

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



A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Vol. 2, No. 65

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1905

Annual Subscription 30/- Post 2/-

Sixpence

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY P. S. JOELSON

EDITORIAL

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES

83-91, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W. 1.
Telephone: Museum 770. Telegrams: "Lionville," London.

EAST AFRICA'S LONDON OFFICE

We have this morning paid our first visit to His Majesty's Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office at 32, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square, the "London Office," which unofficially in Kenya has so long demanded, and the early establishment of which is another of the results of Mr. Ormsby Gore's East Africa Commission.

The work of this office is a very good deal to do. It is Colonel W. H. Franklin, the Trade Commissioner for Eastern Africa, who is to take charge of the Office, as hopeful that he may be able to obtain complete possession at the end of this week.

Though the work that the new organization is designed to transact has since the close of the British Empire Exhibition been conducted without interruption in the Department of Overseas Trade, and to some extent in the new office, the presence of the Office is an occasion of which we are glad.

In the first week of the New Year as a Royal Colonial Institute Luncheon, which Mr. Ormsby Gore will attend as the guest of honour.

The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies has rendered such an outstanding service to East Africa during the past year that it is peculiarly appropriate that he should be the guest of this first annual dinner.

The dinner owes him many a debt, and of one of them, the absence of a certain number of delegates, the fact of a few persons, who will have something to say on that occasion.

That the Parliamentary Session should have been too congested to allow time for the necessary East African Transport Bill to be debated is regrettable in the extreme, and representatives of East African bodies would do well to urge that the measure should be taken in the early weeks of the next Session, particularly as the Under-Secretary will then be in West Africa.

With the opening of the Information Office, which we shall shortly describe in detail—East Africa has its headquarters, and its rallying point in the capital of the Empire. Its acquisition strengthens its strength, progress and the promise of the future. East Africa, from its own estate, has set up house in the Motherland.



THE RETURN OF GERMANS TO TANGANYIKA

VIEWS EXPRESSED AT TUKUYU CONFERENCE

The settlers delegates to the All East African Unofficial Conference recently held at Tukuyu discussed the advisability of the decision to re-admit Germans to Tanganyika.

ANY ONE who may have been in the slightest doubt as to the views of East Africans regarding the re-admission of enemy subjects to Tanganyika Territory may be recommended to study the following report of proceedings at the Tukuyu Conference. It is to be borne in mind that the Conference represented delegates from Kenya, Tanganyika, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, and that the standpoint was essentially that of the settler community. The report hereunder has been taken exactly as it stands from the *Livingstone Mail*, whose proprietor and editor was the leader of the Northern Rhodesian delegation.

The Report.

Mr. Miller, though that Federation ought to be taken as the greatest issue of the Conference. The Germans were returning, thirty had arrived during the last fortnight. He related a number of curious circumstances. They were telling the Natives that they had to come back, leaving the Natives to draw their own inferences. As party of three had been sent to his place recently to see if there were any more German territories. Another former settler had acquired land in the neighbourhood. Immediately the Natives had come into contact with the Germans, which had been immediately put to a Natives—a pariah—who was in partnership with a blue-blooded Prussian. He considered it a very serious matter that the Germans should be returning in such numbers and in such a way.

Lord Delamere said there were ample safeguards. Captain Billings was of opinion that if the Germans came back we should disappear from the map. Native opinion had to be considered, and with a majority of German settlers, might would mean right.

The Danger to East Africa.

Lord Francis Scott thought that the danger was that the whites were swamped by the blacks, yet the whites always came out on top; they would never let themselves be swamped by the blacks. "United we stand" he quoted. The interests of all these states were identical, the formation and the interests of white, British ideals in East Africa. East Africa contained the greatest possibilities within the Empire, that there only the German colonies. He did not believe that a situation could be created which would be better than whenever they could co-operate the better.

Tanganyika was a mandated territory. For goodness sake, he said, stir up your people in East Africa to the danger of the Germans, getting back Tanganyika. (Lord Delamere: "Bear, hear.") He (the speaker) had a friend in the Foreign Office

who had told him that the Germans considered Tanganyika the easiest colony to get back. They must look to the south for help. The Nationalist Government was easier for them to deal with than General Smuts and might help. The best plan was to get in a larger and stronger settlement of British farmers; there was as yet plenty of good land and the economic outlook was highly promising. He considered that the British in South and East Africa should stand united in face of common danger.

The Northern Rhodesian View.

Mr. Moore had been greatly concerned to hear that Germans, Danzigers and Poles were returning or coming out to take up land. At the same time he did not see how it was to be stopped, except in the way indicated by Lord Francis Scott—introduction of British farmers. He and all of them had read the positive pronouncement it had been printed in their *Gazette* that Tanganyika was to remain a part of the Empire, but would it in fact? With a preponderance of population of Germans and Poles it would be difficult to impose British rule, and how about representation? Would federation help or hinder them on this point? It might be that they were within their rights in settling in a mandated territory, but in Tanganyika became part of a larger federation, would it be possible to keep them out of, say, Northern Rhodesia? Would federation be any security? Lord Delamere relied on the Colonial Office dictum, but would it hold under a Labour Government? They all had heard the suggestion that Tanganyika might become a pawn in some diplomatic crisis arising out of something not remotely connected with East Africa.

"95 Per Cent. of Farms Occupied by Germans."

Mr. G. J. G. associated himself with Mr. Moore's views. He felt sure that it was not caused by fast the Germans were coming back, much faster than any British were coming in. In a very short time 95% of the farms would be occupied by Germans.

This ends the report. For fourteen months *East Africa* has kept its readers so well informed of German intentions and movements, that nothing could surprise them. It is a pity that the Government had come a step earlier. The Germans might perhaps have been saved from their present position, but no public representations of any importance were made in the local and Imperial Governments. This belated realisation of the dangers of the situation must dispel the scepticism of the few people who pretend to believe that there is no reason for anxiety, but it cannot rescind measures already in force.

EAST AFRICA

The only magazine in the world which deals exclusively with the continent of Africa.

PUBLISHED BY THE EAST AFRICAN COMPANY, LTD., 100, GREAT TITCHFIELD STREET, LONDON, W. 1.

Subscription price, 10s. 6d. per annum in advance.

Single copies, 1s. 6d.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 10, 1924, Post Office Registration No. 1003.

Printed by the East African Company, Ltd., 100, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1.

Are You Subscribing to "East Africa"?

The Annual Subscription (30 issues) brings it to you post free by the following weeks:

100, Great Titchfield St., London, W. 1.

THE SUDAN IN 1924

Retrospect and Prospect

The report on the administration and conditions of the Sudan in 1924 (Cmd. 2344, H.M. Stationery Office, 1s. 3d. net), which has just been published, is a most useful record of the present position of the territory over which His Excellency Sir Geoffrey Archer presides as Governor-General.

The Late Sir Lee Stack

Generous tribute is paid to the late Governor-General, Sir Lee Stack, whose murder in Cairo rather more than a year ago is still fresh in the public mind. Of his twenty-six years of sterling service, passed mostly in the Sudan, the following inspiring account is given, an account which is in itself a splendid testimony to the ideals behind British administration in the Sudan.

An unwavering devotion to duty, a keen insight into men and affairs, a clear and analytical judgment, an inexhaustible sympathy and patience, and a very exceptional charm of personality were the outstanding features of his character. Quiet and unobtrusive in his work, courteous and thoughtful towards all alike, he won his way by persuasion rather than by force, and shepherded the country through even difficult years with conspicuous ability and success. His obvious single-mindedness and honesty of purpose gained the confidence and trust of all with whom he came into contact, and the well-earned contentment of the people. His self-interest devoted himself heart and soul are a living tribute to the Sudan.

Finance and Cotton Marketing

The reports, which tabulate the manifold and trade position of the country, refers to the considerable economic progress made during the year, to the substantial budgetary surplus, and to increased external trade, despite the fact that rain-grown food crops fell rather below the average of previous years. Exceptionally high prices for gum and cotton, however, more than compensated for the continued depression in the cattle and sheep trade, and provided a healthy, undisturbed political situation, the future of the country is regarded with confidence.

Production of cotton and the irrigation scheme will soon be making its greater influence felt. Next year the Government will for the first time have to meet full-interest charges on its guaranteed loans out of revenue, but will also receive its share of the profits of the cotton produced. With 80,000 acres under cotton during the first season, and being calculations on only a small scale, it is estimated that the total net amount of receipts over interest charges during the first year will be £1,000,000. The Government is prepared for much less favourable results than these. A special reserve fund, now standing at £265,500, has been built up to meet possible deficits during the first years of working, and a fire insurance fund against possible disasters, such as forest fires, has been established.

Experiments with rain-grown cotton in the river provinces where economic production is not possible have also proved most encouraging, and the ultimate prospects are described as of the utmost importance. If the southern provinces, such as the Nuba Mountains, Upper Nile, and Bahr-el-Ghazal, can only be brought under cultivation by the means of paying for their own administration, the whole financial position of the Sudan will be substantially affected.

Trade Progress

External trade, which was valued at £1,742,000 in 1923, jumped to £1,930,000 in 1924, an increase of rather more than 25%. This improvement was naturally mainly due to the large increase in the value of cotton exports, which accounted for an added £1,000,000, thus more than offsetting the increase of £188,475 in the value of public imports. The main increases in this latter category were in machinery, iron and steel ware, coffee, tobacco, cigarettes, flour, sacks, tea, and petroleum. In exports, the principal increases were in cotton, cotton seed, groundnuts, and millet.

Of the imports, Great Britain supplied 30%, representing £1,048,000, and took exports to the value of £2,673,342, or 161%, practically the whole of the cotton and seed, exported, finding its way to England. Egypt's share of imports was 33%, while exports to that country represented 14%. Japan's trade was largely in cotton piece goods, the supply of which was valued at £280,000, this amounting to nearly 20% of the total imports of cotton piece goods. Small increases in trade with Uganda and the Belgian Congo are noted, and with Abyssinia increasing substantially from £270,000 to £372,277.

Introducing New Capital

Two of the most important developments of the year were: (a) The guaranteed loan of £500,000 to meet special development expenditure on railway rolling stock, and on the extension of aqueducts at Port Sudan and on pipe lines for the supply of fresh water to that port; (b) the constitution of the Sudan Light and Power Co., Ltd. by the Egyptian Assurance Co., the English Electric Co., Lord & Long, and Co., and Calender's Cable Co., to take over and manage on behalf of the Government the existing water works, electricity, and ice supply works, steam tramways and ferries in Khartoum, Khartoum North and Omdurman. The Company will also furnish money for extensions of the above, for electrifying the tramway system, and for the provision of a bridge between Khartoum and Omdurman.

The Railways

The constitution of railway companies in connection with encouragement of the production of rain-grown cotton, either eastwards across the Genbar canal or southwards from Kassala, is reported to be under careful investigation, while experiments in the development of transport of goods by motor bus, also being made by the authorities.

The Railways and Steamers Department, in its annual report for the financial year, the profits of the year's operations being £1,200,000, compared with £492,023 in 1923, and the total revenue being £1,400,000, compared with £1,000,000 in the previous accounting period. Profits, as a percentage of revenue, were made during the year, the average revenue per ton mile being £1,365, as compared with £1,200 in 1923, and £1,000 in the last pre-war year. Comparison is made with the much higher average rates of the Uganda and Nigerian Railways, that of the former being quoted as £1,394 in 1922. The laying of 27 1/2 miles of the Kassala branch in seven months is recalled, the General Manager paying tribute to the skilful organisation of the chief engineer and his staff.

Port Sudan

The need for improved facilities at Port Sudan is emphasised, it being pointed out that the construction of two new wharves for up to date coal

transporters and the extension of the main quays in order to provide five full berths for shipping will greatly facilitate the handling of cargoes, and still further extensions are recognised to be necessary in the near future. 600 vessels entered the port, as compared with 600 in 1923; the total quantity of cargo landed and shipped, including bunker coal, amounted to 401,226 tons. As the length of the existing quays at the port is 2,050 feet, the above figure represents 235 tons per foot-run of quay length, against an estimated efficient maximum of 300 tons per foot-run. Exports shipped totalled 191,483 tons, compared with 160,583 tons in the previous year, an increase of nearly 17%.

THE WAR AGAINST MALARIA

Sir Ronald Ross Lectures for Ceylon

One of the primary objects in the founding of the Ross Institute and Hospital for Tropical Diseases, Pansey Health S.W.15, was to arouse Empire interest in a relentless war against malaria, for possibly there is no disease to-day causing more suffering and financial loss than malaria. Though it is more than twenty five years since Sir Ronald Ross made the discovery of the agent of this disease, and though the successful application of his discovery has rendered considerable progress in malarial control, he still resorts to what he were at one time, propounded as a little prophylaxis, has really been made throughout tropical and semi-tropical countries generally.

Sir Ronald, in a recent address to members of the Ceylon Association, therefore proposed a scheme calling for the co-operation of all plantation companies, believing it should be possible within a short time to drive malaria right out of Ceylon. In certain parts of Malaya, Southern India, and Assam, groups of plantation companies are dealing effectively with the disease, and if Sir Ronald Ross's mission succeeds, it will be a question not of small areas, but of the whole country being cleansed.

The intention is to group plantation companies into districts, each group being under the supervision of a resident who will carry out malaria control measures, and who will carry out malaria control measures, and report from time to time to a central committee. Every facility will be given to individuals to combat the disease. Sir Ronald Ross is Director-in-Chief of the new Ross Institute and Hospital for Tropical Diseases, and it is hoped that his visit will create world-wide interest in the urgent necessity of a firm malaria control method.

GENERAL FREIRE D'ANDRADE'S MOZAMBIQUE ADMINISTRATION

Protests against inefficient administration have been received from numerous and prominent Portuguese colonists in Mozambique, cables the Lisbon correspondent of the *Morning Post*, who continues:

The *Diario de Noticias* recently published an article from the pen of the distinguished colonial General Freire d'Andrade, which has the merit of not glibly repeating the customary accusations against Portugal's allies or enemies, but of quietly pointing out that the situation is due to the mismanagement of the Portuguese themselves, and therefore, even at the eleventh hour, for the situation is now "far more difficult than it was a few years ago," admits of remedy at their hands, if they so choose.

"The defects to our colonies," says General Freire d'Andrade, "are real if we continue to administer the colonies badly; but we can easily remove these dangers if we alter our methods." It is not, he continues, in public demonstrations and inflated speeches that the remedy will be found. General Freire d'Andrade mentions no names, but he points out as the chief cause of the actual situation, the disastrous influence of politics on the administration of the colonies. "It is this interference which," sends out to the colonies officials who are useless and often incompetent.

The administrative and financial independence granted to the High Commissioners (chosen by party politics in Lisbon), without any responsibility for their acts, has resulted, he avers, in financial ruin and administrative chaos. "The financial crisis is turning against the Mother Country our fellow-countrymen in the colonies." The only remedy he sees is to send out a financial expert with full powers.

As to the introduction of foreign capital, he is emphatic and quotes the words, dated 1892, of a former Portuguese administrator of Mozambique: "There is every advantage in attracting foreign capital to our colonies; it may even succeed in bringing Portuguese capital in its train." To shut the door of the colonies against foreign capital, says General Freire d'Andrade thirty-three years later, is inevitably to invite disaster. It is the voice of a man of experience and a true patriot, but it is heard only in the voice of one crying in the wilderness.

CONFIDENCIALLOS, DARKE & CO., LTD.,

Registered Office: 35, BILLITER BUILDINGS, E.C.3.

Local Branches: PORT SUDAN, KHARTOUM, SUAKIN, TONJA, BASSALA, WADMEDANI.

STEAMSHIP, INSURANCE AND FORWARDING AGENTS. BUNKER COAL SUPPLIERS. COTTON AND COTTONSEED EXPORTERS

GENERAL AGENTS IN THE SUDAN FOR

The Oden Line of Steamers; Ellerman's City and Mail Lines; The Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.; The Harrison Line; The Bank Line; Andrew Weir & Co.; The Hansa Line; The Henderson Line; The Compagnie Indienne de Navigation; The London Assurance; etc., etc.

Through freight rates from Sudan to all U.K., Continent and U.S.A. ports, and from Port Sudan to the principal stations in the Sudan.

BUNKER COALS ALWAYS IN STOCK AT PORT SUDAN, AND STEAMERS SUPPLIED AT SHORT NOTICE.

For full particulars apply to London and/or Khartoum Offices.

PERSONALIA

Lord Cranworth is shortly expected back from his visit to Kenya.

Major the Hon. R. T. Graham Murray has left England for Beira.

Capt. W. Evans, the well-known Nakuru landowner and settler, is on his way back to Kenya.

Lady Kyska is making good progress after her recent operation, but is still confined to her room.

Mr. Marius Maxwell, whose wonderful camera studies of elephants and other East African big game are a delight to the world, will be back from the South of France next week.

Sir James and Lady Currie, Major and Lady Margaret Loder, Sir Edgar Bontin Carter and the Hon. Lady Lloyd-Mostyn are all outward bound for Port Sudan by the "Llanthomas Castle."

A tender was given last week by the directors of the Imperial Chemicals, Ltd. to Mr. Malcolm B. Godwin, the company's manager, who is now on the way back to the scene of their operations in the Victoria Nyanza district of East Africa.

Among the well-known pastonars now en route to Kenya are Sir George Noble, Lieut. Colonel M. F. Mason, Dr. H. I. Duke, Colonel G. F. Phillips, Colonel W. C. Walker, Mr. R. G. Fison, Lieut. Colonel R. H. St. Maur, the Hon. R. G. Wilson, Hon. Alexander McDonnell and Mr. M. D. Caldwell.

A nobleman of the name of Throton recently had a narrow escape from death at the hands of an assassin. He was attacked by one of his subjects, armed with a spear, and was saved from injury only by prompt action on the part of some of his servants, who came to their king's help, and captured the assassin. The assassin and the doerbeats who admitted the man have been sentenced to one year in prison with hard labour.

We regret to have to report that on Saturday last, while Sir Philip and Lady Wigham were enjoying a new theatre at Walton-on-Thames, their residence, Aldenholme, Welbridge, caught fire, being subsequently burnt out. Many valuable pictures and Sir Philip's collection of articles acquired in his travels in many lands were destroyed, and only the bare walls of the house remain. Sir Philip Wigham, Richardson, M.P., returned from his visit to Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and the Sudan only a few days ago.

It is authoritatively announced that the Prince of Wales will invade Kenya in his next journey. The visit to East Africa can, however, not be expected for some considerable time.

Speaking in the House of Commons last week on the supplementary vote of £1,000,000 in the liability of the Government under the terms of the British Empire Exhibition Act, Mr. Plims stated that the Dominions and Colonies which took part in the Exhibition had all, without a single exception, interred him that they were well satisfied with the benefits derived by the trade and commerce of their particular countries and by the Empire as a whole. If the commission of inquiry which had been suggested was to be granted, he felt that it should not be a pettifoggish royal commission which might damage the spirit behind Wembley. Britain should be as big as the Colonies and Dominions, and heaved themselves to be.

Sir Halford Mackinder, President of the Imperial Economic Committee, whose East African interests are well known, has written to the Press urging his view that the Briton who purchases an Empire article is not merely being patriotic but is doing every good business for himself. He adds the hope that the campaign for the purchase of Empire goods will not cease at Christmas, but that everyone will add to his other New Year resolutions the determination to demand British goods wherever they are available. By strengthening the Dominions in that fashion, we would immediately increase employment at home, and also establish a reserve for our race and civilisation against the unforeseen contingencies of the future.



Empire Gift

You could not do better than give

East Africa

Early East African articles and maps, etc. It is the link between the Continent and all the East African Territories.

Send 30/- now and the paper will be sent post free for three months to any address in the world.

East Africa

31, Great Cornhill Street, London, E.C. 1.

A PIONEER'S REMINISCENCES

Archdeacon Johnson's Early Days.

ARCHDEACON W. P. JOHNSON of Nyasa, one of the pioneer missionaries who did so much to open up Central Africa to European influence, is not the man to talk much of his achievements, and in "My African Reminiscences, 1875-1895" (Universities Mission to Central Africa, 45 net), one has to turn to the introduction by Bishop Hine and to Dr. Lock's Latin speech, published as an appendix, to find anything like definite statements on the wonderful work done by the author.

He does not dwell on his own perils and achievements. Where he does refer to them, the incidents are narrated so simply and with such complete absence of pride in their performance that he might be speaking of something that has happened to everyone at some time or another. Yet it is half a century since his now crippled and half-blind but still chosen and unwearied worker, who first stroked his Colossus boat to the head of the river, abandoned his intention of entering the Indian Civil Service because the Universities Mission had called for volunteers.

Dr. Lock, Warden of Keble College, who introduced the venerable Archdeacon when his old University conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in honor, has thus described our author: "He preached the Gospel, how most laboriously. He ended feuds, reconciled enemies at war, improved the conditions of wretched, forsaken schools, educated boys, laid out gardens, drew up the building of a mission, and raised the boat when built. He had to traverse the districts hitherto untrodden by man, swampy morasses, virgin forests. Birds of prey howled about him, enemies hovered on every side, threatening his life, now with treachery, now with open assault. Sickness impaired his strength, mosquitoes turned scars into festering sores. From his journeyings through the heart of Africa he has not brought back a body unscathed, nor one eye is sightless. Whatever he undertook he made up his mind to perform; where he had to go, he insisted on going, vigorous, active, undaunted, able in speech and action, inspired with a burning charity. Whatever he has done towards exploring the country is significantly attested by the medal which the Geographical Society voted to him. Students of language and grammar are still more indebted to him, because the people who speak Chivanja owe as much to William Johnson as those who speak Swahili owe to another Oxford man, Arthur Madan. He is to use the name given to him by the Natives, the 'white slave'."

That such a man, working in the jungle for it might be said difficult to find any biography so modest and impersonal. Here and there his fearlessness, cheerfulness and humour in the face of difficulty and danger leap out in spite of himself, but on every conceivable occasion Archdeacon Johnson transfers credit for things great and small to his companions, European or Native. The remainder on the wrapper that for nearly fifty years he has been an outstanding figure in the mission field is necessary, and the advertisement that his book tells a remarkable and fascinating story is but the bare truth. The low price at which the volume is issued seems to indicate that the Mission's success is a considerable sale, and we trust that the Rev. Canon Arivolle, who has known Archdeacon Johnson, Bishops Steere, Marry, Hornby, and Smith, Sir Lewis Mc. John, Mr. Sir Harry Johnston, Sir Frederick Lugard and many another stalwart East

African pioneer will delight in these reminiscences, is with a very sure yet simple touch the personality of these men's painted. There is a self-denying Moses, who walked barefoot to save shoe-leather, and conjuring tricks until his Native audience flunk away in fear, and was undismayed by the threatening attitude of Native raiders. Captain Lugard, described by our author as a real knight of old, who, in an enthusiastic discussion on the moral aspect of suppressing slavery, is interrupted by a companion with the words, "I suppose you mean getting your names up," and who, smilingly says, "Yes, if you like to put it so." Dr. Laws, to whom Archdeacon Johnson owes his very life, and who, whenever he read how St. Paul had been in peril of robbers, imagined that at least one robber had been in peril of St. Paul. Sir Harry Johnston, who handed over the island of Likoma to the Mission, and whose interesting and vivacious conversation is recalled. Captain Maguire, who, when told by two headmen that they had no porters, looked hard at them, and replied, "I see twg here." Bishop Hornby, who, despite poor health, went about singing, and recommended those about him to read books like "Jorrocks" and be like natural Englishmen; and the Roman Catholic Bishop at Zanzibar who thought his staff had better play billiards in the evening.

Archdeacon Johnson tells us a good deal about his trade with which he was brought into the closest possible touch; once, indeed, he was travelling on an Arab dhow which was boarded by a man-o-war's boat under the impression that they were slavers. It was on Christmas Eve and an officer set him a bottle of port, which his clumsy servant promptly smashed. Elsewhere he tells us of a skipper of a slave boat on strike, because a chief had not paid him enough. He will not allow the reader to think that slaves usually presented a woe-begone appearance when met in a caravan; on the contrary, it was their habit to put as brave a face as possible on things, and rarely was there any sign of fear or exhibition of grief. But there is a warning against mistaking the significance of this cheerfulness, which is likely to that of a slave suffering in a jail. In the end, we see Bishop Steere building the church roof at Zanzibar with slave labour and Archdeacon Johnson scheming with a Native to buy a slave for a British subject, he would have been liable to penal servitude had he bought him himself, and for this man the redemption money was provided by a Cambridge rowing eight.

The writer, not liking to leave people under false impressions, tells us that it was not the missionaries, but the Christians, for instance, hardly any of the men who first worked on Lake Nyasa were Christians, and the missionaries were reluctant to reach them by compulsion, which seemed too much like parade service. He also says that, while Europeans teach Natives to work, yet very often the last thing we can do by the work we give them is to teach them the inability of work everywhere. The Native, back from work at a distance is so far like a sailor on shore that he will not attempt to do any more work till his money has gone, while he is unlike a sailor in not seeing any connection between the work he has been doing and his own welfare and the welfare of his tribe. And we see the recruitment of labour. Their first question is, "Where are we going?" the second, "For how long is it?" the third, "What sort of work is it?" and only at the end, and with less interest, "How much shall we get?"

F. S. J.

A CAMERA HUNTER'S BAG

Mr. F. Barchille Holmes' Book

MR. F. BARCHILLE HOLMES' first book "Through Wildest Africa" bears the subtitle "A Story of Travel" one which does it less than justice from the East African standpoint, though it will no doubt serve its purpose for the home public. The book, which Mr. Geoffrey Bles publishes at 16s. (instead of the 21s. usually charged for such works), will appeal not only to the home reader of travel works, but also to the East African settler who wants more than a narrative of events which are commonplace to him, and who, not unreasonably, is tired of the amateurs who set out to tell the world all about Africa after an acquaintance of only a few months.

In this story of travel by the man whose film "Kilimanjaro" is to the reviewer the finest example of African natural cinematography yet shown—an outgoing mind and keen observation lead to most interesting deductions on the habits of big game. The writer points out that the man who does his shooting with a camera is far better placed to study the real proceedings at the denizens of the wild than he who shoots with a rifle, and that fact, plus the manner of his writing, ought to gain him a large East African public.

On the theories of natural colour protection, of the relative powers of animal hearing and sight, of the differing habits of big game, of the powers of communicating information, and thoughts, and of the habit to say, some of it frankly, controversial, but never without the support of actual happenings. Admitting that peculiar markings of certain animals, many in surroundings of an equally peculiar nature, cause them to be almost invisible at a distance, the author claims that a gopher in a red coat standing beside a pillar-box or a donkey head on to a hay-rick would be no more and no less invisible. The true test, he claims with reason, is whether certain markings actually camouflage animals in the places in which they are commonly found. Camouflage are often instanced in support of the theory, but to the author a gopher on the move with the sun on him is as conspicuous as a patchwork piecemeal in a cricket field.

What he asks is, what is the nature of the protection given by the animal? When the Acra was first made, stripes, modern man and modern arms did not come into the argument, and primitive man could do harm at only such short range that the best camouflage imaginable would have been useless, while if it is suggested that the supposed colour protection was designed as an aid against the greater carnivora, the whole argument collapses, for the simple reason that the tiger hunt took in the full range of the animal, but the lion hunt did not, and therefore, because they hunt man, a lion seems and not by night. The author is over the subject at length in one of the most fascinating chapters in the book.

Equally interesting is the account of the eyesight and hearing of Africa's fauna. With the exception of baboons, Mr. Barchille Holmes claims that animal eyesight is not only entirely different from that of human beings, but that certain circumstances quite inferior to it, and that their hearing, so far as debate information is concerned, is far from remarkable and is tried upon only when confirmed by one of the other senses. To illustrate his contention he gives a number of experiences with white flamingo game at such close range that the birds' ears.

That animals think only at dawn and dusk, he attributes to the fear of man, for in the heat of the

days he has found them to be so nervous that they happen to be almost motionless. One of the most amusing animal pictures did he take, the best results being secured between 7 a.m. and 3 p.m. That animals have a language, or at any rate the power to convey definite information, he is finally convinced, and backing his opinion with a number of instances.

The author, a close student of animal life, is an equally obvious lover of natural scenery, who has the gift of conveying vividly to his readers some of the most beautiful East African scenes stamped upon his memories. The ice cap of Kilimanjaro he sees as a shimmering, sparkling jewel, collecting and reflecting the light from the moon's rays. Old Donny Fenzal stands out as a cone of stark black rock, down the sides of which red-hot lava was flowing only a few years ago, carving great gullies and now lying at its foot in which, from a distance, seem to be black lakes, at dawn he finds it a thing of such enthralling beauty that he cannot draw himself away until the sun is high in the heavens. The country of the Wanbulu seems to him an elfin land among the clouds, a land of long, rolling hills covered with verdant pasture, broken by tiny woodlands, watered by tumbling streams, shrouded in swirling mists, kissed by soft breezes, and inhabited by a people as innominate as the land in which they live.

