pest. He believes from his own observations that it is beneficial also during the Tanganyika Entomologist as authority for the statement that the bug is absent from shaded plantations. That, however, does not appear to be true of Uganda, although in one case, with eight years' old shade, bug was seldom seen. On wild coffee, the natural habitat of which is the depth of the forest, where shade is naturally very dense, *Antesia* has not yet been recorded, and it is clear that the bug loves sunshine.

The pamphlet is well and interestingly written, and is one which all coffee planters can be counselled to obtain and study carefully. Copies can be procured from the Department of Agriculture, Kampala.

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EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS:

BRITISH INDIA

"Modasa" left Aden for Beira August 2.
 "Karawala" left Mombasa for Zanzibar August 2.

CLAN LINE

"Clan MacLaggart" arrived Lourenco Marques for Mauritius July 27.
 "Clan Macintyre" arrived Mombasa July 24.

DEUTERMAN AND BUCKNALL

"City of Rangoon" arrived Lourenco Marques July 25.
 "Erosby Hall" left Walfish Bay for Lourenco Marques July 27.

HOLLAND AFRICA

"Sagor" arrived Hamburg July 30.
 "Sagier" arrived Antwerp August 1.
 "Jagersfontein" arrived Mombasa July 29.
 "Banks" left Mombasa for South African ports July 30.
 "Rietfontein" left Port Natal for East and South African ports July 30.
 "Nylark" arrived Hamburg July 26.
 "Boerbe" arrived Antwerp August 3.
 "Klipfontein" arrived Mombasa July 29.
 "Madlon" left Beira for South Africa July 30.
 "Meliskerk" arrived Table Mountain Africa July 31.

UNITED STATES

"Corfe Castle" left Natal for Mauritius August 2.
 "Durham Castle" arrived Natal for Beira August 2.
 "Durham Castle" left London for Beira July 30.
 "Durham Castle" left Matabanque homewards via Natal August 2.

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

The s.s. "Durham Castle" which left London on July 30, for Beira, Helena and the Cape, carried for Beira:

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| Mr. L. C. Allen | Miss G. W. Henry |
| Mr. W. S. Anderson | Mr. F. J. Lock |
| Miss K. R. Carden | Mrs. Lock |
| Mrs. M. Dennison | Master C. Lock |
| Miss G. Dennison | Master T. Lock |
| Master K. Dennison | Mr. W. H. Murphy |
| Master J. Dennison | Mrs. Murphy |
| Mrs. G. Franklin | Mr. J. Storey |
| Miss L. J. Gaiger | |

The s.s. "Dumbea" which left Marseilles today, carried the following passengers to

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| <i>Mombasa:</i> | <i>Zanzibar:</i> |
| Mr. F. Bullett | Mrs. M. Bliss |
| Mr. D. Fenwick | Sister Clare |
| Mr. C. Goodall | Sister Gladys |
| Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Seames | Sister Mary Francis |
| Mr. H. W. Wilding | |

EAST AFRICAN MAILS

A MAIL which left East Africa on July 14 last was delivered in London on Tuesday, August 4.

The next outward mail for East Africa starts at 6 p.m. to-day at the G.P.O., London.

The outward mail for Nyaland, Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa closes at the G.P.O. at 10.30 a.m. August 7.

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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Vol. 1, No. 47

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1925

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EDITORIAL.

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ANALOGIES TRUE AND FALSE.

We have been surprised at the number of readers in this country—some East African settlers on leave amongst them—who have questioned us during the past week about Mr. Snell's recent declaration in the House of Commons that in order to raise the money for his hut tax the Natives of Kenya might have to make as many as five journeys of 60 miles each, carrying on his head a sixty pound load.

To answer that it might be true is not to admit that it is a fair computation. Indeed we regard it as an unfortunate and unfair illustration which will assuredly be repeated by those groups which are always on the alert for some fact or fiction that can be quoted to Kenya's disadvantage.

The accuracy or inaccuracy of Mr. Snell's statement must be measured on rational lines. The man who has to carry 60 guineas in his pocket every day for the cost of the fuel for a cow will not be able to carry a single penny worth of payment for his hut tax. At this point he can regale his associates with a pitiful tale of his distress, declaring that hard-hearted officialdom exacts its due even though it finds him in rags. Such a construction of the facts would be essentially false, even though based on a certain amount of truth. We regard the illustration given to the House of Commons as equally open to misapprehension.

Mr. Snell's words raise a picture of thousands of Natives carrying sixty pound loads 60 miles per annum in order to satisfy the tax collector. He might equally well have painted another picture—that of a Native selling a few fowls, or a goat or two, to liquidate his indebtedness to Government. Then the House could have drawn its own conclusions and would have been reminded of the danger of generalising. There are even to-day parts of East Africa where a sixty-pound load of bananas can be bought for a few pence, but it would be ludicrous to convey the impression that that is representative of the whole country.

But if we feel that Mr. Snell's slip part of his case by exaggeration, we gladly concede that he was on surer ground when dealing with the question of family complications. In that matter he showed a knowledge of East African conditions which permitted him to administer a well-merited rebuke to a number of M.P.'s whose amusement amounted to nothing more than a demonstration of ignorance.



Problems of Administration.

With other less-organised tribes the position has been more difficult owing to the limited spheres of authority of the chiefs, their backwardness and often slackness. Administrators have therefore had to take the entire executive power into their own hands, leaving only unimportant matters to the chiefs, who consequently led more and more of their hinds over the people. But even here the policy is one of building up this authority, and of gradually handing back to important chiefs their powers, modified to suit present requirements. In Tanganyika Territory this process is particularly behindhand on account of the avowed policy of the late German Government of breaking down all tribal organisation and replacing it by a system of trained African or Arab magistrates in Government employ. Junior administrative appointments are as far as possible filled by Africans. At present, and especially in the technical departments, the staff is widely employed, but Africans are gradually replacing him.

It has been said that African leaders abuse their power, and that the Government do not believe this is so of the leaders, and in the case of the former, I must say that, although authority may often be abused, their dishonesty is very greatly exaggerated. Isolated cases of dishonesty are broadcast, but one hears nothing of the thousands of honest and steadfast workers. The African responds to trust more than average people, and in relation to his confidence in him will he reward you by faithful service. Abuse of authority is natural in a young and recently-influenced people, and will, I am convinced, disappear progressively.

The general policy in the ruling of the African is to encourage the African to take on the process we are engaged in. The existing system will develop as a result of the sense of responsibility progress. There are constant examples of this in the creation of Native councils, the opening of tribal courts, and of new appointments of Africans.

Education of the African.

Education of the African has been in the hands of the missions who have devoted much money and energy to this work. Their work is admirable, and has done much to advance the African. Some mistakes have been made, but they are not too serious. Education has been too academic and religion too important a place in it. Education which must leave a man better equipped for the battle of life and make a better man does not generally go far enough. A higher standard is required and expected. The African must go through with his education to the end. At present we have a number of illiterate, unable to attain their desire, an office stool. Education has also often tended to divorce a man from his tribe, from his land, and from his family. Many educated East Africans develop a contempt for their less fortunate comrades, instead of devoting themselves to the benefit of their community.

To an ever-increasing extent Government has devoted itself to the education of the African by subsidising recognised missions and by opening Government schools. The cry is for more practical methods.

The fitting of men to look after the health, mental, and moral advancement of their people, able also to take up a profitable calling at the end of their teaching, and able to make the best of their land and its opportunities for advancement, to equip the present and future leaders of the tribes for their posts, and to make enlightened rulers of them; finally, to enable the Africans to fill increasingly important posts. For this we require finishing schools and boarding schools where English will be thoroughly taught, so that men may become really trained and qualified in their trade or calling.

Education of women has so far been badly neglected, chiefly owing to the conservatism of the men about their women and the women about themselves. The old women are the influential ones, and were I to have them on my side in any tribe, I could do what I liked with the men. To educate a man, his wife is a waste of energy for the woman is responsible for the children, and the children are responsible for the future. Infant mortality is one of our most depressing problems, village hygiene and cleanliness in the home an urgent necessity, better and greater variety of diet essential, but above all better care of the children. With Christianity comes monogamy and an increase in the household duties of the woman, who can therefore be relieved from duties outside in the fields. It is here that our women-folk must shoulder their burden. They must organise themselves and devote a portion of their time to the Native women. The women of the Congo have done so, and have given us an example and a plan which I hope white women in East Africa will follow. They can do a great deal.

The results of education have been most noticeable and noticeable in Uganda and Nyasaland. The missions are most numerous. In Uganda they are benefited by the prosperity and trade of that country, and in Nyasaland—where so far lack of transport and remoteness have precluded local development—by the fact that Nyasaland men are in great demand from the Cape to Khartoum wherever there is important and responsible work to be done. On the other hand in Northern Rhodesia especially, and in Kenya in a lesser degree, more needs to be done for the education and intellectual advancement of the African. Nyasaland's 2,284 schools, providing education for more than half the children in the territory are a public utility, subsidised by Government to the extent of £3,000 per annum. There is already

Africans remember this missionary effort, for the Baganda has guaranteed £28,000 to rebuild and reorganise the Buganda school.

Working for Wages.

Is it undignified to work for another, for a wage? Emphatically no. Civilisation does not work. The African Native, who is asking to be civilised, must show the capacity for work not only for himself, but for the community.

Various temptations, largely of the African for the European, do not and can not exist. It has sometimes of great necessity been resorted to by Government for essential public works, but then only for short periods, at current wages and with a minimum of disturbance to tribal life.

A question most closely affecting the African is that of the effects of the displacement of large numbers of young men, their absence from the family at an important time of their lives, the passage on the roads to and from labour centres, the effects on population and tribal life, the conditions at the labour centres, wages, housing and feeding, local welfare, whilst at work, medical attention, and finally the return home, a man leaving his village for a labour centre should return home a better man mentally, physically and materially.

Employers are realising that more is required of them than the regular paying of a wage. Those who will provide for the African a home where he will be prepared to bring his wife and family and live a decent life in hygienic surroundings and bring up his children will never want for labour. Conversely the African must realise that when working he must do a day's work, and that it is better to be skilled at one form of work than unskilled at several; in fact he should stick to one trade.

The Progress and the Hand.

Now what is the chief of the misgivings of European communities in the midst of African peoples? Many

would have that they are unfriendly and regarding to the Native community, recognising only their own rights, determined to make of the African a servant, and not recognising his claim to fair dealing, a fair chance and no favour. In Eastern Africa such racialism and racial antagonism do not exist and need never exist. Whereas West Africa marches along her road to progress alone, in East Africa the European and the African march side by side. We are not going to discourage the legitimate enterprise of the African, but neither will we discourage that of the European. Each community has something that the other wants, and by fair and equitable exchange benefits must accrue to both.

I believe that these European communities are invaluable to Native progress. They raise amongst the people a sense of a higher social standard, a desire for achievement, a spirit of emulation, a better understanding of the meaning of civilisation. The districts where these centres of trade and commerce are at once opened up to trade and become more healthy. A market is created not only for labour but for produce. Moreover, the African has before him constantly a lesson in commercial agriculture of the highest value. He sees what can be made of the land.

We have not built up in Eastern Africa any artificial barriers to Native progress. As the African fits him-

self to go forward, so he may go forward, and more power to him. The European population does not look upon the African population simply as a supplier of labour, but in varying degrees it realises that both are partners in the prosperity and opening-up of the territories and that both are going to benefit equally by it. They know that their interests are closely interwoven, or, as Booker Washington declared, "in all things that are purely social, we can be as separate as the fingers, yet one as the hand in all things essential to mutual progress."

The position in Eastern Africa to-day is full of hope for us all, for the white race and for the young Negro race, which has only just taken its place in the forward march of the world, but which has shown great potentialities and powers. The achievements of the Negro throughout the world are full of hope. As we help encourage and urge the Negro forward now at the time to shall we be rewarded by your enterprise, loyalty and fidelity in the future, until such time as you shall take your place amongst the great nations of the British Empire and of the world. But this means the ability to give and to take, to work with the head, the heart, and the hand, to withstand the lull, to progress, to be patient, and to be able and prepared to help yourselves in ever increasing measure. There will be failure, and there will be difficulties, but there need be no upheavals.

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"We have in our possession a Souvenir Number of art paper and containing an excellent array of photographs depicting East Africa at Wembley. It is a most admirable production of its kind, and the Editor has been fortunate enough to secure most distinguished collaboration in the production of this volume. We have distinct pleasure in recommending an article by His Excellency, Sir Geoffrey Archer, which will be of the greatest interest to our readers."

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THE YATTA PLAINS OF KENYA

Exclusive to East Africa

By A. Special Correspondent

Nairobi.

I have just been down in the Yatta Plains district, of which England has been told something in the Report of the East Africa Parliamentary Commission. It will be remembered that this great area, which has of recent years been overrun by Wakamba cattle from their adjacent Reserve, has been recommended by certain enthusiasts, more particularly by men not living in the Colony and unacquainted with the basic facts of their proposal, as a suitable territory for the creation of a permanent addition to that Reserve and an outlet for the growing flocks and herds of the Wakamba.

The fertile section of the Wakamba Reserve is a natural area for the cattle cultivation that is done being performed by the women, while the heavier milking is required by the African pastoral races, their idea of wealth is entirely based upon the possession of stock, and their greater ambition is such as many of these as they can possibly breed or otherwise acquire. As a consequence, they have the strongest objection to parting with stock of any kind and on any terms, except to secure wives; then they drive as hard a bargain as they can. Again like all African pastoral peoples, the only limits recognised by them as to the extension of their grazing lands are those set up by nature; they cannot destroy or by unhealthy country. The Government intent upon preventing their penetration by white traders, commercial men or farmers—and in practice that means the perpetration of crimes—has therefore made a visible but not an effective attempt

Rich Agricultural Lands.

Thus a few years ago the Wakamba were permitted to extend their grazing radius in several directions, when, after a couple of decades of protection from their ancient foes, white-civilian influence and the pressure of healthy economic conditions might have caused them to undertake some of the subsequent great increase of their native wealth and to have been able to serve as a model for the development of the African reserves. In the Yatta Plains, however, the tribe which this tribe was quite unable to handle until the Mau Mau suppressed the raiding propensities of the Masai. Much of these formerly disputed pastures and so man's lands, being the lower lying country around the foothills of their true mountainous home, consists of rich agricultural spaces, capable of growing extensive crops of maize, wheat, sisal, coffee, and lucerne—the latter more especially for dairy cattle—if properly developed and organised by practical white men, in which case well paid civilising employment or co-partnership occupation would be created for ten times as many Natives as can possibly eke out a barbaric existence by depasturing their economic Zebu cattle and useless goats on them in their present wild condition of prairie or scrub.

Every word that can be applied to the waste of agricultural and high class dairying land within the actual recognised confines of the Ukamba Reserve applies in an intensified degree to this vast territory known as the Yatta Plains, which theorists wish to condemn indefinitely to the lowest possible utility to which land can be put, namely, to grazing. Yet it is one of the world's choice spots for wealth production, and remunerative human effort. It is practically all irrigable from the swift running mountain streams of considerable dimensions which intersect it—chief among them being the Tana and the Tana—and in addition, it has an exceptional rainfall, at least good enough for growing grain crops and permanent such as sisal, castor oil, coffee and sugar cane—though all of these could naturally be improved on occasion by the application of an artificial water

Awaiting White Settlement.

The attitude of this deep, rich, annual giant flat area is a little over 100 ft. It is healthy and possesses a forceful climate, which operates almost exactly under the equator, knows no seasons, but will produce and can produce indefinitely all the year round, so long as the fertilising flow of water is constant. There is practically no timber to impede the cultivation and the land lies like a neglected lawn awaiting the plough. Yet the hills and mountains that surround it can produce ample supplies for half a century to come of lumber and fire-wood. At a moderate estimate the annual value of exportable products from this area should be at least £500,000.