He possesses also the power of crisp description, for instance, he labels vultures "Nature's Sanitary Corps," and he describes the last, about a yard rush of a wounded lion as similar to and as fast as that of a cat at a bird. Of a days' safari he says that you start at dawn if you are wise, and about midday, if you are lucky, and a good deal later if you are not. Then he finds with as many witch-doctors as there are specialists in Harley Street, while a Political Officer in East Africa—and the book is gracefully dedicated to officers of the Colonial service—needs, he says, the patience of a saint, the craft of a diplomat, and the wisdom of a Solomon.

Animal and scenery claim much to his thought, but the animals by no means a unauthoritative. The country of the Masai which he has seen, and the other conditions of the maligned West African continent, he describes in several places. Regularly when they are crossing a swollen torrent, the fording of which he frankly confesses, frightened him more than anything else in his life. Yet his followers, each carrying so far as 600 lb. loads, got across in less than an hour without wetting a single parcel, and bearing with them the camera man, who was too ill to stand.

It is a book that bears witness to the systematic training of the author's camera lens, and to the fact that he is a very good photographer, with one word he is correct, it is a book that need not fear that the reading is above him. "Through Wildest Africa" ought to leave many bookseller's shelves this Christmastide.

A BOOK TO GIVE AT XMAS.

Lays from an East African Lyre

By W. J. MONSON.

Clloth 3s. 6d. net, postage 6d.

A charming collection of verses written during the author's leisure moments in Kenya and other parts of East Africa.

GAY & HANCOCK, Ltd., 42-43, The Strand, London, W.C.

HAVASH.

For his services on the Abyssinian frontier Major W. Lloyd Jones, the author of "Havash" (Arrow Smith, 1s.), was rewarded with the D.S.O. - a strange neglect on the part of the military authorities in Kenya after he had been grievously wounded, and disillusioned and shunned from the authorities in "Who had for having dared to fight to protect those whom the British Government had not only promised to protect, but had also taken for the privilege of being protected."

The volume makes a most readable record of soldiering on the northern frontier of Kenya, the last few chapters being particularly exciting. They tell of a short, sharp action with Abyssinian marauders, the severe wounding of the author, and a forty-three days' journey back to civilization—a journey that was a nightmare made hideous by pain, the uncertainty of the day, the fear of madness, and absolute dependence on a score of raw Abyssinian recruits of the K.A.R. There is no self-pity and no self-gloriousness in the story. It is just the plain straightforward statement of a soldier.

When he is the soldier as he is in most of his pages, Major Lloyd Jones carries us with him, but when he digresses to discuss politico-economic matters we do not feel that it is always on safe or well-trodden ground. He thinks Kenya will never be a white man's country, and regards the "Africans" as a "race of savages." At Aldershot, the Commissions of Enquiry, setting forth with unprovoked idealism, are carefully examined, and only what they are in the Report of the Commissions. The Commission will find that Mr. Gladstone's Commission and his colleagues discarded preconceptions and saw and heard a good deal more than some people wanted them to see and hear. Most of all, they have brought East Africa into the notice of the British public, have sounded it in the ears of the "radicals," and have procured the funds necessary for the development of the country.

THE GREAT HAVASH.

The sun from Nairobi to Lodwar, the heat of the day, the burning heat of the wind, the dust, the noise of the train and literally takes one's breath away. The terrible heat, the forces of Nature.

We marched into the little settlement (then—1911—known as Plot 6A) which was destined for the future capital, and which is, I believe, to-day the flourishing township of Eldoret. It consisted then of a mud grass-patched house for the commissioner and a couple of corrugated iron shanties

used as stores. Sergeant consisted of a sergeant kept by a Mr. Florey, one of a family who had done much in opening up the Uasin Gishu plateau.

I was more or less marooned in the heart of Africa for an indefinite period with some sixty Abyssinians. I had reckoned, however, without Mr. Brandt, Mr. Bammerle, the assistant surgeon, who approached me looking very woebegone and informed me: "This is awful country, sir, no game, no anything, I am many times a grandfather and do not know what assistance company will say if now we are prepared to position to a government."

The march up to Sogoi was through delightful country, resembling most of parts of Sussex near the Downs, well wooded and interspersed by running streams.

The first portion of our route led us to the foot of the Abakur Mountains. It was through a beautiful game country with plenty of wood and fine streams. Indeed, Western Kenya is perhaps the most delectable land in all Africa.

I have been told that Sugi's name was "He who looks forward to the right not to the left." He was the hero of most of the young officers of the K.A.R., and like Captain Aylmer, also killed on the frontier, was utterly fearless.

AFRICAN MINES.

"AFRICAN MINES," following marks the thirtieth edition of the "African Minerals" industry and minerals manual, which, though many devotees in minerals in South Africa, Rhodesia and West Africa, has a useful section dealing with Portuguese East Africa, and some forty pages review general conditions in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. To anyone interested in African mining the volume (which is published at 1s. from E. Old London) will be of the greatest use.

The proprietors of "East Africa" are pleased to consider the publication of a book dealing with East African agriculture, industry, travel, and tribal and animal life. Manuscripts of which every care will be taken, but for which the proprietors do not hold themselves responsible, should be sent under registered cover to 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1.

Just Published. A most interesting East African book.

THROUGH WILDEST AFRICA

By F. RATCLIFFE HOLMES. Illustrated 16s. net.

A book which will appeal to all who are interested in Travel and sports. In his narrative tour through Central Africa, for the purpose of procuring the great Film *Kilimanjaro*, the author studied all the animals and most every species of Big Game conceivable, which he propounds a number of new and most interesting ideas.

GEORGE Y. BULL, 22, SUFFOLK STREET, PAUL MALL, S.W. 1

EARLY LETTERS FROM UGANDA.

SIR T. COMYN-STUART, who gives us his memories and musings in "By Mail and Messenger" (Constable and Co., 15s. 6d. net), recalls early days in Kenya and Uganda in a number of letters written from Mombasa and Entebbe. At Mombasa he found a ramshackle reminder of a cheap stage setting, where everything appeared to have been run up in a hurry, and that for an amateur performance. For a white note, which he takes up country, he has a canvas suit made as a protection against fly.

Several times in these letters—which are addressed to the lady who afterwards became his wife—the author, who had his share of illness and privation, suggests that a really splendid gift would be a serial ham, a plum pudding, or a tin of biscuits or jam, or, he hints, a letter will not fathom the thought, which has been felt by many an East African who is in the ordinary way quite indifferent to food.

In the volume we meet men who have done much for East Africa. For instance—

I shall meet Delamare on my way to Lake Victoria, you remember, his mother who used to entertain at their beautiful house in Barton Terrace, and a big game shooting. Also John Ponsbury of the Cranes, who is in the Uganda Rifles.

The older men, however, that Portal was a great God and that Pulenay and Villiers were almost as wonderful. Very brave, very strict men, who were plenty of food. I find that a local bird, a woodpecker, called a "Smith-Fox" is a very common bird.

You remember Villiers of the times of the "Villiers" I imagine he came to the telegraph house, he was of that type, a very good man, here he was a very different man.

"Ladies One" and his children.

There is an amusing incident in the character of character. One servant claims that his master is most wonderful because he can do his teeth out in a bunch and put them back again. To an old Nyanja that is a small matter, but the best copies of his master's head, which grows up on the roof of the evening, is a very small book, a small book, but when I saw my father, a man who could read a little, he said he had not read it and he had a very good one. He had off his cap and head, he was a widow. The master's servant, however, says that he had a very good one.

But there is pathos as well as entertainment in these new East African chapters. The author has to bury a young collector who had been in Uganda only a few months. Just before leaving home he had started a girl scarcely twenty years of age, who was only a way out to him. In the fairness of his affection he had built for her a house modeled as far as possible on her English

home. Windows were the great thing, of course, they had no glass so he painted the panes with paper, painting imitation blinds with tassels. "I hope," he said, "that she will arrive at night, for then it does not look so bad with a lot of fire burning." Do you think she will be pleased? She will be homesick, I know. She never saw him again, awaiting her in the depths of Central Africa were only a grave and a packet of her own unopened letters that he had been too ill to read.

There are scarcely forty pages of these East African letters in the volume, and they make us wish there had been many more.

E. S. J.

FRANCIS COLLARD

Francis Collard was a great missionary and was a tremendous lover for good. The life of him, Francis Collard, by Edward Seale (Society for Christian Movement, 5s. net), is however a poor tribute to the man for it will appeal neither to the lay reader nor to the broad-minded minister. We know that the early missionaries were men of bravery and perseverance, that they had much to endure, and went through much hardship for results that were often disappointing, but to endeavour to place them in a class apart above their brother men is absurd and is the last thing which the best of them would desire. In the Africa of those days there were as brave men outside the missions as in them. Those who have read "Collard of the Zambezi" will I fear find the present work a great disappointment. An outstanding man like Collard does not need the bolstering of sentimentalism. In fact it spoils the true picture of the life. Amongst the best Collard's name is to this day one to compute with.

THE LANGUAGES OF AFRICA

We have received from Messrs. Wegan Paul, French, Tribner & Co. the new edition of Professor Acher-Wenzel's "Language Families of Africa" (3s. 6d. net). It is a little book which, as Dr. B. Denison says in his preface, can be recommended to all interested in the history and development of the human mind. It is a very interesting and instructive work, and is a valuable addition to the literature of the subject.

The languages of the Danes, as it is called, is of more interest East Africans, who will find in them more than philology. Take the writer's remarks on the phrase "the sons of Ham." The sons of Ham, are said to have been Cush, Mizraim, Phut and Canaan. Mizraim is a name for Egypt—still called Misr by the Arabs. Cush has been identified with various parts of the East of the Red Sea, and Phut may be the name of the

BIG GAME AND BIG LIFE

By J. NORLAND DE WOLFF. With a Foreword by R. B. CONNINGHAM. Illustrated by many British and Foreign Artists.

It is almost impossible to conceive of any portion of the hunting which was not to be done in the Game and Big Life. There is no man alive who has not seen the Game and Big Life. The author has to bury a young collector who had been in Uganda only a few months. Just before leaving home he had started a girl scarcely twenty years of age, who was only a way out to him. In the fairness of his affection he had built for her a house modeled as far as possible on her English

JOHN BACON & DANIELSON, Ltd., 52-53, Great North Street, London, E.C. 1.

TABLOID First-Aid, No. 723. A reliable outfit that provides for every emergency. Wm. L. Chas. & Co. Ltd., London, W.C. 2.

Native Affairs Report

This highly interesting document has just been issued to the Press and shows an excellent year's progress. The last twelve months have been notable for good seasons and general contentment, and nearly every tribe has a record of material and mental advancement to show. The progress may be small in some cases but, according to the officials whose job it is to watch these things, it is nevertheless clearly discernible. One point crops up with monotonous regularity in almost every statement of the detailed official description of the condition of the tribes—a point variously described as "conservation, stability, improvidence or casualness." But by whatever name it may be called, it refers to that failure of the African mind which is perpetuated by the policy of "letting them take their own chances and providing their civilization by decent white settlers."

In the intelligent outlooker with no axe to grind, it is clear that if these reserves would become simply self-supporting and the Natives educated far more rapidly to a good type of practical white man were introduced to them on a livelihood-earning basis, co-operation or co-partnership methods would be preferable to mere wage employment in the relation of these men with the Natives, but the essential factor is that exemplary white men be encouraged. Thus, in the pastoral areas, modern stock raising and cattle breeding farms should be established, or the agricultural areas maize and other grain, cotton or even coffee could be fostered on cooperative lines. This would entail perhaps a change in the labour policy of the Colony to free the labour and the abolition of the reserves, but the rights of the Natives back in their reserves, but the competence of this line would be of the very greatest value to the Natives themselves and to the Empire as a whole.

KENYA AND THE COLONIAL OFFICE

The Nairobi correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at the end of last week that in a debate in the Kenya Legislative Council on the financial estimates for the fiscal year 1926, a serious objection to the action of the Colonial Office in practically amalgamating the Kenya and Uganda with that of the adjacent territories and allowing a general transfer of officers without knowledge of the general conditions of the territories was made. The speaker pointed out that the transfer of officers to the territories was a matter of course, as has justly been promised by the Colonial Office, the question was referred back to the Colonial Office for further consideration. Lord Delamater thought the action taken was not that of the Colonial Secretary but that of some under-secretary.

NOTES FROM ARUSHA.

From A. Correspondent, Arusha, Nov.

The rainfall for the month of October at the Kijicho Estate, two miles from the town, was 1.5 inches. Good rains also fell throughout the district on November 7 and 10.

The flowering of the 1926 coffee crop is again better than usual and promises a heavy crop. Much of the young coffee in the district will give us a first full crop this season and the 1926 export figures should be more than double those of the present year.

Another Conference

A Conference of the Governors of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda is to take place at Mombasa on or about the 15th inst. His Excellency Sir Donald Cameron will travel from Dar es Salaam via Dodoma, Kondoa Irangi and Arusha, the journey from Dodoma being by car. It is understood that His Excellency will be accompanied by the Director of Public Works of Tanganyika, Mr. Selander. There are at present various conjectures as to the object of the Conference, but nothing definite is known.

EAST AFRICA'S POSTAL SLOGANS.

We are glad to see from the last inward mail that the Post Office Department of Kenya and Uganda has adopted the practice of cancelling the postage stamps on letters with appropriate slogans, which cannot but add to the knowledge possessed by many overseas recipients of letters from East Africa.

The first communication bearing the new cancellation slogan is headed "Use Kenya Coffee 100% British" and we understand that other slogans used are "Kenya Coffee unblended is real coffee" and "Visit Kenya and Uganda, the Land of Sunshine."

A BANK CLERK'S LUCK RECALLED.

PAWANA MZER, writing to the Field says that possibly the most amusing instance of luck recorded in East Africa is the case of a bank official who had a bar of gold in his pocket when he was out of the colony, the metal bar, and the man was way tempted to shoot wild fire instead of which he dropped into a lion's snout. A few days later, while again on a search of wild fire, this Nimrod was attacked by a python, which he shot and a little later...

BROWNIE & MURRAY, L.
 MANUFACTURERS
 OF
STEEL FRAMED BUILDINGS FOR
 BUNGALOWS GODOWNS TEA FACTORIES
 COTTON STORES GINNETTES NATIVE HUTS
 DOCK BERTHS MARKETS WORKSHOPS, &c

WORKS:
 POSSILPAUR, CALCUTTA

LONDON OFFICE:
 59-60, GEE CHURCH ST., E.C.3.

Telegrams: BROWMUR, CALCUTTA

OUR UGANDA LETTER

A Record Crop of Cotton Certain.

From Our Own Correspondent

Kampala, November 9, 1925

Every indication points to our having the best and the biggest crop of cotton which has ever been seen in the country. In all districts glorious weather, weather just suitable for the crop, is reported, and the forwardness of it is extraordinary. The opening of the buying season in the Eastern Province has been good for January 4.

Transport has been receiving every attention, and everything which human ingenuity can suggest has been tried in order to further matters as much as possible, and it is only in the matter of railway facilities that we are fearful of mishaps. Let us hope there will not be another such rush as last year for the railway authorities have stated candidly that they can do nothing unless some sort of prophecy is made as to the amount of traffic there is likely to be. In fact, very few know, even approximately, what amount of goods they will import for the season, or export either, and certainly no one can be certain.

Uganda Planters and the Nile Bridge.

Uganda planters, in conjunction with the Eastern Province Chamber of Commerce, have again petitioned the Government in the matter of the building of the Nile Bridge. That the present ferry service is not only inadequate but out of date is only too well known, but it is recognised by the commercial community that the best is not being made of the present ferry as it exists. Recently there was a breakdown in the machinery of the ferry, and it was days before the breakdown was remedied. Should such a thing as this occur in the full swing of the cotton season, it would be a disaster. Hence the renewed agitation to get the contemplated bridge started almost at any cost. The Government has been asked to have an hourly service at the ferry, starting from seven o'clock in the morning.

Asked if they would augment the present service with other boats, the Government said they did not think this was necessary, but that they would have no objection to private enterprise being introduced to run the ferry till the bridge over the Nile is built there will be nothing like proper communication established between this side of the water and the Eastern Province, and it is to be hoped that the Government will be able to do this.

Americans for the Congo

Dr. and Mrs. Heller, who are out here representing American Museums, have left Uganda for the Congo. They are accompanied by Mr. Chorley, a local hunter and cinema taker with him a cinema camera to improve his hours between whites. Dr. Heller is out for gorilla principally, thousands of which are to be seen here, despite the statement issued some time ago by Mr. Akoley, another American, who created a passing scare by his claim that gorillas were fast dying out. Mr. Barnes, besides the writer of these notes, denied this statement on the spot, and now we have Dr. Heller's authority for asserting that he has himself seen herds upon borders of gorilla, both on this side of the Congo border and on the far side.

PAYING WAGES IN UGANDA

A KAMPALA reader informs us that the non-official European community of the home and capital of Uganda is incensed by the way in which Government and municipal authorities pay their workmen on the last day of the month. According to his statement, that day has become almost a holiday for the workmen, whose job is practically only that of drawing their wages. Payment begins early in the day, and those whose names are low on the list lounge around until their turn arrives.

Calculating the average wage at only, say, 2 shillings per head per day, and taking 15,000 Natives monthly to be in Government employ, that is the figure given some time ago by the late Governor, but the number is now thought to be considerably larger. The cost of the Proclamation for the morning day of leisure amounts to nearly £250, or \$1,000 in the course of the year. The business man who gives us this news describes it as an astounding position, and there would not appear to be any necessity for the day to be taken up in this manner, since, by a business-like allocation of the work, payment among the number of officials, paying out their salaries, could be done even if it were not started until about four o'clock in the afternoon. Governmental enterprises, such as the Uganda Railway, are known to be paid regularly between a pen and dark.

ZANZIBAR

NOVEMBER 17, 1925
Zanzibar fired from its machine-guns, bringing the Sultan's army through the soldier's shower. The Sultan's army, with its arms, is the picture of the Sultan's army. In the rain, formally, Mr. R. H. In. Sp. His Highness British assembly, been done those of all sections. Museum public health. Native Sultan's army. The Sultan's army, within the Sultan's army. Some of the Sultan's army.

LIPTON'S TEA

DIRECT FROM TEA GARDEN TO TEA POT

LIPTON LTD Tea Planters Ceylon. HEAD OFFICE CITY ROAD LONDON

ZANZIBAR'S PEACE MEMORIAL MUSEUM.

Opened on Remembrance Day.

NOVEMBER 11, 'Remembrance Day' was celebrated in Zanzibar with fitting ceremonial... The pitiless slashing sheers, the overcast sky, the distant rumbling of thunder, the soaked khaki, the guard with reversed arms, the bowed heads, the slow pulsation of the roll of the drums, all contributed to form an indelible picture and an unforgettable remembrance.

In the afternoon, when bright sunshine had succeeded the rains of the morning, the Peace Memorial was formally opened by the Sultan, who was received by Mr. J. H. Crofton, Chairman of the Committee... His Excellency reminded them that it had been decided to erect a permanent Peace Memorial to those who had given their lives in the War, and that all sections of the community had contributed to this Museum...

The entrance to the Memorial are two marble tablets set in the walls... on the first is inscribed the lines:

"Sow thy seed, for this thy work is done,
That you who live are worthy of your gain,
These gave their lives that you who live may reap
A richer harvest ere you fall asleep."



Copied Photo.

Canon Dale's translation, slightly altered to suit the Swahili trend of thought, is on the second slab which reads as follows:

Kumbukeny Waliokula Xitani
1914-1918.

Wanao wa inahali hapa,
Iki na-twe sika wenu
Kwanba wamaifuta urayo za ndangu,
Maoni wakufu, nanyi mabaki duniani
Alipatwe hali ya furu haki na amani.

We are indebted to a reader for kindly sending the above photograph of the Memorial.

Sport and Adventure with Profit.

A six months' trip in the most wonderful and least known part of Africa, providing a dash of adventure, first class sleeping and participation in the achievement is offered... Costing only a physical fitness certificate about £2,000 in thoroughly sound enterprise certain to show big profits and partially completed, an ability to live hard for short periods. Highest references are available. Full particulars at interview only. Write Explorer, c/o East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1.

A. J. STOREY, BEANTYRE.

THE NYASALAND AGENT FOR MANY FIRST CLASS FIRMS.

IMPORTS GENERAL MERCHANDISE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AND EXPORTS ALL NYASALAND PRODUCTS.

SOLE AGENT, ISLAND AND ESTABLISHED AGENT.

Branches in all important Nyasaland centres. General Manager, P. V. STOREY, Bromley Grove, Shortlands, Kent.

To Preserve Health and Strength



A new strength and health preserving beverage which, in any climatic conditions can be maintained if you make OVALTINE your daily beverage. A cup of this highly nutritious beverage taken regularly, its stimulating imparts a delightful feeling of freshness and vigour which enables one to carry out the day's duties with ease and pleasure. Taken at night it restores in fatigue and ensures sound, refreshing sleep.

This delicious combination of the concentrated food elements extracted from milk and eggs contains all the essential factors necessary for a complete and perfect food. Prepared in a powder with fresh condensed or evaporated milk.

OVALTINE TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

Manufactured by W. GENEER, Ltd.

Builder of Brain, Nerve and Blood

OUR NYASALAND LETTER

From Our Own Correspondent
Lambeth, November 11, 1925

The results of the labours of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce during the last twelve months have been published, and we find that comparatively speaking, much has been done towards the improvement both of the country and its trade. The members are a hard-working body of men, and though their work may have nothing spectacular about it, there is no question at all about its utility. If only the Chamber were backed unopposedly by the various associations in different parts of the country, and so become a strong central body whose opinions could inevitably carry yet more weight, even more might be accomplished.

Ex-Enemies in Tanganyika

No details—except private information—are yet to hand regarding the recent conference presided over by Lord Darnley at Tabora, but there is every reason to believe that this has been a very satisfactory one. On the other hand, we are dumbfounded at the news that comes from London that all the existing restrictions regarding the holding of land in Tanganyika by ex-enemies are to be abolished forthwith. I wish I could meet a man who asked me, when we were together in hospital in 1916, "What the devil are we fighting for?" I would place this telegram in his hands and then get out of his shot. And I am sure that, on Remembrance Day,

Tobacco Prospects

Planting out tobacco has now begun in the Linde districts, and long before the first crop is back the whole country will be completely planted out. I have verified my former estimate that a greater acreage has been put under tobacco than Nyasaland has ever seen before. If only 75% of it is successful we will have a bumper year. The local branch of the Imperial Tobacco Company expects to present us with about £250,000 in surplus (at the present then pardon me) of the earth that we have to have ever open door. There will also be considerable private buying, and at least two well-known Liverpool brokers have only recently returned home after completing their transactions.

Prospects into the Future

Nyasaland so far has not had much in the shape of professional entertainments, but we have been delighted and intrigued by a visit from two singers of the East. For adequate remuneration our past and futures have been read, though I personally have contented myself with watching the results of

these Indian soothsayers' words on my fellow men and women. It seems that 90% of our unmarried fair sex have two men each in love with them, and that all the men are going to have voices of gold and fortune. Somehow these two statements clash, but that is only faulty journalism. The man is arranging, therefore, to have tickets in the Calcutta Derby, and every woman is—well, I don't quite know what they are doing about it, but you can see the men going to have good luck and the women having great joy with silent heart-broken lovers. I find the fortune-tellers actually got the cash. As everyone got something, it should really be a happy interlude. But why didn't all the hard-headed "Nizamites" remember that Omar Khayyam better? There they would have found a whole line about the improbability of getting the cash in preference to anything else. But perhaps they think old Omar was nothing on "Scotland," as the Americans would say. This is but a prelude to the fact that these gentlemen of Ind will probably be leaving the rest of East Africa for a few days' soe.

This Week's Fairy Story

There was once an East African Magistrate who admitted that a fellow Magistrate knew something about law and order.

N. A. D. L.

MR. ARNOTT WOUNDED BY ASKARI

Our Johannesburg correspondent of the Times telegraphs that Mr. Arnott, General Manager of the Nyasaland Railways, and Mrs. Whympsey, an English lady who lives in the Colon, were brutally attacked last night by a Portuguese Native soldier near Lourenço Marques.

It appears that Mr. Arnott, with three other people who were staying at the Poland Hotel, Lourenço Marques, went by motor car to the place where a train was recently wrecked by strikers to see the damage. As they approached the wreck the party were met by a Native soldier armed with rifle and fixed bayonet, who appeared to be guarding the

place. Finding that they were not permitted to go nearer, the party were turning back when the soldier rushed at Mr. Arnott, knocked him down with his rifle butt, and then turned on the other party. Mr. Arnott regained his feet and tried to protect his lady, whereupon the soldier made a bayonet thrust, wounding Mr. Arnott in the hand. The party got away as they could. Mr. Arnott is suffering from serious internal injuries. The Portuguese authorities are searching for the soldier, who has disappeared.

NYASALAND

AND SETIMAS

A. J. STOREY, Produce and General Merchant, of Blantyre, Nyasaland, who is now in England

Has been commissioned to sell several Tobacco Estates with all necessary buildings and land under cultivation. Also cotton propositions.

Tract of undeveloped virgin land, about 1000 acres, situated between Dowa and Para Bay. Near Lake Nyasa. Heavily timbered and well watered. Ideal for tobacco cotton production. Large Native labour supply resident on estate.

HOPEFULLY equipped as a going concern at Fort Johnston, the Port for Lake Nyasa, Tanganyika Territory, &c.

Full particulars during December only, from A. J. Storey, 26, Bromley Grove, Shortlands, Kent.

INFO

East Africa... the... ing the... of British... and any... give for... Many... agents... to comm... for the... matters... address... some tim... houses... of their

The... after Jan... London

The... Govern... ment... administ

Recor... Mozamb... speed... ment...

Duru... Nyasala... mate, u... importa... pated:

Kap... to leas... rates:

Expans...

Exp... months

1925

Exp... current... appro... and N... India... making... In... F. Ch... special... wood... able b... respect... cedar.

EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU.

East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers desiring the Editor's aid on any matter. One of its primary 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 we can sometimes put inquiries to their local and Home branches and for the same reason invited to notify us of their agents in East and Central Africa.

The address of the Premier Commercial Corporation after January 15 next will be 15 and 16, Jewry Street, London, E.C.2.

The Port and Marine Department of the Tanganyika Government has ceased to exist as a separate department, and has now become a branch of the railway administration.

Recent rains have been ploughed this season in the Mozambique Province, says a Beira correspondent, and that many of those who experimented with cotton last year are returning to maize.

During the year 1924/25 motor vehicle licences in Nyasaland amounted to £326 in excess of the estimate, this being attributed by the Treasury to the importation of more vehicles than had been anticipated.

Kenya growers in Tanganyika will be interested to learn that a Customs Ruling has been issued in favour of importation of raw cotton under the same tariff as spun cotton, and that, in fact, it can be imported duty free as raw cotton, but is assessable at 15% ad valorem.

Exports from Nyasaland during the first five months of the year included tobacco leaf, 1,390,047 lb.; tobacco stems, 7,320,204 lb.; tea, 400,100 lb.; maize, 3,781,192 lb.; sisal, 524 tons; rubber, 22,000 lb.; and ghanthus, 1,250 lb.

From reliable information we gather that the exports of cedar slats from Kenya during the current year amount to some 3,500 cases, of which approximately 3,000 have been shipped to England and the Continent, the balance being mainly for India. It will thus be seen that the industry is making rapid progress.

In this connection we are reminded that Messrs. F. Chambers and Co. of Stapleford, Notts., are specialising in a 100% British pencil, of which the wood is of Kenya cedar, and that they have been able by a special process to produce this wood in all respects equivalent to the best American pencil cedar.

During the first two weeks of November the Government (Grader) and (Hosiery) hadmi received for grading 9,890 bags, of which 7,810 bags were rejected.

During the first eight months of this year imports into Tanganyika were valued at £1,800,374 as against £7,280,400 in the same period of 1924. Total exports from the Mandatory during January-August, 1925, totalled 49,244 centials, a large increase over last year's figures of 28,247 centials.

Colonel W. H. Prudden, J. M. Trade Commissioner for Eastern Africa, visited Liverpool and Manchester last week, attending special meetings of the East African sections of the Chambers of Commerce. Country damage to cotton was one of the important matters discussed by the Liverpool Chambers.

Exports from Kilindi during the last two weeks for which statistical returns are available included: carbonate of soda, 127,300 bags; cedar slats, 203 cases; coffee, 20,256 bags; cotton, 7,224 bales; flax, 664 bales; groundnuts, 5,142 bags; hides, 1,070 bundles; maize, 30,953 bags; mangrove bark, 139 bags; rubber, 400 bags; cotton seeds, 27,042 bags; sisal, 4,850 bales; wattle bark, 1,273 bags; wattle extract, 592 blocks.

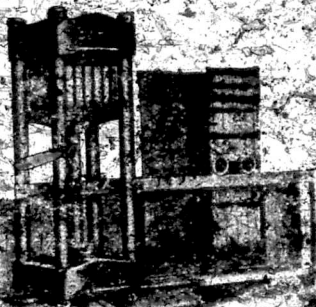
The forthcoming British Industries Fair is assured of success, and although few applicants have received daily the bookings of floor space for furniture, chemical, sports goods, foodstuffs and clock and watch sections have already eclipsed those of last year. German firms, appreciating the value of the Fair—which promises to be one of the largest Trade Fairs ever held—have applied for permission to exhibit to learn, however, that genuine British manufacturers alone are permitted to display their goods.

Exports into Nyasaland during the first five months of the year included: boots, £19,170; bicycles and parts, £32,025; apparel, haberdashery and millinery, £28,617; iron, steel and other metal manufactures, £18,300; petrol, £13,450; hosiery, hemp and jute manufactures, £13,421; tinned and bottled provisions, £8,721; agricultural machinery and implements, £2,208; spirits, 20,015 gallons; silk, 200 lbs.; tin, 102,200 lbs.; iron rods, and railway rolling stock and materials, 2,117 tons; sugar, 24,700 tons.

During the last week of October and the first week of November, imports into Kenya and Uganda via Kilindi included: agricultural implements, 841 packages; blankets, 618 bales; cattle and sheep hides, 780 packages; cement, 7,808 packages; coal, 6,208 tons; condensed milk, 200 cases; cotton piece goods, 240 packages; cycles, 74 cases; manufactures, 317 packages; galvanised sheets, 6,602 packages; industrial and agricultural machinery, 1,237 packages; iron and steel manufactures, 7,512 packages; kerosene, 48,751 cases; lamps and lanterns, 897 cases; motor spirits, 17,621 cases; motor vehicles and parts, 216 cases; paints, 500 packages; railway material, 60,357 packages; soap, 1,465 cases; tea, 495 cases; tobacco and cigarettes, 750 cases.

Essary
a and
bacco
Nyasaland
Grove

BALING PRESSES.



300-ton
Cotton Press
with one or
two boxes

Colony Hand
Press for
half bales

Planters for
Sisal, Tobacco
etc.

The Planter Engineering Co., Ltd.
28, MARTIN LANE, LONDON, E.C. 4.

ASK YOUR STATIONER FOR
CHAMBERS' MARMANET PENCILS

MADE FROM KENYA COLONY CHOP
and GUARANTEED

100% BRITISH EMPIRE PRODUCTS

CHAMBERS' 25, 27, ST. PAULS CHURCH, NOTTS.

CLAGETT, BRACHI & Co., Ltd.

61, Crutched Friars, London, E.C. 6.

Tobacco Brokers

Specialising in EVERYTHING
TOBACCO LEAF
ENQUIRIES INVITED.

Directors:
A. V. MAUNDER, I. CONPARZL, K. S. THOMPSON.

FRANCIS THEAKSTON, LTD.



LIGHT RAILWAY
TRACK, WAGONS, LOCOMOTIVES
FOR SALE, HIRE OR LEASE

Head Office: 55, TUNTON STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W. 4.

**"The Tool
that cuts
your costs"**



JACKPANS for cheap, efficient pan-
breaking and deep cultivation.

JACKPANS abolish trenching, solve
drainage problems.

JACKPANS are ideal for clearings and
opening up.

This week's evidence:
"The striking efficiency of the Jackpans is fully over a
man's own efforts to do extra work than that of a horse or ox."
"It is a tool with no more effort, doing the work of a horse
or ox with ease." "In fact I think it is the best tool I have ever used."
(WEST AFRICA)

"We have found the Jackpans better for certain types of work
than the implements previously in use."
(TANZANIA)

JACKPANS already have a hundred uses and a hundred
more yet to be discovered.

Illustrated descriptive folder and full particulars
on request.

Sample, consignment 22/12s. for 12 (3 sizes) s.o.b. (1)
Single tool, post free any other.

PECS LTD.

IMPORT, EXPORT AND BUYING AGENTS
3, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W. 1.

ROBEY & Co., Ltd.
LINCOLN ENGLAND



SISAL REMP DECORTICATING PLANT



ENGINES & BOILERS OF ALL TYPES

CABLES - ROBEY & Co., LINCOLN ENGL.
CODES - A. B. C. PORTERS' MACH.

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

COFFEE

The majority of coffee futures recent auctions have been of East African origin, and the bids have come with a good demand at full prices. Lower grades are changing hands at reduced prices. Values are:

Table listing coffee prices for various grades and origins including Kenya, Peaberry, London graded, and others with prices in shillings and pence.

MAIZE... No change in East African... London... but the price... at...

PEAS... little business... parcels of Kenya and Tanganyika... around 14... for No. 3... for No. 4...

FLAX... The demand during the past week has been steady and values of East African sorts are...

OTHER PRODUCE... The market for December/January...

...Steady and unchanging... Business is reported in East African... with delivery...

...Although the market is firm, no business reported in East African... for which sellers are asking...

...No change to reports... Live-pool... month have totalled 37,575... have been sold at prices fully a half penny per lb. lower...

...East Africa in cotton has a worth about... Very little business is passing on a steady...

FOR PARTICULARS OF Farms for Sale in Kenya Colony... Messrs. COOPER & REES... BRITISH AND AFRICAN... Agents 19, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C. 2.

Papots of Good Novel... 10 Vol. 16/-... 50 Vol. 64/-... Carriage paid anywhere... FOYLES, The Booksellers...

C. FERNANDES, General Stores, Versailles Street, DAR-ES-SALAAM... Every kind of Provisions, Best Wines, Spices, Cigarettes, Toilet and Household Requisites Always in Stock...

Martin FARM DITCHER FIELD TERRACER ROAD GRADER... A World wide Seller... All Steel Adjustable Reversible... Includes images of the machine and descriptive text about its features and global use.

EAST AFRICA

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

The S.S. "Llanstephan Castle," which left London on December 10 for East Africa via Marseilles and Genoa, carried the following passengers:

From Southampton
 Mr. H. H. Benson
 Mr. B. G. Carson
 Lady Curzon and maid
 Mr. Jackson
 Hon. Mrs. Lloyd-Mostyn
 Mr. Lloyd-Mostyn
 Mr. Ashmole

Marseilles to Port Said
 Mr. R. B. Eddowes
 Lady Margaret Eddowes
 Miss M. C. Reade

Genoa to Port Said
 Sir Edgar Bonham Carter
 Mr. G. M. D. C. P. E.
 Mr. James Carter, P. M.
 Mr. G. H. Ogilvie

From Marseilles
 Mr. Adams
 Mr. J. E. Atkinson
 Major L. Avery
 Mr. G. Bedford
 Mr. Blackhurst
 Mr. W. H. Brad
 Mr. J. A. C. C. C. C.
 Mr. J. G. C. C. C.
 Miss O. C. C. C.
 Mr. C. B. C. C.
 Mr. E. C. C. C.
 Mrs. F. C. C. C.
 Mrs. F. A. C. C.
 Miss A. M. C. C.
 Master J. A. C. C.
 Nurse A. F. C. C.
 Mrs. A. F. C. C.
 Miss D. W. C. C.
 Miss H. M. C. C.
 Mr. A. C. C. C.
 Mr. A. F. C. C.
 Mr. A. C. C. C.

Marseilles to Port Said
 Mr. T. F. Latham
 Mr. F. Lyons
 Lt. Col. M. F. Mason
 Mr. S. B. Macnamara
 Capt. W. D. McKay
 Mr. W. W. New
 Mr. W. W. Noble
 Mr. W. W. Noble
 Mr. W. W. Noble

Genoa to Mombasa
 Mr. H. Barbour
 Mrs. Barbour
 Col. W. G. Walker, D.S.O.

Saidi to Mombasa
 Mr. E. Williams

Marseilles to Port Said
 Mr. C. H. Grierson
 Mrs. Grierson

Genoa to Port Said
 Mr. J. A. Gurnea
 Mrs. J. A. Gurnea

Cambridge
 Mr. P. D. D. D.
 Mrs. Bland
 Mr. C. A. Gordon

Port Said to Mombasa
 Mr. J. A. V. Bruce
 Mrs. Bruce
 Mrs. E. E. C. C.
 Mrs. E. B. C. C.
 Mrs. V. P. C. C.
 Mrs. C. C. C. C.
 Mrs. F. J. C. C.
 Mrs. L. C. C. C.
 Miss L. C. C. C.
 Mrs. A. W. C. C.
 Mrs. Morris
 Mrs. M. C. C. C.
 Mrs. C. C. C. C.
 Mrs. Keith
 Mr. B. B. C. C.

Marseilles to Port Said
 Mr. A. C. C. C.
 Mr. W. C. C. C.
 Mr. R. A. C. C.
 Mr. A. E. C. C.
 Mr. W. E. C. C.

Beira
 Mr. A. C. C. C.
 Mr. H. C. C. C.
 Mr. B. C. C. C.
 Miss G. B. C. C.
 Mr. C. H. C. C.
 Miss E. C. C. C.
 Mr. H. C. C. C.

Beira to Port Said
 Mr. J. A. C. C.
 Mrs. J. A. C. C.
 Mr. J. A. C. C.
 Mrs. J. A. C. C.
 Mr. J. A. C. C.
 Mrs. J. A. C. C.
 Mr. J. A. C. C.
 Mrs. J. A. C. C.
 Mr. J. A. C. C.
 Mrs. J. A. C. C.

Port Said to Beira
 Mr. W. C. C. C.

Beira to Mombasa
 Mr. J. A. C. C.
 Mrs. J. A. C. C.
 Mr. J. A. C. C.
 Mrs. J. A. C. C.

Marseilles to Port Said
 Mr. J. A. C. C.
 Mrs. J. A. C. C.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

HOLLAND AFRICA

"Springfontein" arrived Rotterdam December 6
 "labersfontein" left Table Bay December 11
 "Palemang" left Port Elizabeth for East Africa Dec. 10
 "Rietfontein" left Aden for East Africa Dec. 10
 "Palmfontein" departed Gibraltar for East Africa December 11
 "Klipfontein" passed Cape Horn home on 14 Dec.
 "Schalkfontein" left Beira for East Africa
 "Meliskerk" arrived Port Natal for East Africa December 10
 "De Vriesfontein" left Port Natal for East Africa Dec. 3
 "Hemelkrook" arrived Amsterdam for East Africa December 9

UNION CASTLE

"Corfu Castle" left Suez December 11
 "Linnace Castle" arrived London from Beira
 "Lanham Castle" left London for East Africa December 10
 "Glenholm Castle" arrived London from Beira December 11
 "Granville Castle" arrived London from Beira December 14
 "Llanstephan Castle" left London for East Africa Suez December 10

EAST AFRICAN LANDS & DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LTD.

Registered Office: 15, ABchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4
 The Company has the honor to announce that the Government of Kenya has granted to it a lease of 200,000 acres of the best proved grazing district of the Kenya Highlands. Block cut into farms of various sizes, watered and stocked. Available for sale in convenient areas to suit individual requirements. Terms of sale and conditions of lease obtainable on application to the Company, 15, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4. **General Manager, Sir H. Kaye-Gallwey.**

Sells Itself!

Carefully tested materials, high grade workmanship and low prices ensure quick sales for **AEI-BRITISH ROYAL AJAX Bicycles**. For 35 years we have supplied overseas markets consequently we know exactly the type of cycle best suited for your customers. Every machine fully guaranteed.

AGENT AND REPRESENTATIVE

A. GRANVILLE ROSS, P.O. Box 150, NAIROBI
 WHOLESALE STOCKISTS
NAIROBI: SULEMAN VERJEE & SONS
(Largest and oldest leading Dealers)
MOMBASA: SULEMAN VERJEE & SONS
KAMPALA: SULEMAN VERJEE & SONS
KAMPALA: CYCLE & ACCESSORIES
 MARL

Our Agent Mr. Ross will gladly furnish Wholesale Buyers with prices and particulars of the complete range of latest model Royal Ajax Bicycles.

Ask our Representative about the **SILVER DECCA** Gramophone

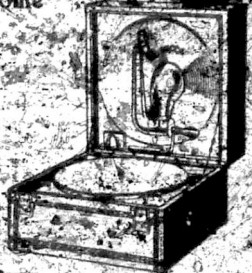


Ajax

BRITISH CYCLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.
 BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND

A Link with Home

THIS Decca provides a wonderful link with the big Continent. On safari in the remotest parts of the most populous cities, it is just the same. The Decca will bring the joys of London to you.



The Decca is so compact and so light that it can be carried easily from room to room into the motor for all occasions. In doing so, you further add for pleasure of parties while its huge tone is as good and sweet as that of the highest priced cabinet gramophone.

DECCA

THE PORTABLE GRAMOPHONE

Models—2 Sizes—57/6 to 29 0 0 (London Prices)
 Obtainable from A. W. Bayly & Co., Ltd., 1, Cannon Row, London, E.C. 4.
 Agents: Nyassa Consolidated, Ltd., Port Auinia; The Stations of the African Lakes Corporation, Ltd., in Zanzibar and Nyasaland; A. C. & Co., Zanzibar; K. Khindin, M. Khattun, Khimji, Naji, Zanzibar; British East Africa Music Stores Co., Ltd., Nairobi and Music Stores all over the World.

Traders enquire for Decca Agents in Kenya, as listed to MORTHOYS, NICHOLAS & CO. (LONDON) LTD. (P.O. Box 297), Nairobi (P.O. Box 67).
 Traders enquire for Decca Agents in Bulawayo, as listed to H. PHAELLY, Bulawayo (P.O. Box 80).

Made by DECCA (Sept. 30), 2238, Worship Street, London, E.C. 2.
 (Proprietors—Barnett Samuel & Sons, Ltd., Est. 1832)

Sport and Adventure with Profit

A six months' trip in the most wonderful and best known part of Africa, including a tour of the Victoria Falls, and a visit to the Victoria Nile, is a most attractive and profitable proposition for a young man with a few thousand pounds. The investment of about £2,000 in thoroughly sound enterprise certain to show big profits and partially completed, and ability to "live hard" for short periods. Highest references are available. Full particulars at interview only. Write "Explorer," c/o "East Africa," 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.

JOSE CREIXELL, COTTON MERCHANT

FONTANELLE STREET, BARCELONA, SPAIN.

Dealing in Cotton for twenty-five years. Desires to enter into business relations with Growers and Exporters of East African Cottons.

To facilitate direct shipments to open account in Coffee, Copra, Groundnuts, Cassia, etc., etc.

BEST REFERENCES GIVEN

You know how The EAST AFRICAN NATIVE COVETS A SAFETY RAZOR

Every East African who has had occasion to shave will prefer the keen, smooth, and comfortable "Special East African Model" Gillette Safety Razor.



It is the most perfect and most reliable of razors. It is made within the Empire and is specially valuable for money.

NO WORRY
GILLETTE RAZORS
 Are selling better than ever for the East African Native Trade.



Know the World Over
 The name of trade mark of this and other razors through our High Grade Agents or direct from

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR, LTD.
 184, Great Portland Street, London, W. 1

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



A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Vol. 2, No. 66

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1925

Annual Subscription
3/- post free

Sixpence

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. S. JOHNSON

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES

83-93, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W. 1
Telephone: Museum 7370. Telegrams: "East Africa," London.



"East Africa"

Wishes all its Readers at Home
and Abroad

A Right Merry Xmas
and
Health and Happiness

throughout the coming Year.



To the
East African Territories
Continued Progress
Prosperity and Service



To those who Bear
the Weight of the Burden
Strength & Recognition



To All who Strive to Link more
closely East Africa and the
Homeland,
All Power.

KHARTOUM-KISUMU AIR PROJECT

BUSINESS MEN ENDORSE CAPTAIN GLADSTONE'S SCHEME

Strong support for the proposed air line to East Africa—operating in the initial stages from Khartoum to Kisumu—was evidenced at a meeting held last Friday at the London Chamber of Commerce. Business spokesmen welcomed the project wholeheartedly, while Government interest was demonstrated by the presence of the Deputy Director of Civil Aviation and by the ambassador, who, an officer of the Air Force, was to be detailed to attend the East African Governors' Conference.

On Friday last, Capt. F. A. Gladstone, in Director of the Blackburn Aeroplane and Motor Company, Ltd., addressed a special joint meeting of the East and South African sections of the London Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the proposed air service between the Sudan and Victoria Nyanza. Major Sir H. H. Edwards, D.S.O. (Chairman of the East African Section), presided, supported by Mr. James McBride (Chairman of the South African Section), and among those present were, the Rt. Hon. The Earl of Denbigh, Lieut.-Col. I. A. E. Edwards (of the Air Ministry), Major A. G. Charter, Col. W. H. Knokkin and Mr. A. H. Hooker (Deputy Chairman of the East African Section).

Following the lecturer, Sir Humphrey Tennant said that, while it is true to say that economy in getting from place to place is of the greatest importance in Empire development.

That East Africa realised the importance of better transport was shown by the fact that the Governors Conference to be held in Nairobi in January would consider the whole question of air communications. The sympathy of the Imperial Government was demonstrated by the presence at that meeting of Colonel Edwards, Deputy Director of Civil Aviation, who represented Sir Seton Bracher.

Capt. Gladstone, who stated that he was leaving Khartoum for Kisumu on January 1, in order to attend the meeting of the East African Governors' Conference, described his project in detail, he remarked that the following advantages would be obtained:

Advantages

This service will run once weekly in each direction from Khartoum to Lake Victoria and the saving of time on the total trip between London and East Africa, using train and steamer to Khartoum and thence by air, will be of the order of 10 days.

Every day of the week will be available for air traffic from Khartoum to Kisumu and vice versa. The proposed air service will be a most important link between the Imperial East and the East African continent.

The loads the machines will be able to carry will be eight passengers and baggage up to about 50 lb. per passenger and 500 lb. weight in mails and goods.

The route will follow the Nile from Khartoum, passing through Shambe, Mongalla, Rega (this place is already in regular land communication with Abe in the Belgian Congo) and we hope by showing a saving of 40 to 50 days for the section that passengers by air will be accepted on account of its sphere of usefulness being extended—Lake Albert, Masindi, Lake Kisumu, the Victoria terminus of the Uganda Railway.

Advantages of the Service

The advantages of this service are as follows:

Regular weekly communication to establish with England, which has not been represented at the

saving of eight days will be shown. Thus, we consider will be useful from a business point of view in many ways, namely:

(1) Bills of lading will be received before the goods arrive, thereby saving a considerable amount of worry and money.

(2) Samples will be exchanged rapidly so that a proper trading system can be built up.

(3) Important officials of the companies interested in the development of the East African colonies can rapidly reach their destination, instead of wasting their valuable time going by steamer.

The three countries, Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika, which have a close relationship with each other, are represented by the route to Tanganyika.

The railway is still far removed from Nairobi from a business point of view as far as it is from England, in fact further and it is probable that it will be some time before the railway is able to come to the fore. We think that the aeroplane will play a useful part in the general development of these countries.

The very rich eastern side of the Belgian Congo will be more accessible for trade, and also the Sudan will be opened up. (It must not be lost sight of, as well that a service such as this will be the means of saving a considerable number of lives of those who are taken in air-carrying posts, and if not immediately taken to hospital, the aeroplane will be able to do in hours what the ordinary method would take 10 days, with the result that the patient is being given a chance of recovery.)

The cost of travel by air could compare favourably with the cost of going by the usual method, if the saving of time is taken into account. This is, of course, on the assumption that a subsidy is paid. We consider that the fare between Khartoum and East Africa would be £60. The present fare to Khartoum by the usual method is £55, making a total saving of £5 by the recognised usual method overland from London to Khartoum.

The cost of carrying mail would be considerably less than the cost of carrying passengers, and the total cost will be reduced considerably from the £110 mentioned, one of the reasons being that the passenger has not to be fed or housed and looked after for the same period, and that a number of our charges are greatly reduced.

The cost of sending mails would be about 20 per cent, but none of these figures are definite and we think they can be reduced.

The route has been surveyed from the ground and is practical as far as we could see for aeroplanes. The Governments of the Sudan, Uganda and Kenya have been consulted and the whole aspect of the situation gone into.

The Present Position of the Project

The figures which we placed before them had to be based on certain assumptions which called for the

matrons, but it was pointed out that these figures would in all probability be reduced if we had the opportunity of running a trial service. This suggestion was taken up, and both Kenya and Uganda sent dispatches to the Colonial Office requesting that a trial should be arranged and that the Government should spend £20,000 each over this scheme. The Sudan authorities have officially informed the Air Ministry that they are willing to do the same and we ourselves are planning a similar trial to the fund if required.

The figures which we are practically certain can be improved are those in regard to subsidy required. In our estimate we stated that if full load was carried for the period of one year, the subsidy required to show a return would be £60,000, and if full load was carried £30,000. We hope that after flying over the route, we could reduce the figure of £60,000 to somewhere in the region of £45,000, but we do not expect the figure for full load to be reduced in the same proportion.

The data collected from this experimental service would be of value, not only in the least as regards machine behaviour in the tropics, but all other information such as weather and operating conditions, would be of value in itself, so that if the main service was not started after the technological service, the money spent would by no means be wasted. This would enable us to re-consider the whole scheme with great advantage.

The question has now been thoroughly investigated by the Colonial Office, and the Governors of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. The main points for their decisions on this subject at the last meeting were:—(1) the Government of Kenya, the chief item being to state that they would support the main scheme; (2) the Government of Uganda, to state that they may wish to have a trial service, but are watching the progress with interest, and have already stated, in principle, their willingness to cooperate financially. It may be of interest to know that the Belgians, in the hope of success, a fleet of eight three-engined machines in the Congo for passenger service.

Support by Government and the Church.

Colonel Edwards asked the meeting if the Government of the scheme, which they are running as a standpoint, dealt with a route only second in importance to the route to India. They were told that the route to India was the first and the next was to the East Indies, and the next to the East Indies was to East Africa.

It was pointed out that the three-engined machines, if used as services, could be made as regular as those of steamships. The business man present said that he would use air transport as soon as it became cheaper. That was a serious caveat for the only way to reduce costs was to extend the use of existing service, thus lowering the cost of heavy overhead charges. If a railway for only one-third of the cost could obviously not be used, and the cost of a service was reduced to one-third of the cost of a railway, it would be a very good thing.

Mr. G. H. Church, who is a strongly supporter of the proposal, stated that the political party to which he belonged would demand proof—and that proof was not a difficult matter—that the money spent by subsidies of the kind suggested would benefit the Native masses, not only £10,000 annually from each of the three services was proposed at £200, it was not a large amount, but it was large in proportion to the sums spent on Native health and Native education.

Questions put by the Meeting.

It was also inquired whether efforts had been made to obtain assistance under the Empire Facilities Act and from the Imperial Airways Corporation under Sir Hubert Mackintosh. What was the attitude of the

insurance companies, and had any of them been approached in mind? A forced landing in the desert and a similar might be a very serious matter. It was pointed out that the route to India, which looked very pretty on the maps, was really extremely covered with perils, through which only two or three narrow channels existed. The great Rift Valley had a very serious one, the Nile through Lake Tana to Lake Nyasa, the other through Lakes Albert, Edward, Kivu and Tanganyika. Had the possibilities of both routes been considered? He would like information on these points, but it would be a thousand pities if such a scheme as Capt. Gladstone's were not hailed with delight. At the time was one of the first essentials of the better trade and the better administration of East Africa.

Mr. Henry Portlock asked had British plans of this nature should not be left to foreigners to work out. In 1916-17 a complete scheme for air services in Columbia had been evolved in Great Britain, but no one in this country would adopt it. Their plans had stemmed in and built a most successful air transport system entirely from the British plans. If Capt. Gladstone's service could operate on anything like the lines he had described, Mr. Portlock believed that the estimates of passengers carried would be far exceeded. He had been able to visit East Africa only once in ten years because of the time involved in the journey. If the line operating at a reasonable cost and with reasonable security could be of much value.

Further Comments.

Colonel Franklin welcomed the scheme, which would be of great use for Imperial purposes. It would sometimes take months for letters to get from Tanganyika to Nairobi. How would co-ordination in administration or in commerce be expected to develop under such conditions?

Mr. MacFarlane, who presided, thanked the South African Section for having been invited to the meeting, expressed his interest in the project and hoped it would come to fruition.

Colonel Edwards asked that £100,000 was now paid for insuring machines in Egypt, but anticipated that the three-engined machines to be used for the service to India would be covered at £100. Some life insurance companies already permitted their holders to hold policies without paying any premium, and others would probably soon follow suit.

Reference was made to questions asked by the meeting. Mr. Charles, who presided, said that he had plenty of clerks who were in which to keep up the staff. The Finance Committee Board and the Imperial Air Conference would be approached as soon as the East African territories had definitely shown their practical interest. The view of the insurance companies as to the feasibility of the route was destroyed by the fact that they were prepared to insure the machines and those obtaining on an insurance Empire Air route. It was said that the cost of the service to India was £100,000, and the cost of the service to East Africa was £100,000.

Resolution of the Meeting.

On the motion of the chairman, it was unanimously resolved that the meeting was convinced that the linking up of the East African territories with each other and with the United Kingdom by efficient, permanent air services would be to the advantage of administration and commerce, and would have the benefit of the Native populations, that understanding that the subject was to be a permanent on the agenda of the forthcoming East African Governors' Conference, the business interests represented by the East African sections of the London, Manchester and Liverpool Chambers of Commerce, wished to express their strong support of a carefully considered scheme of this nature; and that copies of the resolution be sent to the Colonial Office for transmission to the Governors' Conference.

CHRISTMAS IN THE BUSH

The Spirit of Natal

Christmas cannot be seen in Africa when the mercantile stands in the busy markets of dots in many parts of the continent. Africa at this time of the year, but British custom in the bush is to great lengths to keep up a festive celebration. Even the natives look forward for days to their master's "great day" for such is the official rendering of the Native language.

The farmer, the sports trader, the sportsman or official who has a big board with up twenty or thirty tables spends Christmas alone if it can possibly be avoided. Though he should be busy on his farm, Robinson's Xmas Eve is spent in a bungalow, a *salon* to old boys, who has arranged all sorts of terrible consequences if you of the master's orders do not turn his little bungalow into a rowdy hotel for a couple of days.

Long before midnight of the twenty-fourth the young are abed, for the morning brings serious business. They are all in the air, the noise of dawn glimmers in the sky, and before ten they are moving on horse back for a shoot. As our thoughts turn to the night, the Briton in the bush seeks his companion with his rifle.

The morning comes, and when the happy and merry days are over, the hearts of their companions are drawn down a neat hearties to a tender, and a fine and a sea fowl. The big game is the retailer's choice, as a complete one to which the master has promised to slaughter a sheep and three goats for his boys. Good for the white man's holidays!

In an hour, the boys are preparing for baths. Soon the water is turned on, and a road striking the ground, the boys are having a good morning.

At the end of the day, the boys and porters of all the European camps are gathered round the fire, and the boys are having a good morning.

The boys are having a good morning, and the boys are having a good morning.

They are having a good morning, and the boys are having a good morning.

The boys are having a good morning, and the boys are having a good morning.

Then, for their pantomime, it is the Natives' contribution to the festive season, and the form of native dances in the camp clearing. For a while the white men look on amusedly. Then they go back to the bungalow, leaving the blacks to dance the moon beneath the western horizon.

Not for the boys' money, will the boys spend such a night.

BADO KIDOGO

A Story on the Bush

Written for "East Africa" (Settle)

Bado kidogo is an East African phrase, and means that you should wait until tomorrow or the day after, for what you intend or can get to-day. The word of time it may mean anything from five minutes to eternity, but when you bump up against a *bado kidogo*, you have struck an eternity stumbler. The words convey something a little slower than *restum tanga*. And a phrase faster than *dula tar niente*.

Bado kidogo is the most popular observation in the country made on any occasion with unfailing effect.

While your host is relating the story of his year past on the last green, you may at the appropriate moment whisper "*bado kidogo*."

When in rudd and strange terms your partner has told you to reduce that evening, all the party mean to say is "*bado kidogo*."