All our genius and experience as the greatest colonising people the earth has ever seen should be concentrated on places like this, with a view to settling on them the best of our own people, who would set a sterling example of enlightened progressive civilisation to the backward races in their vicinity and train them under a benevolent work-a-day discipline to an appreciation of the higher things they have not the energy or intelligence to exploit themselves. But what is the result of all and true colony creation achieved by the genius of our people has been done in the face of Governmental indifference, inaction or hostility by independent unsalaried civilian pioneers, the very names of most of whom are unremembered and forgotten.

Colonisation Hampered.

Mr. Linnell's memorandum to the East Africa Commission bears strongly on the anti-white propaganda concerning the Yatta Plains. He and Mr. Calderwood, the baronet, Native agent at Machakos, had no doubt supplied them with the most reliable information and Mr. Linnell has since given to the world a well known and still in vogue account of the Yatta Plains and still is hampered and continually prejudiced by anonymous reports and tales emanating from places he can do no more than suspect, reports which are too often the product of brains with no knowledge of the economic facts of life. Only occasionally does the real author of half-truths, ignorance, malice and misconceptions disclose his identity, most often in manoeuvres subterfugeously.

The Yatta Plains is a rich and fertile area and it is to be hoped that the British public as the heart of the pourings of silver and trusting Natives to the white pioneer trying to mould into habits of industry, thrift, honesty, cleanliness and continuity of purpose the intelligence of the African savage, the effect is exactly the same as would be a violent open Bolshevik interference with British workpeople by setting them against their employers, and insisting that the land of the United Kingdom should be theirs to use or misuse as they may fancy.

And a week or two ago I looked across the splendid territory of the Yatta Plains from the great ridge that separates it from rich, progressive Lower Donyo Sabuk and saw it lying like a Promised Land under the glorious sunshine and gentle, pleasant breeze of that region. I wondered how many other fine Provinces in this great sprawling Empire of ours are being withheld from free development.



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LIFE IN THE LUPA RIVER GOLD DIGGINGS

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Nairobi

EAST AFRICA is full of Lupa River goldfields near Luaya, in Tanganyika Territory. Many parties have gone from Kenya to have come from the south to the field, and very few have returned.

To reach the Lupa River from Kenya one must undertake an arduous motor-car journey—occupying at least a week—through Arusha, Kichinga, Iringa, Dodoma, and Iringa to Luaya, including the crossing of flooded rivers, sand drifts, and the endless bush, bushes, and swamps. It is a necessary diversion. At Luaya it is necessary to cross a river of 100 yds. But there is gold to be found at the end of the journey.

A Kenyan miner has not only found a diamond and found sufficient gold to pay his expenses, but has returned to relate his story. He reports that the whole of the area, covering many square miles, contains alluvial gold. Some of it is of the coarse variety which can be obtained by hand panning, but there is a good deal of the gold which can be recovered by a wealthy company able to undertake large operations.

From the point of view of the small miner, he says it is worth while to visit the field as a specimen if one has £100 to risk and the time to spend. One can earn £100 in a month, or more. The gold is found in the beds of two rivers, the Lupa and the Ngwasiba, fifteen miles from the Lupa. There are about one hundred and twenty men in the area, and their camps spread some fourteen miles along the Lupa, and seventeen miles along the Ngwasiba. The miners are of many simple types. Some are the ordinary one-day diggers, some are the more permanent diggers, and some are the more permanent diggers.

The gold is being found in the beds of two rivers, the Lupa and the Ngwasiba, fifteen miles from the Lupa. There are about one hundred and twenty men in the area, and their camps spread some fourteen miles along the Lupa, and seventeen miles along the Ngwasiba. The miners are of many simple types. Some are the ordinary one-day diggers, some are the more permanent diggers, and some are the more permanent diggers.

One of the more permanent diggers has built a dam, diverts the water from one side of the stream, and then digs out the river bed on the side which remains dry. The "dirt" is put through sluice boxes at once and panned, the work being performed by Natives. At the end of the day the winnings are brought to the miner, by his staff—the gold being collected in cigarette tins—and the miner presents a small party to the Natives, who has shown the best results. When one side of the river has been worked out, the water is turned back into it and work begins on the other half.

It is only possible to work for nine months in the year because the rains flood the rivers during the other three, but the more enthusiastic miners, undaunted by the floods, dig trenches in the river banks and start panning again when they wash down to gravel. The Lupa lies in a deep valley and is considered to be unhealthy, but on the Ngwasiba it is possible to build the camps on the hill sides. There is no town, and only a long line of camps chiefly composed of huts made of wood and furnished with grass roofs. Some of the older residents have had, or added, glass windows and properly manufactured doors. The houses can maintain small farmyards, with one or two goats for meat, and chickens to vary the fare.

Near a kitchen, very recently by a small trader, and the miners, or rather, workers, from a small local market. Milk can be obtained from a small

honour mission station, and butter is furnished by two enterprising settlers, one living about fifteen miles away, and the other about sixty miles from the field. A Native comes around the camps every week and collects orders.

The Tanganyika Government has fixed the price of meat at ten cents per pound, and has apparently refused to allow a liquor licence for the field. Alcoholic refreshment is obtainable, but at an almost prohibitive price. Flour and sugar are expensive, and groceries are most difficult to obtain, but the settlers have long to be a good substitute for sugar, and milk, chickens, eggs and meat. One considers the Lupa an extraordinarily comfortable place. Labour is cheap, the Natives being paid 8s. per month, and the best meal can be purchased at the camps for 3s. 6d. per 50 lbs. bag.

It is all a gamble, but there seems to be a fair chance of making profit. My informant had to take up an abandoned claim, worked two or three times before he arrived—one man having taken 200 ounces out of it. Yet the newcomer struck a small pocket on the first day and took six ounces in twelve days. There is apparently no guide to fortune on the Lupa, and many men have gone on for months without a sign of gold, while new arrivals with no experience have paid their expenses at once. The gold is bought by the Standard Bank of East Africa.

There is a small amount of silver, but it is less costly, with an allowance for the silver content of the Lupa gold, which contains eleven per cent. of silver.

Perhaps the most interesting thing in the field is the miner himself. The six score men who have gathered there come from all classes of African whites. There are Kenya farmers, who would be better employed on their farms, sober commercial men from Nairobi, planters from all over East Africa, and a few adventurous of the old type, who are hard-riding big game hunters.

Some of the more permanent diggers are of an old-fashioned, and some of them of doubtful character. But there has been no trouble. The absence of facilities for obtaining cheap liquor has doubtless had a most excellent effect, and all disputes are settled by the miners themselves.

A party of men, tired and hungry, met together late one afternoon in a large and gloomy grass hut, and in the hut the men gathered in one corner talking merrily of gold, dispersed in a fragrant presence, out of the gloom behind them came the melody of "Onward Christian Soldiers." The hut was in reality a church, and the miners had failed to hear or see the choir file in for practice. The miners included a "hard case," to whom mission boys were a particular challenge. Yet the voices of the Natives in that district are so musical, and their rendering of the well-known hymn was so surprising good, that the "hard case" remained to enjoy the singing.

Hyacinth exercise a great fascination over the raw African, whose only knowledge of civilization was so far gained at the mission station, and it is not surprising to hear that every night when the long miles of camp fires gleam up and down the Lupa, the Native labourers, seated in circles round their own fires in the bush, sing their songs of the melodies learnt from the missionary, bring back old memories to many a white miner.

COFFEE GROWING IN EAST AFRICA.

A London Merchant's Views.

Special Interview with Mr. Grant.

MR. W. L. LYALL GRANT, who has recently returned to London from a business visit to Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, has had a long experience of coffee cultivation in India, and so was well placed to have the opportunity of publishing for the benefit of our readers his views on the coffee-growing industry of the East African territories.

One of the things which struck Mr. Grant forcibly was the keenness of most planters to glean information and suggestions for the improvement of their plantations and the better preparation of the bean. Almost everywhere he found a strong desire for advice on the most up-to-date methods and appreciation of scientific methods seemed to him to be general. He has seen the same planters, with ten, fifteen, or twenty years' experience behind them, most anxiously invited criticism and suggestions, and in many instances that the laugh they were to pass the more readily they realised how they still had much to be learnt.

The Question of Shade.

Asked if there was any special suggestion which he would make, Mr. Grant said that if he were a planter in East Africa, he would first certainly investigate the benefits to be derived from the use of shade on his coffee. In some districts shade was certainly essential, perhaps there were others in which it was not so necessary, but in his opinion it might well be in all districts. In most coffee areas there was an increasing realisation of the value of shade, and the planting of tall species of trees was being encouraged to prevent wide variations of temperature being an equally important factor.

He knew that planters in some districts claimed that bean shrub was insufficient to maintain both their coffee and shade trees, and in such instances he would be inclined to recommend experimenting with artificial shade, such as had been done in an outstanding fashion by Messrs. Decker and Hemmell at Soyo. Even though the artificial shade was not so good as the natural shade, it would be a necessary step to take in the interim.

In India the correct regulation of shade had a direct bearing on the loss from attacks of borer, and there was ground for believing that in East Africa *Antesia* and other pests and diseases might be kept in check by a wider utilisation of shade.

The menace of the mealy bug in Kenya was serious, and it had wrought severe damage in many plantations. A noticeable fact was that it had travelled down the prevalent wind in the Thika and Ruiru districts, and was now appearing at Kiambu. Sprays of different kinds had been tried, many planters claiming that a very weak solution of sheep dip was the most effective. Suitable solutions applied by spray or by sponging, had effectively washed the bug off the trees, but unless some insecticide prevented its spread on the ground—and ants were apparently responsible for carrying it—the danger was not being adequately met.

Native Coffee Growing.

When asked about Native coffee growing, Mr. Grant recalled the story of a European planter, whose *shamba* was separated by only a hundred yards or so from a Native's garden, in which the owner had a few *Arabica* trees. Having suspicions, the Englishman took steps to have records kept of the sales by the Native; they were found to amount to one bag per tree.

To prevent this in Mysore, every dealer is forced by law to keep a detailed record of every pound of coffee handled by him, giving the name of the seller or purchaser. It is, in fact, a strict regulation very much like that governing the sale of opium in this country, and its effect had been almost to stamp out the illicit

As for pests and diseases, a fair comparison could not be drawn, for in India the heavy monsoon was a great cleansing agent. When, for instance, the green bug became so bad that panic led to the wholesale cutting down of trees, the monsoon had come to wash away the pest, which had never become serious again. In East Africa, where pest control was not facilitated in the same way, it seemed wise to take every possible precaution, in order not only to safeguard the established plantations of Europeans, but also to protect the Native from disappointment.

Native coffee-growing was expanding side by side with white cultivation in the Moshi district of Tanganyika, and in Uganda also the Department of Agriculture was devoting considerable attention to this matter. In some districts the seed distributed was *Arabica*, and in other districts *Robusta*. The Department undoubtedly attached considerable importance to the development of coffee growing by Natives, and in that Protectorate it was anticipated that the coffee exports would double, if not triple, within the next three years.

It was difficultly confronting planters everywhere was the question of labour. In this respect, many had escaped this trouble, even the most optimistic did not say that they could do more than rub along, while many appeared to be less fortunate, even seriously placed. Most old-established and successful planters had decided to open up no more land until they could see where better labour was coming from. It was a problem that was being investigated by the Government only of planters and farmers, but of the Government

Mr. Grant said that in some of the places he had been to, the British companies had themselves in Mombasa, and were breeding almost as fast as they could. It was already as the Tanganyika Court of Wards had proved Germany was supplying a large share of the seeds imported for sale to Natives.

In Tanganyika he had been told by an Administrator's Officer that a ship carrying 120 or more Germans, well equipped for coffee growing, had just arrived. It was not known to what extent the Government was prepared to cater for them, but it was certainly not a settler did not welcome the return of Germans to East Africa.

AGUSHA COFFEE.

We have seen an interesting letter addressed to Major G. C. Anderson, Commissioner for Tanganyika at the British Empire Exhibition by a firm of coffee experts, who write:—

"It may interest you to know that a purchase by us of a parcel of forty bags of Agusha coffee, mark T.C.E., has been one of the finest coffees we have received from Tanganyika Territory. It was liquored with five other coffees of Nairobi growth and expert judgment was decidedly in favour of the above named coffee, which has the fine full flavour of Mysore coffee, while the appearance of the raw berry impresses one with its excellent quality."

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EAST AFRICAN COTTON GROWING.

Colonel French's observations and recommendations.

The native cotton-growing in Uganda, Kenya and part of Tanganyika Territory, is reviewed by Colonel French, Assistant Director of the Empire Cotton-Growing Corporation, in an interesting and informative report, now issued by the Corporation (12s. 6d. post free). Colonel French considers that in Uganda the industry should be consolidated before further extension of the area under cultivation is attempted, and that the application of scientific and improved agricultural methods can produce from the present acreage more cotton of better and more uniform quality. An increase of acreage at this time would not only intensify labour and transport difficulties, but might make the whole crop more liable to pests. The writer supports the many authorities who think it unwise for Uganda to remain a one-crop country.

Concerning the Agricultural Department.

In his opinion, on the whole, the side of the Agricultural Department needs strengthening, and he suggests a re-organisation of the staff in the following directions:

- (1) An Administrative or Agricultural Section, to deal with all questions of administration within the department, to be responsible for agricultural officers in the field, and for the co-ordination of duties between the three sections and other Government departments.
- (2) A Commercial Section, responsible for all questions connected with the distribution of seed, grading by growers, grading by Government, ginning, inspection of ginneries (which sub-section should be strengthened so as to be effective) and marketing and transport, so far as the Agricultural Department has to do with them.

Colonel French also suggests that the Director of Agriculture should now be a regular Agricultural Officer, and now acting as Commissioner for Uganda at the British Empire Exhibition, should visit the United States to study the question of marketing there. The Corporation is recommended to make a grant to enable Mr. Morgan to pay this visit.

(3) A Scientific or Research Section, to include botanical, entomological, physiological, and biological sub-sections, to study the general conditions of cotton culture.

Colonel French also suggests that the Corporation should examine the possibility of extending agriculture in Uganda, and also the advisory capacity of the Lake Victoria area and elsewhere, if the Governments of Kenya and Tanganyika so desire.

Ginning Policy and Picking.

Colonel French does not favour unrestricted competition between ginneries by allowing them to erect factories wherever they please, for he considers that this would result in serious over-capitalisation of that part of the industry which provides the cash for the grower, and might lead to failure and consequent loss of confidence. He therefore welcomes the recommendation of the Cotton Control Board not to increase the number of ginneries for the present. He does not regard additional ginneries as necessary, even if the crop were considerably larger, and points out that overhead charges, which are at present heavy, can be reduced only by entering to each ginnery a reasonable amount of cotton. Inspection of ginneries for cleanliness both before the buying season starts and during the season is advocated.

Having reviewed the two systems of buying now existing in the Protectorate, Colonel French concludes that central markets and buying by middlemen are not essential for the good of the industry or of the Native, save in exceptional circumstances where ginneries are few and distances excessive. He does not regard as serious the danger of a ring among the ginneries, and considers that eight, at least of the thirty-two markets now in the Eastern Provinces, could be abolished without

any hardship to the Natives. Administratively, from the standpoint of transport and the reputation of Uganda cotton markets and buying posts, a ring and a ringable, if he believes the cotton is to be only just, the present expenses of the Uganda Government, including the cost of new roads, Spekepost press, trade transport of cotton seed, and extra administrative services, amounting to about 10s. per bale.