While the moon shone, and the water plashes and the wind is on the ship's bows and the sun is on the promenade deck, the *bado kidogo* is the word of the day. It is well to say "*bado kidogo*."

When your car is a creaking sound, and you have a broken-down car, and last year's car, and you are driving through the holes in the hood, and your shirt is short, and you are miles away from home, remember that there is never a success to hurry in this country, and comfort is our chief. "*Bado kidogo*."

Hours of work for all hands, and the *bado kidogo* is the word of the day. You will be up and so to the *bado kidogo*, i.e., at *bado kidogo*. The *bado kidogo* will interest will *bado kidogo*.

Of your deep and profound, and the *bado kidogo* will suggest terms of eternity, or of *bado kidogo*, or of *bado kidogo*. It may also appear to you as an expression of auto-sufficiency, and local conditions, not that every day and an *bado kidogo* is a good thing, and *bado kidogo*.

The *bado kidogo* is a good thing, and *bado kidogo*.

Bado kidogo in every day life is easy to receive, for we all know her in the matter is receiving, and *bado kidogo*. That in the domain and mask she wears at municipal and *bado kidogo*, she is a difficult lady to handle. *Bado kidogo*.

You may have an extraordinary *bado kidogo* for a time with *bado kidogo*, and a grand *bado kidogo* with *bado kidogo*. But the *bado kidogo* is the *bado kidogo*, and *bado kidogo*. The *bado kidogo* is the *bado kidogo*, and *bado kidogo*.

The *bado kidogo* is a good thing, and *bado kidogo*.

"EAST AFRICA"

The only weekly Journal that can keep you informed of developments throughout the whole of our East African territories.

A LOVER OF EAST AFRICAN ANIMALS

Mr. Havel Goudenova's Book

We received with great regret a few weeks ago a book just published by the author, entitled "My African Neighbours," and carrying the subtitle "Animals, Birds, and Beasts in Nyasaland" (Moses, Little, Brown, & Co., Boston, N. S.).

In his introduction the author, who had passed twenty-seven years of unbroken residence in the different East African territories, says that he had not seen a single motor car, a motor bus, a taxicab, a motor boat, a wireless apparatus, a picture of Edison, or a Bolshevik, that he had been in a cinematograph theatre only twice in his life, and that he had not a stranger to European society such as it was up to three years ago, he had not for a moment missed any of its amusements.

Five years he devoted to a single meal with another human being, and the remainder of his life passed without his exchanging a word with a European. The longest time spent without seeing a European was eight months, but during that other white man was travelling and he never stopped his eyes for the night. For Mr. Goudenova the greatest of all pleasures was to be pitched out in an open field on a rug, after a hearty meal, and with his faithful dog as a guard to look the world over.

It is, therefore, a book the introduction to which is a book in itself, and even of the hardened reviewer it is difficult to find fault. Mr. Goudenova's observations and his life are matter of course, but his style is a masterpiece. However, it is still happier when writing of his animal pets, and with an unbounded love of the animal world, and the fruits of his keen observation over a long period of years, his object, generously and conscientiously, and with a view to the benefit of the world.

When a person is so close to nature, and in a place where the only friends are birds and beasts, and where the only pleasures are those of the animal world, it is not surprising that the author should have written a book which is a masterpiece of observation and description.

The author's style is a masterpiece. However, it is still happier when writing of his animal pets, and with an unbounded love of the animal world, and the fruits of his keen observation over a long period of years, his object, generously and conscientiously, and with a view to the benefit of the world.

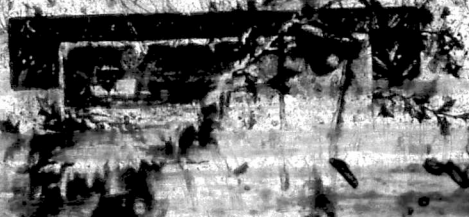
For five years three mongoses and two fox terriers were the chief pleasures in a solitary sojourn in a forest of the Slave Highlands. We are shown the passionate fondness of the little animals for music and perfumes, the way in which they will play with a lighted cigar, their preference for pork and chicken, and their general dislike of beef and goat's meat.

Yet, wrote the author, "I never saw a monkey, but to find a mongoose for my creature is more important than the latter of a monkey or a tiger."

ference. To recover by force and to be a mongoose has once taken possession of my attack, and probably a severe attack of meningitis after a period of what might be called dementia is almost human in its humility and affection. Indeed, the affection of mongoses for human friends, as described by Mr. Goudenova, is as great as that of dogs, and in their honor he tells of the faithfulness of one pet, Rikki Tikki.

The chapter on "Familiars in the Wild" will be a delight to animal lovers. Take a few random remarks of the author. He knew no breed of animal in which the males do not show a conspicuous superiority to the females, and therefore saw no reason to disbelieve the gentleman who assured him that in the Gabon he had seen a male gorilla peck a pine apple and hand the fruit to his consort. Several instances are recorded of a male pet that would not touch food until the female had eaten. There is an excellent picture of the matrimonial intentions of a raven visiting another preserve. For a time the lonely human watcher could not understand why his raven friends would eat only the yolk of eggs, whether raw or boiled, but light dawned on him later when he read that only the yolk contains vitamins and the white none at all.

In lions, crocodiles, snakes and other animals we have mainly an interesting sight. Indeed, we have the most interesting sight of all, a man who has spent years observing the savage and animal nature of the world to have this book, which will certainly stimulate and enlighten our imaginations. We cannot but regret that Mr. Goudenova had so long delayed publication of this volume, and we trust that other posthumous records of his observations and experiences will yet be made available to the eyes of first hand knowledge of the greatest interest and of a nature which will be of great value to the world.



East Africa

You could not do better than give

East Africa

Every East African press of 300 words will value it. It is the link between the Continent and all the East African Territories.

Send 30/- now and the paper will be sent post free for fifty-two weeks to any address in the world.

East Africa

21, Great Fitzfield Street, London, W.C.

AMONG BIG GAME WITH A CAMERA

Major Dugmore's New Volume

Anyone who saw Major B. Radcliffe Dugmore's new "The Wonderland of Big Game" will not be slow to reading his book under the same title (Arrow-smith, 25s. net) to the present reviewer, at any rate the book is just as interesting, even than the film. It breathes the same deep love of nature and its wild creatures, the same patience, and the same surrender at the call of Africa. East Africa's glorious sunsets, the glorious coolness of nights in the highlands, varied scenery of bold mountains or golden plains, of luxuriant forests, of lakes and rivers, and—perhaps most wonderful of all—the abundance of wild animals combine in an irresistible fascination for the animal.

Marathon Mountain is to him the most delightful place in the whole world. Near on the edge of the Kenya forests, with its commanding views, its perfect soil, its abundant water, and its fine climate, he finds the most delightful place in Kenya; while nothing on the Uganda Railway appeals to him so strongly as the view from Kajuba, with the great Rift Valley stretching away as far as the eye can see. Its wonderful and varied scenery, its beautiful walks through almost endless forests, its crystal-clear streams with luxuriant trees, its gorgeous butterflies, and exquisitely coloured birds, its secluded glens, its English roses, vegetables, strawberries and peaches, flourishing side-by-side with pineapples, bananas and other tropical fruits, are depicted in word pictures almost as effective as the illustrations in the new volume. To the beauty of Donyo Sabuk, the "Garden of the East," Sir Northrup, the author of "The East African," adds with its rushing waters and heavily timbered banks, Major Dugmore new heart-felt rapture. Indeed, it is one of the best features of his film in its representation of still nature in motion and life.

He has no doubts as to the relative attractions and rewards of camera shooting and rifle shooting. For hours he lies crumpled in a hide-out, waiting for two large bull giraffes to approach within the focus of his camera camera. They draw near, straddle their legs, put down their heads and rumble. It is a keen moment, the watcher's hands tremble and his knee, smike and he seems to hear them. What he had longed for and worked for during past years, has been realised. He is enjoying the most interesting experience in all

his photographic hunting, feeling repaid a thousand fold for all the hardships and disappointments of the past. "No man with his rifle," he says, "can have such perfect thrills of satisfaction and clear enjoyment. He was so close to one of the giraffes that he saw the long tongue drawing the leaves into his mouth, and even the long calves around the great wonderful brown eyes. Many a disappointing day had gone by then; indeed, the first of the two trips described in this volume is frankly a failure, but infinite patience and a philosophical nature were to reap their splendid reward.

For the camera hunter the book abounds in experiences of value. How and where to find a hide-out, what to avoid and how to avoid it, are tips that are given again and again with the generosity of the true sportsman's sportsmanship, which, by the way, was shown in full measure to his rival photographer by Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson, who lent on the spur of the moment in Kenya, put the whole of their resources at the disposal of Major Dugmore on two separate occasions. The author is always generous in his recognition of his companions: the Martin Johnsons, his American friend, W. J. Harris, Leslie Lariton, Duggand, and de Beau (who shared with him the thrills of a short-range charge by three rhinos) are all mentioned affectionately and with kindly appreciation of their share in the enterprise.

Major Dugmore possesses a penetrating eye and a penetrating mind. Take, for instance, his picture of the photographer peering in a grass shelter when a baboon scout high up in the tree above him discovers the man's own creature and gives the alarm. Then, darting himself where a stout branch comes within his body, leaving only his eyes visible, he lay unmoving for an hour, while some of the younger and more curious ones would have thrown him from branch to branch had they could see the intruder. They reminded him of a certain sergeant-major whom he met in 1914, and who delighted in shouting a "fortunate remark" always hoping that they would dare to answer him. If they were foolish enough to do so, the fun and language began. So says the writer as if with these baboons.

Or take his remark that "The father's delight in a description of a farm in Flanders, as a rectangle with a smel in the middle. It's a Moor's village, except that the smel is not covered to the middle." It is a return to an economic example, the statement that Ken-



AN ANTI-TRIP HUNTING. REPRODUCED FROM "THE WONDERLAND OF BIG GAME".
Refrigerated giraffe, Grey's zebra, and Grant's zebra, are among the animals depicted in the work.

serious lat-
200,000 so
Bertan
has a por-
dones

The me-
is excellen-
hide-up, I
snake-like
monsters
not the sk-
in a half
twenty fr-
their gra-
and heari-
others w-
Nearer a
leaf-cover
and the
crouches
ground, w-
was after
away.) I
the phor-
the great
trunks ac-
reason th-
lanning l-
a violent
become
from his
carried
nearly et-
he work
has a

Lieut
Manor,
his father
being pu-
Colonial
Colonel
from a
and a

at the
frock
possibly
biograp
matter
the C-
The
the
the
to, tru-
the de-
from th-
ment
was ab-
way to



serious labour question because, with an area of nearly 200,000 square miles, which is greater than all of Great Britain, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia combined, it has a population considerably less than that of London alone.

The most dangerous experience related in the book is excellently narrated. Major Dugmore's position in a hide-up is detected by a herd of elephants. With long, snake-like trunks raised high above the body, the monsters move silently and slowly towards him, making the slightest sound. Nine or ten of them form up in a half-circle and advance relentlessly to within twenty-five yards, halt, slowly lift their trunks and flap their great ears, employing their acute senses of scent and hearing. Several come straight forward and the others work to either side. Escape is impossible. Nearer and nearer they come until nothing but a few leaf-covered branches lie between the anxious writer and the great reddish bodies. Lower and lower he crouches until his head is within a few inches of the ground, while the elephants still advance. (The nearest was afterwards found to have been exactly eight feet away.) For fifteen long minutes—for, strangely enough, the photographer looked at his watch in his anxiety—his feet bend, almost touching him, their trunks actually over his head (which was probably the reason they did not get his scent), their monstrous ears fanning him. From sheer nervousness he experiences a violent desire to cough, the tickling in his throat becomes unbearable, and with minute care he extracts from his pocket the small box of throat pastilles always used when watching for animals. He is holding one when he gets a tablet into his mouth. It is very effective, the first time that a cough lozenge has saved a life.

F. S. I.

BIOGRAPHY OF SIR JOHN KIRK

LIEUT. COLONEL J. W. C. KIRK, D.S.O., of Twyssenden Manor, Goudhurst, Kent, informs us that a biography of his father, the late Sir John Kirk, C.M.G., is now being prepared by Professor R. Coupland, Professor of Colonial History at Oxford University, and that he (Colonel Kirk) will be glad to receive any information from anyone regarding his father's work in Zululand, and particularly to receive letters mentioning him.

It is pointed out that most of his father's letters to the Kenya Office, with whom he corresponded freely, have passed away, but that their relatives may possibly be in possession of letters of value to the biographer. If any of our readers can assist in this matter, we trust that they will at once communicate with Colonel Kirk.

The African majority of our readers will have it very much in mind that the late Sir John Kirk was a man who had a public opinion of his own, and was a member of the Council General. One of his greatest achievements was to, within four months, obtain the treaty abolishing the slave trade, and he was who illustrated certain designs on the East African coast. It is to be thought that, as the friendship of the Government was normally, our Council General, who was able to save Mombasa for England and gave the way for the British Protectorate.

ENCOURAGING WHITE SETTLEMENT

Sir Edward Grigg's interview

Speaking on Sunday last, the editor-in-chief of the *Daily Mail* reported that in an interview at Kenya, Sir Edward Grigg, speaking in favour of the occasion of the agricultural show, declared that before coming to Kenya he had been warned against Lord Delamere. Since his arrival he had found no reason for such a warning, and he considered that the Empire owed a debt to men like Lord Delamere. Kenya required more white settlers and he would do his utmost to develop European settlement as the country needed it.

The Director of Agriculture gave figures showing the growth of cultivation of the Plateau, which had increased 100% in three years, showing the necessity of the present railway. The maize crop this year is estimated at 500,000 bags.

"KENYA AS I FOUND IT."

MR. ALFRED WIGGLESWORTH, who has contributed to the *Journal of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom* an article on "Kenya as I found it," there expresses his view that we are on the eve of an extension in colonial development which will astound the world, so that twenty years hence, at the Empire Exhibition may not the Wembley of 1924-25 in the shade. This belief the writer bases on the fact that by damming back the tide of world immigration the United States of America has checked her own development and directed the flow of European emigration to the British Overseas Commonwealth, and to the important consideration that heavy taxation at home and the domination of industry by the trade unions are tending to divert capital from industrial developments to colonial effort.

"East Africa," he says, "with its million square miles and its twelve million inhabitants, has caught the public fancy more than any other of our tropical possessions, and Kenya is foremost in men's thoughts to-day as a desirable field for action and profitable employment." Hard work and experience have enabled men to make good there in the face of many difficulties which try all pioneers, and he (Mr. Wigglesworth) has found it a white delight to see comfortable homes surrounded by beautiful gardens, and a few of the most desirable groups of colonial architecture. The article should awaken Kenya's cause in Scandinavian circles.

E. J. STONEY,
BLANTYRE, N. Z.
 Sole Agent
 New Zealand, Port of Call
 STONEY BROS. LTD., 100, N. W. 1st St.,
 Omaha, Neb., U.S.A.
 General EXPLORE AGENT:
 P. G. Stoney, 4 Brunel Street, Sherburn, West
 Dealer in
 Tobacco Leaf, Lint Cotton, Beeswax, Hides,
 Shillics, Capsicum, Coffee, Tea, Strophanthus,
 Sisal, &c.
 Produce bought for Cash or sold for Markets on Commission.

BUY BRITISH GOODS

EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.

East African Trade and Information Office.

MR. HARRISON asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether, in order to facilitate the development of Kenya Colony and in view of the proposed loan to that colony, he will consider establishing a special Department to furnish full particulars and information regarding its natural resources and possibilities, as well as other information to those who may be or may desire to be financially interested?

The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies (MR. ORMSBY GORE): Trade and Information Office, not for Kenya only, but for the East African Dependencies, generally, is about to be opened at 32, Cockspur Street. The East African Dependencies are fortunate in having been able to secure for the control of this office the services of Colonel Franklin, who will combine with his new duties those of his present position of H.M. Trade Commissioner in East Africa, and will divide his time between the two offices. I should perhaps make it clear that the proposed loan for further railway development is not for Kenya only, but for the five East African territories as a whole.

MR. SNEEL: May I ask whether, in connection with this office, it is proposed to have an exhibit of the products of Kenya Colony?

MR. ORMSBY GORE: It is proposed to have such an exhibit of the products, not only of Kenya but of the other territories. We have obtained a ground-floor office and a third-floor office.

Kenya Detention Camps.

COLONEL WOODWARD and CAPTAIN WOODWARD HENY questioned the Secretary of State as to the progress concerning the proposed creation of detention or concentration camps in Kenya Colony, asking whether his attention had been drawn to a circular issued by Mr. Denham, Colonial Secretary, pointing out to the heads of all Departments that the creation of detention camps would ensure to the Government a constant supply of labour, and whether he proposed to refer to the Kenyan Government that the constant supply of labour could not be allowed to have any relation to the punishment of prisoners.

MR. ORMSBY GORE: The circular in question is a five-page paper which would be sent to the heads of all Departments, and it is to be expected that at some time they will be under the control of the tribal retainers. Prison officials are not to be employed. The circular speaks of a useful, not a constant, supply of labour for Government purposes. The object of the Ordinance is to avoid the association of technical offenders with criminal prisoners, not to provide a source of labour, but it would be regrettable if these offenders were, during the period of their detention, to be employed in any way. The reason for this is that the Government is anxious to have a report on the working of the Ordinance when it has had a fair trial.

COLONEL WOODWARD: Is the hon. gentleman aware that in Mr. Denham's circular there is a distinct hint that behind this new department is the idea of securing free labour for Government contracts, as well as what should be there, namely, the question of the proper treatment of the prisoners?

MR. ORMSBY GORE: I can assure the right hon. and gallant gentleman that it is not the policy of the Kenya Government. This is a progressive measure and is designed to deal with this particular class of offenders in a more progressive spirit.

MAJOR THE MARQUESS OF EXETER: I am glad that the Bill recently suggested by the hon. member on opposite side, the hon. gentleman, see that these men are tried by a jury of their own class.

MR. SNEEL: Is it proposed to utilize Government and public work only, or is it available for private enterprise, because the hon. gentleman says "a general"? What does "a general" mean?

MR. ORMSBY GORE: Certainly not for private enterprise in any circumstances. He is entirely confined to Government purposes, and from what I have seen in Africa it is usually of a very light kind.

Crown Colonies (Development).

MR. THOMAS asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what reason actuated the Government in discussing with the Committee when about have advised them on the development of the Crown Colonies.

MR. ORMSBY GORE: I think the right hon. gentleman alludes to the Committee in regard to East Africa. My right hon. friend considers that in regard to East African development, there is so much scope for action arising out of the Report of the East Africa Commission and the Governor's Conference that there is really no room for that Committee.

MR. THOMAS: May we take it that the present Colonial Secretary considers that all the assistance he requires is the Under-Secretary?

MR. ORMSBY GORE: I am not in a position to answer that question.

MR. BOOTHBY: Will the hon. gentleman give the House an assurance that East Africa is not to be the limit of the Government's endeavours in this respect?

MR. ORMSBY GORE: Certainly. We are constantly in touch with various bodies, such as the Association of Chambers of Commerce of West Africa, the West Indian Committee and other bodies interested in the development of the various empires of the Empire. I suggested that we should have one Committee for the whole Colonial Empire is impracticable.

Empire-Grown Tobacco in the House.

COLONEL DAY asked the right hon. member for Cheltenham as Chairman of the Kitchen Committee, if he is aware that Empire-grown tobacco is not obtainable by Members in the smoking rooms of the House of Commons and whether he would state the reason for failure to supply Empire-grown tobacco in connection with the appointment of the Prime Minister in our last British session.

MR. THOMAS: I have had a letter from the hon. and gallant member, the appeal of the Prime Minister would be quoted with such obvious approval has been readily responded to by our Committee, and Empire-grown tobacco is available in the appropriate quarters of the House.

CAPTAIN GENTLE: I do not know that it has been ordered for some considerable time.

MR. THOMAS: I am sorry to hear that.

AN EAST AFRICAN VANDALISM.

JUDGMENT for the Crown with costs, was given last week by Mr. Justice McClellan in the King's Bench Division against Captain Bedy J. B. Bentley of Church End, Finchley, who had claimed £200,000 under a patent of right as the inventor of the tank.

Captain Bentley, a son of the architect of Westminster Cathedral, who the first man to take a motor car to Abyssinia, is the author of "To King Menelik in a Motor Car," and worked in Somaliland and in the East African campaign for some two years until November 1917.

In passing judgment Mr. Justice McClellan said Captain Bentley was a most unsatisfactory witness, and that many of his answers on several points were most evasive. He was satisfied that Captain Bentley's story was in substance untrue.

PERSONALIA

Major G. W. V. Bruce has left for Dar-es-Salaam.

Mr. J. Hirst has arrived in Uganda on his first appointment as Field Geologist.

Sir John and Lady Petyman-Newman have left London for the South of France.

Captain Fairfax Lucy, M.C., son of Sir Henry Fairfax Lucy, has left England for Kenya.

Captain C. T. Hewlett Cooper, R.N., Director of Marine, has left Tanganyika on leave.

Mr. C. M. Dobbie, Senior Commissioner, Kenya, has arrived back in the Colony from leave.

Mr. A. Sutherland read a paper on Kenya Colony before the Tain Literary Society last week.

Mr. C. E. Battiscombe, Private Secretary to His Highness the Sultan, has arrived home from Zanzibar.

Mr. Robert Hamilton, M.P., was married last week to Miss Catherine Sutherland Williamson of Kirkwall, Orkney.

Mr. J. Freeman, of Malawi, Northern Rhodesia, has contributed an interesting letter to the Times on the subject of Empire tobaccos.

Dr. R. R. Scott, Senior Sanitation Officer, Dar-es-Salaam, and Captain J. R. W. Wolcott of the "Mwanza" have returned to the territory from leave.

Mr. William Beaumont Chelabey, and Mr. M. J. ... He expects to be away about three weeks.

An interesting interview with Archdeacon Mathers, who left London for Uganda the other day, recently appeared in the London Freeman.

Mr. ... reached ... He states that the serious nature of the attack upon him by an askari may necessitate an operation, but that otherwise he hopes to be convalescent in about a month. Mr. ... only recently returned to Nyasaland from Ruwenzori.

The *Mombasa Times* reports that ... who recently returned to Kenya ... board ship and was transferred ... temerity was suspected.

Mr. Leclercq, Belgian Engineer, has just completed the Trans-Africa tour from Tabora Bay to ... by motor cycle, his wife accompanying him on the earlier. The distance covered was some 1,500 miles.

Colonel W. H. Franklin has had to postpone his departure for East Africa. Instead of sailing on Christmas Eve, as he had planned to do, he will now leave England by the boat sailing on January.

Amongst those who have just arrived home ... from Kenya are: Lieut. Colonel ... of the 3rd K.A.R.; Mrs. G. M. Ross and Dr. F. Numan; Mrs. V. Traill, Senior Commissioner; Mr. ... Battiscombe, Conservator of Forests; and Messrs. W. C. Crawford and J. G. Nisbet, Assistant Engineers on the Uganda Railway.

Col. C. W. G. Walker, D.S.O., has been appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to be secretary to the Conference of Governors of East Africa. The announcement is most interesting on account of its character and importance, and curious because the colony to which Colonel Walker is seconded as posted is given as "Nairaland".

We announced in our last issue that a luncheon would be held to celebrate the opening of the African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London. It has now been decided that the function will be held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole, on Monday, January 4, at 12.45 for 1 p.m. The Rt. Hon. Lord Stanley of Alderley will preside, and the Hon. W. G. A. Omsby Gore and the Rt. Hon. H. Thomas will speak. Applications for tickets may be made immediately to the Royal Colonial Institute, London Chamber of Commerce, or the British Empire Producers' Organisation.

We report with deep regret the death of Mr. Donnelly, well known throughout East Africa for his many public activities, foremost among which are his secretarialship of the Convention of Associations and the Collier Planters Union. He went to Kenya four or five years ago as secretary of the newly formed Landowners' Association, later becoming secretary to the Convention, and to Sir Northrup MacMillan and the MacMillan estates. He had a large share in the formation of the Taxpayers' Franchise Society and was its secretary to the Kenya Convention. He had hosts of friends, and from a private source we learn that the Colonial Secretary, the Mayor of Nairobi, Lady MacMillan, Lord Delamere, and many representatives of public bodies attended his funeral. Mr. Donnelly, who was forty-six, leaves a widow and one young son.

EAST AFRICA

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER PRINTED IN THE COLONIES EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE COLONIES

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE EAST AFRICAN COMPANY, LTD., 91, GREAT TITCHFIELD ST., LONDON, W.

Edited by An Old East African

Are You Subscribing to "East Africa"?

The Annual Subscription (30/-) brings it to you post free for fifty-two weeks

91, Great Titchfield St., London, W.

considerable delays in the provision of these facilities have occurred, but the assistance of certain local operations has presented greater difficulties than we had anticipated. I am, however, very glad to be able to tell you to-day that these negotiations are now proceeding very satisfactorily, and I have every reason to believe that they will reach a definite conclusion within the next few days. This will then be work to be begun at Beira at an early date.

In conclusion, I would like, on behalf of my colleagues and myself, to record our appreciation of the valuable and friendly assistance that the Mozambique Club is continuing to give us, and I would also like to express our appreciation of the untiring and able services rendered by the general manager and the staff.

The report and accounts were adopted unanimously.

AFRICAN SOCIETY'S PROGRESS.

The annual general meeting of the African Society was held last week, Sir Alfred Sharpe taking the chair, in the unavoidable absence of Lord Buxton, who, their chairman announced, amidst much persuasion, had been persuaded to accept the presidency for the six years in succession. Their object was largely due to Lord Buxton's illness, and it was fortunate to have also seen a friend and supporter of the African Society's presidents, councillors and honorary ones were re-elected *en bloc*. The resolutions were adopted, the annual report, Capt. F. Sheppard recalled that about twenty years ago a meeting was called to consider the future of the Society. Only two members attended, and the other one voted for winding up. He opposed that view and for some time dined once monthly at a West End restaurant, calling himself the African Society. Then came the first year of the war, which four people attended. Next time they got twelve, who he persuaded Sir Harry Johnston to speak at, they gathered together, and when at the fourth dinner he was told enough by Sir Harry Johnston Churchill, was elected president and Sir Harry Johnston, the secretary.

During the year 1924-25 eighty-four new members and subscribers had been elected, and the funds had consequently improved, the year's excess of income over expenditure being £243. The meetings and dinners of the Society had been most successful, and the latter were becoming recognized as social events not only to the Anglo-African, but to the white members.

At the meeting Sir Harry Johnston, who had been ill, health forced Sir Harry Johnston to resign the position of joint editor of the Society's *Journal*, the meeting sent him a resolution of greetings, gratitude for his great services, and sympathy in his illness. Several members spoke on the motion, resulting to the Society's debt to Sir Harry.

It was announced that the Prince of Wales had graciously accepted the Society's invitation to dinner, and that the function would probably be held in May, after the return of their Government from the West Indies.

WEALTH OF THE ZAMBEZI

Mr. Larpent Lectures

MR. H. LARPENT is lecturing last week to the African Society on the Zambezi Valley, described Africa in 1840. He wheels as a dish turned upside down, the edge of the continent being the low-lying belt unfavourable to European colonisation, and the high area leading to the great interior plateau. It was largely to that configuration of Africa that the latest of its exploration was due.

But for the slave trade, the world would have been entirely forgotten. As a matter of fact, it was only the last thirty or forty years that had really seen its development. When Mr. Larpent went out in 1840, the fall way from the Cape stopped at Swartburg, to get to Salisbury, 7,000 miles had to be covered by bullock wagon and to reach the coast at Beira there was a 400-mile walk. It took European civilisation 400 years to reach Salisbury from Cape Town; it took the lecturer four months by ox-wagon; to-day the journey was done in comfort in four days. The safari from Salisbury to Beira used to occupy twenty-four days, now as many hours were sufficient.

Thirty years or so ago Beira was just a wave-washed sandbank, visited now and then by one 700-ton steamer. To-day the port was the Liverpool of East Africa, serving or destined to serve an area of 250,000 square miles, an area in which 100,000,000 tons of food and much other mineral wealth had been located. As soon as the Zambezi bridge was started—and it is to be better than the bridge—the announcement that action would supersede negotiation—a railway would be started from the bridgehead to open up the rich new coalfield at Tete, from which 500,000 or 750,000 tons of coal would within a few years be exported annually from Beira. That coal traffic would lower the freights on agricultural produce and a valuable benefit would be seen.

Misdeeds of the Early Days

A number of humorous incidents were mentioned by Mr. Larpent. Salisbury, when he first visited it, the natives in 1840, could hardly be called money the previous year, by wanting to buy the pioneers. There was Tally of Portugal, East Anglesman, who was known for his three glorious horses, and a little when a column coming to country had brought with it three horses, Tally proposed to each of the three in the end, and was doomed to return home disconsolate. Then there was a river steamer, said to be propelled by bees, because of the bees' pleasant habit of running by around the engine, and the trip was not successful. The steamer of a port of Beira had some experience of the charms of his labour, claiming that their *bees* of food was, that he had shoot game for them, and gave them much *barush*, and appreciate Mr. Larpent's definition of such songs as collective suggestion, *alias*, co-operative blackmail.

Mr. C. Ponsbury, calling General Hammond's statement that the production of the country surrounding Beira was increasing, so fast that the port could not cope with the situation, agreed that the best Christmas present that could be given to Beira, Nyasaland and Rhodesia would be the news that Beira were being taken immediately to build proper wharves at Beira. Otherwise the traffic that should come to Beira would have to go to Lourenco Marques or Roboto Bay, even though Beira was undoubtedly the most suitable port. It would be absolute folly to spend money in building the wharves needed, and to spend money without the assurance of proper wharves at Beira. The whole thing being together, and the port being improved.

Telephone: "Drumbeat, Gent. Market, and the City" 2111

MARSHALL & CO.

8, ST. ANDREW'S HILL, LONDON, E.C. 4.

Wholesale and Retail Stationery, Printing, and Merchants.

Printers and Stationers of the City of London.

HOBSON & SONS (London), Ltd.

(Established 1850)

1-5, Lexington St., Golden Square, W. 1

(Near Piccadilly Circus)

Complete Colonial and Tropical Outfitters

NAVY, Military, and Civil Tailors

with 75 Years' Reputation

Gold Medalists, Military Exhibition, 1907; Imperial Services Exhibition, 1913

KIT AND EQUIPMENT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Handkerchiefs, Underwear, Hosiery

Footwear for All Climates, Sports Goods

Saddlery, Leather Goods, Firearms and Ammunition

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

Before placing your order elsewhere, let us quote you for ANY and EVERY class of Kit and Equipment. We can meet your requirements with price and quality. Try us!

DEAL WITH THE ACTUAL MANUFACTURERS

TAXIDERMISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AT REASONABLE PRICES

Helmets, Caps, Belts, Gaiters, Goggles, Colonial Uniforms, Shirts, and Hosiery, Knives, Canteens, Club Monograms, Regimental Colours, Medals and Decorations, Native Police Uniforms and Equipment a Speciality

Contractors to Admiralty, War Office, Air Ministry, India Office, Crown Agents for Colonies, Egyptian and Sudan Governments, Foreign Armies and Navies, Police Forces, etc.

Telephone REGENT 53 and 57

EMBROIDERERS, PICCADILLY, LONDON

EAST AFRICA'S INCREASING TRADE.

Imports and Export Positions Satisfactory.

A PRIVATE cable has been received in London stating that the year's receipts from the absorption of imports in Kenya and Uganda is continuing at a high level. It is a fact that was anticipated only a few weeks ago. There has been a noticeable steady movement, and there is every promise that the position will continue satisfactory.

From other sources we learn of keen German efforts in Portuguese East Africa and Nyasaland to secure a firm footing by their usual methods of obsequiousness and sycophancy, but there is some compensation in the fact that the considerable losses which such reckless trading has caused to a human firm operating in Kenya and Uganda are there checked at least momentarily by the State.

In the first nine months of 1925 the export trade of Kenya and Uganda increased by no less than £72,000, of which Uganda's share was £600,000. Cotton exports were up £50,000, of which £40,000 of which came from Uganda, while the sisal and maize increases, which are to be credited to Kenya, were 174,000 tons and 12,175 cwt. respectively. Coffee exports, however, were down £50,000. This figure including the European and native grown production of Kenya and Uganda.

Stronger Foreign Position.

A Home consumption figure for the month January 1925 against inclusion of Kenya and Uganda took £1,918,870, as compared with £3,580,000 in 1924, this representing an increase of no less than £1,335,550. Great Britain maintains her position at the head of the supplying countries with 38% of the trade; the U.S.A. has increased her share from 15% to 16% probably due

to a considerable measure to the fact that America has made inroads into Japan's share in American Germany's share which was 5% for the eight months of 1924, now 6%, a smaller increase than had appeared probable. Holland has also gained while France and India have lost ground.

Imports into Tanganyika Territory for the first nine months of the year show an even greater relative progress. Up to the end of September 1925 imports were valued at £2,220,000 as against £1,500,102 last year, while exports over the same relative periods have increased in value by £1,000,000.

It will therefore be seen that although both imports and exports have increased rapidly, Tanganyika now shows an unfavourable balance, imports having exceeded exports in the first nine months of the year by £100,000, whereas in the corresponding period of 1924 the trade balance was roughly £250,000 to the good. The Mandatory's exports of coffee are 17,000 cwt. higher, and those of cotton and copra 2,000 cwt. and 200 tons higher respectively, but sisal is 200 tons lower, while the groundnut crop, as already reported, has been largely a failure.

NYASALAND TEA PLANTERS.

In view of a statement which reached us from Nyasaland that the Manje Planters' Association proposed to apply for affiliation to the Indian Tea Association we have made inquiries from the Secretary of the Association in London, who, in knowledge of any such application. Moreover, he expresses the opinion that it is doubtful whether such affiliation would be of benefit, since membership of the Indian Tea Association is limited to individual persons, companies or firms interested in the production of Indian tea.

NYASALAND OPPORTUNITIES FOR INVESTORS AND SETTLERS

Mr. J. H. G. ... who is now in England

Has been commissioned to sell several Tobacco Estates with all necessary buildings and land under cultivation. Also other propositions.

Large Tract undeveloped virgin land about 10,000 acres, situated between Dowa and Demba Bay. Near Lake Nyasa. Heavily timbered and well watered. Ideal for tobacco or cotton production. Large native labour supply resident on estate.

HOLIDAY fully equipped as a going concern at Port Johnston, the Port for Lake Nyasa, Tanganyika Territory.

particulars, names of agents, etc., on request. See also "Stocks" column, p. 37.

CONTOMICHALOS, DARKE & CO., LTD.

Registered Office—35, BILLETTER BUILDINGS, E.C.2

Sudan Branches—PORT SUDAN, KHARTOUM, KUMM, TOKAR, KASSALA, WADMEDANI.

STEAMSHIP, INSURANCE AND FORWARDING AGENTS, BUNKER COAL SUPPLIERS, COTTON AND COTTONSEED EXPORTERS.

GENERAL AGENTS IN THE SUDAN FOR

The Clan Line of Steamships, The Harmer's, Collyer and Hall Lines, The Elderfield & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd., The Harmer's, The Bank Line, Andrew Weir & Co., The Hays Line, The Manderston Line, The Collyer's and Dominion Line, The London Assurance, etc., etc.

Through freights quoted from Sudan to all U.K., Continental and U.S.A. ports, and from Port Sudan to the principal ports in the Sudan.

BUNKER COALS ALWAYS IN STOCK AT PORT SUDAN, AND STEAMERS SUPPLIED AT SHORT NOTICE.

For full particulars apply to London and/or Khartoum Offices.

OUR NYASALAND LETTER

From Our Own Correspondent

Lima, November 24, 1925.

The rather brief report of the Conference of representatives of the East African territories makes very interesting reading and as the understanding between the various delegates was very cordial, we believe very much good has been done. Though one cannot expect immediate results, the local counterpart of the man in the street feels that a very solid foundation has been laid on which to build a very united, happy and prosperous federation of East African States.

The most important question debated was that of facilities for transport and it was unanimously decided that this matter should be gone into very thoroughly. Very rightly too, for without the means of reaching a market with a country's produce, the country might just as well cease to exist. One school of politicians—happily in the minority—maintains that it is foolish to spend millions in the hope of, any sort, until a country has the goods to move and thereby make the millions sink in railways a more or less profitable investment. They heed not the proved fact that unless arrangements to transport goods cheaply are first forthcoming, there will never be any goods at all. If they will look around they will realize that where "transport" is, progress follows, and it is to be hoped that a head of the gentlemen who seemed to know whether the hen or the egg came first, they will realize that they do not criticize from the comfort of the armchair when with

Now that a serious start has been made in the matter of linking up, developing and consolidating all the great British interests throughout the whole of Eastern Africa, it is to be hoped no party will be spared in maintaining the co-operation so lately begun.

Our Orchestra

I do not know whether it was my pathetic plea for music which months back, or merely a very natural craving among some of our kindly loving souls, but a real good amateur orchestra is now as accomplished.

The members' orchestra is a well equipped unit, just what was needed for good. Congratulations to each one of them, and may their fingers never lose their twinkling.

The rains and Tobacco.

The rains appear to have set in in most of the Highland districts and there is marked general activity in planting out our tin demesnes. By the time these rains are read we shall know how many of the plants of our tin have been killed by rain, and how many have very fine plants of water converted into one of the many tin demesnes' ordinary orders. Perhaps it is just as well we do not know for certain, in spite of the presence and the promises of the Indian fortune tellers for it is said that I am not going to start a tin demesne.

The Newcomer's Story

A Nyasaland and a newcomer went into a bar for a drink. As the newcomer had forgotten his wallet, they walked out again.

NSWADZ

OUR KENYA LETTER

From Our Own Correspondent

Nairobi, November 24, 1925.

A splendid dance was formally celebrated in front of the Nairobi Cenotaph on 14th inst. by a large crowd of Europeans, including H.E. Sir Edward Grigg, Lady Grigg and the heads of all the various Departments. The K.A.R. and Police were well represented as well as the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides. Everybody in town brought flags and banners popping during the morning, and an immense pile of wreaths was deposited at the foot of the column, their Excellencies giving the example with two mainly composed of lilies. The dance, which was to take place in the evening on behalf of St. Dunstan's charity for blind soldiers, was postponed according to the precedent set in England.

The Season

Kenya has at last fallen in some quantity around Nairobi, and although it is in many cases to improve crop conditions much, will at least take the raw edge of famine from the neighbourhood. Possibly the drought has broken completely, but it is too early to decide this definitely. At least there is a prospect for a "water" on the plains for some and a flush of grass may be confidently expected. The Somalis and Natives whose stock grazes in such numbers around the capital are happy for the moment, the former attributing the downpour to their incursions. "Rain will fall, which will bring it," has of late been constantly repeated by the Somalis with the most intense conviction, whenever asked about their opinion on the weather; while other tribes have secretly operated all their old rain-making formulae through their witch doctors.

Important Land Deal

For some time past rumours have been rife that a syndicate in which Lord Cobham figures is negotiating with the well known estates of the Highlands, Naitiri, the best of which has had much to do with the pioneering of the main railway in that centre. This deal seems to have come to a head at last, and about 20,000 acres of land is said to be in the point of changing hands. The price is believed to vary according to the productivity of different farms, but a sum of between £100,000 and £150,000 is mentioned here, by people who evidently know a good deal about it. The transaction constitutes quite a romance, for the vendors are a party of the old order farmers, the first of whom were in the country fourteen years ago with the intention of making a fortune out of work, became the first to make money in Kenya, having about 1000 acres under this crop last year. As we announced recently, Capt. W. Evans is on his way back out to Kenya.

Japanese Competition

The strong feeling current in Kenya at the unfair competition of Japanese industrial methods in the cotton ginning trade, whereby they contrive to evade the law, is being undertaken regarding factory hours and the employment of women and children, and an echo here. For they get a big proportion of the Uganda cotton crop each year, owing to their organisation for buying up but being quite as efficient as any agency for purchasing this raw material operating on behalf of British or Indian shippers. Yet both in Uganda and these parts of Kenya suitable for producing this crop, there is a long list of British firms and a special company with a view to feeding Lancashire mills with this product and providing work for our industrial population in England.

ALL YOUR STATIONER FOR
CHAMBERS, MARMON & TENO'S
 SEEDS FROM KENYA COLONY CEDAR
 and GUARANTEED
 BRITISH EMPIRE PRODUCTS
 F. CHAMBERS & Co. Ltd. STAPLEFORD, NOSTS.

NORTH CHARTERLAND EXPLORATION.

Improved Prospects of Settlers.

This ordinary general meeting of the North Charterland Exploration Company (1910) Ltd. was held last week at Rhodesia House, 2, London Wall, London, E.C.4. Sir Harry Wilson, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., (Chairman of the Company), presiding.

Mr. H. W. Lampard, representing the Secretaries (the British South Africa Company), having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The Chairman, in the course of moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said: "The profit and loss account shows a loss of £4,957, which may be compared with £30,481 in the 1923 accounts. This figure is partly due to provision of reserve for bad and doubtful debts, the cutting off of agriculture expenditure and full allowance for depreciation. There is also the loss of £4,506 on sales of tobacco from the 1919-22 crops, while a profit of £7,009 is shown for sales of tobacco from the 1923-24 crops.

The company has gone through the pioneering stage and the unsettled times following the war, and the Board is of opinion that a rapid and progressive development policy is more than justified.

It is hoped to call the shareholders together in the near future and lay before them complete proposals for raising additional capital which will enable a more progressive policy to be pursued. As you are no doubt aware the company was the mineral rights over its 10,000 square miles of territory. We are taking steps to ensure vigorous prospecting over this area. In what way it will be carried out we are unable in a position to state. It may be by the formation of another company to carry out this important work.

Tobacco Prospects.

The whole acreage under Virginia tobacco in the district during the 1923-24 season was 2,959 and produced 4,344,111 lb. Of the above acreage the company had 700 in 1923-24, producing 353,638 lb. In 1924-25, the company's acreage was eightly less, but the yield was approximately the same and there was a 10 per cent increase in prices realised. The outlook for the tobacco crop have been satisfactory.

It is hoped that the Tobacco Growers' Co-operative Association, the formation of which is now being considered, will have a great effect on the industry generally. The company will, under certain conditions, become a member of the Association and in its new central sorting warehouse at Port Jameson will undertake the packing and forwarding of the tobacco, as well as providing transport facilities for the tobacco to the Central and Eastern Districts. It is also to be noted desirable to decentralise the work of grading and sorting and grading warehouses may be erected in the outlying districts.

Small acreages of cotton still continue to be planted by a few of the settlers, but with the improvement in the world market little interest is being shown in cotton growing. It is possible that when the Native reserves are finally settled attention may be given to the growing of cotton as an economic crop by the Natives residing in them, as is largely done in Uganda and also in Nyasaland.

Improved Transport Facilities.

The importance of improved transport facilities has not been only for North Charterland, but for the whole of the territories of East Africa. As the present war has shown, the Commission had the greatest value in their most valuable roads. There is only one

point in their recommendations. There is no exception. They say in their report that there can be little doubt that the natural commercial outlet from the Port Jameson district would be by road to Dornier Bay (on Lake Nyasa) and thence via Mandi to Dades Salaam.

I think we think that the natural outlet for North Charterland is, as at present, the port of Beira. If the Zambezi Bridge is constructed, as appears to be probable, our produce would travel as it does now by motor lorry, 240 miles to the railway at Limpopo south of Blantyre, and thence by a continuous line of railway already in existence the whole way to Beira. If the Shire Highlands Railway is extended by the route now most favoured to the southern end of Lake Nyasa, our land road from Port Jameson would be about halved, and later on a further extension might be carried on to Port Jameson itself. I think that from our position in Northern Rhodesia we fall into the southern rather than the northern and as yet quite undeveloped system of Nyasaland.

The Zambezi Bridge and Roads.

Mr. Amery has said that while the importance of the Zambezi Bridge was fully recognised, there were difficulties in the way of utilising it as a means of transport in the British Dependencies for the construction of a bridge in Portuguese territory, the concession for which had been granted by the Portuguese Government to a private company. It is obvious that the Zambezi Bridge is an essential link in those communications, and we must hope that the means for building it will be found, either if not inside the Curacao Convention, will be guaranteed by the Government.

When it comes to roads we are on more certain ground, and the outstanding fact for this company is that a new main road from Port Jameson via Pefauke to Broken Hill on the Rhodesian railways is now under active construction, and should be completed early in 1926. This road will run right through the North Charterland concession from east to west, crossing the Zambezi River, and will open up the whole length of your territory for further development, besides providing a much better route from the capital at Livingstonia to the extensive journey. The East Africa Company also recommends a road to connect Abercorn at the southern end of Lake Tanganyika via Kasungu and Serenje with Port Jameson. This road, which others was partially constructed during the war, and the cost of its completion should not be unduly high.

Store Trading.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that the company's store trading for 1924 was a successful one. The store trading for the previous year was also successful, but being erected at Port Jameson, and the store having been completely outgrown, and when these are completed it will be much more room and capable of displaying our varied stocks to better advantage.

The reason which has caused the postponement of the meeting is that the Board has been considering certain proposals with regard to the re-organisation of the company, and at first intended to put them forward at the same time as this meeting. Later on, when it became apparent that this could not be done so soon as was thought possible, it was deemed to hold our regular annual general meeting at once, and to call the shareholders together again early next year when the scheme has been more fully matured and can be laid before you at an extraordinary general meeting.

Mr. G. Seymour Fort, C.B.E., seconded the resolution and it was carried unanimously. The usual formal business having been transacted, the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks of the Chairman.

HUDSON LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL



HUDSON
20 H.P.
PARAFFIN
RAIL
TRACTOR

The Hudson Paraffin Rail Tractor is one of the most powerful and reliable tractors ever made. It is built for a heavy and hard work, and can be started or stopped instantly. There is no danger of damage from fire, and it is made in England. Hudson's manufacture and supply every requirement in Light Railway Material. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

SIGNAL WAGONS
SUGAR CANE CARS
TIMBER WAGONS
PLATFORM WAGONS
TRIPPING WAGONS
RAIL'S SLEEPERS
POINTS & CROSSINGS
TURNABLES, Etc.

Robert Hudson
LIMITED
LEEDS

HEAD OFFICE: 38A, BOND ST., LONDON
LONDON: 38A, BOND ST., LONDON, W. 1
AFRICA: 1, R. G. GARDNER & Sons, Ltd., 111, Collyer Quay, Singapore
DURBAN: 1, R. G. GARDNER & Sons, Ltd., 111, Collyer Quay, Singapore
CAIRO: 1, R. G. GARDNER & Sons, Ltd., 111, Collyer Quay, Singapore
EGYPT: 1, R. G. GARDNER & Sons, Ltd., 111, Collyer Quay, Singapore

HUDSON LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL

Pianos for
Overseas.

There is no need to delay the purchase of a Piano until some distant date when opportunity presents itself for personal inspection. Boyd Ltd., the well-known London firm, actual makers of every piano bearing their name, send their noted instruments to all parts of the world, and have been doing so for over a century.

Their experience in Overseas requirements is unrivalled. They know and have safeguarded against the peculiar conditions of each country. Their pianos are as climate-proof as any instruments can be made. You can choose from the Boyd catalogue, and the instruments you select will be sent at a price which includes delivery to the nearest port of your door.

Boyd Pianos have long been famed for their musical qualities and durability. The piano which will be sent to you will fully uphold this reputation, for it will be an instrument specially made to resist the climate conditions which bring about the ruin of so many pianos.

Boyd Pianos

Write for Overseas Illustrated Catalogue No. 1.
BOYD LTD., 11, BATHURST LONDON, E.C. 1, ENG.
(Established half a century.)



PATENT EMPIRE REVOLVING HIGH DENSITY COTTON
BALING PRESS

Head Office and Works

Wellington Street Works, Salford

Telegraphic Address: PERLUM MANGROTTA
Telephone No. 431 City Police Station, Salford
London Office: Works Building, Cannon Street, LONDON, E.C. 4
Telegrams: Valls, Cannon London, 75/1111111

JOHN SHAW & SONS
SALFORD LIMITED

INDENTS THROUGH HOME MERCHANTS

BELL BROS. & CO. (TEXTILES) LTD.
125, PORTLAND ST., MANCHESTER.

CONTRACTORS TO ROYALTY, RUSSIA & BRITISH GOVT.

The Most Made of Quality

WIFE
CASHMERE
SATYNS
No. 20
D.O.S. & P.E.S.
DYED TUSKHOES
P. 891

GREY GAFFS
LONAS
LIMBOS
PINKS
F. 611-1 FINGER

These Good Trade Marks will always be found on our productions.

EAST AFRICANS GIVE THE BEST RESULTS WITH
GIVE YOUR DOG FRIEND
BENBOW'S DOG MIXTURE

THE ORIGINAL
RELIABLE
TONIC



For the Cure of
Distemper
Jaundice
Anemia

Largely used in the Kennels of the British Royal Family
Dogs and by many MASTERS OF DOGS.

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

Coffee

The demand for the better qualities continues, but there is no improvement in the position of the inferior sorts. Prices are practically unchanged as under—

Kenya

A sizes	104s. od. to 117s. 6d.
B	96s. od. to 114s. 6d.
Peaberry	83s. od. to 108s. 6d.
Ungraded	65s. od. to 153s. 6d.
London cleaned	102s. 6d. to 121s. 6d.

First size	106s. od.
Second size	101s. od.
Third size	89s. 6d. to 103s. 6d.
Peaberry	102s. od. to 118s. 6d.
London graded	
First size	120s. od. to 124s. 6d.
Second size	107s. 6d. to 109s. 6d.
Third size	93s. od. to 101s. 6d.
Peaberry	126s. od. to 127s. 6d.

Greenish	100s. od.
Small	88s. od. to 107s. 6d.

Grand	
First size	105s. od. to 112s. 6d.
Medium sizes	95s. od.
Small sizes	85s. od.
London cleaned	
Bold sizes	111s. 6d. to 104s. 6d.
Medium sizes	96s. od. to 104s. 6d.
Small sizes	85s. od. to 87s. 6d.
Peaberry	105s. od. to 106s. 6d.

Ungraded	
Greenish	100s. od.
Small	88s. od. to 107s. 6d.
Grand	
First size	105s. od. to 112s. 6d.
Medium sizes	95s. od.
Small sizes	85s. od.
London cleaned	
Bold sizes	111s. 6d. to 104s. 6d.
Medium sizes	96s. od. to 104s. 6d.
Small sizes	85s. od. to 87s. 6d.
Peaberry	105s. od. to 106s. 6d.

Kenya	
First size	104s. od. to 124s. 6d.
Second size	85s. od. to 112s. 6d.
Third size	76s. od. to 101s. 6d.
Peaberry	100s. od. to 125s. 6d.

Kenya	
First size	104s. od. to 124s. 6d.
Mixed size	100s. od. to 111s. 6d.
Second size	87s. 6d. to 101s. 6d.
Third size	77s. 6d. to 101s. 6d.
Peaberry	100s. od. to 125s. 6d.

Kenya	
First size	104s. od. to 124s. 6d.
Mixed size	100s. od. to 111s. 6d.
Second size	87s. 6d. to 101s. 6d.
Third size	77s. 6d. to 101s. 6d.
Peaberry	100s. od. to 125s. 6d.

MAIZE

White and Red Flour

No. 1 Tanganyika	245.00 to 247.00
No. 2 British	245.00 to 245.75
No. 3 Portuguese	245.00 to 247.00

according to standard of grading and year of shipment.

—The market price has been reported for the month of December as follows—

Wharves.—As a result of the higher prices have advanced as under—

Prime shipment March-May	100 to 110
Prime shipment March-May	100 to 110

Buyers are showing an increased interest in the market and a steady demand is in evidence. Valdes of East Africa is active.

D/R Flax (ready to quality)	1/200 to 1/215
D/R Tow	1/200 to 1/215

according to position and assortment.

OTHER PRODUCE

Beeswax.—The value of East African and Abyssinian Beeswax is 17s. and Madagascar 17s.

Castor.—On a quiet market the value of East African seeds to Hull is nominally 16s.

Cattle.—With very little business passing, the value of Zanzibar and Mombasa sorts is 37s. 6d. to 40s.

Cotton.—The maximum price at which business has been done would appear to be 27/12s. 6d., although 27/12s. has been asked. Further buyers are reported at the lower figure with January, March and February/April shipments.

Cocoa.—The market is practically inactive, the value of Zanzibar and Pemba being from 10s. to 11s.

Opium.—East African opium is about 24s. 18s. and 24s. 12s. 6d. for November/December shipment, which figures are 50s. shillings above market prices.

Urn.—With a quiet market spot prices are Kordofan Natural 57s. od., cleaned 62s. 6d., and fair 55s. od. for December/January shipment, the value of the same 52s. and 58s. od. respectively.

Wheat.—The value of East African in 50-ton lots is worth about 267.

Rubber.—Any quantities arriving would be at the market price.

Yams.—The market is steady, East African white and yellow being offered at 231/5s. with November/December shipment, or slightly less for December/January shipment.

C. FERNANDES,
General Stores
Versailles Street, DAR ES SALAAM
(Near Church of England)

Every kind of Provisions, Best Spirits, Cigarettes, Toilet and Household Requisites
Always in Stock

HIGH-CLASS LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S TAILORING DEPARTMENT

Sole Agents for Highland Cream, Scotch Old Whisky, MacGillivray's Old Scotch Whisky.

To Preserve Health and Strength



Physical health and mental alertness during exhausting climatic conditions can be maintained if you make Ovaltine your daily food beverage. A cup of this lightly perfumed beverage taken regularly in the morning imparts a delightful feeling of freshness and vigour which enables one to carry out the day's duties with ease and pleasure. Taken at night it restores energy and ensures sound, restful sleep.

This delicious combination of the concentrated food elements extracted from malt, milk and eggs contains all the essential factors necessary for a complete and perfect food. Prepared in a minute with fresh, condensed or evaporated milk.

OVALTINE
Tonic Food Beverage

Builds up Brain, Nerve and Body

London, Eng.

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

The s.s. Gindford Castle, which left London on December 17, sailing via Lough, Ascension and St. Helena, carried the following East African passengers:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Beira</i> | Mrs. Stinner |
| Mrs. E. E. Barnes | Mrs. E. S. Watson |
| Mr. F. Brink | |
| Mrs. Birkin | <i>Mombasa</i> |
| Capt. A. Carnie King, M.C. | Mrs. G. H. Caruthers |
| Capt. F. E. Carroll | Miss L. M. Caruthers |
| Mr. J. C. Veitch | Dr. J. Cook |
| Miss J. M. Cullen | Mr. G. Horn |
| Mr. R. Kerr | Mrs. Horn |
| Mr. M. A. Knight | Mr. P. H. Town |
| Miss M. A. Lidell | Miss F. A. Schwartzel |
| Mrs. T. J. Phillips | Mr. T. H. Stone |
| Capt. W. L. Skinner | |

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP

British India
Mullbera left Beira December 10
Mullbera leaves London for East Africa December 24
Mullbera left Port Sudan December 16

HOLLAND AFRICA

Springfontein arrived Hamburg December 15
Delft arrived Durban December 15
Palembang arrived Port Natal December 14
Riefoutem arrived Zanzibar for further East African ports December 18
Klipfontein left Port Natal homewards Dec. 18
Salawan arrived Zanzibar for further East African ports December 18
Meliskerk arrived Beira for further East African ports December 18

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the new little pocket diary and almanac for 1924 issued by the P. and O. and British India Company, a booklet which contains a number of most useful statistical tables and maps.

DIAMONDS IN TANGANYIKA

It is reported that at Bukoba tables that it has been discovered in the territory covered by the African Development Corporation are an annual output of diamonds. No diamonds have been discovered.

This news, which is a contradiction of previous reports, reached London only shortly after telegraphic advice from Johannesburg that the shareholders of the Tanganyika Diamond Co. had ratified an agreement by which the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa undertakes to finance the search for diamonds, spending not less than £50,000. The Corporation is to be controlled by a board of directors, the majority of whom are to be British. It is reported that the cost of transport of diamonds to Government offices, cost of transport to London, and Corporation travelling expenses are to be met.

VALUERS AND ESTATE AGENT. Purchase of Produce, houses, farms, collieries, copra, and all other commodities done for British firms. **SHOOTING TRIPS ARRANGED.**

H. MACCOLM ROSS
Tanga, Tanganyika Territory.

The Scandinavian-East Africa Line

Regular Sailings from Norway, Sweden and Denmark to Alexandria, Aden, British East Africa and Portuguese East Africa

For freight, etc., apply to H. CLARKSON & CO. Ltd., 60, Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION, Ltd.

Registered Office: LONDON, MOORE, CRUTCHED FRIARS, LONDON, E.C. 3.
East African Branches: Mombasa, Nairobi, Kilimanjaro, Kampala, Ujiji, Bukoba, Mwanza, Tabora, Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, etc.
Passenger berths reserved to East African ports and various destinations and to South Africa, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, etc. Through freight and insurances quoted.