Producing improved cotton.

The production of a better cotton, climatically suited to Uganda of fairly compact growth, and which, throughout the area, would produce a larger number of bolls and give a uniform staple of 1.5 inches, is desirable. At present plants carry an average of only about twenty bolls, but Mr. Harper, who, in the face of tremendous difficulties, has done so much for the improvement of Uganda cotton, is now developing at Severe another type of Nyassaland cotton, which produces good cotton even in the required staple and under good cultivation, at fifty or sixty bolls. The establishment of a number of trial grounds within the Lake Victoria basin, where seeds of unimproved pedigree can be tested in several places, is suggested.

Colonel French questions whether continued distribution of seed is to the real advantage of the industry, but suggests that the Corporation might offer to Uganda an efficient stamping machine equipped with tractor and engine, or even undertake stamping on a large scale. The Natives, he notes, do not like working with a stump-jack, and so leave stumps in the ground, this practice probably leading to the low yield. Investigation as to whether cotton is not at present too widely sown is also suggested. The fact that cotton plots are generally surrounded by steep grass is also noted as a factor contributing to the low yield.

In the matter of picking, says the writer, the best method is to teach the native to use a Native bag, two bags, one for dirty and another for clean cotton. Usually the cotton is thrown to their greasy breasts, dry sorting and was done being carried out in their huts. After picking a general agricultural education would alter this practice, and the training of Natives agricultural superintendents is suggested. It is suggested that the Agricultural Department grant scholarships to students of the Native Training College.

Colonel French also suggests that the Corporation should examine the possibility of extending agriculture in Uganda, and also the advisory capacity of the Lake Victoria area and elsewhere, if the Governments of Kenya and Tanganyika so desire.

new and extended plantations, for railway extensions and for harbour works has been suggested with the abolition of forced labour, and with a sudden increase of wealth among the landholders and tenants of the cotton growing areas, the writer feels that labour difficulties can be overcome, but that some pressure, which, however, should be merciless and as time goes on, will be necessary. Above all, better labour-saving devices, further training, and better organisation of labour are essential.

Recommendations for Tanganyika and Kenya.

The Mwanza district of Tanganyika is judged to offer good prospects, provided considerable capital expenditure is undertaken, and it is suggested that a large Development Company might be given a monopoly in the area, this company buying out existing interests and paying for them in cash or debentures. The advantages claimed for such a scheme are steady and systematic development, the erection of ginneries of economic size, the possibility of spending large amounts on transport and communications, and above all, the ability to undertake a large-scale campaign against the tsetse fly.

For the proper development of the industry in the Kavirondo Reserve of Kenya, Colonel French is firmly convinced that the best Uganda seed obtainable must be substituted for that at present in use. No considerable extension of present areas is advised until further experiments have resulted in the production of much better cotton.

Dr. W. C. Jackson, who is a member of the British Society of African Studies, has just published a book, *The East African Church and the East African People*, which is a study of the development of the Christian Church in East Africa. The book is a study of the history of the Church in East Africa, from the first mission to the present day. It is a study of the Church in East Africa, from the first mission to the present day. It is a study of the Church in East Africa, from the first mission to the present day.



PERSONALIA

On Friday last Sir Geoffrey Archer visited the Sudan Coast at Wau.

Mr. F. W. H. Migeod, the African traveller and author, was married the other day to Miss Madeleine Banks.

Mr. Craven H. Walker, H.M. Consul for Western Rhodesia, was married on August 1st to Miss Gwladys Rogers.

Mr. Hattersley, one of Uganda's pioneers, has, says the local paper, been re-visiting the Protectorate after an absence of six years.

Queen Victoria celebrated its fourth birthday a few weeks ago. We wish our contemporary many happy returns of the day.

Prince Henry stayed at Coombe, Carnarvonshire, with Lord and Lady Kylesant for the Royal Welsh Agricultural Society's Show.

"Great Hippopotamus Camp" in the Victoria Nile was one of the names given to the Prince of Wales during his visit to Northern Rhodesia.

The Germans are reported to have been arrested in connection with an alleged conspiracy to poison the Nile.

Unionist M.P.s. for the Lancashire constituencies are the first to urge upon the Government the need for more and improved transport facilities in East Africa.

General McRobert, who saved the local Government from a serious financial crisis, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of Leane.

Mr. A. F. Weatherhead, whom Sir Geoffrey Archer specially appointed as Labour Commissioner for Uganda some few months ago, returns to the Protectorate by the "L. Anastaphan Castle" next week.

Sir Edgar Bonham Carter, for more than seventeen years Judicial Adviser to the Sudan Government, has been elected a trustee of the Gordon Memorial College Fund in place of the late Sir William Garstin.

Livingsstone's death at Chitambo, near Lake Bangweulu, fifty-two years ago, is recalled by the visit of Mrs. Livingsstone Wilson to her son and daughter-in-law, who are missionaries at that historic place.

Mr. John Sykes, who had spent twenty years in the service of the Sudan Government Railways and Steamers Department, died suddenly at Abura last month. He was a Past Master of the Albert Lodge of Freemasons.

Mr. Joseph Housell Gilbert has been appointed Clerk of the Zanzibar Protectorate Council and Joint Editor of the Official Gazette as from 6th July last.

Sir Geoffrey Archer's article in our Jubilee Souvenir Number has been reproduced in part by the *Sudan Herald*, which, in addition to that reprint, devotes more than a column to a highly appreciative review of that special issue.

In the House of Commons last week Sir Henry Page Croft expressed his hope that the Government would not allow anyone in the City to persuade them that the moment was unfavourable for putting up a road for cotton development in East Africa.

East Africa, where Kenya is the touchstone of our destinies in those regions, is emerging upon an economic crisis that may be the solution. Thus writes Mr. Lovat Fraser in summarising the effects of the war and asking whether the nation is still pursuing its traditional policy.

Capt. G. A. Debenham, late of the K.A.R. and now in the administrative service of Tanganyika Territory, who has been in Europe on sick leave, embarks at Marseilles for Port Said a few days hence. On his way back to Dar-es-Salaam he is seizing the opportunity to visit the Gordon College, Khartoum, and the new cotton fields of the Gezira.

Mr. J. H. B. Jones, who has just returned from the Wakamba, and Mr. J. H. Jones, who have just returned from the South Africa, were among our visitors last week. They propose spending the winter in England this being their first home during the past fourteen or fifteen years. Before Christmas they are to have another book from Mr. Jones, who holds decided views on East Africa's problems in general and Kenya's in particular.

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Our monthly contemporary *Tropical Life*, having entered its twenty-first year with its July issue, we tender our cordial congratulations to its founder and editor, Mr. H. Hamel Smith, whose can count among his other achievements that of having contributed to his journal a monthly character sketches of prominent tropical personalities. To have kept up this regular feature for twenty years without a break is a record of which to be proud and we trust that Mr. Hamel Smith will for many years be able to continue his labours of love. He celebrates his twenty-first editorial birthday by inviting the suggestions and criticisms of readers—a sure indication of youthfulness of spirit. It is to be hoped his venture in the tropics will be made a most successful one and that he will be able to continue his labours of love. He celebrates his twenty-first editorial birthday by inviting the suggestions and criticisms of readers—a sure indication of youthfulness of spirit. It is to be hoped his venture in the tropics will be made a most successful one and that he will be able to continue his labours of love.

NYASALAND TRADE REPORT.

1924 & 1925

The Annual Trade Report of the Nyasaland Protectorate for the year ended December 31, 1924 begins by pointing out that the external trade for 1924 exceeded that of any previous year, reaching the unprecedented total of £1,578,407. This sum, which comprises the values of domestic imports and exports and goods in transit to and from adjacent territories, but does not include Government imports or specie, exceeds the aggregate of 1923 by over £355,000.

The combined values of domestic trade imports and exports amounted to £1,131,711, which is 31.5% or 6.44% above the 1923 figures. The balance of trade was in favour of exports for the first time since 1920, the domestic exports creating a record. Imports for home consumption increased 18.6%, reaching £548,156, as against £462,284, while domestic exports were up by 20.7% to £583,555.

Cotton manufactures aggregated a part of shipment value of £255,735, showing an increase of over 20% on the year, and accounting for some 50% of the total import trade. The figures for the principal categories in the past four years, and for the purpose of comparison, in 1920 are appended.

Cotton piece goods	1924	7,901,875	5,519,475	7,457,381
Hankerchiefs, shirts, etc.	1923	25,722	4,865	72,959
Chaddas, scarves, and blannels	1924	203,134	210,091	48,104

Imports of manufactured articles of a class are up rather more than in the twelve months the principal item being

Woolen goods, hosiery, etc.	1924	30,833	13,468
Vests and coats	1923		
Woolen and other manufactures	1924	1,404	3,316
Woolen manufactures	1923		

Motor Spirit 36,168 gall. 3,282
Galvanised sheet imports totalled 5,067 cwt. as against 4,869. Hoes are up from 5,700 to 5,901 cwt., implements and tools from 363 to 392 cwt., and agricultural machinery from 1,001 to 1,180 cwt. Weighing machines at 141 cwt. also show a slight increase.

Imports of the principal commodities, though naturally small, since Nyasaland exports such commodities, are yet higher than in 1923.

There is also a growing demand for wearing apparel, boots and shoes, shirts and singlets, haberdashery, disinfectants, drugs, and medicines, paints, candles, lubricating oils, motor spirit, soap, motor-bicycles, torries, firearms and ammunition, lamps, lanterns and musical instruments.

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Exports.

The quantities of tobacco, tea, and fibre produced and shipped (as stated in reports) for the six principal crops showing the following comparisons by weight over the past five years:

Tobacco	1924	7,014,000	7,538,327
Cotton	1923	2,223,310	2,223,310
Fibre	1924	1,789,038	1,673,082
Tea	1924	1,958,504	2,033,300
Rubber	1924	173,973	177,111
Ghillies	1924	3,400	25,333

Even although 45% of the 3,145 tons of tobacco exported were strips, yet the returns exceeded the exports of the previous year (with 25% only of strips) by 8.5%. Allowing the weight of stems taken from the leaf to be 25% of the whole and the tobacco crop of last season been exported as leaf the weight shown would have increased to 3,620 tons.

The total shipments of tea during the year passed the million pound mark, and the production of fibre is also increasing in popularity. The export of maize, which amounted to 567 tons during the year, was almost entirely to Portuguese East Africa, but most of the other products were sent to the United Kingdom. 98% of the total quantity.

This country, however, supplied only 58% of Nyasaland's purchases, another 18% being furnished by British possessions, Portuguese East Africa, principally Beira, sold nearly 70,000 of goods to Nyasaland, Holland's share was £24,000, and Germany's £7,000. Trade with the United Kingdom increased by £25,000 with Holland by £10,000 and with Germany by nearly £9,000.

FIIGHTING THE TSETSE

To the Editor, "East Africa"

DEAR SIR,

The campaign against the tsetse fly is apparently arousing some interest at home. So I presume some of the East African Commissioners have been bitten once or twice.

Mr. Swinerton, who is a set and a half in work, should certainly have all possible support in his idea.

It is otherwise the experts would be... It has been suggested that the Native should make large gardens of the land cleared and plant cotton. Now it is quite a well-known fact that you cannot keep planting cotton, or for that matter any crop indefinitely on the same land. A certain amount would therefore have to be fallow. Now I am certain that the Native is not going to clean his cotton—unless he happens to be his land which he cannot plant up. In the burning season the tsetse would at once make for these places.

To clear the country of the game would simply mean that the fly would find other things to live on. Personally in my observations I have seen the fly eating on decaying vegetable matter, and no doubt it would also attack the smaller animals, rodents, etc., for its blood supply.

No, I am convinced that the cure for the tsetse menace is the scientific research on the lines carried out by Dr. Lambourn of Nyasaland, who I understand has found a parasite which is injurious to the fly. It is, however, not yet known if it would be a success over a large area.

Yours, etc.

H. MALCOLM ROSS

Malawi

Tanzania Territory

OUR KENYA LETTER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Natives.

The sympathy expressed at home, probably as a result of Mr. Liffeld's Memorandum to the E.A. Parliamentary Commission Report, with the desire of the Wakamba to annex the Yatta Plains to their Reserve has stirred up strong feeling amongst white men who know this part of Kenya from practical experience. It appears that with all their efforts to acquire for grazing one of the finest pieces of agricultural land left unsettled in the Colony, the idea of paying annually one shilling per head per cow is too much for them; and if this very modest fee is enforced, they all threaten to return to their Reserves, which, according to the latest reports, has plenty of feed in it.

The tribes' refusal to pay for extra grazing is not due to poverty, this people being notably rich in coins of the realm. In fact, one single *duka* in their country claims a weekly supply for beer-making purposes at the rate of one thousand shillings per day. Like many other parts of the Colony, the tribes will not meet their obligations or liquidate their debts if the Government's pacification permits them to get out of them.

Native Chauffeurs.

The growing popularity of the motor car and motor lorry has resulted, both in Kenya and Uganda, in an ever-increasing number of Natives being trained to drive. Now it is found that this new career is producing some disappointing qualities in the Africans. One recent issue of an Uganda paper publishes reports of fourteen serious cases of dangerous driving and the death of six persons, accidents that occur in or around Nairobi are due to the same cause.

But we need not go to find an example here of that sort of mania of recklessness which has just earned a name in Kampala, the death of a European being avoided only to avoid him, the barbarian being heard after him through a cotton field, knocking him down and running over him; then he drives off, leaving his victim dying on the ground.

Native Trusteeship.

An amusing repudiation of the latest British catch phrase has been registered here in the local Press by the Rev. J. A. D. Macdonald, retired minister of the Church of Scotland who has just returned from a tour of the East. The article is headed "The senseless and unchristianly attitude of many white men who are in authority feeling about the grandiose sentiments reiterated and lauded by people without practical experience of East Africa."

Padre Macdonald boldly assails the idea that he or anybody else came to Africa "more or less as trustees for the Natives, or with any high falutin' design" in order that these rich territories may be developed for the benefit of humanity generally. "Merely pressure of circumstance, a desire to better one's position, a love of open air life and adventure, or the charm of unfamiliar scenes have brought us here; without, however, in any way upsetting our sense of justice, kindness or desire to help, within our powers, the Native or any other lame dog we may come across. 'I was brought up,' this padre says in his manly way, 'to fear God and honour the King, and I also know my duty towards my neighbour.' Many of us wish wholeheartedly that these common-sense sentiments could be brought to the notice of those responsible for catchwords that are often not far removed from cant and hypocrisy."

Marooned.

Seldom does the British Navy visit a hospitable coast without some of the young bloods who compose its personnel being bitten with the desire to court fortune on *terra firma*. But Kenya, for many reasons, is a very difficult place in which to essay such an adventure, and

the two forlorn figures dressed in civilian khaki that were baited before our mariners in Nairobi a few hours after the M.S. "Chatham" left Mombasa, and proved to be sailors belonging to that vessel, may now realize their mistake. They were set down under escort to the "Caigo" with the hope of all Naitobians that they will be let down lightly.

CONTROL OF KILINDINI HARBOUR.

Reported Government Purchase of Mbaraki Pier.

I UNDERSTAND that the Government is purchasing Major Grogan's private pier at Mbaraki, Kilindini, for £30,000, cables the Nairobi correspondent of the *Times*. The African Wharfage Company is at present working the pier on a long lease, which presumably continues.

The control of Kilindini Port is likely to produce considerable interest. The session of the Associated Chamber of Commerce at Mombasa has passed a resolution in favour of the present system, by which the State nominally controls the port though the working is carried out by shipping and wharfage companies which are allowed to make a modest profit. The Nairobi Chamber dissented from the resolution, which favoured the eventual establishment of a responsible Harbour Board.

Supporters of the resolution, several of whom are connected with shipping interests, considered that the Uganda Railway management was unable to handle cargo efficiently and cheaply, and feared an attempt by the State to pay the cost of the port by increased charges. Stress was laid on the past reluctance of the Railway to grant claims for losses.

Despite the fact that the Chamber of Commerce is generally in favour of unified control of the railways and harbours, in order that the interest charges on present and future port loans be spread over the whole system, public opinion also does not favour the handing over of port concerns to private companies when the taxpayers bear the burden of the loan.

The *Morning Post* correspondent at Nairobi telegraphs that the Chamber of Commercial Industries at Mombasa has passed a resolution in favour of the present system. The subject of Kilindini port control is at present the premier controversy in the Colony.

EAST AFRICAN MARKSMANSHIP.

COOPERATIONS to Uganda's marksmen, who have again won the Manning Cup for the Protectorate, Kenya, however, ran her neighbour very close, losing only by the narrow margin of six points. Nyasaland and Tanganyika finished third and fourth respectively.

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TANGANYIKA TERRITORY HANDBOOK.

The new edition of the Tanganyika Territory Handbook, which has just been issued and is obtainable at the Mandator's Court at Wembley, has retained all the excellent features of last year's publication, but is improved by a new and larger series of photographs. The illustrations cover subjects of historical, geographical, big game and agricultural interest, some of the photographs, for instance, showing Tanga war graves, Kilimanjaro, Kilgoria station, elephant feeding, a hyena tackled by last year's lion, cotton mangle, and being cut, in the factory, and being made into rope.

On the informative side statistics have been brought up to date, so that the reader is given a handy and condensed summary of the Territory's position. Climate, health, land and labour conditions, law, administration and education, European and Native agriculture, Native races and languages, trade and commerce, the disposal of ex-enemy property and many other subjects are treated, all of them authoritatively and interestingly.

Not the least important part of the handbook is the new apparatus in which is tabulated information dealing with imports and exports, census figures, road distances, and conditions in the five districts and the four small territories. Details of the sales of ex-enemy property, schedules of game reserves, the distribution and exploitation of Native woods and a most useful list of publications issued in Tanganyika and of books relating to the Territory. An excellent publication is completed by two coloured maps, one showing the administrative districts and the other those from which the main exports flow.

THE FUTURE OF THE AFRICAN.

At the seventh annual meeting of the African Progress Union, which was held last week at Hornbourn Town Hall, an illuminated address was presented to Sir Gordon Guggisberg, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gold Coast Colony. The address referred to the establishment of hospitals, the doubling of railway mileage, the provision of a water supply, electric light, and agricultural development under his administration.

In his presidential address Chief Kofi Agyemang III, of the Cape Coast, who appeared in Native dress, said Great Britain was the greatest Negro power in the world, and the African peoples were thankful that God had given Great Britain the oversight and control of their race. Though they might find fault with certain things, the general effect of the Imperial Government was eminently satisfactory from the point of view of the African peoples.

Sir Gordon Guggisberg said it had always been his endeavour to give the Natives a sporting chance to place themselves alongside Europeans in any sphere of life. He believed Africans would fit themselves for positions of great responsibility. They had evolved the best system of education for Africa. They wanted to make the African a right thinker, with a line of thinking and a purpose, and to give them the means and conditions of life in his own country. They wanted Africans to be leaders of their own countrymen, for their problems in the future would require Africans, and not Europeans, to solve them.

SIKHWETU SISAL ESTATES, LTD.

The second annual report of the directors of the Sisal Estate, Ltd. shows a net profit of £12,000, as against £2,000 for the previous year. £5,000 is transferred to reserve, a final dividend of 15% (making 20% for the year) absorbs £13,000, and there remains to carry forward of £11,777. The dividend of 20% compares with 10% last year, and the reserve fund has now been brought up to £10,000 in two years, which must be regarded as eminently satisfactory, especially as the population of the country is only £10,000.

The contract for sisal for the year 1925 is estimated to be £100,000. The estate has approximately 5,000 acres, 125 of which have been cleared and planted during the past year, being interspersed with cotton as a catch crop. The company's properties in Tanganyika total 14,522 acres.

Mr. Alfred Wigglesworth, who visited the estate in April, reports that the machinery, plant and railway system are in excellent order, but that a considerable amount of clearing and replanting remains to be done. For this purpose a larger labour force is being recruited.

THE PRONUNCIATION OF "KENYA"

To the Editor, "EAST AFRICA"

DEAR SIR,

With reference to the pronunciation of the word "Kenya" cannot some action be taken at once. Otherwise it will swell the ranks of those other mispronounced African territorial names. There are many, but I will mention only a few.

- Uganda - Yuganda
- Nyasaland - Nai-asaland
- Matabeleland - Matabeeleeland

Yours very truly,

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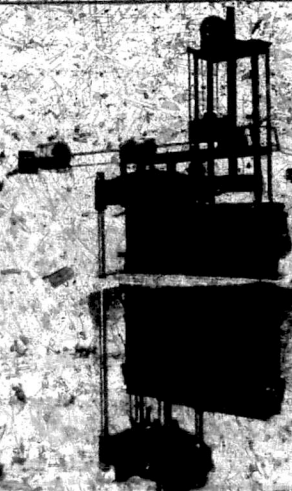
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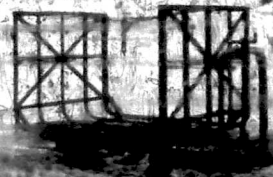


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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

COFFEE

Ethiopic sale week expanded this week on account of the holidays and the market remains quiet with little change having taken place. Average prices for Kenyan sorts are:

A size, medium to good	1285
B	1285
C	1285

MAIZE

Fair prices are being realised for the few odd parcels of East African maize, but no new season business is expected until the end of the year. No. 2 for August/September to London should be about 30s. 6d.

FEAX

Stocks of East African flax are now practically liquid, values being:

Dark according to quality	100/110
Light	100/110
According to position and sufficient	100/110

WAX

With a fair demand and a firm market business has passed for good marks of No. 1 Tanganyika and Kenya affior at £46.12s. For August/October shipment £46.12s. is offered for No. 1 Tanganyika, with Kenya No. 1 about £1 less.

Note.—The market is steady with no change to report.

HIDES AND

During the month Liverpool imported 43,400 East African skins, which, on an active market, have realised slightly higher values, mostly to the Continent, though some business has taken place in Liverpool.

Wool—No. 1040 dry and No. 1040 wet have been sold in the selling. The market is steady with no change to report.

NYASALAND AND RHODESIAN TOBACCO

The Liverpool stock of Nyasaland tobacco held on July 31 last was 63 hogsheads and 9,704 bales. Values are:

Dark	100 to 180	100 to 180	100 to 180
Light	100 to 180	100 to 180	100 to 180
Good to fine	200		

Consequent upon the arrival of the new crop, the better grades are meeting a satisfactory demand.

IVORY

At the third auctions of the year 14 tons of Bombay, Zanzibar, Mombasa, etc., and 3 tons of Abyssinian ivory

were on offer. Soft large and medium tusks from Zanzibar, Mozambique, and East Africa, generally were firm to £2 or £3 per cwt. dearer, but some of the smaller sizes were slightly lower. Good tusks were generally steady though some lots were better. Bazaar ball pieces were irregular, sometimes maintaining last rates and in other instances marking declines up to about £30 per cwt.

Messrs. H. and G. Willaert report that the third quarterly ivory sales held in Antwerp on 280 kilos of Central African ivory were offered, of which 10,344 kilos were sold. Central African teeth, more or less defective, fetched prices ranging from Fcs. 100 to 174 per kilo for 60 to 70 lb., down to Fcs. 120 to 105 for 45 lb. to 100 lb. Defective teeth 60 lb. to 72 lb. sold from Fcs. 161 to 170, and 40 lb. to 40 lb. from Fcs. 145 to Fcs. 160. Bangles fetched from Fcs. 58 to Fcs. 120, and scivelloes from Fcs. 57 to Fcs. 72.

The next auctions will be held in London on October 20 and in Antwerp on October 28.

OTHER PRODUCE

Wool—August/September shipment of East African sorts in 10-ton lots to Hull should fetch about £27.12s.

Clives are quiet with Zanzibar spot quoted 11d. to 11d. 25 to quality / Stock stands at 11,584 bales against 11,902.

Groundnuts—Business is bidding about £8.17s. 6d. for Uganda seed, and afloat business has been done at £8.12s. 6d.

Dates—Some business has been done in Freetown at £10.2s. 6d. for August/September shipment. There have been inquiries for Gambia, but none as offering.

Groundnuts—Messrs. J. K. Gilliat report that there are sellers of East African groundnuts in Nyasaland and ports at £25.15s. for August/September. Business, however, does not appear to have been done.

Wool—With very little business passing values are: Natural 30s. 6d. and 30s. 6d. August/September shipment.

Wool—With July/August shipment East African for the machines should realise about £26.12s. 6d.

SUGAR CANE DISTRIE

A most interesting bulletin, entitled "The Great Disturbance of the Sugar Cane," which has been issued by the Department of Agriculture of the Dominion of South Africa, should be useful to all concerned with the industry.

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Manufacturers wishing to appoint agents, and agents seeking British 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, so we can sometimes put inquiries in their way, and Home houses are for the same reason invited to notify us of their agents in East and Central Africa.

Tenders are invited by the Government for the right to exploit and manufacture salt from sea water.

Agencies of the Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd. have been opened at Turbo and Soy in the Kenya Highlands.

During the first week of July 4,841 bags of maize were received for grading at Kilindini, 350 bags being stored.

Customs receipts for imports in June amounted to £1,000,000, the month of May compared with £1,000,000 in the same month last year.

Nyasaland's exports for May included 1,777,393 lbs. tobacco leaf, 661,866 lbs. tobacco strip, 1,232 lbs. tea, 69,902 lbs. fibre (principally sisal), 27,383 lbs. cotton, and 10,170 lbs. rubber.

A correspondent has called attention to the danger of German commercial penetration of that Protectorate, which has hitherto done very little trade with the Continent. We now learn that a German firm of wool spinners has applied for the registration of its trade mark in the country.

To facilitate the purchase of cotton at Government cotton auction markets in Tanganyika Territory during the forthcoming buying season, the Department of Agriculture has arranged to accept cheques guaranteed by the Bank.

Quantities of cotton manufactures into Chamber in June were:

Cotton piece goods bleached	53,139 yards
dyed in the piece	317,761
printed	411,495
unbleached	346,530

Among Nyasaland's imports during the month of May were the following: cotton manufactures, £31,254; vehicles and parts, £2,673; apparel, haberdashery and millinery, £3,616; linen, hemp and jute manufactures, £3,206; iron, steel and other metal manufactures, £2,985; railway and tramway material, £1,146.

Zanzibar's trade returns for June show imports of 176 tons cement, 30 tons galvanized sheets, 29 tons iron and steel manufactures, 8 tons bars and angles, 332 cwt. earthenware, 48 cwt. aluminium ware, 120 cwt. hardware, 86 cwt. enamel ware, 602 cwt. chemicals, 100 cwt. paints, 598 cwt. soap, and 887 gross boxes of matches.

Negro purchasers of the cheaper bleached cotton piece goods, known in the trade as American goods, therefore, have directed the bulk of this trade from former American producers by weaving a heap unbleached cloth, which is afterwards weighed up with the original and sold to the Negro who believes it to be a heavier cloth.—From a report to the American Consul at Nairobi.

The Agricultural Produce (Adulteration) Act, 1924, is published for general information. It prohibits the sale of adulterated goods, and provides for the seizure and destruction of such goods. It also provides for the seizure and destruction of any goods which are found to be adulterated. The Act is designed to protect the public from the sale of adulterated goods, and to ensure that the goods sold are of the highest quality.

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The British India liner "Malbera," which left London on Friday last, carried the following East African passengers:

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Bandmaster J. Francis
Mr. C. H. Goodman

Mombasa

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Mr. R. T. H. Anderson
Miss Armitstead
Mr. A. N. Bailward
Mr. B. G. Beverton
Mr. A. E. Brierley
Lt.-Com. and Mrs. R. C. Bosconquet
Mr. J. Brackley
Mrs. G. Cairns
Mr. H. L. Campbell
Miss D. A. Colman
Mr. L. A. Drayton
Mr. E. I. Duff
Mrs. G. Duff
Mr. R. Downey
Brevet Lt.-Col. Davies, C.S., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Mr. and Mrs. R. C. W. Fraser
Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Fair and infant
Mr. M. H. Fox
Lieut. C. A. Gregory
Mr. H. H. Hunter
Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Hunter and three infants
Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Henderson and infant
Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Hunter and three infants
Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Holt and two children
Lt. Col. R. S. Home
Lt. Col. R. S. Home
Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hunter and three infants
Mr. R. W. Hambert
Mr. G. W. Lydekker
Mrs. A. M. Lydekker
Mr. R. E. Madge
Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Mill and child
Mr. K. McNab
Mrs. H. McNab
Dr. J. A. Martin

Dr. and Mrs. C. R. Hading and child, infant and governess
Mrs. H. C. Richardson
Miss M. H. A. Richardson
Mr. R. J. Richardson
Mr. Ralph C. Richardson
Miss A. M. Richardson
Miss A. P. Richardson
Mrs. E. Romer
Mr. A. Roy
Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Reed and two infants
Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Sullivan and infant
Miss Stevenson
Mr. G. M. Scade
Mr. C. B. Sibley
Mr. Steeles
Mr. G. E. Spurr
Mr. J. H. B. Tappin
Mr. J. Tate
Mr. H. Travis
Mr. G. Vipan
Lieut. F. A. Woods
Mr. B. J. Ward
Dr. and Mrs. W. Wilkin
Mr. G. Williams

Zanzibar

Mr. C. G. B. Francis
Mr. A. J. Grimith
Miss M. Gittins
Mr. J. J. Hovorth
Mr. J. H. Gardiner
Mr. J. H. Gardiner
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Lieut. C. G. Bailey
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Mrs. J. Forster
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Mr. and Mrs. A. R. James and child
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Dawson, two children and infant
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Passengers marked with asterisk at Port Said.

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"Jagerstroom" left Algoa Bay for South Africa August 7
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"Rietfontein" left Port Sudan for East African ports July 30
"Boeroe" arrived Hamburg August 7
"Klipfontein" passed Perim homewards August 7
"Madison" left Zanzibar for further East African ports August 6
"Metskerk" arrived Port Natal for East Africa August 7
"Heenskerk" passed Ushant for South and East Africa August 7

HULL-CAPE

"Carlton" left Beaufort for East Africa August 8
"Dunbar Castle" arrived Beira August 8
"Durham Castle" left Tenderlo for Beira August 4
"Gloucester Castle" left Mombasa homewards August 8
"Geantony Castle" arrived London from Beira August 10
"Norman" arrived Capetown from East Africa August 8

EAST AFRICAN MAIL

On Monday, August 17, the next two outward mails for East Africa generally close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. August 13 and 5 p.m. on Tuesday, next, August 14. Outward mails for Nyassaland, Northern Rhodesia, and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O. at 11.30 a.m. on August 14 and 21.

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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

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EDITORIAL

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STRENGTHENING THE BONDS OF EMPIRE

Out of the travails of these difficult post-war years has come a new and deeper understanding of our Empire and month by month, almost week by week, there are visible signs that that understanding is broadening and demanding practical expression. Even during the holiday month of August, when nothing important is supposed to happen, there have been great gains to register.