ROBT. MITCHELL & CO. Sheepshear Foundry, Leeds, England. **COTTON AND WOOL BALING PLANTS**, complete from 100 burs to 250 tons total power. Scrap Metal Baling Presses. All Mill Machinery. High Pressure Accumulators, valves, &c.

"Easiaphit"

**LONG SERVICE!
FIRST DAY COMFORT!
TABLE QUALITY!**



25-

GREENLEES & SONS

Greenlees & Sons, Ltd., Dept. E, 10, Park Road, Leicester.

This boot is the most comfortable of boots in the world. It is made of the finest leather and is so constructed that it is as comfortable as a slipper. The cushioned sole and the soft padding in the toe and heel make it the most comfortable boot in the world. It is a friend to your feet and a friend to your back.

Cut out the middle of the sole of your old boots and insert the sole of this boot. You will find it a most comfortable boot. It is a friend to your feet and a friend to your back.

Write for a free catalogue and price list. It will be sent to you free of charge. It will be sent to you free of charge. It will be sent to you free of charge.

Write for a free catalogue and price list. It will be sent to you free of charge. It will be sent to you free of charge. It will be sent to you free of charge.

The Martin

**FARM DITCHER
FIELD TERRACE
ROAD GRADER**

A World-wide Seller



Besides its sale in every state in the Union the Martin is going to Europe, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Porto Rico, Spain, China, Philippines, Egypt, South Africa, New Zealand, Australia, India, Ceylon - wherever modern farming methods are practiced. The Martin means

Less Work - More Profit

It is the best as well as the farmer's best friend. It is the best as well as the farmer's best friend. It is the best as well as the farmer's best friend. It is the best as well as the farmer's best friend.

New Detachable Points on Cutting Blade and other improvements.

Write for a free catalogue and price list. It will be sent to you free of charge. It will be sent to you free of charge. It will be sent to you free of charge.

Address: **Owensboro Ditcher & Grader Co., Inc.**

Export Office and Factory, Dept. 497, Owensboro, Kentucky, U.S.A.

Distributors: G. North & Sons, Ltd., Nairobi, Kenya.

TORBAY PAINT

(ESTABLISHED IN 1870 YEARS)
Successfully withstands the climatic conditions of East Africa.
PERMANENT COLOURS EFFICIENT PROTECTION
PRESERVATIVE and DURABLE.
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR GALVANIZED IRON

One Quality - THE BEST

Indents through Merchants Only
PRICES AND PARTICULARS FROM
The Torbay Paint Company, Ltd.,
26-28, BALLITER STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.

Works: Bickham, Torbay, Devon, England

A. J. STOREY, Nyasaland
 Head Office: BLANTYRE.
 Branches: Limba, Zomba, Fort Herald
 and Fort Johnston.

IMPORTER OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE

EXPORTER of Chillies, Coffee, Ground Nuts, Hides, Malze, Mica, Sesame, Bism, Tobacco and Sirophan thus Tea

General Export Agent
P. G. STOREY & Bromley, Groya, SHORTLANDS, Kent.

Produce Import Agents—
CAMPBELL, BADNALL, CARTER & Co., Ltd.
 45, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

C. FERNANDES
 General Stores
Versailles Street, DAR-ES-SALAAM
 (Near Church of England).

Every kind of Provisions, Best Wines, Spirits, Cigarettes, Toilet and Household Requisites Always in Stock.

HIGH-CLASS LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Sole Agents for Highland Queen 40 year Old Whisky, MacGregor's Old Scotch Whisky.

J. & G. CORFIELD, LTD
 39, GROSVENOR PLACE, LONDON, S.W. 1

SOLE BUYING AND SELLING AGENTS FOR GENERAL MERCHANDISE, PRODUCE, ETC.

Estates bought, sold and reported upon by local agents.

Agents for the sale of
DAVIS, Leader Bags, NALAGBI.

EAST AFRICANS GIVE THE BEST TO THEIR FRIENDS GIVE YOUR BEST FRIEND

BENBOW'S DOG MIXTURE
 (WAGGLES) (WAGS) (WAGGLES)

THE ORIGINAL MEDICINE
THE KEYS TO THE TONIC

For the Cure of Distemper, Jaundice, Costiveity, Worms, &c. It is Invaluable.

Registered Trade-Mark
 Largely used in the Kennels of Owners of Sporting Dogs and by many MASTERS OF HOUNDS.

Sold in tins of 6, 12, and 12½ each, and in 1 Gallon Tins for the use of Hospitals, each also in Cans, in Boxes containing 40 Quarter Pints, or 10 Gallons, 15 in 10 Gallons, or 15 Teaspoonsful, 3/- each.

Prepared and Bottled in London through Messrs. W. & A. G. BENBOW'S DOG MIXTURE Co., 2, Bartholomew Close, London, E.C. 4

PROGRESSIVE PLANTERS USE

SALTER'S No. 20 T TRADE BALANCE

IT SAVES ITS COST IN A FEW MONTHS

Obtainable from all the Leading Hardware Dealers
 Wholesale Enquiries to
Geo. SALTER & Co., Ltd., WEST BROMWICH, ENGLAND

Use Used Western Union A.B.C. Fifth Edition
 Muller's Complete Phrasal Code

To Preserve Health and Strength

Loss of health and mental alertness during exhausting or arduous conditions can be avoided if you make OVALTINE your daily food beverage. It is highly nutritious and well adapted to the morning and afternoon feeling of freshness and vigor which enables one to carry out the day with ease and pleasure. Taken at night it restores a serene and refreshing restful sleep.


This delicious combination of the concentrated food elements extracted from milk, milk and eggs contains all the essential factors necessary for a complete and perfect food. Prepared in a minute with fresh, condensed or evaporated milk.

OVALTINE
 TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

Builds up Brain, Nerve and

Sold by all Chemists and Grocers

Manufactured by **WANDER, Ltd.** London, Eng.



Our free Information Bureaus at the disposal of subscribers and advertisers. Let us help you.

V61

91, G Telephone

favou
that
many
called
tant
space
confu
stant
Fig
Ore
ment
Emp
at
The
Wires
Amir
comm
sific
ing
Brid
as an
Litt
I pr
Spek
rospe
the
Ear
reels
of a
Porte
comp
the
part
revel
The
Rec

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.
A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Vol. 2, No. 07

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1925

Annual Subscription
£30/- post free

Price 6d

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. S. JOHNSON

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES

91, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W.1.

Telephone: Museum 7370. Telegrams: "Limitable, London."

EDITORIAL

TAKING STOCK OF THE YEAR.

But for the fact that 1925 promises to be no less favourable, we might regret the closing of a year that has been the most noteworthy in East African history. 1925 has indeed brought Eastern Africa so many benefits that some of them may well be recalled in its last hours. To catalogue all the important events of the twelve months would require more space than we have available, and we must therefore confine ourselves to enumerating a few of the outstanding evidences of progress.

The place is demanded by the Report of Mr. Urnshy Gore's East African Commission, a document of inestimable service to the East African people. From it has sprung the decision of the Government to guarantee £10,000,000 for the improvement of transport facilities, the initiation of the Conference of East African Governors and of the Executive East African Settlers, the saving of the Sudan Institute, the constitution of an international committee to investigate sleeping sickness, the intensification of the anti-tsetse campaign, and the opening of public utility companies for the family and the land on the principle of the "British Standard" of performance and service.

The Commission's Report, Mr. Urnshy Gore observes, East Africa's special gratitude has shown and written enthusiastically of the territories they served, and have been in no small degree responsible for fitting East African questions on the agenda of party politics. Moreover, we believe that their tour has not been without its effect on their appointments to Government appointments of which we have nothing but good to say from the territories concerned. It is a formidable list, and we are complete list of the reports issued by the Africa to the three Members of Parliament who, suppressing party preoccupations, sought to learn the truth and reveal it to their fellow-citizens.

The publication of the Urnshy Gore's Report was another event of lasting importance.

The several "one newspaper report said most" of the delegates to the Tukuyu Conference should have confessed that they had not read that Report, is an admission which no East African public man should have to make. A business man who announced that he did not trouble or had not the time to study his trade journal would be rightly regarded as confessing that he had not the energy to look after his affairs properly. Anyone who aspires to a seat in Eastern African councils and who is not thoroughly conversant with the two Reports above mentioned similarly writes himself down as ill equipped for his duties. We would go further and say that every intelligent East African should possess copies and read them with care and arduously digest them, after some of the best brain food of the year.

The All-East African standpoint has, we are glad to record, developed strongly during 1925. The spirit of co-operation has superseded futile local jealousies, until tolerance has changed to fellowship and again to friendship. The several Dependencies are linked as never before, and we look forward to progressive co-operation and co-ordination in all branches of activity.

Material progress has been marked. European and Native production of cotton, cereals, and many other satisfactory seasons—the one notable exception being provided by the European crops of Northern Rhodesia, whose crops were a complete failure. Fertiliser has become more common in all the territories, and there is an increasing demand for foreign countries, as is shown in particular by overdrafts have been drastically reduced and the balance sheet almost entirely in the red.

It is time to recall that the Executive in financial emergency has been able to raise £100,000 in the last year, and that the territories have been able to contribute £100,000 to the territories during recent years, and there is an ever increasing contribution to the territories and a number of these essential assistance aid has been enlisted and gladly accepted in all directions and the territories are now showing increased interest in their own affairs.

Every year has robbed us of too many leading men who will be sorely missed in 1926 and we enter as in a physically satisfactory year from the East African standpoint.

May it be a year of health, happiness and prosperity to all, and we serve and to all that serve them.

AN OIL REFINERY FOR KENYA

By a Technical Correspondent

In an article entitled "The Prices of Petrol and Paraffin in Kenya," which was recently published in *EAST AFRICA*, the establishment of an oil refinery in that country was suggested as the best way to obtain petrol, paraffin and fuel for Kenya and Uganda at the lowest possible prices. The present article shows that a refinery is not the hazardous and costly venture that some may think.

Refining crude oil in proximity to the source of consumption, rather than at the source of production of the crude, is now largely the established policy of some of the biggest oil companies; for instance, oil from Persia is sent in enormous quantities to Australia, France, England, Scotland and elsewhere for refining. Why, then, should crude oil not be brought from some suitable field for treatment in Kenya?

Since crude oils vary very considerably in their nature, only a general outline of refining needs be considered here, for the final decision as to the best type of plant must be made by experts after the description of crude is fixed.

Petroleum is a mobile liquid of a dark colour, slightly lighter than water, consisting almost entirely of hydrocarbon compounds of carbon and hydrogen, called hydrocarbons, forming complex mixtures with a few nitrogen and sulphur which are usually regarded as impurities. Sulphur bodies are certainly to be regarded as poisonous, their presence is usually unwelcome in petroleum products beyond small limits, and a considerable proportion of refining operations are devoted to their removal. Sulphur bodies in motor spirit or petrol cause corrosion of engine parts, whilst in kerosene or paraffin oil they are partly responsible for sootiness in the flame, but in fuel for the motor

What Refining Means

Although petroleum will consist essentially of compounds of carbon and hydrogen, it is a mixture of many different hydrocarbon compounds, many of which are of the various groups of bodies, by means of fractional distillation into the products most in demand. By this is meant that on heating crude oil the lightest bodies, forming the motor spirits of commerce, pass off first and are condensed, then at a higher temperature the kerosene fraction passes off, leaving in the still a residue which has to be further treated. The petrol, paraffin and kerosene fractions are enough for use in the motor, and the residue is further treated.

The amount of petrol and kerosene that can be obtained varies with the crude oils from different fields. Moreover, in some cases all the petrol and kerosene will be removed and the residue will still be found to flow readily and be suitable for use as a fuel oil. With others, if all the kerosene were removed, the residue would be too thick for use as fuel oil, and so a portion of the kerosene has to be left in to give a suitable oil for fuel.

Fuel oil can be suitably distilled in place as final products, numerous types of lubricating oils, paraffin wax, asphaltic bodies, such as waxes, and so on, depending on the nature of the crude.

While diesel oil used for internal combustion engines and a heavy grade of fuel oil is used as fuel for boilers and furnaces is easily made from most fuel oils.

Mombasa or Nairobi?

Is Mombasa or Nairobi more suited for a refinery? The question requires very careful consideration on account of local conditions and technical problems. Because the bulk of the paraffin and kerosene trade is no counter it is necessary to assume that the refinery must be there also. In fact, Mombasa would seem to be the better situation.

The chief disadvantages of a refinery at Nairobi would be that instead of the crude being transferred direct from the steamer to refinery tanks, the oil would have to be pumped to a separate storage installation and from there transferred to railway tank cars to feed the up-country refinery. Now crude oils are just as dangerous as the petrol it contains, and the same precautions have to be taken in their transport. Moreover, all transfer of crude oil involves a small loss of the lightest products—the steam of the crude—and therefore the fewer transfers the better.

Many other points need consideration before selecting a site for a refinery, such as (a) transportation facilities for crude oil, refining materials and finished products, (b) suitable topography, (c) available land for foundations, (d) ample water supply, (e) good drainage conditions, and (f) suitable labour supply.

Planning the Refinery

It is difficult to estimate the area required for a refinery, until the exact plant to be installed is decided, to lessen the risk of fire, all the various portions of the plant should be kept well apart and the storage tanks should be so placed that there is room to erect an embankment round each one to retain the entire contents and prevent oil spreading in the case of an accident. It is a good idea to have a large area of open ground between the tanks, and where supplies of crude depend on rail or road or water transport, it is also customary to have sufficient storage accommodation for a three-month supply of oil.

The plant required need be neither very complicated nor very expensive for a 100-ton a day refinery producing chiefly petrol, kerosene and fuel oil, with possibly gas and when required a few subsidiary products. The crude oil is pumped into a tank, from which it is drawn and the parts to be separated and separated. The amount of residue, depending on the direction in which it should then be any need to employ any patented plant on which big royalties would have to be paid. At the end it would also not be necessary to consider any of the modern forms of "cracking" plants by which heavier products are broken up into lighter and more valuable products. Several methods of refining in general use on a large scale would be of doubtful economy on a small scale.

Distilling the Crude Oil

A still is essentially a horizontal steel shell about 20 feet long and 4 feet in diameter—much like a

Lanca
fitted
conder
through
purpos
with
heated
If
the li
pass
a liqu
perati
go to
cool.
for 50
meth
these
The
such
end,
each
the p
one
resid
bold
abus
crude
man
Perat
for
rmut
throu
able

to e
lowe
down
same
heat
off a
to a
com

day
tan
for
of p
thro
the
diffe
diffe
bott
the
of
Tru

W
to p
the
page

Lancashire boiler set in insulated brickwork and fitted with a dome with a vapour pipe leading to a condenser, which consists of coils of pipes in a tank through which water can be circulated for cooling purposes. The still is heated underneath, usually with burning fuel oil, whilst the contents can be heated by means of steam.

If such a still is charged with crude oil and heated, the lighter distillate and its impurities will first pass into the condenser as vapour and be cooled to a liquid and flow to a storage tank, at a higher temperature the heavier crude kerosene will follow and go to another tank. If the still is then allowed to cool, the residue, if suitable may be run to a cask for sale as fuel oil. This is termed the intermittent method of distillation, which is not often employed these days.

The general practice nowadays is to have a series of such stills so placed that the oil can flow in at one end, through each in turn and out the other end, each still is heated to a higher temperature than the previous one, so that the results that float from stills contained a purer and lighter than the oil preceding, and hence, is wasted for the hot residue is passed through coils surrounded by the cold fresh oil on its way to the next still, the residue thus giving up its heat and forming a fine emulsion, and probably some heavy solids, in this manner maintained at approximately constant temperature and run with the minimum of attention for long periods, but this method, known as continuous distillation, is chiefly applicable for heavy oils, and it is combining it with the intermittent method of stills.

European stills.

The most economical method of treating heavy oils, especially on a small scale would be to employ a simple, horizontal, still, a form of tower, in which the oil enters at the top and flows downwards over a series of perforated plates, at the same time meeting an upward current of superheated steam. The result is that the steam passes off at the top carrying with it the lighter products, whilst the residue passes down to the base of the tower. A very important factor in the control, economical running and efficiency of these types of stills is the design of the plates, which are usually small triangles.

The continuous current of steam, or crude oil, and producing two qualities of motor spirit, lamp oil and fuel oil could be purchased and erected for about £1000. The principle is that of a still of this kind a furnace fire, which can be heated to any desired temperature. The oil in its passage through the pipe becomes heated under pressure, but does not boil, the oil contains products which, if they are to be separated, must be heated. The steam is superheated to a temperature. The different products being separated and passed to different storage tanks. The heavy oil, which leaves the bottom of the chamber and on its way to storage gives up its heat to the cold crude oil, by the heated coil. There are several well-known forms of this still, one patented type known as the "Trumble" being very widely used in America.

Refining the products of distillation.

We will assume that the refinery is chiefly required to produce motor spirit, kerosene also as petrol and benzene in grades suitable for light and heavy internal combustion engines. It may also call for special illuminating or lamp oil, and also oil for lubrication containing the same motor spirit as

first to be re-distilled with steam. On a 100-ton refinery a special benzene still may be worked intermittently, as required, so the residue from the still has been boiled off with kerosene storage for treatment with benzene and product. Some benzines thus produced are suitable as to be ready for the market without further treatment or refining. Others contain too many impurities, chiefly sulphur, tarry and other compounds, and have to be given further treatment in a cask.

Many chemical methods of removing impurities in a modern practice giving way to more physical methods of filtering, such as kerosene through beds of bauxite, fuller's earth or some suitable clay, such substances as iron, objectionable sulphur impurities and calcium sulphide, leaving a ultra-pure from these bodies. Their use is simple and economical, since the material can frequently be roasted and so purified ready for use, and, with very little trouble and the minimum of loss and mechanical loss.

Marketing distribution.

The distribution of the products calls for entire separate consideration and is largely a matter of policy. In most big oil concerns the products are sold in bulk to a separate organisation for storage and distribution, but such a scheme might hardly be feasible on a small scale and might entail considerable unneeded expenditure without sufficient ensuing advantages.

The staff for such a refinery would not be large, but the more important posts require specialists. The manager is usually a chemist with considerable experience in such work, and a mechanical engineer, who would be in charge of the engine and the plant, and the maintenance and repair of the plant, and of labour in general, whilst the chemist is responsible for the control of the refinery operations, process and laboratory workers, and the quality of the finished products. For a 100-ton refinery the plant, engineering and process staff would probably be small, but has been proved in many parts of the world that a refinery can be planned to control the work, one occurs to a large extent, it could be an insurance to have some process workers with the plant.

Small East Africa Refineries.

It is believed that the general account of a small refinery is sufficient to dispel the idea that a refinery can be run would necessarily be a costly and hazardous venture and therefore, as some would have us believe, doomed to failure. In experienced hands there is absolutely no reason why such a scheme should not prove a profitable proposition. The refinery in Kenya and its neighbours could supply petrol, lamp products, kerosene, and low grade grades, whilst the engine oil could be gradually made independent from the importation of foreign markets. The refinery and its ramifications would not require any employment in various directions.

The Editor and Staff of East Africa return sincere thanks for the many expressions of goodwill received during the Christmas season.

LAND ATTRACTIONS OF KENYA.

TOBACCO CULTURE.

By A Special Agricultural Correspondent.

The highly technical nature of the tobacco industry from the preliminary choice of seed and selection of soil through all its multitudinous departments of planting, rearing, picking, drying and curing, are so formidable and awe-inspiring to the novice that it can hardly be wondered if he prefers to preserve his only acquaintance with the fragrant weed through the medium of the perfected manufactured commodity, as supplied by a shop.

Yet to-day tobacco growing is one of the world's great industries, and through the medium of the great companies or trusts which specialise in the standardisation, preparation and distribution of the finished article, hundreds of thousands of men of all sorts and conditions obtain subsistence and in many cases an ample competence.

So far as Kenya is concerned, tobacco growing is in its infancy, for only a very tiny percentage of her settler population knows anything about the practical side of the business, and in consequence the majority have hitherto preferred to meditate about it under the soothing influence of a pipe of immaculate stuff.

Africa's Tobacco Production

Yet Africa has for a decade been steadily increasing its prominence as a great tobacco producing continent. South Africa has for many years supplied its white inhabitants with various brands of its simply made, but cool and grateful Boer tobacco, the taste of which has not only followed the penetration of white men who are pipe smokers into all parts of the continent but have rendered it increasingly popular in other parts of the world, including London, that home of carefully grown and cunningly concocted pipe tobacco and fixtures.

At the northern end of the African continent the white settlers who have colonised the region have introduced the crops amongst the natives, and along with fruits of all kinds, both Rhodesia and Nyasaland have developed a sound and growing business in their tobacco. After a certain amount of acquiescing with the Turkish and Egyptian sorts, those territories are more and more settling down to produce the true white man's tobacco, namely tobaccos that are basically Virginia in character.

It is to be noted that all the tobacco producing countries now their own tobacco, and are not dependent for their supply by word, secret methods, often enough, such quaint additions as the kidneys of certain animals are important ingredients.

It is therefore hardly surprising that some intelligent people believe there exists in fertile, varied Kenya considerable possibilities for this crop for men who are practical knowers of the industry or with the energy and concentration of mind necessary to face the uphill task of teaching themselves how to produce it.

The Experimental Period in Kenya

For many years the Government of Kenya has been in touch with the Agricultural Department and Horticultural

ical results appear to have flowed from his endeavours, except perhaps a few tons of a dreadfully pungent and overpowering sample of tobacco prepared by him at Kabete which the war had permitted the authorities to get rid of by dispersing and burning troops that were sent to East Africa. Doubtless the very fact that an expert of one time existed has kept the memory and potentialities of the industry green in the minds of a proportion of Kenya's settlers.

At the present time, indeed, at all times since the country was occupied, a few economically minded farmers, mostly South Africans with some knowledge of the crop, have grown tobacco for their own needs, and to their own satisfaction if not always to that of friends or visitors. But there is to-day only one estate which has settled down seriously to the task of making its name on the world's markets for high grade Kenya tobacco.

At Lukerna near the River Station, close to Nairobi, experiments with this crop have been carried on over quite a long series of years, and the owner is now satisfied that he has chosen in this property, denominated by the great granite eminence that gives it the above name, an area second to none in the world for the production of bright tobaccos.

The Question of Soil.

Possibly the main cause for the backwardness of this profitable planting business in Kenya has been the excessive richness and strength of the soils hitherto chiefly favoured and exploited by the tobacco grower. The shallow ferruginous sandless loams of the reds, the moderate colour and of volcanic origin so popular for coffee, citrus, maize, etc., appear to be entirely unsuited for tobacco, unless the object is to grow coarse varieties in order to secure the heaviest possible proportion of nicotine for insecticide or dipping purposes.

This economic plan is true, grows freely, but to say frankly, on all the rich soils of Kenya, but as a pipe, cigar or cigarette tobacco it is usually a failure, owing to the drug-like strength which it possesses. The secret of turning out a successful mild, commercial, bright coloured commodity has really been bound up with the discovery of a sufficiently light, sandy, yet productive soil not handicapped with the drawbacks previously shown by tobacco in this earth.

This has now been achieved and a pioneer has pioneered this industry until all the main difficulties have been surmounted and the trail blazed for many others who will be able quickly to attain success as a result of the patient investigations and experiments conducted on this project.

A Pioneer Estate.

Lukerna Estate possesses nearly 7,000 acres of which all but 100 is composed of a deep, sandy soil, and the tobacco the balance is made up of wheat or maize land and a considerable area of pasture.

At the time of my visit to Mr. Frank Hill, the owner, leaf picking was in full swing on his experimental patches of a few acres. Lukerna labourers who take kindly to this light class of work, were busily engaged in stripping the mottled green and yellow leaves, which are strung in small bundles on reeds supported on bamboo poles, to the number of about forty for each pair of the latter. Here the leaf is withered in the sun and then later in the day carried to the barns, which constitute the main concern in undergoing its first indoor treatment. All the leaves and outbuildings on Lukerna are made of mud walls and a plaster for which the soil is

This American was turned away from something the far west on this twenty

My a year by of you watered long. This mercifully vigorous neighbour soil are further shades trouble

This tobacco matter be ab install which cigar

At

The seed used on Lukema is specially imported from bright Virginia, and so excellent a quality was turned out last year that the consignment forwarded to London was valued at 2s. 6d. per lb. As something like 8 cwt. can be grown to the acre on this farm the returns promise to be highly remunerative. The average personnel required per annum on this highly intensive crop is one white man and twenty natives to every five acres.

My stay at Lukema was at the best time of the year. Not only the nursery beds containing millions of young plants, carefully weeded, shaded and watered, were growing for transplantation in the long farms which break at Kenia at end of March. This date marks the start of tobacco growing on a commercial scale, owing to the fact that many of the neighbours along the base of Lukema with similar soil are turning their attention to it, and there are further considerable though scattered areas of kindred country to be found by those taking the trouble to look for it.

A Promising Outlook

The commencement of serious production of tobacco has not escaped the keen eyes of the great Imperial Tobacco Company, Ltd., and they have already had a representative in Kenya looking into matters. The company is altogether too young to be able to support an up-to-date manufacturing installation, yet perhaps the day is not so far off, and they will be able to do so.

The adequate consumption of the Kenya tobacco crop is breaking down and today large masses indulge in the habit. These Kenya Africans, with of course, a minority from the Dis-

trict, for their population amounts to close on three millions, with another seven million on the borders, as compared with only one million whites, though it is to be hoped that the white population will be increased within the next few years.

As a consumption of five million cigarettes per diem would probably warrant the erection and establishment of a factory for preparing and packing and making the plant, and the African is hardly likely to renounce the carefully expensive encouragement and education in the cigarette habit that was necessary in India before the business of the Imperial Tobacco Company became thoroughly rooted there.

Common report has it that for several years it was found necessary to import cigarettes in India at a ridiculously high price, because the traditional and universal one to the insanitary and archaic hookah pipe was having a fall. To accomplish this an extremely heavy loss over a period of years had to be faced. Since the corner was turned and India has taken unreservedly to the little paper rolled cylinders of tobacco, a net return of very satisfactory and ample dimensions per annum has fully compensated the great business concern for all the risk and trouble it underwent in introducing this now indispensable luxury to the teeming millions of our great Asian dependency.

Before Kenya can supply the potential market for tobacco within or at its own doors an immense increase in the production of this profitable crop will have to be undertaken. It ought not to be unprofitable to perfect adherents to one of the most interesting and healthy outdoor industries known to man when it becomes thoroughly realised that some thing up to 50 per cent. gross is to be earned at it.



Summit, Mount Kenya, 17,040 feet.

TRAVEL

Through Kenya and Uganda

Uganda Railway

Trains and Steamers.

The Equator Line

EIGHT DAYS VOYAGE BY COMFORTABLE STEAMER ON VICTORIA NYANZA 24,000 SQUARE MILES.

AGENTS: The P. & O. S. S. Company, The International Sleeping Car Co., 106, Piccadilly, London. Cockspar Street, London.

Local Branches: The Union-Carriers & Company, 2, Fenchurch Street, London. J. A. M. & Co., 1, The Strand, London.

NAIROBI KENYA COLONY J. L. N. FELLING General Manager

LIVINGSTONIA'S JUBILEE.

The celebration of the jubilee of the Livingstonia Mission is an event not only of importance in the history of Nyasaland, but also presents several interesting features unique both in the annals of missionary enterprise and of colonial expansion. Says the *Manchester Guardian*: "Livingstonia itself stands out as a high plateau, some 100 miles from the northern end of Lake Nyasa. The Government, however, Sir Charles Bowring, and his staff arrived by motor-car from Zomba. This was the first occasion on which the main north road of the Protectorate had been open so far for motor transport both in that of motor-cycles.

The date chosen for the celebration was not that of the first landing of the mission, but the anniversary of the day, October 12, 1875, when the pioneer party, having triumphantly overcome all obstacles on the Zambezi and Shire rivers, and the portage round the Murchison Cataracts, sailed their little steamer, the "Tala," on to the broad waters of Lake Nyasa, naming the Hundredth Psalm and claiming the surrounding land as their territory.

Although the Mission Council and the Presbytery of the Native Church had been invited to coincide with the date, a number of old-time survivors of the times when the tribes shared one another in war and slave-raids, had been invited to attend. On Saturday morning a gathering was held at which a number of these warriors gave an account of their experiences in the early days of the mission, and of the hardships of their arrival, and the discussions which ensued dealt with the nature of these new creatures, which were men, animals or spirits.