On another page we summarise the first report of the Imperial Economic Committee, a business-like body truly representative of the Empire as a whole, which is firmly convinced that the only important way to be strengthening of Empire. Definite recommendations are made, and it is true that the Home Government will lose no time in giving effect to them, for that very lies a tightening of family bonds, a increase of our Imperial heritage, and conservation of our resources. The Empire must stand four square to the political and trade

...impulses, to the... of the Imperial Committee... the formation of a great Empire bank is announced. That step, particularly concerning the African continent, and there is every reason to hope that business between the Motherland, South Africa and East Africa will be facilitated. The East Africa Commissioners declared that British trade in East Africa needed an extension of the banking system. Now that that has been provided, let us hope that foreign competition will be dealt a serious blow.

East Africa is taking its full share in the work at hand. Her records of increased production and her great development plans are an earnest for the future. Simplification of the Customs systems of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, which will soon have been achieved, will be another step on the right road; and the great agricultural conference to be held at Nairobi in December marks a further advance. We are, by the way, particularly glad to see that the Sudan is to be represented at that gathering, for that country must assuredly find its place within the East African group.



ON BUYING EMPIRE GOODS

Important Recommendations by Imperial Committee.

The Imperial Economic Committee has just published its first report (Cmd. 2293, sold net from His Majesty's Stationery Office), which must be of the greatest interest to everyone concerned for the development of inter-Imperial trade. The Committee was appointed by His Majesty's Government and the Governments of the Self-Governing Dominions—India, the Colonies and Protectorates—to consider the possibility of improving the methods of preparing for market and marketing within the United Kingdom food products of the overseas parts of the Empire with a view to displacing imports from foreign countries by Empire goods.

East Africa can claim special personal interest in the Committee and its doings. Sir Halford MacLinder, its Chairman, is the only man who has climbed to the top of Mount Kenya. Sir Sydney Clarke, one of three representatives of the Empire overseas, is Chairman of the Joint East African Board, the only Member of Parliament on the Committee. Sir John Gifford, another of the three Colonial representatives, is a member of the Colonial Office, who has been brought into close contact with East African affairs, while Sir Francis Newton, representing Southern Rhodesia, may be relied upon to keep East and Central African conditions in mind.

As a result of the preliminary inquiries of the Committee, we have not only an appreciation of the present position, but, better still, practical suggestions for the work of mobilising consumers' demand on the side of the Empire. Given adequate supplies of the right quality and at the right price, the Committee believe that purchasers in Great Britain will buy Empire goods. They would desire to see that goods exposed for retail sale should be compulsorily and prominently labeled "Empire Produce" or "Foreign Produce."

An Empire Purchasing Habit.

The incitation of an Empire purchasing habit is regarded to be the best method of publicity, and it is therefore suggested that the Government should, as a first step, inaugurate a campaign by the subject of the purchase of Empire goods, directed to the following ideas: (1) That Empire purchasing creates increased demands for the manufactured products of the United Kingdom, and therefore stimulates employment at home; (2) that in certain lines Empire produce excels in quality and is available in adequate quantity; (3) that the consumer has at his command the necessary indication of the origin of the goods. The publicity must be continuous for a new generation is always growing up and it may also be presumed that foreign producers will be constantly endeavouring to compete more strongly. The vital connection between overseas settlement and Imperial trade is emphasised, not only in words, but in tabular form. In 1924 the purchases of British produce and manufactures by the Self-Governing Dominions amounted to £6,175,301, for Canada, while that of the U.S.A. was only 98,000, and that of South America 185. On that basis the population of the United States would have to consume 300,000,000 before the consumption of British produce and manufactures equalled the present consumption of the 27,000,000 inhabitants of the Self-Governing Dominions. It is a thought that should

be given in our minds. For all of it would bring greater prosperity to the Empire Overseas, more employment at home, and better distribution of the white population within the British Commonwealth.

Value of Research.

It is encouraging to note that the Committee stresses the vital need of organised research, particularly on a commercial scale, and that the Executive Commission charged with the application of the Committee's recommendations is planned on flexible and business lines to keep in touch with the retailers in the different trades and with the representatives in Great Britain of the overseas producers, whose co-operation is essential to success. The Committee, foreseeing attempts to use the movement on behalf of sectional interests, suggest that the Executive should be a small but strong and independent body, so constituted as to demand public confidence; it is recommended that no attempt should be made to secure the representation upon the Committee of any competing interests, which could be adequately consulted by means of joint committees on a commodity basis.

Further research, particularly into the preparation and marketing of meat and fruit, is regarded as of paramount importance, the first problems to be attacked being experiments into the chilling and freezing of meat, into the possibility of long distance sea transport of pig products, the storage of fruit on a commercial scale, the possibility of providing suitable accommodation for such storage on board ship, the freezing of fruit in bulk, and the effect of bread and biscuits upon the health of the consumer, and the marketing of Great Britain.

Some Startling Figures.

That the first step should be the first commodities for sustained inquiry is natural, for on imported meat alone Great Britain spends more than 100,000,000 per annum, while her imports of fresh and raw fruits are valued at about £32,000,000 per annum. It is noted that the Empire supplies 50% of our coffee and 40% of our cocoa.

It is suggested for that the results of some of the proposed research work can hardly be exaggerated. (A very possible) result may prove of the greatest practical concern to the East African territories, which have already sent home pioneer shipments of fruit, dairy produce and some pig products. The movement must come and the support of every patriotic Briton.

As the appendices are facts and figures that every Briton should know. Just a few of them will combine with particular emphasis to East Africans. 51% of the coffee drunk in Great Britain is of foreign origin; of our sugar the Empire supplies only 10% of the refined and 33% of the unrefined; 83% of our bananas are shipped from alien shores; only one-fifth of the Home-land's consumption of maize and maize meal is grown under the flag; while no less than 98% of the refined vegetable oils imported annually are foreign. East Africa can contribute to a better organisation of Imperial food supplies. Let the territories remember that 68% of foreign vegetable oils, for instance, the shipping returns will not show with the consignments of groundnuts and mislin to Germany and Holland.

COFFEE GROWING BY NATIVES IN TANGANYIKA.

By Edgar R. Booth.

The writer of this article, a coffee planter in the Moshi district, puts forward a plea for an investigation into the real facts regarding Native cultivation of *Coffea arabica* in proximity to European plantations. We have repeatedly received expressions on the subject of this article, and feel that the local planters' viewpoint is deserving of expression in our columns.

The planting of coffee by Natives in Kenya is restricted for the Kenya Government is far seeing enough to know that such restriction is in the interests not only of the European settlers but also of the Natives themselves. Here in Tanganyika our administration has not been so wise, and has even assisted and persuaded the Natives, in many instances against their wish, to try the planting of *Coffea arabica*. The wish of the Senior Commissioners is, of course, immediately carried out by the Natives, even though it be against the latter's better judgment. It is common knowledge here, and I believe home, that the Native was persuaded to plant coffee. Local planters, however, whose advice might have been asked—were treated in such a way as to suggest that it was not a matter of theirs at all.

What has been the result? The Native has been encouraged, and some think persuaded, to plant a coffee with which they can never hope to succeed. It is true that in the German time a few but I saw a very few Natives had planted a small number of trees, so small as to be almost insignificant. Following reports of these few trees were sent home, and being strictly not realising the step that they were taking, eventually sanctioned the planting of coffee by Natives. The local Planter's Association, which were astonished at a time when their own members were planting a few trees, planted, as it remembered, people who had been resident in Tanganyika from ten to fifteen years, that is to say, many years longer than any officials of the present Mandatory, was ignored. Attempts to stay the evil were of no avail. The decision had been given. Natives were to plant coffee, and to-day we have thousands of coffee trees planted in all parts of all over the district, our round the plantations of the European who have

One has only to study the past history of the planting of this high type of coffee to see how the whole industry was completely wiped out through disease in one country, Ceylon. Yet the advice, guardedly but definitely given by entomologists who have visited this district, seems to have been ignored so far. The uneducated opinion has pointed decidedly to the inadvisability of even suggesting that Natives can plant *arabica* with success. It must be remembered that no Government official likes to rescind a policy which has already been undertaken, even in only a small degree, though in this case it is in more than a small degree.

The Risk of Disease.

It is not a matter of counteracting all such such that no Native can undertake it. Government cannot be expected to assist beyond a given point and hope to make it pay. In any case, machinery is far too expensive for Natives to buy, and this is not an undertaking for Government. There are numerous crops that Natives can grow with the same success, such as cotton, groundnuts, sunflower, maize, beans, crops which grow quickly and can be taken in many instances, and are replanted each year with very few chances of destruction from diseases, although even these need careful treatment. Coffee takes several years to mature, and must be planted with the possibility of loss, at least.

The East Africa Commissioners have made some reference to this policy of the Government. They were not harshly strict by the Native plantings themselves, and it is to be regretted that they unfortunately had not sufficient time to their disposal to study the policy more closely at a visit some at least of the plantations in the Moshi district, where the disease is so acute, and to come to the conclusion

which has been so common. The disease has been pointed out, especially in a resolution in the House of Commons that this was a crop which on account of its many diseases Natives could not successfully undertake, but that experiments were being carried out and being watched with interest in Tanganyika.

Fears for the Future.

The belief of planters in the Moshi district is that the experiments are being carried out in such a way as to threaten disaster to the present coffee industry. The trees that have been planted by Natives are so close together that they will be destroyed the moment any disease attacks them. If Government does not immediately restrict Native planting it may kill itself, but at great loss to everyone. The trees are at present young, and though the expense to Government so far has been quite considerable, this is nothing to what it will be. When the trees are a little older there will be need for far more agricultural officers than the industry could possibly hope to maintain, even if Native instructors were employed to cope with disease, for it is in the immediate years that coffee is more subject to attack.

for the Government's interest, and wish to make their own decisions.

Not in the Native Interest.

Coffee never was and never will be a Native crop. I speak of course of *arabica*, which needs scrupulous care in its growing. Everyone knows that a Native can plant a coffee tree, for he has been taught by European settlers in Tanganyika to do so, but I know only one single Government official who contends that a Native has either the capital or the necessary intelligence to cope with the numerous diseases, which are increasing every year. I do not wish to discourage the planting of coffee by people who have the necessary capital and energy, but I do wish to direct attention to the fact that cultivation of *arabica* coffee by Natives is strongly adverse to their own interests, and is one of the most serious steps that has been taken—I feel convinced, unwittingly taken—by Government. Though I firmly believe that my contention is to the real advantage of the Natives, it is also of prime importance to the Europeans who fought for this country and are making their homes here and also to those non-British Europeans who took up land before the territory became British, and who deserve and need our consideration.

It may be asked why the Europeans do not move more strongly in the matter. The local Associations have done far more than can be realised, but without final result. It is truly believed by some that disease will become so bad as to wipe out the Native plantings, sooner or later. This is not desirable in any one's interest and would mean great expense to those left to fight it. Unfortunately apart from making known their wishes and leave the settler community can do nothing.

Investigation Suggested.

This article is written not to advocate the prohibition of Native coffee plantings but to plead that the Natives should be told clearly and distinctly by the Senior Commissioner, who is not the Senior Commissioner who first encouraged Native coffee plantings and also by the Agricultural Department, that they, the Natives, are only undertaking "an experiment" and that until it is proved successful to the satisfaction of the Government at Home they must from the local Government, which may possibly be prejudiced in favour of the Natives, the Native should think seriously whether he has the necessary time and energy to make it a success. This point should be made clear by the Senior Commissioner.

In the Senior Commissioner's report should be clearly put to the Native that this order is not to stop Native coffee cultivation entirely, but that no more plants or seed be planted out pending expert advice and the help of Europeans who have been engaged in the industry so long.

The Government at Dar es Salaam have views on the matter of coffee planting, but since these do not tally with those of Europeans whose opinions are surely entitled to consideration because of their

experience on the spot, I ask for investigation and a published report. I am not opposed to Native coffee planting, but it should be proved safe, absolutely safe, and pending proof of this to everyone's satisfaction, ask for a halt in the further increase of Native planting.

I might mention that whilst recently in conversation with a Government official who is more than interested in Native coffee plantings, I mentioned that I was interested in a movement to call a halt in the further increase of Native planting pending a report, etc. I said that I felt sure Native coffee planting had been a mistaken policy in the first place, to which he agreed. I carefully explained that I was asking for the movement in Native interests, as well as European, but this official then said repeatedly that he would "fight" and oppose my movement in every way. Yet the movement is suggested in the interests of everyone. What has officialdom to hide? Why fear an investigation or report on Native coffee planting? It would seem that there must be something to hide or the movement would be welcomed. Can any other prove that Native coffee planting is absolutely safe for everyone or prove that the industry has been misguided effort on the part of the Government? Which view is correct? Proof shall I say.

There is also another menace which I must mention, and that is the decision to allow German's back into Tanganyika Territory, even before Germany has joined the League of Nations. This can never be in the interests of the Natives, and it is certainly not in the interests of those who fought for this Territory, and have bought estates and wish to make their homes here. If it is the interests of Germany that is to be considered, where those who have their affairs being ignored.

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It is considered that the provision of additional facilities by one of the largest British banks would stimulate trade between East Africa and Britain. —Extract from the Report of the East Africa Commission.

EAST AFRICA'S banking facilities are shortly to be greatly extended, for we are authorised to state that with the passage of the Colonial Bank Bill, the Colonial Bank will be re-incorporated and that a new constitution better adapted to modern requirements will be conferred upon it by the new Act. The power to issue notes will be continued.

The Colonial Bank will change its name to Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) and will forthwith proceed to carry out arrangements already made for the acquisition of the National Bank of South Africa, the Anglo-Egyptian Bank Limited, and the National Bank of India Limited, thus bringing about an extensive amalgamation of banking interests throughout the whole of the African Continent—a policy which, as the East African Commissioners declared, is calculated to promote development and further the interests of Imperial trade.

East African Interests.

Barclays Bank Limited and the Anglo-Egyptian Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) will work in joint operation. Mr. Frederick Crawford, President of the National Bank of South Africa, will be Chairman of the re-incorporated Bank, while the former Chairman of the Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Mr. J. H. G. Thompson, will hold a similar position in the new Bank. The existing Boards of the Colonial Bank and the National Bank of South Africa will act as Local Boards for each institution, and seven members of each Local Board will join the Central Board. Barclays Bank Limited will hold the controlling interest in the re-incorporated Bank.

As is well known, the National Bank of South Africa has branches in the Transvaal, Orange Free State, the Cape, Natal, and Zululand, while the Anglo-Egyptian Bank has branches in all important centres in Egypt and has in recent years extended its operations to the Sudan.

Shareholders in the National Bank of South Africa will receive two Cumulative Preference Shares and five "A" Shares for each share in the National Bank of South Africa, the total capital of £2,075,000 in shares of £7 each, fully paid, being acquired for 593,000 "A" £1 Cumulative Preference Shares and 1,482,500 "A" Shares in the new Bank.

Barclays Bank already holds 113,070 shares of £15 each, £2 paid, out of a total of 133,000 shares of the Anglo-Egyptian Bank Limited, and this total share capital is to be exchanged for 600,000 "B" £1 Cumulative Preference Shares and 600,000 "A" Shares of the re-incorporated Bank, being in a proportion of five Preference Shares and 7 "A" Shares for each share of the Anglo-Egyptian Bank.

The Bank's Plans.

The Bank under its new constitution will have an authorised capital of £10,000,000, of which £6,975,500 will be issued and subscribed, divided into 1,030,000 "B" Cumulative Preference Shares of £7 each fully paid, 2,000,000 "A" Shares of £1 each fully paid, and 600,000 "B" Shares of £1

each, £1 paid, the amount of capital paid up thus being £4,975,500.