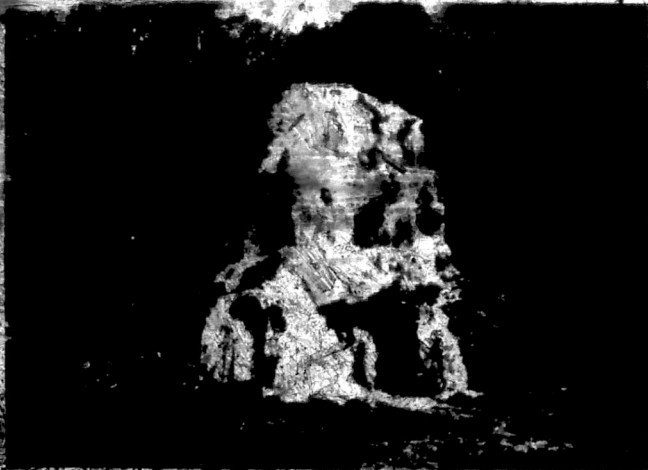
On Monday morning three Native pastors were ordained to the ministry of the Church of Central Africa (Presbyterian). In the afternoon Dr. Laws gave an account of the origin of the Mission. On Monday morning, October 12, under a large temporary grass shade, there met on the site of the future Overton Educational Institution a gathering consisting of the Rev. Dr. Laws, and the Mission staff, the members of Nyasaland and party, together with representatives of the commercial and planting interests, and some hundred Natives.

The platform was decorated with the Orange and white bunting of the "Hala" and the blue and white bunting of the "White Dove" branch missions. The proceedings were opened by the singing of the Hundredth Psalm, and the reading of the 23rd chapter of Isaiah. Then Dr. Laws gave a brief summary of the history of the work of the Mission.

Since the entry into an unbroken land of darkness and danger of the pioneer work has progressed all now there is a Native church fully organised as a Presbytery of the Church of Central Africa (Presbyterian) with eleven ministers, a membership of 10,000, and a large Christian community whose influence is purchasing, little by little, the land and is driving out the superstition and idolatry which formerly retarded progress. A network of about 800 schools, with over 1,500 Native teachers and 43,000 pupils, covers the whole area and this enlightening force makes the illumination and growth in the work of the Overton Institution.

The Governor, laying the memorial stone, which is also the foundation stone of the Overton Institution Educational Building, said: "I left the country in 1890, and now find myself back again after 25 years. I therefore see a change and that from the point of view of an absent one the change was taking place." Having established himself at Livingstonia, Dr. Laws undertook what should have been the duty of the Government. His medical and educational work have been invaluable. "When I found out to my success, we shall meet in these two branches, the change of cooperation between missions and the Government."

It is a coincidence that this very month, when this foundation stone is being laid, news has come of the appointment of the Government Director of Education. I hope that this small beginning will lead to much greater things, and that before long the Director himself may be present here at the opening of this Institution. All European communities know that education cannot make sound progress without being based on religious foundations. The Colonial Office has recently appointed a special educational branch, and missionary societies may be assured that they will be supported and encouraged by the Government.



PERSONALIA

The retirement of Dr. A. E. Van Samaren, Senior Medical Officer of Uganda, has been gazetted.

Mr. J. W. Monson, who will be remembered by many Kenya settlers, is now understood to be present in Italy.

The *Memoirs of Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell* have been published by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton at 21s. net.

Lieut. General Sir A. Hunter Weston, M.B., is to spend the Parliamentary vacation in South Africa and Southern and Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. R. L. Gaunt, the newly appointed Director of Education for Nyasaland, is the latest West Coast official to be transferred to East Africa.

The *Sudan Herald* understands that Major G. H. Straker is shortly to undertake a shooting trip in Bahr el Jebel, Mongalla and the Belgian Congo.

The Rev. George Salout, who married a daughter of Mrs. Schreder, is reported to be visiting Kenya in which colony he proposes to do some planting.

The Rev. B. J. Ratchford of Meru, Kenya, who is now home on leave, is spending some time in Maxfield, in which town he was a pastor from 1915 to 1920.

Messrs. K. Nash, R. Gosson, J. Park and G. A. F. Boys, Hinderer, M.C., are among the East Africans who have recently been elected Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute.

It is reported to have just discovered that on the 20th inst. arrangements are being made for a shooting trip to the White Nile. London East Africans are taking of the expedition half a year ago.

Mr. C. W. Hunter-Boy, whose connection with Uganda dates back more than twenty-two years, leaves England for East Africa about the third week of January. He will probably visit the City.

We learn with regret of the death of Mr. Ralph Davis, manager of the Nakuru Hotel, a popular personality in the Kenya Highlands. Deceased was a brother of Mr. A. Davis, the well-known Nairobi business man and journalist.

Sir H. Aron Erlanson, a member of the Indian Legislative Council, who recently visited Uganda, was entertained to dinner by the Central Council of the Indian Association of the Protectorate. Bishops White, Hill, Dr. Jones, Messrs. Heame, Cap. Gifford, and others were present. Messrs. Abraham, Hill, and Dr. Jones, Mr. R. F. Gault, Messrs. A. A. S. and a number of other prominent members of the Indian community were present.

Colonel W. H. Peckham's appointment to take charge of the new Eastern African Trade Commission Office in London is welcomed by the *Dispatch*, which says that the choice is especially pleasing to Manchester exporters of cotton piece goods.

Admiral Alexander Plantagenet Hastings, C.B., who has just passed away in his eighty-fifth year, took part in the operations in Egypt in 1882 and 1884. He was afterwards appointed to command the brigade landed for the protection of Suakin, later acting as Governor of Massowah.

The *Yanmera*, which left London for East Africa on Christmas Eve, has amongst her passengers for Mombasa Mr. Richard Loughborough, John and Lady Ramsden, Colonel U. O. Ebynae, and Colonel C. B. Wood. By the same ship Capt. and Mrs. A. J. Poole are outward bound for Zanzibar.

The December issue of *United Empire*, the Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute, has unusual interest to East Africans, for among the contents are Mr. G. H. Lepper's article on the Zambesi, Bright's that of Mr. Reynolds Rohan putting the case for Constitutional Revision in Mauritius, the text of Sir Halford Mackinder's address on the English Tradition and the Empire, a brief report of the Hon. W. G. A. Omsby Gore's lecture in Cambridge on East Africa, an editorial tribute to Mr. Thomas Leitch's work for the Empire in Bristol, and a review of Mr. Mann's latest volume, "Stalking Big Game with a Camera."

The Arusha Chess Club, to the probable formation of which we recently referred, was constituted at the end of October, with an initial membership of twenty, and with the hope of doubling the number within a short time. Mr. Goodall Bloom was elected President, Mr. C. D. Watt, Vice-President, and Mr. S. D. Gifford, the convenor. The honorary committee and other committee men are Mr. A. van der Meer, Mr. C. Wilkinson, and Mr. J. L. Fairclough. A cordial invitation is issued to visitors passing through Arusha to visit the Club, where members will endeavor to give them a good game.

APPOINTMENTS

Colonel W. H. Peckham, M.C., Secretary, East African Commission; Lieutenant F. C. Kelly, R.Sc., Chemical Officer, Medical Department; Colonel C. W. G. Walker, D.S.O., Secretary to the Conferences of Governors of East Africa, Nairobi; *Tanzania*, Military, Mr. B. A. Coghlan, M.B., Ch.B., B.Sc., Medical Officer; *Casuarina*, Lieutenant W. N. K. Lee, Master in English Language and English subjects, Makerere College; Mr. C. A. Williams, Cadet, Administrative Department. Recent transfers and promotions made by the Secretary of State are as follows: Mr. I. L. G. Gower, Solicitor General, Kenya, to be Puisne Judge, Tawanya; Mr. R. F. Gault, Inspector and Schoolmaster, Education Department, Nyeri, to be Director of Education, Nyasaland.

EAST AFRICAN TRADE NOTES.

...attracting a good deal of attention, as the ... plants look healthy, and plants are optimistic.

Reports on the maize and wheat crops in the Trans-Nzoia and Usam, which continue favourable and good rains have made the crops assured.

In Uganda, the question of transport is a serious and prospects for the coming season are good. September was a hot and dry month, but rains are now widely distributed and are having a beneficial effect upon the whole cotton crop, the acreage of which has slightly increased.

There has been a setback in the market price of rubber, but with labour conditions causing an increase of production is expected.

The Bukoba coffee season is drawing to a close and prices have remained satisfactory throughout.

Keen competition still exists in the Mwanza rice market and supplies are plentiful.

Latest reports that several small estates are again producing, but the labour question is difficult.

Exports of cloves from Zanzibar have increased and the new crop is coming in well.

During October, retail trade conditions in Nyasaland showed some improvement, probably owing to the realisation of the 1925 cotton crop, which is the largest on record. The second picking of cotton has been remarkably good, and the crop now certain to show an increase on that of last year, while the quality is above the average.

The increase in the number of native-owned enterprises, mills, and cotton gins, their own account is given in the course of a ... body during the coming year. ... from the last monthly Report of the ... Bank of ...

TROPICAL HYGIENE.

African educationists who have deplored the lack of suitable elementary textbooks for the ... of Native children will be interested in Dr. Blacklock's 'Elementary Course in Tropical Hygiene' Part I published by Messrs. John Bale, Sons and Danielsson, Ltd., for the Tropical Disease Bureau. It is a booklet of under fifty pages written in simple language and interesting form for the child mind, and, as Dr. Andrew Haldane, the Director of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, says in his preface, it should induce many 'shameless boys and girls in Tropical Africa to cultivate the observant eye and inquiring hand of science, ... the ten-year-old youngster whose story on his knees, the morals Dr. Blacklock seeks to promulgate.

The author reminds us that in the tropics we may see a schoolboy ignorant of the cause of malarial disease, clasping a book of good advice to his chest, and malarial spores, and may hear a learned Professor on the philosophy of John Stuart Mill, the wick mosquito-breed in the tank gutters of his house, and rats scamper over the refuse heap in his yard. There was need for a simple course in elementary tropical hygiene, and Dr. Blacklock has supplied the want. Part II, we understand should be ready early in February.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Y. ... of Tanganyika—Your letter is in ... and ... have been published had it been accompanied by your name and address. ... rule to disregard letters not so authenticated, though the Editor of course never discloses the identity of any ... correspondents.

BROWNIE & MURRAY, L^{TD}

MANUFACTURERS OF STEEL FRAMED BUILDINGS FOR

- BUNGALOWS, COTTON STORES, WORK SHEDS, GODOWNS, GINNERIES, MARKETS, TEA FACTORIES, NATIVES' HUTS, WORKSHOPS, &c.

WORKS: BOSSILPAK, GLASGOW. Telegrams: "LIVADIA"

Colony: 2, 7, ... 2ND OF 5th FLOOR, WAREHOUSE, WAREHOUSES

LONDON OFFICE: 59-60, GRACECHURCH ST., E.C.3. Telegrams: "SEQUENCE (SILVER)"

CORTONICA ... & CO., LTD.

Sudan Branches: PORT SUDAN, KHARTOUM, SUAKIM, TOKAR, KASSALA, WADMEDANI.

STEAMSHIP, INSURANCE AND FORWARDING AGENTS, BUNKER COAL SUPPLIERS, COTTON AND COTTONSEED EXPORTERS

GENERAL AGENTS IN THE SUDAN FOR

The Clan Line of Steamers, Elderman's City and Hall Lines, The Elderman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd., The Harroch Line, The Bank Line, Andrew Weir & Co., The Hansa Line, The Henderson Line, The Commonwealth and Dominion Line, The London Assurance, etc., etc.

through freights quoted from Sudan to all U.S.A., Continental and U.S.A. Ports, and from Port Sudan to the principal stations in the Sudan.

BUNKER COALS ALWAYS IN STOCK AT PORT SUDAN, AND STEAMERS SUPPLIED AT SHORT NOTICE

... at ... and/or Khartoum Offices.

TRADE OF MANICA AND SOFALA IN 1924

Increased Percentage of British Imports.

By a Correspondent.

The annual statistical statement for 1924 relating to the trade of the Mozambique Company's Territory of Manica and Sofala, issued by the Director of Customs, shows that the total commercial movement amounted to £1,772,728, compared with £1,572,238 in 1923, an increase of £200,490. Local imports were valued at £1,001,176, an increase of £58,694, and local exports at £1,057,885, a decrease of £239,972. Re-exports, transit, transshipment and coasting traffic together amounted to £10,303,200, an increase of £1,250,693 over the previous year. Exports included gold produced in the territory to the value of £3,808, a small increase over the 1923 figure of £2,718.

Countries of Origin.

The total value of imports for local consumption (exclusive of specie and bullion) was 4,730 gold contos (gold conto = £22). The principal sources of supply, with the value of imports in gold contos obtained from each country in 1923 and 1924, are as follows:

Country	1923	1924	% of total
Great Britain	1,242	924	19.5
Portugal and Colonies	25	17	0.4
Holland	557	30	11.7
Germany	501	353	14.6
Rhodesia	337	170	6.3
United States	119	121	4.6
British Asia	303	300	11.2
South Africa (incl. Rhodesia)	295	417	15.4
Belgium	100	100	3.7
Sweden	173	101	3.7
Italy	35	19	0.7
France	18	28	1.0

The Director also gives the percentages of imports supplied by Great Britain, Germany, the United States and Belgium in each year since the end of the war are set out below:

Year	Britain	Germany	U.S.A.	Belgium
1914	27.3	1.0	4.6	1.7
1920	46.9	0.1	2.6	1.7
1921	76.9	0.1	10.0	1.3
1922	20.1	0.1	1.1	13.0
1923	21.2	0.1	1.1	11.1
1924	27.3	0.1	6.7	3.0

Germany Gaining Ground.

It will be observed that Great Britain has lost its position as the principal source of supply, but that an abnormal year was made a factor in every case. In the low-water mark year of 1922, Germany has gained fresh ground, and so has Holland. Imports from the latter country amounted to 11.7% of the total in 1924, compared with less than 1% in 1923. This gain would seem to be at least partly at the expense of Belgium, which has sunk from fourth to ninth in the list of countries of origin. In 1923, it was the second most important source of supply, but in 1924 it has fallen to the seventh place. The value of its imports in 1924 was only 1.0% of the total, nearly double the percentage in 1923.

The quantities in metric tons unless otherwise stated of certain classes of imports, together with the proportions obtained from the principal sources of supply, are given hereunder in the first figures being the total imports in each case.

Commodity	1924	1923	1924	1923
Cement, all kinds	1,122	1,000	Germany	600
Iron and steel pipes	116	110	Britain	60
Galvanized iron	511	511	Germany	250
Railway wheels and accessories	1,187	1,187	Germany	500
Railway rolling stock	1,895	1,895	Germany	1,000
Woolen and woollen manufactures	1,123	1,123	Germany	304
Commercial vehicles	141	141	Germany	10
Other vehicles	67	67	Germany	20
Timber and charcoal	5,707	5,707	Germany	3,244
Petrol	231	231	Germany	41
Petroleum	541	541	Germany	72
Heavy mineral oils	252	252	Germany	137
Cotton piece goods, white	114	114	Germany	57
Iron and steel	100	100	Germany	31
Empty sacks	1,558	1,558	Germany	1,222
Printing paper, plain	41	41	Germany	27
Printing paper, printed	14	14	Germany	7
Printing paper and bookbind	17	17	Germany	7
Books	17	17	Germany	10
Bullion	12	12	Germany	12
Barley	12	12	Germany	12
Woolen manufactures	1,123	1,123	Germany	304
Books	17	17	Germany	10
Books	17	17	Germany	10
Books	17	17	Germany	10

Iron and steel pipes, etc. (total 110 metric tons) — Britain, 60; British Possessions, 28.

Galvanized iron (total 511 metric tons) — Britain, 273; Rhodisia, 21; Germany, 215.

Railway wheels and accessories (total 1,187 metric tons) — Holland, 618; Belgium, 569.

Railway rolling stock (total 1,895 metric tons) — Britain, 1,000; British Africa, 110; Belgium, 117; Germany, 678.

Woolen and woollen manufactures (total 1,123 metric tons) — Britain, 304; United States, 287; Portuguese Colonies, 236; Germany, 156; British Africa, 97; Belgium, 41.

Commercial vehicles (number, 141) — United States, 10; Britain, 16; British Africa, 19.

Other vehicles (number, 67) — Germany, 20; British Africa, 20; United States, 10; Britain, 2.

Timber and charcoal (total 5,707 metric tons) — Sweden, 3,244; United States, 250; Germany, 159; British Africa, 136; Norway, 20; Japan, 19; Holland, 122.

Petrol (total 231 metric tons) — United States, 41; Dutch Colonies, 41.

Petroleum (total 541 metric tons) — United States, 459; Dutch Colonies, 72.

Heavy mineral oils (total 252 metric tons) — United States, 137; Britain, 115.

Cotton piece goods, white (total 114 metric tons) — British Asia, 57; Britain, 38; Holland, 14; Germany, 1.

Iron and steel (total 100 metric tons) — Britain, 31; Germany, 31; United States, 18; Holland, 12; Italy, 10.

Empty sacks (total 1,558) — United States, 1,222; Portugal, 100; British Asia, 136.

Printing paper, plain (total 41 metric tons) — Germany, 27; Italy, 10; British Asia, 4; Spain, 1.

Printing paper, printed (total 14 metric tons) — British Africa, 6; Britain, 3; Portugal, and Colonies, 5.

Printing paper and bookbind (total 17 metric tons) — Holland, 16; British Africa, 7; Germany, 2; Sweden, 2.

Books (total 17 metric tons) — Portugal, 7; Germany, 3; British Africa, 7; Holland, 4.

Books (total 17 metric tons) — British Africa, 34; Italy, 10; Spain, 1.

Books (total 17 metric tons) — Germany, 340; Britain, 10; British Africa, 15; British Africa, 10.

Books (total 17 metric tons) — Germany, 340; Britain, 10; British Africa, 15; British Africa, 10.

Books (total 17 metric tons) — Germany, 340; Britain, 10; British Africa, 15; British Africa, 10.

Books (total 17 metric tons) — Germany, 340; Britain, 10; British Africa, 15; British Africa, 10.

Books (total 17 metric tons) — Germany, 340; Britain, 10; British Africa, 15; British Africa, 10.

Books (total 17 metric tons) — Germany, 340; Britain, 10; British Africa, 15; British Africa, 10.

Books (total 17 metric tons) — Germany, 340; Britain, 10; British Africa, 15; British Africa, 10.

Books (total 17 metric tons) — Germany, 340; Britain, 10; British Africa, 15; British Africa, 10.

Books (total 17 metric tons) — Germany, 340; Britain, 10; British Africa, 15; British Africa, 10.

Books (total 17 metric tons) — Germany, 340; Britain, 10; British Africa, 15; British Africa, 10.

Books (total 17 metric tons) — Germany, 340; Britain, 10; British Africa, 15; British Africa, 10.

Books (total 17 metric tons) — Germany, 340; Britain, 10; British Africa, 15; British Africa, 10.

Books (total 17 metric tons) — Germany, 340; Britain, 10; British Africa, 15; British Africa, 10.

Books (total 17 metric tons) — Germany, 340; Britain, 10; British Africa, 15; British Africa, 10.

Books (total 17 metric tons) — Germany, 340; Britain, 10; British Africa, 15; British Africa, 10.

Books (total 17 metric tons) — Germany, 340; Britain, 10; British Africa, 15; British Africa, 10.

Books (total 17 metric tons) — Germany, 340; Britain, 10; British Africa, 15; British Africa, 10.

Books (total 17 metric tons) — Germany, 340; Britain, 10; British Africa, 15; British Africa, 10.

Books (total 17 metric tons) — Germany, 340; Britain, 10; British Africa, 15; British Africa, 10.

Books (total 17 metric tons) — Germany, 340; Britain, 10; British Africa, 15; British Africa, 10.

Books (total 17 metric tons) — Germany, 340; Britain, 10; British Africa, 15; British Africa, 10.

Books (total 17 metric tons) — Germany, 340; Britain, 10; British Africa, 15; British Africa, 10.

Books (total 17 metric tons) — Germany, 340; Britain, 10; British Africa, 15; British Africa, 10.

Books (total 17 metric tons) — Germany, 340; Britain, 10; British Africa, 15; British Africa, 10.

Books (total 17 metric tons) — Germany, 340; Britain, 10; British Africa, 15; British Africa, 10.

Books (total 17 metric tons) — Germany, 340; Britain, 10; British Africa, 15; British Africa, 10.

Books (total 17 metric tons) — Germany, 340; Britain, 10; British Africa, 15; British Africa, 10.

Books (total 17 metric tons) — Germany, 340; Britain, 10; British Africa, 15; British Africa, 10.

Books (total 17 metric tons) — Germany, 340; Britain, 10; British Africa, 15; British Africa, 10.

Books (total 17 metric tons) — Germany, 340; Britain, 10; British Africa, 15; British Africa, 10.

Books (total 17 metric tons) — Germany, 340; Britain, 10; British Africa, 15; British Africa, 10.

Books (total 17 metric tons) — Germany, 340; Britain, 10; British Africa, 15; British Africa, 10.

Books (total 17 metric tons) — Germany, 340; Britain, 10; British Africa, 15; British Africa, 10.

Books (total 17 metric tons) — Germany, 340; Britain, 10; British Africa, 15; British Africa, 10.

Books (total 17 metric tons) — Germany, 340; Britain, 10; British Africa, 15; British Africa, 10.

Books (total 17 metric tons) — Germany, 340; Britain, 10; British Africa, 15; British Africa, 10.

Books (total 17 metric tons) — Germany, 340; Britain, 10; British Africa, 15; British Africa, 10.

Books (total 17 metric tons) — Germany, 340; Britain, 10; British Africa, 15; British Africa, 10.

Books (total 17 metric tons) — Germany, 340; Britain, 10; British Africa, 15; British Africa, 10.

"BERINA" FOOD and BERINA MALTED MILK



BRING YOU HEALTH AND HAPPINESS

"BERINA" FOOD contains only: WHOLE CREAM MILK, SUGAR OF MILK and CREAM OF WHEAT. No Chemicals.

"BERINA" MALTED MILK is the same FOOD with MALT ADDED. The MALT that has made our "BERMALINE" Bread famous.

CONCENTRATED NATURAL NUTRITION FOR DAILY USE.

IN POWDERED FORM, READY INSTANTLY.

The Foods for the TROPICS. ONLY HOT WATER NECESSARY.

These Foods are popular in our own cities. Wholesalers and Retail Dealers are already in great request. They are suitable for all ages, from INFANTS TO CONVALESCENTS AND INVALIDS.

THE FOODS EAST AFRICA HAS LONG NEEDED.

MONTGOMERIE & Co. Ltd. IBROX, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

SPECIFY
"PERFECT" AND "STRATHBEG" WHISKIES THE SCOTCH WHISKY
 THE SCOTCH WHISKY BLENDERS

Worth running

J. & R. WILLIAMSON
 SCOTCH WHISKY BLENDERS
 3 RAINBOW SQUARE, GLASGOW

EXPORT INQUIRIES INVITED
 Established 1844

For advertising in East Africa, contact the Information Bureau.

OUR KENYA LETTER

From Our Own Correspondent

Nairobi

Many in Kenya we have been afflicted by the cable news that the Big Gold Coast loan was under subscription in London, and the man in the street regards it as an indication of what financial and commercial circles at the seat of Empire think of the West Coast system which has had such high eulogies bestowed upon it, more particularly by the authorities responsible for the money which subsidizes the expansion within the Empire of the very race which has sweated blood and tears for its protection and development. Yet Kenya's loan and we are apparently anathema to the bureaucratic mind stood at a premium within a month of issue. The shades of Lord Leverhulme must surely rejoice over this corroboration of his views about Westcoastism.

Our correspondent's deductions are an interesting insight on Kenya's first impressions, but we attribute the failure of the Gold Coast loan can be attributed solely to its unattractive terms of issue and not to any question of policy. —Ed. E. A.

Forestry

Now that a new conservator of forests is likely to be appointed a strong demand is being made for greater activity in planting and the introduction of more useful trees from suitable parts of the world. From a time long antecedent to the arrival of the white man in Kenya the denudation of our savanna areas had been going on steadily. The amount of tree planting occurring at present is far too restricted to make much difference to the rapidly approaching time when there will be a famine in wood of all kinds, particularly fire fuel, and the only remedy is to plant trees. In the Reserve little or nothing has been done in the direction of replacing the timber destroyed, and wherever Natives have a highland home, the forests for African races are now as bare of timber of any sort that, for this reason alone, considerable sections may have to be abandoned by their inhabitants, who at the present time sometimes send their womenfolk on a two days' journey in order to secure supplies.

Native Affairs

Considerable resentment is being felt locally at the appointment of a new conservator of forests, and the fact that the new conservator is a white man, and that the former conservator was a Native, has done much to increase the feeling. The new conservator, however, he describes as a very able and progressive. He states that though they are on excellent terms with the local farmers, they view with suspicion and alarm the incursion of European settlement and hence considerable agitation as to what may happen to their land. This agitates almost like a bit of propaganda which can do nothing but harm if it gets into the hands of the Turbha themselves, and there are a number of Turbhas who will do anything to cause trouble. It is certain that the conservator's contribution to the cause of the Natives is not what we would expect. The firm belief of many close students of the Native mind here is that whatever ideas of suspicion or dislike the Natives may be slowly imbibing against the European who has done so much for him, they come in the first instance from statements of this kind.

Wasted Land

The choice of the Turbha by the Government is a singularly unfortunate one. These Turbha pastora have been saved on several occasions from massacre and

destruction at the hands of their former enemies, the Masai, by the presence of the British. Many of them have been taught, by the exercise of great patience, to do honest work, and they are beginning to go out in increasing numbers for employment on European farms. The few soldiers who are left have brought them much wealth and power. They graze their goats and cattle over one of the richest and best watered areas in East Africa, which, put to its best uses, is capable of producing enormous revenues from tax, coffee or other crops, and dairying, and of which they have no knowledge whatsoever. And those who may have believed that so much wasted land is to be found in their neighbourhood are in the same company with the reformers in England who rightly point to the unutilized arable lands of the nation and complain that they are being made no proper use of and have fallen into wrong hands. Let wealth or food production.

Soccer Championship

The blue riband of Association football for Kenya has just been won by Mombasa, who last week made a raid upon the capital and wrested this honour from Nairobi's favourite team, the Callies. The feat is all the more creditable when one remembers that they live at the coast town in much hotter and more tropical conditions than are experienced in the Highlands, and that they had to ascend nearly six thousand feet and play in far more parched air than they are accustomed to in order to pull this triumph off. It is some years since this trophy went to the port, and a strong effort will be made next year to bring it back here again.

The Purdan

A somewhat extraordinary case has been giving one of our correspondents a great deal of trouble. Not only the accused but all the complainants and witnesses are Indian pordali women, and as according to their religion they must be veiled entirely in wraps when in the presence of that dangerous creature called man, none has been permitted to see any of the participants in the suit. Some of them have sipped altogether at coming to Court and threats of bringing them by warrant have had to be used. But even when they are in Court it is impossible for anyone to identify them, for they have the appearance merely of an erect bundle of clothes, and the magistrate has had to take the word of some of the witnesses, who are themselves individuals. Their evidence is mostly given in an unbroken flow, the lot of the learned magistrate and his interpreter has not been a happy one.

Kilimateza News

Those Nairobians who lose their investments in the old Kilimateza gold mine last year with much feeling, the report of the general meeting of the Kilimateza (Company) Ltd. which came to hand by the mail suggests that they are not so much to be pitied as they are. The mine, which was known to have been known for some time by a few residents here that along and just across the southern boundary of the colony lies a considerable auriferous area, and a good deal of money has been spent by local people in prospecting it. This new London concern is fortunate enough to have inherited all the results of these efforts made during and even prior to the war, and our small circle of investors interested in mining are sure that they have a very good thing on despite the severe losses incurred in the past.

HOBSON & SONS (London), Ltd

(Established 1850)

1-5, Lexington St., Golden Square, W. 1

(Near Piccadilly Circus)

Complete Colonial and Tropical Outfitters

Naval, Military, and Civil Tailors

of 75 years' Reputation.

Gold Medalists, Military Exhibition, 1901; Imperial Service Exhibition, 1913

KIT AND EQUIPMENT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Gente Shirts, Underwear, Hose.

Footwear for all Climates, Sports Goods.

Saddlery, Leather Goods, Firearms and Ammunition.

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

Before placing your order elsewhere, let us quote you for ANY and EVERY class of Kit and Equipment. We can meet your requirements with price and quality. Try us!

DEAL WITH THE ACTUAL MANUFACTURERS.

TAILORING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Belts, Caps, Boots, Accoutrements, Contract Uniforms, Shirts, &c. Gold Lace and Embroideries, Club Monograms, Regimental Colours, Medals and Decorations, Native Police Uniforms and Equipment a Specialty.