It is intended at a later date to make an increase to the paid-up capital and reserves by an issue of 8% Cumulative Preference Shares, in which all the shareholders of the combined institutions will be offered participation. The precise number of shares to be issued has not yet been decided upon, but it will be of moderate amount.

Barclays Bank Limited will subscribe for the 500,000 "B" Shares of £5 each above referred to, paying up £1 per share, together with a premium, which will enable the re-incorporated Bank, after making certain adjustments and adding to the internal reserves, to fix the Published Reserve Fund at the initial stage at £1,000,000. The "B" Shares carry a liability of £2,000,000.

KENYA GOVERNOR'S SALARY.

The Colonial Office has sanctioned the higher salary for the Governor of Kenya proposed by the Legislative Council of the Legislative Council after the death of Sir Robert Corriouan.

The salary, which has hitherto been £4,000, with a duty allowance of £1,500, will henceforth be £4,500, with an entertainment allowance of £2,500, and an additional £1,000 from the Uganda Railway revenue in respect of the new office of High Commissioner of Transport which is vested in the Governor. The total thus becomes £8,000, an increase of £2,000 in the past.

KENYA'S PROGRESS AND

ACTING GOVERNOR'S STATEMENT.

Mr. E. D. Bassett, the Acting Governor, in opening the Legislative Council of Kenya stated, according to the Nairobi correspondent of the Times, that in consequence of increased revenue it was expected that the balance at the end of the year, including the 1924 surplus, would amount to £1,000,000. This was principally indirect Customs taxation which was

Other sources of revenue were also expected to be increased.

The Acting Governor also stated that the harbour facilities and tonnage handled at Mombasa had increased 43% over the same period in 1924, while the Uganda cotton railway traffic had increased 30%. The Government had confidence in the general management of the railways, Mr. Fellows. New proposals for installing deep water pier facilities at Kitindini port had been made to the Colonial Office.

Customs revenue had increased £100,000 over estimate. A Corporation of Customs for Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda had been formed. Internal payment of duties was expected to be a great advantage.

Representatives of the Union of South Africa, Tanganyika, Nyassaland, the Union of South Africa, Northern Rhodesia, Mauritius, Seychelles, the Sudan, Portuguese East Africa, and the Belgian Congo had been invited to an agricultural conference at Nairobi to be held at the beginning of December.

The boundaries of the Native reserves were almost ready for proclamation. Compulsory labour on railway construction was not at present required. The costs of the Jubaland outbreak were approximately £10,000.

Considerable increases in the services for 1926 were expected, although the nature of the new taxation was not disclosed. It is understood that an increased education tax, a non-Native poll tax, an inhabited house duty, and an alienated lands tax are being considered.

KENYA AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR 1924

A Year of Progress

We have received from the Hon. Alex. Hoan, M. L. C., Director of Agriculture of the Kenya Colony, a copy of his Annual Report for the year ended December 31st 1924, a most readable and instructive document. In his introductory paragraph Mr. Hoan declares that a Department of Agriculture should be enabled to work in advance of the need and anticipated wants of an agricultural community, but a financial crisis and lack of profit facilities have made that difficult in Kenya.

The agricultural year 1924 was above the average in the yield of crops, and was worthy for almost complete recovery from the depression of 1921 and 1922. Market prices of export crops were abnormally high, and consequently confidence in the agricultural industry was restored. Costs of production decreased on many farms and estates. Mortgages and bank overdrafts were substantially reduced, but it is a sad fact that the rate of interest charged by the banks is very high.

General Information

The quantities and approximate values of agricultural commodities exported from Kenya during the periods January-December 1914 and 1919-24 inclusive are given in tabular form. Agricultural exports increased within the twelve months to December last from £1,325,540 to £2,149,770, or no less than 62% in value and over 72% in weight. The increased export in the case of cotton was 100% of wattle bark, 101% of butter 99% of potatoes, 11% of maize, 11% of sisal 11%, skins 26%, and coffee 27%. On the other hand, flax was down 24%, groundnuts 21%, and bacon and ham 60%.

The total area allotted for cultivation by European holders in Kenya is 1,000,000 acres. The total area available for alienation, European and African, has increased from 1,466 at the end of June, 1923, to 1,715 at the same date in 1924, the total cultivated area being 346,688 acres, or an average of 262 acres per occupier, as against 187,160 and 134 acres respectively in the three previous years. Including the development permitted for by five to seven acres a basis of six acres per head for the small stock and one and a half to two acres for small stock and poultry.

Main Crops

The main crops on European holdings are the following:

	1921	1922	1923	1924
Maize	141,147	139,261	31	31
Wheat	20,010	15,133	35	35
Barley	775	818		
Coffee	60,054	52,240	15	15
Sisal	45,323	39,026	16	16
Flax	2,133	5,889		
Cocconut	6,928	8,814	1	1
Sugar Cane	5,243	41,063	28	28
Miscellaneous	10,420	21,083		
Total acreage of crops grown	303,720	247,669		
Less catch crops	6,442	8,427		
Net area under crops	297,278	239,242	25	25

Maize.—There was an increase of 41% in the acres under maize on European holdings during the year. Methods of cultivation are said to be improving, the yields ranging from 15 to 19 bags per acre by districts, with an average of 15 bags per acre for the whole of the settled area. Though over 20 bags per acre have not infrequently been recorded on individual farms.



The first year's operation of the maize grading and inspection services left a profit of nearly £300 after meeting expenses, the fee being six cents per bush. £10,000 has been voted by Government for a maize conditioning plant, and it is intended to reduce the standard of moisture content to 12.5% (instead of the present 14%) as soon as that plant is in operation, when the export of heavy maize will be much improved. The cost of the plant is £10,000, and the amount of prospective business during the stacking season is not considered suitable for East Africa, where deterioration frequently takes place in stored maize. It is aimed to dispense with as much as possible.

Sisal.—Although a further 6000 acres were put under sisal, bringing the total area to 75,223 acres, it is somewhat disappointing that some 1000 acres are not being made. Very few are sited to the advantage of sisal of high quality. The first 1000 acres were due to the Government, and a large amount of sisal companies in years past. Sisal exports were 17,750 tons, valued at £9,777. Insufficient care in grading is noted in some cases.

Flax.—The area under flax shows a further fall from 11,721 acres in 1923 to 5,438 acres last year. The crop is, however, profitable at the higher prices, where there is no great range of choice of suitable economic crops. Compulsory grading has been instituted since the issue of the report.

Wheat.—3200 acres were under wheat in 1922, in the following year over 5000 acres, and last year 20,000 acres, the yield per acre also showing improvement. Some of the wheat of the colony possesses high milling quality, and will be useful for blending with soft wheat. By raising a further 8,000 acres under cultivation Kenya and Uganda will be self-sufficing in the matter of their flour, while an extension of about 8,000 acres would supply the present needs of all the East African territories. It is, however, pointed out that unless locally grown wheats can be so blended as to produce in baking results as good as those obtained from the use of a small percentage of imported flour, importation is likely to continue normally, even aided by sea wheat growing exports.

Coffee Growing.

Coffee.—The value of coffee exports is more than double that of any other export product, this crop representing about 37 per cent of the total value of agricultural exports. In the year the record total of 18,444 tons of coffee, valued at £830,000, was shipped. Record prices were also obtained, the year's London average price for Kenya coffee being approximately £42 per ton. It may be recalled that "Kenya" is the trade name for the coffee which has hitherto been marketed as "Nairobi" was adopted during the year under review.

The area planted increased by nearly 8,000 acres to 60,000 acres, of which 33,500 acres are in bearing. Further scope for expansion exists in the large area of suitable land still undeveloped, but a note of warning is sounded that the continued growth of the industry adds to the risks of disease and pests. An epidemic of plantations was appointed during the year during which the Kariu and other diseases which caused serious loss through mealy bug, the effort to exterminate which menace met with but trifling success. Suitable parasitic insects are, however, now being introduced for this purpose. Experiments upon new methods of training and pruning coffee bushes and upon the shading of coffee are being conducted, and results of great value, which are considered likely to bring about changes in local methods of coffee culture, are anticipated. For the adequate protection of the industry, further coffee officers are regarded as necessary.

Large quantities of tea seed were imported from India and Ceylon, and considerably more have been required by the districts of Kariu and Limuru in the Kenia and Limuru

Coconuts.—European-owned coconut plantations remain at about 9,000 acres, but the quantity of copra exported amounted to 39,271 cwt., valued at £46,473, i.e., nearly treble the quantity and more than treble the value of the copra exported in each of the previous two years. The increase is attributed partly to the expansion of plantations in the districts of Kariu and Limuru.

The area under cane has increased by only 1,000 acres to 3,242 acres, the exports of sugar still being as high as 1,381 tons. To displace that import an additional 2,000 or 2,500 acres of cane is required.

Wattle.—Exports of wattle bark amounted to 71,116 cwt., valued at £17,997, or more than four times the quantity exported in the previous year. A wattle extract factory is working successfully.

Increasing Native Production.

Native Agriculture.—In the matter of native agriculture the Department has been specially concerned in distributing good seed, particularly of maize, simsim, cotton, groundnuts and beans. The total area under Native crops is returned at 70,155 acres, of which rather more than 40,000 are under cotton, 22,750 under maize, and 9,000 under rice. In order to encourage the use of labour-saving implements a number of ploughs, mowers and maize shears have been issued to selected Natives.

The following table of exports of Native origin shows how greatly Native production has progressed during the past three years.

	1922	1923	1924
Animals	1,200	10,000	20,000
Cops and Copra	12,000	10,280	38,000
Cotton	—	—	10,000
Groundnuts	20,000	25,000	20,000
Maize	2,200	120,000	130,000
Millie	1,000	1,000	—
Rice	1,000	1,000	25,000
Simsim	4,200	22,000	84,000
Tea	15,000	60,000	424,000
Wattle	10,000	10,000	30,000
Oil Simsim	—	1,000	2,000
Potatoes	5,000	5,000	4,000
Miscellaneous	9,000	1,100	1,000
	472,000	271,680	480,360

These totals are exclusive of cotton grown in Kenya but ginned and exported from Uganda.

It is estimated that Natives own 2,000,000 cattle, 2,400,000 sheep, 3,400,000 goats, 500 horses and mules, 35,000 donkeys and 15,000 camels. Proposals are under consideration for the improvement of Native stock, and the Native agricultural shows are considered to have been of great educational value in the matter of livestock and their improvements. The European livestock industry has made further marked progress, the number of European-owned cattle increasing more than 11 per cent and of wool-bearing sheep over 27 per cent in the year.

Agricultural imports for the past six years and for 1924 are given in an instructive table, which shows that wheat, meal and flour imports have dropped from 81,868 cwt. in 1917 to 48,474 cwt. ten years later. The sugar entries fell from over 74,000 cwt. to 27,449 cwt. within the same period. The total value of foodstuffs in the schedule which might be produced locally still stands at £12,000,000. These figures are probably the same, but they had amounted to £274,702.

KENYA AND UGANDA TRADE.

Increased Foreign Consumption.

The Officer in Charge for the Majesty's Trade Commissioner at Nairobi has forwarded to the Department of Overseas Trade the following statement showing the comparison of home consumption imports into Kenya and Uganda during the first quarter of 1924 and 1925.

In the first place, the increase in exports is due to the fact that the quantity of goods exported during that occurred during the last main export season, and secondly, to the increase in competition from Continental countries.

In the case of Germany, the increase mainly comprises metal and bazaar trades, although competition has again started from that source in certain lines of cotton piece goods (coloured).

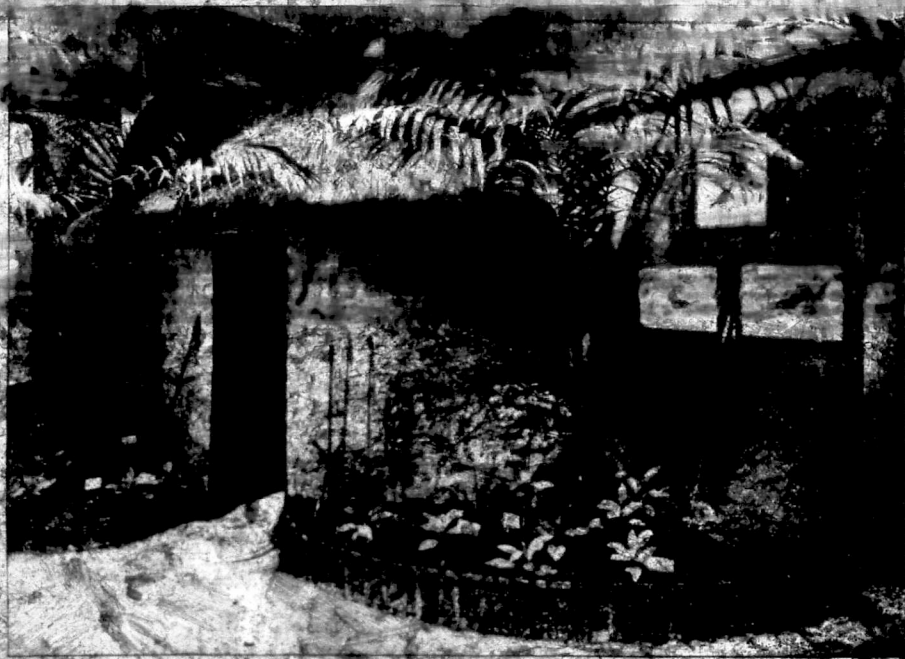
In the case of Holland, the increased share of the trade is solely accounted for by the increased imports of cotton piece goods from that country.

Home consumption imports of Kenya and Uganda during the first quarter of 1924 and 1925—

Total 1924	1925	Origin 1924	1925
2,602,857	10,060,209	from Great Britain or	40
	3,856,589	India	15
	1,362,369	Germany	75
	1,025,044	Holland	10
	620,725	Japan	2
	1,408,936	U.S.A.	5
40,496,120	16,272,354	from Great Britain or	40
	5,201,443	India	13
	2,988,141	Germany	—
	3,648,360	Holland	8
	1,368,871	Japan	3
	2,482,620	U.S.A.	—



Down a mud wall passage



Glimpses of the Sultan and Nyasaland at Wembley

HOW TO GET AND KEEP LABOUR

A letter to the Editor

The Editor has received the following good and interesting communication from an Eldoret farmer, whose views will certainly be of interest to all readers. This subject of labour is of prime importance to settlers, and our columns will always be open to constructive comment and criticism. — *Edmund's recent article will do much to redress this balance.*

It is not easy to understand why "justice" and "keeping one's word" are always prescribed as apparently extra special necessities in dealing with Africans. One would have thought that they were fairly essential in dealing with people of any kind. As a matter of fact, if one can keep smiling Natives are far less restive under "injustice" than Europeans, and good humour seems on the whole considerably more effective than strict justice. Moreover, "justice" is not a standardised concrete thing, and the slow idea of it in that of one's victims—especially when the person himself is interested, defunct and dispensed to—are apt to differ appreciably.

Keeping one's word is a routine necessity with anybody in any circumstances and I suggest that people who make a special virtue of it are not the kind one should care to see in Africa—or elsewhere. It is commonly said one will be quick enough anyhow to see that one can keep it. It is his advantage if you show signs of being a fool, and have frequently found it as disastrous to keep a word as to not do so. It is the only basis for good work on the exceptional cases.

The Personal Touch

Management of Natives, like that of most other people, is still largely a personal affair and it is not always easy to say why one man, apparently so pact of all the admirable qualities, and to keep any labour while the next man with none of them can do so with no difficulty. Probably Natives dislike cold-blooded "justice" more than any other people. It is the ordinary consideration and courtesy one would use with a foreign European. It is not always clear why they are so much more responsive to the latter than to the former.

It is very hard to get things done, and while it is a burden, the salutary lesson of the W.M.'s example, or any other of the painful reason we are deluged with when labour is scarce—the case is probably hopeless.

Half one's troubles come from the idea, semi-conscious perhaps, that Natives should look upon the white man—and any white man—as a son of God whose will is inflexible. There is truth in this. They do not want to be ruled, and they do not want to be ruled by a white man.

They are very much more easily satisfied, and very much more easily satisfied—and generally without any special desire to fashion—but liking leading and wanting very much the same things as we do—in a lesser degree perhaps but at the same time considerably more satisfied with themselves and their surroundings, and not really desirous of changing their state of affairs. They are not the least impressed by the "white man's science," his civilising mission, and the real, but of a very direct practical nature, things within their grasp. They take white people for what they are worth in the same way as anybody else, except that very little goes a long way with them, and they are afraid of their aggressive feelings when robbed. That price less saying that respect must be imposed and cannot be enforced should be branded on all who aspire to handle other people of any colour.

A Study of Character

The annoying peculiarities of Africans—their complete inability to see any point of view except their own, their utter lack of imagination, and hence, and there-

fore, their incurable intractableness at times, proneness to "over-see" the details and iterations of what one says in most Europeans. It must always be remembered in these things that they are under little or no economic pressure to become wage earners at all. Unlike most Europeans, they do not have to take wages or starve. East African Natives are intensely exasperating to Europeans in a petty, being lazy and unreliable to the last degree, and since self-control is not in vogue, by fear of consequences one is perhaps rather liable to regard ordinary decent treatment in the face of provocation as exhibiting the gratitude (hence complaints about Native ingratitude) and plentiful labour, indeed some people almost come to look upon a sense of ill-treatment as the equivalent of good.

If a person like myself, after violent and unjust to the last degree, can get and keep labour—I have usually had a "jinx" on me—I should have thought it was not a very occult art, but I believe I do not frighten them, and again with deference to the superior experts in the Native mind, &c., I venture to think that that is the very first step towards justice, word-keeping or anything else. Do not frighten them. — Yours faithfully,

— ELDOR ET

P.S.—I make no claim whatever to be fulfilling a quest in getting Natives to work on my land, nor do I flatter myself that they will learn anything of any benefit by "contact" with me. I think they would be a great deal better employed cultivating properly their own land and that I have far more to learn from them in handling a lucky tolerance and fortitude than from any other source.

A £5,000,000 CHEQUE FORGERY

NATIVE cheque forgeries in Uganda are not uncommon. Last week, cables from the Mas correspondence in Kampala, a cheque for £5,000,000 drawn on the National Bank of India and signed "Charles Phillips & Co." was naturally presented.

The result was a disappointment to the bank manager.

WHITE SETTLEMENT IN TANGANYIKA

According to the Johannesburg reports which have reached London, Sir Donald Cameron told a meeting of the representative Tanganyika settlers that the Administration was considering the question of "the settlement of the southern highlands." The settlers are said to have expressed their objection to the area, more particularly in view of the fact that the area is not yet open to any form of settlement, and that the Government is not yet in a position to offer any form of settlement to the settlers.

ANOTHER DIAMOND FIND IN TANGANYIKA

According to the Johannesburg correspondent of the Times, a South African who has just returned to this city from East Africa, asserts that a fine diamond pipe has been found at Mwanza by a party of South Africans. The diamonds are said to be of exceptional purity, and a parcel recently dispatched from Mwanza was valued at 10 per cent.

For some time past it has been known that diamonds had been found near Mwanza, and at least one old South African prospector, who died not long ago, firmly believed that the true pipe would soon be discovered. In fact we know several people who were half inclined to back his opinion financially.

Our readers will recall our recent exclusive news concerning the discovery of diamonds on the Anglo-Belgian frontier of Ruanda.

PERSONALIA

Count Czernin is on the way out to Kenya

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Last week the King and Queen again visited the British Empire Exhibition

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Judge C. F. Decher, of Nyasaland, has come home on leave

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Captain Roy Whittier has been appointed Assistant Game Warden of Kenya

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Mr. G. V. Maxwell, Chief Native Commissioner of Kenya, has come home on leave

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The Hon. Lady Grey had the honour of being received by the Queen last week

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Mr. H. MacDonal, sailed by the "Guildford Castle" to visit his son at Heligoland

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Mr. W. H. Ingram, Assistant Native Commissioner for Zanzibar, has come home on leave

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Major T. A. Br Cockedge, Veterinary Officer, Uganda, has been transferred to Somaliland

□ □ □ □

The Grand Duke Alexander Romanovitch and Count Tatistcheff have recently been visiting in Russia

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Archdeacon Huxley, formerly of Busoga, and now of Eastbourne, is acting as locum tenens for the Vicar of ...

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Mr. ... of Sir Milson Ross, who owns a large estate at Arusha, died at Nairobi last week at the age of 86

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The Government of Zanzibar has given a donation of £100 to the Ross Institute and Hospital for Tropical Diseases

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... has been ...

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Mr. Nappi Katidas Menna, proprietor of Uganda's large sugar factory, is visiting Mauritius to study the sugar industry of that island

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Earl Kitchener, who is staying with his son-in-law, Major Pat a Beckett, recently entertained to tea a party of 150 school children from Pulice

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The Editor of the Uganda Herald recently received a telegraphic request to quote for an elephant, giving age, sex and price delivered Nairobi. "Sorry, out of stock," was the reply

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Major G. Church is to read a paper on "Science and the East African Commission" before the British Association, which is holding its annual meeting at Southampton from August 26 to September 3

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The Duke and Duchess of York have arrived at Glamis Castle; later Their Royal Highnesses will join the King and Queen at Balmoral

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Sir Edward Grigg, formerly M.P. for Oldham, and Governor Designate of Kenya, and Lady Grigg have been presented with a silver inkstand and a silver spirit kettle by the townspeople of Oldham. They leave for Kenya on September 2

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Last week we announced the return to England of Mr. John Boyes. The London and provincial Press promptly got on his trail for interviews and photographs, one of the leading dailies devoting half a column to the story of his kingship over the Waiikuyu, which eventful period may be reconstructed for the cinema

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Mr. J. Granville Squiers, who has contributed to the Radio Times a short article on the hippo, mentions that the bow of one of his small dug-out canoes was once cleaved off by a small cow hippo and that on another occasion a new 10-foot boat, which had just been put on the river, was hit (the Kufifi) was seized by the keel. One tusk penetrated the bottom planks, the other teeth did considerable dents on the other side of the boat. Had it not been a new craft, he considers that it would have been torn off

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We publish in an article by ... Beach, of Moshu, on native cocones growing in that district. Our readers will be aware that the European residents of that district have for some three years felt very strongly on this matter, and that during the Governorship of Sir Horace Burt a petition was sent direct by them to the Colonial Office. We know that a number of District Commissioners in Tanganyika and Kenya are strongly in favour of the thorough investigation of the whole position for which Mr Beach pleads

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The Mission of Mombasa proposes to form a company to purchase the site for a school buildings at Likoni and to establish a school for the education of white children. Cordial encouragement has been received from the Director of Education in Kenya, while the Church of England Trusts are willing to guarantee 5% interest on the capital. The buildings in question were erected for educational purposes, and a small girls' school has already been started; the project is to develop the site and improve the school and give education on definitely Christian lines

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... Governor of ... and ... member of the ... Party ... in the Reichstag ... discriminatory treatment of Germans in Tanganyika Territory, which he persists in calling German East Africa. This is the thanks Britain gets for allowing the Ex-Empire Restriction Ordinance to lapse and so permit Germans to re-enter the Mandate before the Reich joins the League of Nations; but it is more amusing to find this ex-Governor, who allowed barefooted British prisoners of war to be kicked like oxen in a waggon, to clean cess-pits under Native guards, and perform other degrading tasks, now protesting that the white race lost its prestige during the war

FOR PARTICULARS OF Farms for Sale in Kenya Colony with full facilities for inspection before purchase, apply to Messrs. COOPER & REES (BRITISH AND AFRICAN) 25, ST. MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C. 3. Telephone: COOPER & REES, LONDON Telephone: AVENUE



East Africa in the Press.

LEST WE FORGET

ELEVEN years ago we were called on as a Nation and Empire to meet the German enemy. The reasons are still urgent for remembrance of the evil thing they attempted and the atrocities they committed, of the great sacrifices we made as a Nation and as an Empire. Is a three minutes' pause enough once a year? We are still hearing the expression used in various subtle guises. Already they have got back to the goose-step and to be seen in the city.—*South Africa.*

ZANZIBAR CLOVE PROSPECTS.

The Supplement to the *Zanzibar Official Gazette* recently contained a note by Mr. W. H. Kirkham, the Director of Agriculture, regarding the clove crop for the coming season. His view was that the crop would be approximately that of last season. In the course of the note Mr. Kirkham mentions that in 1919 the crop was estimated to be 1,000,000 lbs. but that it had dropped to ten, then to eight, and has been suffering a decline ever since.

DOMESTICATING THE ELAND

An Experiment in Tanganyika.

It has always been a reproach against the African Natives that he had not the brains to subdue and domesticate his country's wild animals. It is true that he failed the elephant, but he has succeeded with the Eland.

The Eland became the symbol of wealth among the Africans; it was the Asiatic cow which was imported into the Dark Continent by the Arabs.

The white man, too, saw the possibilities of the ostrich and the feather beds are now a great protected industry.

It is an Englishman—Mr. Frank Worthington, Game Warden of Tanganyika Territory—who is now endeavouring to domesticate the Eland for the purpose of making ostrich quill pens.

It is a bigger animal than the ox, and it is more difficult to become a domestic animal. The immense horns are a real drawback, except that they form an insurance against raids by lions.

The early breeding is done with the help of hobbles, and the eland is proving itself very teachable. Breeding for less temper and horns and for more flesh and fat should follow as the experiment gets older.

Elands may be seen at the London Zoo, but they are too nervy and untrustworthy to be used for child-carrying. A zebra was once placed in their paddock to give the enclosure a more distinctive African touch.

After a time the poor creature's body was found with a hole clean through it. An eland had been the target.—*Daily Mail.*

MOZAMBIQUE AND MOTOR BOATS.

The motor boat is undoubtedly the best medium of transport in many parts of Portuguese East Africa writes a contributor to the *Motor Boat*. The country is rich in navigable waterways and a feature of these is the channel formed by the junction of several rivers which run parallel with the coast for a considerable distance. In dredging operations were undertaken it would be possible to make an inland voyage from Beira to beyond Quillimane.

In 1923 the communications of the colony were disorganised by heavy rains. With the operation of roads and railways impracticable, planters turned to river transport in an endeavour to save their crops, only to find a hopeless shortage of craft. Although little seems to have been learned by this lesson, many settlers must realise that they stand to benefit by utilizing the river for transporting their produce to railway and other shipping points instead of relying exclusively on land transport.

There is scope, also, for the use of motor boats in developing a local fishing industry. Both the waters of the Mozambique Channel and the rivers that flow into it are stocked with a great variety of fish.

WHEN MONKEYS WERE MEN

The Price of Laziness.

MR. FRANK WORTHINGTON, who has for many years been Secretary for Native Affairs in Northern Rhodesia, a few days ago told a representative of the *Morning Post* that every Native from the Zambezi to the Congo was absolutely convinced that apes were descended from men.

Whatever the language of these uncivilised Natives, he said, there was one common belief as deep-rooted with them as it is the Bible with Christian peoples. It is that the apes were once men.

The Natives of the villages and cultivated their lands. They spoke as people do. One day they became lazy, for lazy to hoe their fields, and they built their huts.

Then they said: "It is a good thing to work, let us go to the forest and let them and we shall find fruits and roots in the forest to eat." So they went.

One day one of these monkeys said: "I am tired of work of making clothes. Let us grow hair on our bodies. And our arms and legs will be like the bodies of the monkeys. Let us go to the forest and let them and we shall find fruits and roots in the forest to eat." So they went.

Then the people, seeing the smoke of the fires, came with sticks and spears, and beat some of the monkeys and killed others.

Then the monkey said: "It is not good for us to have fire, for the light betrays us, and our enemies come down on us." This is the reason why monkeys to-day eat their food raw.

It is obvious, Mr. Worthington continued, that this theory is argued from a childish point of view, but the fact that it is so deep-rooted among the tribes, many of which are unknown to each other, makes it of serious scientific value.

These Natives have another theory, that buffaloes are descended from ordinary cattle. The civilised Natives have told me that many thousands of years ago they believe that some of their womenfolk allowed the heads of their tribe to wander into the bush, where the heads became wild, subsequently turning into buffaloes.

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SIR CHARLES BOWRING ON NYASALAND POLICY

The Question of White Settlement.

At an Agricultural Conference held last month in Blantyre Sir Charles Bowring, the Governor, urged the need for some body truly representative of Nyasaland non-official opinion and able to speak authoritatively for the planting and farming community as a whole. At one time the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture had been able to justify such a claim, but co-operation was no longer complete. Could the various local associations not come to an agreement and set up some central body authorised to speak for the country as a whole? The present Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture was not an ideal organisation, it nevertheless seemed a pity that it should have been replaced before it had been replaced. His Excellency had heard it said that the Chamber was run by Blantyre or even by Mr. X or Mr. Y. From personal knowledge he felt sure that such was not the case; on the contrary he thought Nyasaland could congratulate itself on having at its commercial head a first-class man who had the real welfare of the country at heart, a man who did not hesitate to speak in favour of the community before their individual interests.

Sir Charles emphatically denied that it was the policy of the Government to "drive a wedge" between the Natives to the exclusion of Europeans. The country had a relatively small area suitable for European settlement. The proportion of European settlers to the Native population was approximately 1 to 242 in Northern Rhodesia and Kenya, 1 to 807 in Nyasaland, 1 to 1,042 in Tanganyika and 1 to 2,364 in Uganda. In Nyasaland he did not think the proportion of Europeans to Natives would increase to a very great extent. Nyasaland's prosperity depended on the development of its tropical agricultural resources, partly by a limited number of European settlers but primarily by the Natives. His Excellency said the Government's policy of development should not be carried out. They needed, however, to be careful that disappointments and labour difficulties were not caused through too great an immigration of Europeans.

The Land Commission of 1921 had recommended that the Crown lands available for future settlement by Europeans should be demarcated and definitely set apart. It was recommended that the Government should not have any more land available for settlement.

He was glad that the East Africa Commission had recognised the advisability of encouraging European

planting by granting Crown leases for longer terms and at lower initial rentals. The Government was in correspondence with the Colonial Office on the subject of converting existing leases into similar long term leases.

Tobacco, Tea and Coffee.

His Excellency expressed his personal disappointment that they had been unable to secure the services of Mr. H. W. Taylor of their tobacco expert but they were endeavouring to secure a competent substitute and to arrange for their agricultural chemist to visit America for the purpose of study. The authorities were well aware of the need for control of the Native tobacco growing industry and regulations and restrictions would be formulated without delay. In all his meetings with Native chiefs and headmen the Governor sought to impress upon them the necessity for assuring adequate food supplies before embarking on the production of economic crops for export.

A considerable extension of the tea growing industry might be expected in the near future and they hoped to provide in next year's estimates for a visit to Nyasaland of a mycologist to investigate the diseases to which tea was liable. High market prices had led to revived interest in coffee growing and the progress of research into the diseases to which the crop was liable might make it possible for Nyasaland coffee to take a prominent place in the world's market.

THE MEANING OF "BI-WEEKLY."