Contractors to Admiralty, War Office, Air Ministry, India Office.

Local Agents for numerous European and Sudan Governments.

Foreign Agents for Royal Navy, Police Forces, &c.

Telephones: REGENT 56 and 57.

Inland and Foreign Telegraphic Address: "EMBRIGLACE, PICCY, LONDON"

be posted
the report
for January
Brady and

A LUNCH
African
in London
Hotel Mer
1026, at 12
The Ho
propose
Lord St
of the Roy
for ladies
from the
merch. or
iron

Lord St
of the Roy
for ladies
from the
merch. or
iron

SLEEP

I HEAR
really ter
Control, c
Father
Mission
its sup
assistance
will
D'Hossc
or by
Sacre C

its share
few of
rather a
hours.

Our
of this

V

JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD.

Next week we shall review the second annual report of the Joint East African Board, which will be posted to subscribers this week. Accompanying the report is a note regarding the cheque fixed for January 4 to inaugurate the new East African Trade and Information Office in Cockspar Street.

EAST AFRICAN LUNCHEON.

A LUNCHEON to inaugurate the opening of the East African Trade and Information Office in London is to be held in the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole, S.W.1, on Monday, January 4, at 12.45 for one o'clock.

The Hon. W. C. A. Omsby Gore, M.P., will propose the success of the office and the Rt. Hon. Lord Stanley of Alderley, Chairman of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute, will preside. Tickets for ladies only (entire price 6s. 6d.) are obtainable from the Institute, the London Chamber of Commerce, or the British Empire Producers' Organisation.

SLEEPING SICKNESS ON THE UGANDA BORDER.

From a Correspondent.

THE sleeping sickness is raging in a really terrific way in the Semliki Valley, Belgian Congo, close by the Uganda border.

Rather D'Hosche, of the Roman Catholic Mission at Beni, Ituri District, in a pathetic letter to his superiors in Belgium, asks for help. Any assistance (money, pharmaceutical products, drugs) will be thankfully accepted. The Belgian Government, Belgian Chamber of Commerce, and Belgian Missionaries are organising a regular strip of 200 miles in one.

The Belgian Colonial Administration, taking its share in the fight against this scourge, but in view of the appalling character of the epidemic further assistance will be welcomed by our neighbours.

The correspondent expresses the hope that medical and East African authorities will be able to find the cause of this outbreak. — E.A.P.

VISCOUNT COBHAM'S LOSS.

We regret to report that Hagley Hall, the Italian Worcestershire seat of Viscount Cobham, was practically destroyed by fire during the Christmas holidays. Though most of the famous pictures were saved, valuable tapestries, furniture and other art-treasures were burnt.

The Hall has for nearly four centuries been the residence of the Lytton family. It has been built by the first Baron Lytton, the poet and historian. Viscount Cobham, the present head of the family, is chairman of East African Estates Ltd. and a keen student of East African conditions. His contributions to our Wembley Sovereign Number on labour conditions in Kenya having aroused widespread interest. His lordship is also president of the Worcestershire Cricket Club and has often played for the county.

MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY'S RESULTS.

The reports and accounts of the Companhia Moçambique for 1924, which have just been issued to the shareholders, show a profit of £93,538 during the year, to which has to be added the £62,027 brought forward from 1923. The State takes 21% of the profits, 5% is transferred to the statutory reserve fund, and £22,674 is added to the special reserve fund. The directors do not recommend the distribution of a dividend, despite the considerable profit earned.

The issued capital stands at £2,000,000, an additional 250,000 shares having been issued in 1924. On December 31 of that year the funds available were returned at £140,000 in Africa and £102,921 in Europe. Receipts exceeded expenditure in Africa by £13,000, while in Europe expenses were £22,000 above the receipts, largely due to difference in exchange.

More interesting than the financial statement however, are the indications upon the economic and administrative results of the year, but having kept our readers informed of such developments from month to month, we need do no more than summarise them here. In 1924 the commercial movement of the Mozambique Territory was valued at £12,711,318, or £1,067,084 above the previous year's figures. Production of sugar was up more than 65,000 tons, that of maize increased by some 100,000 tons, while 1,033,104 of Chinese cotton were harvested. Exports from the port of Beira rose to 1,100,000 tons, while imports reached 1,000,000 tons.

There is a list of the principal companies and other enterprises in which shares are held.

VALUER AND ESTATE AGENT. Purchase of produce—cotton, sisal, coffee, copra, undertaken on commission basis for British firms. **TRIPS ARRANGED.**
H. CALCOTE ROSS,
1925, Tanganyika Territory
7 years Plantation Department, Colonial Office, 1909—24 years East Africa

NYASALAND — OPPORTUNITIES FOR INVESTORS AND SETTLERS.
J. STOREY, Produce and General Merchant of Blantyre, Nyasaland, who is based in England.
Has been commissioned to sell several tobacco estates and all the land under cultivation. Also cotton plantations.
Large Tract undeveloped virgin land, about 10,000 acres, situated between Dowa and Namira Bay. Near Lake Nyasa. Heavily timbered and well watered. Ideal for tobacco or cotton production. Large Native labour supply resident on estate.
HOTEL fully equipped as a going concern at Fort Johnston, the Port for Lake Nyasa, Tanganyika Territory, &c.
For full particulars apply immediately to J. Storey, 6, Bromley Grove, Southlands, Kent.

PRESS for Fibre, Wool, &c.

Also Makers of
High Density
Cotton Presses.

Tobacco Presses.

Colony Hand
press for half
bales.

Hand and Power
Rubber Machines.

Designed to stand up to the hardest work.

The Planters Engineering Co., Ltd.

28, MARTIN LANE, LONDON, E.C. 4.

ASK YOUR STATIONER FOR

CHAMBERS' MARMANET PENCILS

MADE FROM KENYA VERNON CEDAR
and GUARANTEED

100% BRITISH EMPIRE PRODUCTS.

F. CHAMBERS & Co. Ltd., STAPLEFORD, NOTTS.



PATENT EMPIRE REVOLVING RIBBON SPINNING PRESS

Head Office and Works

Wellington Street, Salford.

Telegraphic Address: FRELON, MANCHESTER.

Telephone No. 481 City Private Branch Exchange.

London Office: Agency House, Laurence Pountney Hill,
Canon Street, LONDON, E.C. 4.

Telegram: "Yulka," Cannon, London. Telephone: 6441 City.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

JOHN SHAW & SONS
(SALFORD) LIMITED.

The Jack

**"The Tool
that cuts
your costs"**

JACKPANS for cheap, efficient bank
breaking and deep cultivation.

JACKPANS abolish trenching, solve
draining problems.

JACKPANS are ideal for clearing and
opening up.

This week's evidence:

"The results of the trials of the JACKPAN have shown me
that the tool would undoubtedly prove of great value to all
tea cultivation, as well as to smallholders and gardeners where
hand cultivation is essential." (PERU)

"The heavy work of the JACKPAN is done in a real time saving
at the bottom of an 18' broken up without having to shovel it
over." (WESTLAND)

JACKPANS already have a hundred uses and a hundred
more yet to be discovered.

Illustrated descriptive folder and full particulars
on request.

Sample consignment £3 12s. for 12 (3 sizes) 6lb.
Single tool, post-free anywhere, 6s.

PECS LTD

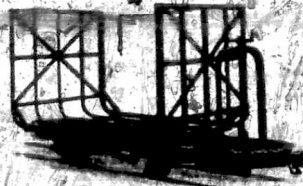
IMPORT, EXPORT AND BUYING AGENTS

3 Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W. 1.

Cables:—Pegalind, London (Bentley's, A.B.C. 1th).

FRANCIS THEAKSTON, LTD.

LONDON, CHEWY, BRISTOL



**LIGHT RAILWAY
TRACK, WAGONS, LOCOMOTIVES**

FOR SIAL, COTTON, SUGAR, STEEL

Head Office: 211, FURTON STREET, BRISTOL.

CLAGETT, BRACHL & CO.

61, Crutched Friars, London, E.C. 4.

Tobacco Brokers

SPECIALISING IN NYASALAND
AND AMERICAN TOBACCO LEAF

ENQUIRIES INVITED

A. W. MAUNDIE

LONDON

J. THOMPSON

"EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU.

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

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

Tanganyika has established a Post Office Savings Bank.

Conditions governing the erection of temporary godowns at cotton gineries in Uganda have been gazetted.

Amendments to the laws relating to the competency of labour in Uganda are embodied in a recent Ordinance.

Postal rates on parcels handed in for transmission from Uganda to Kenya are now the same as those obtaining for inland parcels in Kenya.

During the week ended September 20, 5,157 bags of maize were received for grading by the Government Grader and Inspector, Kilindi, 677 sacks being rejected.

Earnings of the Tanganyika Railways during the first ten months of 1924 are returned at £221,139, a considerable increase over the corresponding figures of 1923, which amounted to £180,314.

It is officially stated that between January and August licences had been issued for 414 motor vehicles in Uganda, and 207 in Kenya. The extent of Uganda's utilisation of motor transport is evident.

Telephone trunk services have been established between Dar-es-Salaam, Mohoro and Kilwa and between Lamu and Arushu. The fee for a three minute conversation in the latter is sh. 1.30, that between Lamu and Kilwa sh. 1.00.

Imports into Zanzibar during the month of October 1925 included cheese 3 cwt., condensed milk, 261 cwt., tea, 18,955 lb., cigarettes and tobacco, 17,705 lb., cement, 177 tons, Portland cement, 100 tons, galvanised sheets, 57 tons, iron and steel manufactures, 23 tons, nails, screws, etc., 39 tons, enamelware, 117 cwt., hardware, 62 cwt., rope, cordage and twine, 163 cwt., chemicals, 258 cwt., paints, 77 cwt., candles, 140 cwt., soap, 136 cwt.

The imports of cotton piece goods into Zanzibar during October were as follows:

Cotton piece goods bleached	156,000
dyed in the piece	740,875
Printed	106,130

During the month of September 1925 the following goods were imported into the Tanganyika Territory included: condensed milk, 1,000 cwt., cigarettes and tobacco, 38,052 lb., cement, 305 tons, galvanised sheets, 98 tons, iron and steel manufactures, 5,338 tons, 39,725 cotton blankets, 40,000 pieces.

Tanganyika's domestic exports which were valued at £334,416 for the month of September, included: coffee, 20,841 cwt., sisal, 1,835 tons, rubber, 1,950 cwt., cotton, 10,209 cwt., copra, 524 tons, sisina, 717 tons, groundnuts, 1,519 tons, hides, 2,300 cwt., mica, 1 ton, gold, 1,019 of troy.

Tanganyika Exploration Co., Ltd. has been registered as a private company with a capital of £25,000 in 25 shares to acquire mineral or other properties and to prospect for metals, etc. The directors' qualification is £250 in shares the remuneration being £100 each per annum, with an extra £50 to the chairman, all paid free of income tax, and together with a percentage of the profits.

During the month of October the total quantity of cargo handled at Beira loaded, loaded and transhipped, amounted to 61,384 tons, compared with 57,143 tons in October, 1924. For the ten months ended October the total cargo movement of the port was 703,029 tons, or 26,419 tons above the corresponding period of 1924. It would therefore seem that in spite of the considerable reduction in shipments of agricultural produce resulting from the unusually wet and uncomfortable season in the Mozambique Company's territory during the winter, the total cargo movement may show a small increase over that of 1924.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at 11 P.M., London, and 6 p.m. to-day. December 31. Further dispatches are scheduled to leave on January 1 and 7. For Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa the last of the year will be on January 1. Full details are given in the East African Mail and Calendar to be expected in London on January 9, 1926 and 6 p.m.

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

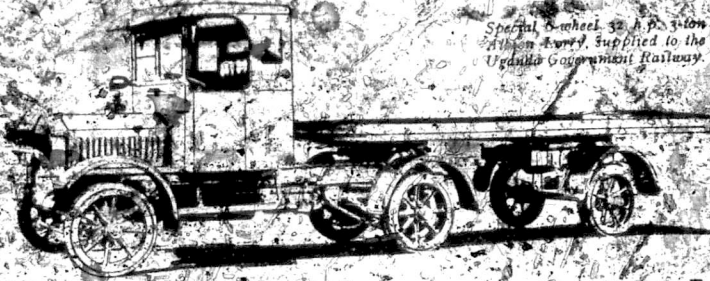
On account of the Christmas holiday business in the produce markets has been very restricted, and we have not had the usual fluctuations and usual prices.

The market for the better grades of sisal has been very quiet, and it is expected that the factory will continue to be made in profits in the wool, and supply being produced but the appearance leads to the belief that the year has been a profitable one. Most of the sisal is produced in the highlands of the interior, and the quantity of production from the factory is not very large, but with a long continuation of the weather, it is probable that full market prices will be obtained in the coming months, and the quantity of sisal from the home trade could be very much larger quantities.

TIVES

E.C.

THOMPSON



Special 6-wheel 32 h.p. 3-ton
Albion Truck, supplied to the
Uganda Government Railway.

Get Transport you can depend on

THESE is no vehicle you can so confidently depend on as an Albion. It will give you years of economical service, with a consistent freedom from breakdown which will more than justify your choice.

Do not be lured into buying a cheaply-built vehicle, however low the price. It means committing yourself to heavy repairs, hills, to a dead loss through excessive running charges; to costly waste of time and trade through breakdowns; to the necessity of fresh capital outlay in two or three years when your "bargain" vehicle is worn out and must be replaced.

For over 26 years the British-built Albion has maintained a world-wide

supremacy for lowest running cost, combined with greatest reliability and greatest length of life. Decide on an Albion. It will pay you over and over again.

Write for particulars of Albion Models specially recommended for East Africa.

Albion

COMMERCIAL MOTORS
ALBION MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.
GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

20 KINGSWAY, W.C.2
Concessionaries for
KENYA COLONY & UGANDA
Gailley and Roberts, P.O. Box 66, Nairobi.

Yes! Thoroughly British!

DUNLOP

CORD TYRES

are a product of the old country—and they reflect British manufacturing skill to the fullest degree.

All the best materials and the finest Dunlop Cord Tyre machines (440) British workers are employed—and they are the most skilled workers in the industry.

Add to this the fact that Dunlop uses only the cream of selected materials and you will realise why you can always—

fit Dunlop and be satisfied

DUNLOP RUBBER CO. LTD.
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND

DUNLOP... THE STANDARD BY WHICH ALL TYRES ARE JUDGED

BIRD & Co. (Africa) Ltd.

(Registered in East Africa)

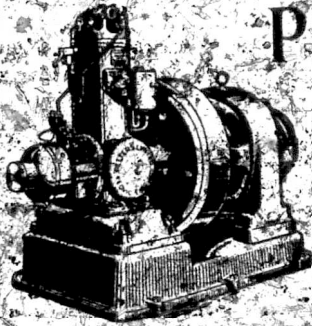
PLANTERS AND SHIPPERS

OF

EAST AFRICAN SISAL

London Agency:

7, Gracechurch Street, E.C. 3.



PETTER OIL ENGINE

Awarded 55 Gold and Silver Medals in International Exhibitions.

Works on Two-Stroke Cycle. No valves. No trouble. Starts instantly from cold without pre-heating, magnets, plugs, or starting lamp. Works on crude fuel oil, kerosene, or kerosene (paraffin) with great economy. Steam boiler or gas plant. No residue. Efficient scavenging. Patent lubrication to all parts. Low speed variation. Occupy small floor space. Low foundation cost. No skilled attention required. Always ready for work and always thoroughly reliable.

DISTRIBUTORS

Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda.
Messrs. J. W. MULLIGAN & CO.
P.O. Box 122
Mandara Building, NAIROBI.

Kenya and Uganda.
Messrs. GIBBSON & BROADBENT,
P.O. Box 20
Nairobi, EAST AFRICA.

Illustration of Direct Coupled Electric Generating Plant.

Manufactured by **PETTERS LIMITED, YEOVIL, ENGLAND.**

PROGRESSIVE PLANTERS USE

SALTER'S

No. 20 T

TRADE BALANCE



IT SAVES ITS
COST IN A
FEW MONTHS

50, LIME STREET
Telegrams
Salter, West Bromwich
Birmingham, England

Obtainable from all the Leading Hardware Dealers.
Wholesale Enquiries to
SALTER & Co. Ltd. WEST BROMWICH, ENGLAND

Codes Used
Western Union
A.S.C. White Star
Banks. Complete
Phone Code

THE SEYCHELLES GUANO COMPANY, LIMITED

Established at MAHE, ASSUMPTION, ALDABRA and COSMOLEDO ISLANDS.

MERCHANTS AND SHIPOWNERS.

EXPORTERS OF HIGH-GRADE GUANO.

50% Phosphate.

COMPOSITION OF A SAMPLE OF SEYCHELLES GUANO:

Moisture	9.81	Lime	11.66
Organic Matter	7.24	Magnesia, Alkalies, &c.	6.29
Phosphoric Acid	32.86	Carbonic Acid	
		Insoluble Siliceous Matter	12

ADDRESS

Port Victoria, Mahe, Seychelles,

or

Lever House, Blackfriars, London, E.C.4

Wm. Tanner Boxwell, Son & Coy.

PRODUCE BROKERS

**EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL,
ENGLAND.**

**SISAL
COFFEE
COTTON**

**Telegrams: - BOXWELL, Liverpool.
All Commercial Codes.**

OUTFITS FOR THE COLONIES AND ABROAD TROPICAL AND ALL CLIMATES

KIT & EQUIPMENT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, TENTS, ETC.
NAVAL, MILITARY, CIVIL AND COURT TAILORING;
Gent's Shirts, Underwear, Hose, Footwear, Sports Goods,
Saddlery, Leather Goods, Firearms, &c. Ammunition.

CHOP BOXES, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES & SPIRITS.

Before placing your order elsewhere, let us quote you for ANY
and EVERY class of Kit and Equipment. We can meet your
requirements with Price, Quality and Service. TRY US!

DEAL WITH THE ACTUAL MANUFACTURERS

Helmets, Caps, Belts, Accoutrements, Contract Uniforms, Shirts, &c. Gold
Lace and Embroideries, Club Monograms, Regimental Colours, Medals and
Decorations.

DELIVERED IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL PORTS AT REASONABLE PRICES

HOBSON & SONS (London), Ltd.

(Established 1850.)

1-5, Lexington St., Golden Square, W. 1

(Near Piccadilly Circus).

REGENT 46 and 47

and Hotel, Langham Pl. "EMBROIDERED, MICO, LONDON"

JOHN BIRCH & CO LTD

EXPORT ENGINEERS



BUYING AGENTS

We can quote you C.I.F. your MAIN PORT
for any MACHINERY, TOOLS,
ENGINEERING MATERIALS you require
and shall be glad to receive your inquiries.

CABLES—
"ENDEAVOUR LONDON"

Address—
2, LONDON WALL BUILDINGS,
LONDON, E.C. 2.

Codes Used—
BROOMHALL, BENTLEY, A.B.C. 5th & 6th EDITIONS.

B.E.A. FIBRE & INDUSTRIAL CO., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:
Carlton House, Regent Street, London, S.W. 1.
and at NAIROBI, KENYA COLONY.

CROWERS & IMPORTERS OF BEST KENYA SISAL & TOW

Telephone: GERRARD 8378
Telegrams and Cables: "EYSTATRIK," LONDON
Codes: "BROOMHALL'S," "BENTLEY'S," A.B.C. (5th Edition)

Sisal Estates in
Kenya
MASONGOLENI,
KIEWEZI,
N'DARUGU,
NDULA (MAGOGONI).

Over 5,000 Acres
under Sisal Cultivation.



Decortication, Colour
and Grading
guaranteed.

All Sisal is brushed.

TENSILE STRENGTH
UNRIVALLED.

Sisal Growing in the Thika District.

Thika Sisal Company, Ltd.

(Registered Offices—36, College Green, Dublin),

and

Swift, Rutherford & Co., Ltd.

(Registered in Kenya Colony)

have each 1,000 acres under cultivation in the
Thika District.

They were the Pioneers of Sisal Growing in
the Highlands of East Africa.



TRAVEL

Through Kenya and Uganda

Uganda Railway

Trains and Steamers

Temperate Climate and Unequaled Scenery in the Highlands of Kenya on

The Equator Line

Summit, Mount Kenya, 17,040 Feet.

EIGHT DAYS' VOYAGE BY COMFORTABLE STEAMER,
ON VICTORIA NYANZA, 26,000 SQUARE MILES.

W. G. & Son,
Nairobi

Company 2, Fenchurch Street, London
Jansz, Hatch & Co.

All Branches

R. & G. S. A. Company
The National Trading Co. Ltd.,
160, Piccadilly, London

Cockspur Street, London

G. A. SELLING

General Manager

FLAX SISAL HEMP JUTE

WIGGLESWORTH & CO., LIMITED

IMPORTERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF FIBRES

Part of London Building

Trinity Square,

London, E.C.3

TELEPHONES:
Royal 3282 (4 Lines)

TELEGRAMS:
Feltinate, Phone, London

Specialists in the Production and Merchandising of East African Sisal and Flax. Ready at all times to put their knowledge and experience at the disposal of producers and consumers. Prepared either to buy outright or accept on consignment against advances both Sisal and Flax. Have agents in all the consuming centres so are in a most favourable position for selling.

BROKERS

Specialising in Colonial Leaf Tobacco

Manufacturers, Shippers and Planters
are invited to communicate with us for
any Market information they may require

CLAGETT, BRACHE & CO. LTD.

Brokers handling the majority of Nyasaland and Rhodesian Leaf

61, CRUTCHED FRIARS, E.C.3.

and

8, RANGBORN STREET, E.C.3.

TABLES
CLAGETT, LONDON
A.B.C. 4th & 6th

Bankers
THE STANDARD
BANK OF SOUTH
AFRICA

T. H. ALLAN & CO.

17, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3

CONSIGNMENTS OF,
COFFEE, COTTON, TEA, RUBBER

Marketed to the Best Advantage

ADVANCES and INSURANCE

on the most favourable terms

MACHINERY, STORES, TOOLS, &c.

purchased on commission

Indispensable to all having interests in East Africa.

PHILIPS' NEW WALL MAP OF EAST AFRICA

KENYA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA TERRITORY AND NYRSALAND PROTECTORATE

Beautifully and accurately printed, and will be found of the greatest utility for commercial and for educational purposes.

The area covered extends northwards to include the whole of Lake Rudolf, eastwards to Kismayu, westwards to Albertville and southwards to Port Herald.

Provinces are colour-coded, showing Provinces in distinctive tints; Principal and inter-tribal boundaries indicated by lines of different patterns; Hills, specially shaded and heights given; Lakes, Rivers shown in blue; unsurveyed rivers being indicated by dashed blue lines; Railways appear prominently in black together with those proposed or in course of construction; Principal roads also are given and towns are indicated by distinctive symbols; Leading commercial centres, towns, and names of districts are in bold block lettering.

Size 45 by 70 inches. Scale 1 : 1,500,000 (24 miles to the inch). Mounted on Cloth and Varnished with Rollers, price 25s. net.

Should have a place in the wall of every office and every school in the provinces represented.

PHILIPS' JUNIOR SCHOOL ATLAS FOR EAST AFRICA

24 pages of political and relief maps including specially prepared maps of South Africa, showing political divisions, commercial development and physically coloured double-page map of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory. Size 7 1/2 by 9 inches. Semi-bound covers cloth back, price 1s.

PROSPECTUSES FREE ON APPLICATION

GEORGE PHILIP & SON, Ltd., 32, Fleet St., London, E.C. 4

GILLETTE RAZORS FOR THE EAST AFRICAN NATIVE TRADE



HAVING carefully studied the needs of the East African Native Market, we can now offer a special East African model of the World's most Perfect Shaving Equipment—the new Handle and Blade set, complete in compact form. It comprises a genuine Gillette Safety Razor and double-edge Gillette blade (two shaving edges).

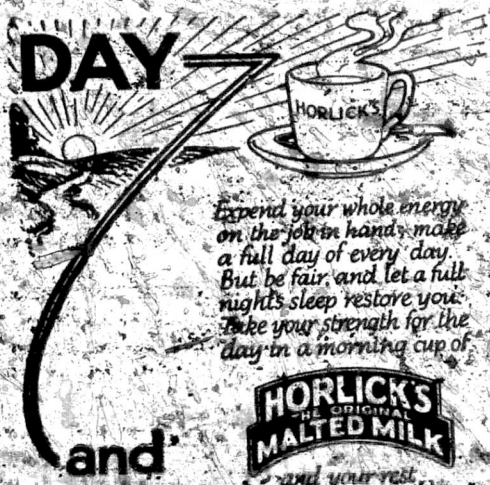
Millions of men throughout the East African continent are using the Gillette razor and blade. The Native Market is growing and the Gillette razor and blade is the model for them.

The dealer should sell it at 2/- per set and still have a handsome profit for his enterprise.

This East African Model is within the reach of all.

Particulars of trade terms of this and other models through your Home Agents or direct from
GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR, LTD.,
184, Great Portland Street, London, W.1.

DAY



and NIGHT



and your rest for the night in another

Made in a moment with hot or cold water

In 4 sizes at all Chemists & Stores



and now

CONNORS BRUNSWICK SARDINES

A KEY - OPENING TIN

The same high standard of goodness but packed in a convenient key-opening tin.

Packed by CONNORS BROS., LIMITED Black Harbour, N.B. Canada

"BERINA" FOOD and BERINA MALTED MILK



BRING YOU HEALTH AND HAPPINESS

"BERINA" FOOD contains only WHOLE CREAM MILK, SUGAR OF MILK and CREAM OF WHEAT. No Oil.

"BERINA" MALTED MILK is the same FOOD with MALT ADDED. The MALT that has made our BERMALINE Bread famous.

CONCENTRATED NATURAL NUTRITION, FOR DAILY USE

IN POWDERED FORM, READY INSTANTLY.
 The Foods for the TROPICS. ONLY HOT WATER NECESSARY.

Produced in our own Mills...
 A BOOK TO CONVALESCENTS AND INFANTS.
 For babies "Berina" is the nearest food to human milk.

THE FOODS EAST AFRICA HAS LONG NEEDED.
 Free from Germ Dangers.

AMOUNT SPENT IN each centre of trade is most adequate indication of most satisfactory
A QUICK SELLER

MONTGOMERIE & Co., Ltd., BRONX, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.
 Millers, Bakers, Maltsters and Malt-Extract Manufacturers.
 Cable: "MONTGATOR" GLASGOW.

Limited Edition Only.
 Send P.O. 46 (Three pence) and 4d. for the book. The large tin, weighing 1 lb. and Booklets, 6d. Give name of nearest Store.

A. J. Storey

Head Office: BLANTYRE.

Branches in all important Centres of Nyasaland.

Importer of Merchandise of all kinds and Nyasaland agent for many first class British firms.

Exporter of Tobacco, Tea, Cotton, Coffee, Sisal, Strophanthus, Hides, Maize, Simsim, Groundnuts, Chillies, Mica and all other Nyasaland products.

General Agent in England
P. G. STOREY,

6, Bromley Grove, SHORTLANDS, Kent.

Produce Agents in London—

CAMPBELL, BADNALL, CARTER & Co., Ltd.,
85, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

To Preserve Health and Strength



Physical health and mental alertness during exhausting climatic conditions can be maintained if you make "Ovaltine" your daily food beverage. A cup of this highly nutritious beverage taken regularly in the morning imparts a delightful feeling of freshness and vigor which enables one to carry out the day's duties with ease and pleasure. Taken at night it restores in fatigue and ensures sound, restful sleep.

This delicious combination of the concentrated food elements extracted from milk, milk and eggs contains all the essential factors necessary for a complete and perfect food. Prepared in a minute with fresh, condensed or evaporated milk.

Sold by
all Chemists

OVALTINE

TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

Manufactured by
A. WANDER, Ltd.
London, E.C.

Builds up Brain, Nerve, and Body

Progress.

The Opening of the East African Dependencies Trade and Information Office represents a step forward in the development of East Africa; the opening of the Ross Institute is another.

The Institute was founded for research work in the prevention and treatment of tropical diseases and the results of its work will undoubtedly prove of extreme value in furthering the development of East Africa. The Institute cannot, however, work without adequate funds; its laboratories are working and six more are urgently needed to meet the requirements of visiting doctors from the tropics engaged in research work.

WILL YOU HELP EAST AFRICA BY HELPING US?

Further particulars of the Institute, together with a booklet "The War against Malaria," with a foreword by JOHN MASFIELD, post free on request to MAJOR H. LOCKWOOD STEVENS.

The Ross Institute

and Hospital for Tropical Diseases,
Putney Heath London, S.W.15.