To the Editor, "East Africa"

DEAR SIR,

In a recent letter from your Nyasaland correspondent he refers to an improved bi-weekly mail service to Blantyre. Does he mean what he says and if not, is it for that in the past the mails have only been dispatched every three or four weeks? I have not had any mail for some time and bi-monthly as also the usual intervals of two weeks, two months and two years respectively.

I also was once of opinion that bi-monthly was equivalent to a fortnightly interval, but paid latterly for my mistakes having received a telegraphic order for 10,000 yards of cloth to be shipped bi-monthly over a period of 8 months. I bought 36 times the quantity but when 1 month later the mails reached me, I found that only a few yards of cloth had been sent, and again that the same was the case with other goods. I am sure that you will be able to give me some facts at this point.

Yours faithfully,

W. M. K.

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SUDANESE CHIEFS IN "THE BIG VILLAGE"

Dignity Given Way to Astonishment.

Reproduced from the Morning Post.

Eight Sudanese notables arrived at Dover last week on their first visit to England. It was a solemn, sacred, a precious moment to them all the moment when first they planted foot upon the soil of the England which, hitherto, to them, has filled almost the whole Universe beyond the confines of the Nile Valley, the England of which they have heard so much, which has meant so much to them, which defeated them a generation ago when they fought, under the Mahdi and, later, the Khalifa, and which, subsequently, has spared neither men nor money to help their faltering steps ascend, after so slowly in the beginning, the steep slopes of civilisation.

It was on the Sudanese, in moments of swelling excitement, I have seen them at ease and in easy content. I have seen them in sorrow and in pain, in happiness and under the stress of varied emotions. But never, until last week, had I seen their elders allow that brave dignity to be ruffled by excitement or pain. For their faces to mirror their thoughts must be something almost unknown to them. I stored them in my mind that was England to them the other afternoon as they stepped off the boat at Dover and stepped on to the soil of their own England.

These eight are men who, down in the provinces of the Blue and White Niles, are men of authority, acknowledged wisdom and responsibility. There is Abdel Aziz Bey Khalifa, the chief of the Ababda tribe of the Berber Province; Sheikh Hamid Mohamed Bey el Melek, the head of the Arab district in the Dongola Province; Sheikh Fayab Mohamed Bey, the Sheikh of the Mughlamah in the Dongola Province; Omda Ibrahim Hassan, the chief of a Dugam area in the White Nile Province; and Mohammed el Ismail, the head of the Sudanese garrison of that famous dam above the Nile at Marwar. Sheikh Asman Salem, one of the leading business men of Khartoum, yet a man who can neither read nor write; Yousuf el Haidi Saleh el Melek, a captain in the cavalry branch of the Sudan Defence Force; and there are two other men of wide influence, from Khartoum and Sudd, respectively.

At Dover, the Sudanese were met by the boat crew and the Customs officials. They were met with more vague surprise doubt with their expression.

Messengers of England's Greatness.

Abdel Aziz Bey Khalifa, Nazim of the Ababda tribes, who pronounced the common judgment during to me on the platform at Victoria, remarked sagely:

"El-Bida' Kibeerah. This is the big village!" As he said it, he threw up his hands, and looked with new vision at the group of British officials from the Sudan. He looked at Mr. C. A. Willis, the Director of Intelligence at Khartoum, who had come to welcome the party to England. He was realling in a grin and blundered fashion that more than ever the Sudanese had reason to be grateful to the *Ingilizah* (British Government), who had allowed only the flower of the race to take those onerous posts south of Shellal down to the equatorial regions.

Already the lesson which they have come to England to learn is being instilled into them. They are now in this country for three weeks, when they will return to their tribes, and, depend upon it, the knowledge of the greatness of the *Ingilizah* will be spread through lieutenant and army chiefs. Through these leaders, thousands of Sudanese are being brought in a victorious way.

Business of Wonder.

These sheiks are business men. They drive barter, they charge. Most of them have made a lot of money, not by holding large herds to ransom, but by driving shrewd bargains in the markets. They do not glibly about the desert because business is better in the neighbourhood of the wells, says the *Daily News*. The sheiks, who are visiting England in the invitation of the Sudan Government, and who, in about a month, have never been to Europe before, only one or two of them speak English.

At the Bank during the first period of the visit, the Sudanese were seen in groups, and one of them was seen to hold up a small object in front of him and held it up with one hand.

That a shabby little donkey cart should be drawn by a small boy, both awaiting the pleasure of the policeman, was a scene which I never saw before. I would have been laughing if I had not seen the cart. I should have said: "That moment he did not."

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OUR WOMAN'S PAGE

We have been asked to allocate some of our space to the special interests of the large and growing number of ladies in the East African territories, and we have accordingly arranged for this page to be conducted by a lady who has spent some years in East Africa.

THE WHIRL OF THE WORLD.

Fashion's Whims.

Crecks for the early autumn are already to be seen in satin, which appears to be the chief material for after-lunch wear. It has a much finer texture than that of yesterday. Up to the minute satin is of a bluish hue, pliable and quite thin, hence it can easily be made into brooches, plects or made into a wash. Cloaks of the same material but in contrasting colours are to be worn when the days grow shorter and cooler.

Dresses at recent garden parties have been extremely summer-like and light. I particularly noticed the beautiful effect given by a girl in a sweet-pea coloured silk, with a big hat trimmed with those dainty feathers, the whole outfit looking very young and fresh. Many sport shirts have been taken over from the boys' department.

Buckram loosely done and frequently of two colours, is drawing in the new season. In pointed fact, this is a common dress costume and I wish to state, merely to my mind that fashion has in the present eliminated the word "audacious" from her textbook and has resurrected the words "simple and candid."

Tailored suits are steadily coming into their own again, bringing with them a more accentuated waist line. Feathers are being used for decorative purposes and are to be seen in collars, cuffs and on hats to go with the conventional dress.

On the Hoarding of Books.

For those whose lives are spent far away from human habitation, the necessity of hoarding books is a question of importance.

The time of a day in which the bookworm makes a wonderful discovery in a bookroom is termed a "barrack" of a place; immediately the shelves are "up" and their inhabitants have taken up their abode, a more homely atmosphere abounds. The barrack's pipe becomes more enjoyable, while to the housewife that "in the blue" feeling does not seem quite so overwhelming.

For those who have only a small collection of books a small two-shelfed case could be made to stand upon the top of a chest of drawers or a similar independent set of furniture. The latter would be a more independent set of furniture. A mirror of the same size as the case, a table four inches wide and four inches deep can be made quite a useful item of furniture in a sitting-room.

By utilising the top for flowers, a work-basket, writing stand and suchlike necessities, while for the real book lover, whose small bed is fitted with a cushion, it is always possible to erect a case above the bed and just large enough to hold the indispensables.

Making an Ostrich for the Small Ones.

Sometimes during the long rains the nursery folk are apt to become restless. Here is a game for those who live on a farm or who can conveniently obtain the necessary articles.

Find an empty egg shell. Firmly twist some paper into long, thin spools, carefully pluck two little holes low down on the eggs, and insert one spool in each. Then make the legs, and the ends can be twisted outwards for feet. At the end, from which the top has been taken, stick artistically some small hen's feathers for the tail. At the other end, a small hole will be made and a longish spool introduced, the end of which is turned down to form the head. Upon each side of the head an eye can be made with a spot of black ink. In this ingenious a whole farmyard could be created in a similar fashion.

Unbaked Fondant.

Unbaked fondant for use as a centre for chocolate or fruit sweets: take 1 lb. sieve-refined sugar mixed to a thick cream with two slightly beaten egg whites. If flavoured to taste, mixed and poured through a icing-covers on to sugared paper, a large number of pretty bon-bons can be quickly produced.

Chocolate Shellings.

Take 1 lb. of egg-sock cream, 1/2 lb. of sugar, and 1/2 lb. of cocoa in a double boiler. The top should be allowed to harden for a few hours and be coated by dipping them into the melted chocolate with a fork.

E. GRANVILLE.

LADY, Trained Nurse, R.M.S. (London) has been in the East for a long time. Delightful garden, Somerset, Doctors and parents' personal attention. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

For further information, apply to the Author, 21, St. James' Square, London, W. 1. Telephone: "K," 80, Oxford Gardens, London, W. 10.

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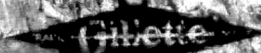
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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

UGANDA COTTON

COFFEE

At the first public auctions held since the holidays, only 157 bags of poor quality Kenya coffee were offered, realising barely steady prices, as under:-

Greenish Small Peaberry	128s. 6d.	101s. 6d. to 120s. 6d.	127s. 6d.
Small Peaberry	128s. 6d.	101s. 6d. to 120s. 6d.	127s. 6d.
Medium to fine	143s. to 136s.	medium to good	135s. to 146s.
B size good to fine	135s. to 140s.	medium to good	125s. to 130s.
C size good to fine	125s. to 130s.	medium to good	117s. to 123s.
Green to fine	130s. to 127s.		
Medium to good	117s. to 124s.		
Common to medium	106s. to 113s.		
Top of Good	117s.		

MAIZE

Low prices are being obtained in an active market for South African maize, but no East African is offered. The market, however, anticipates that the East Coast will be selling at the end of the month or the beginning of September. It appears that supplies will have to be offered around 30s. to 30s. 6d. to attract buyers.

FLAX

A flax business is passing, and the general tone seems better. The market has been dull and low arriving from time to time, but the market is very good inquiry values are:-

D/R according to quality	75/100 v
D/R low	62/67 v

Sisal

The demand for East African sisal is still in evidence, and the forecast is that it is worth considering that the demands of the market are not yet satisfied. The outlook for producers during the next six months appears very good. Present values show very high quotations and are moving within narrow limits.

NO. 1 GRAPES

Market prices and quantities of grapes in the East African region are as follows:-

As a season gradually unbalanced, dependent upon the steady absorption of available supplies, spot parcels selling at 2/3.

Quality - Adequate supplies are available to meet present requirements, and so an advance in price is hardly to be anticipated at the moment.

First	38 per ton
Good	35 per ton

Wool

Market price of 2/2 1/2 per lb.

African Lines Corporation	15	24
Blair & East Africa Bank	102	103
Blair & East Africa Lander	102	103
Blair & East Africa	102	103
Seymour	102	103

OTHER PRODUCE

East's Seed - Hull would probably buy East African in 50-ton lots with September/October shipment at £22 5s.

Beans are asked with Zanzibar spot quoted £12 to 11s. Stock amounts to 10,000 bales, as against 24,000 last year.

Wheat - London buyers of Uganda continued offering 2s. 7d. per bush for good quantities, with forward shipments of wheat prices are about 5s. below the market.

Dates - There have been a few sales for September/October shipment at unchanged prices.

Groundnuts - East African deoiled are offered at 12s. 6d. to the Continent with no takers.

Wool - There are no changes to report.

Wool - East African in 50-ton lots should realise 12s. 6d.

Wool - The market is quiet, with no ideas about wool, 12s. 6d. to Rotterdam.

Uganda Cotton Report No. 1 for the 1924-25 season states that the excise duty on cotton collected during the first six months of this year amounted to £12,421, compared with £5,383 for the corresponding period of 1924. Cotton shipments from the Eastern Province ports of the Protectorate during May and June totalled 25,241 bales of 400 lbs. each.

Planting began in the Teso district in the middle of May and was carried on during June with excellent germination and under favourable conditions. In other districts of the Eastern Province good crops is also reported. By the end of June it was estimated that 85,880 acres had been put under cotton in the Province.

Planting has been rather backward in the Buganda Province on account of dry weather. The 1924-25 crop has nearly all been marketed in this area, some 37,353 tons of seed cotton having been sold by the end of May.

In the Northern Province sales of seed cotton amounted to about 3,334 tons. New planting has been begun.

The Toro District of the Western Province reports that 16,800 plots have been prepared.



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PASSENGERS TO AND FROM EAST AFRICA

The s.s. "Merakara," which arrived in London on Monday, August 16, brought the following passengers from Mombasa:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| Mr. G. Anderson | Mr. Lawrence |
| Mr. G. H. Armstrong | Mrs. S. McConnell |
| Mrs. Baile and children | Mr. W. A. Meigs |
| Mr. W. Bennett | Mrs. J. P. Mombasa |
| Mr. W. E. Bradfield | Mr. and Mrs. Palmer |
| Mr. H. L. Brett | Mr. B. Parrott |
| Mrs. G. C. Curren and children | Mr. G. L. Paul |
| Mr. J. Clarke | Dr. W. H. Percock |
| Mrs. J. Clarke and child | Mrs. H. Ritchie |
| Mr. F. W. Gallie | Mrs. E. Russell |
| Mr. Cornish | Mrs. Sand |
| Mr. E. W. Taylor | Miss Sand |
| Capt. and Mrs. Evans | Miss Sand |
| Mrs. M. Gallaher | Miss Sand |
| Mr. and Mrs. Higginson | Miss Sand |
| and child | Miss Sand |
| Mr. A. F. Holmes | Miss Sand |
| Col. Lawrence Howell | Miss Sand |
| Mrs. V. Hunt | Miss Sand |
| Major H. Hutchins | Miss Sand |
| Mrs. J. Jackson | Miss Sand |
| Mrs. S. Jessop and children | Miss Sand |
| Mr. G. F. Johnson | Miss Sand |
| Mrs. J. Jones | Miss Sand |
| Mr. W. Knappman | Miss Sand |
| Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Laidley | Miss Sand |

The s.s. "Schumbora," which left Marseilles today, August 17, carried the following passengers for

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Mombasa | Mr. J. G. Mason |
| Mr. and Mrs. D. Aylward | Mr. H. S. Monahan |
| Mr. G. A. W. Bird | Mr. D. C. Sidney-Smith |
| Mr. C. A. Daley | Mauritius |
| Mr. Fenner | Mr. G. Gentil |
| Mr. W. Hudson | Mr. H. Vacha |
| Mr. W. Hudson, Junr. | |
| Mr. E. Marshall | |

The "Guildford Castle," which left London on 14th and Plymouth on 17th August, carried the following passengers for

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Beira | Mr. and Mrs. G. Bruce |
| Miss M. A. Allen | Miss E. S. Carrigine |
| Miss M. R. Archer | Miss D. Higgins |
| Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Deas | Mr. J. H. McDonald |
| Capt. M. C. Hoole, M.C. | Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Patton |
| Miss C. H. Nicholl | Capt. and Mrs. Seale |
| Mrs. H. M. Paterson | |
| W. Reed | |

PHOTOGRAPHS

Following the return of the ship a few of the photographs of the trip will be available. Wembley Souvenir Number.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

BEIRAH (INDIA)

- "Kivua" left Seychelles for Bombay August 16
- "Mulbera" left Marseilles for East Africa August 15
- "Karagola" left Port Natal for Lourenco Marques August 15

HOULAKO (AFRICA)

- "Randfontein" arrived Port Said for East Africa August 12
- "Lagerfontein" left Table Bay homewards August 12
- "Banka" arrived Port Natal August 15
- "Rietfontein" left Zanzibar for further East African ports August 15
- "Skelton" arrived Amsterdam for Cape Town August 13
- "Telphontein" arrived Suez homewards August 12
- "Madioen" arrived Mombasa for further East African ports August 11
- "Meliskerk" left Lourenco Marques for further East African ports August 13
- "Heenskerk" passed Dakar for Cape and East Africa August 13

UNION CASTLE

- "Banington" Castle from East Africa left Tenerife homewards August 14
- "Carlow Castle" left Suez for East Africa August 14
- "Dunluce Castle" left Beira for London August 14
- "Dunham" left St. Helena for Beira August 14
- "Garth Castle" arrived Natal for Beira August 16
- "Glencairn Castle" left Port Elizabeth August 16
- "Guildford Castle" left Plymouth for Beira August 15
- "Norman" left East Africa left St. Helena August 15

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