

# 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



Official Organ in Great Britain of the Convention of Associations of Kenya Colony.

Vol. 2, No. 82.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1926.

Annual Subscription  
35/- post free.

Sixpence

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. S. JOELSON.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES.

94, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W.1.  
Telephone: Museum 7370. Telegrams: "Limitable, London."

## IMPLEMENT THE RECOMMENDATIONS.

THERE is growing uneasiness in East African circles lest the development loans which the Imperial Government is to guarantee up to a maximum of £10,000,000 may be deprived of part of their usefulness by a decision to ignore the recommendation of the Ormsby Gore Commission that interest on such loans should during the first five years be paid by the Imperial Exchequer. Speaking at Bristol a few months ago Mr. Amery, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, stated that the former had decided in principle to approve the recommendations of the East Africa Commission and that any subsequent alterations to the House of Commons have until the last few weeks been taken to mean that the Dependencies would in the first few years not be burdened with interest on the loans. But now a doubt exists in many quarters.

That there is very real danger is suggested by the fact that the East African Governors, who recently assembled in conference at Nairobi, felt it necessary to telegraph to the Colonial Office an urgent expression of opinion that the recommendations of the East Africa Commission in this sense should be implemented as a whole, moreover, on his return from the Conference to Nyasaland Mr. Charles Bowring, Governor of that Protectorate, although it desirable to state publicly that the value of the loans would be seriously diminished unless the interest charges were in the initial period to be borne by the Imperial Exchequer.

That is not to say that the territories will be extending their transport system at the expense of the taxpayer in this country. For the Ormsby Gore and his colleagues clearly saw very clearly from the date of the formation of East African transport systems and territories would have to bear interest and sinking fund charges, and that ten years from the date of issue they could begin to repay the money advanced by way of interest from the Imperial Exchequer. But the first five years of all the new lines have to be constructed and repaid loans are due to be repaid in other ways

within a few years, while some may possibly do so almost from the time they are thrown open for traffic. In young territories it is, however, particularly desirable to take the long view. For instance, the proposal to construct a railway from Dodoma on the Tanganyika Central Railway through the South Western Highlands of the Territory into Northern Rhodesia in the

influenced by considerations of Imperial policy and strategy, as well as by those of local administration and the desire to open up wide areas of splendid country to white settlement. This project is one of the most important proposals for railway construction in Eastern Africa, although it is admitted that it cannot become self-supporting for some years after its construction.

Such a railway and also the projected line northwards from Dodoma via Kondoa to Arusha will be of far more than local importance. It may in a sense be termed a "strategic" railway, that is to say, the arguments in favour of its construction are by no means solely economic. In one case the prime consideration will be the establishment of physical connection between the Tanganyika and Uganda railway systems, in the other it will be the development of the South Western Highlands of Tanganyika, and the eventual joining of the line at, say, Broken Hill, with the railway system of Northern Rhodesia.

There is every reason to desire the closer linking of all the territories within the Eastern African group, and that linking to a considerable extent has been agreed or agreed by the decision of the Home Government in this question. It is also responsible for recommending new construction or from the date of the loan to be saddled with interest charges, their judgment will tend to be unduly influenced by mere considerations of early productivity. Now every business man knows that there are times when it is wise to ignore the attractions of a quick return on capital, and to choose to lock it up in some investment, which, if for the moment unproductive, nevertheless promises both future security and the added benefit of enlarging the whole scope of the operations. That seems to be the policy to the broad vision of East African transport development. Under the £10,000,000 proposed it will be impossible to build all the new East African lines, when early high productivity is to be insisted upon. It is a temptation to restrict Imperial vision to the columns of next year's profit and loss account.

# BRITAIN AWAKES TO GERMANY'S AIMS

## PRESS INDICATES NEED FOR PLAIN SPEAKING

Though, as we have repeatedly stated, the widespread agitation in Germany for a colonial mandate for the Reich has hitherto passed almost unnoticed in the British Press, we are glad to see that the last few days have been marked by a noteworthy change of policy. When *Langschan* newspapers began just before Easter to demand an explanation of the presence in Tanganyika of two former German officers who were paying wages to the German *askari* and military porters, Fleet Street decided that the subject might after all be worth attention. It is strange, but true, that German news which was discarded when received direct from Germany, acquired a greater value when sent from French sources.

### Quoting the Times

Still, the main point is that the British public has now been told that an aggressive colonial campaign is being waged in Germany, which, according to the Berlin correspondent of even so sober a journal as the *Times*, does not allow little scraps to weaken the force of propaganda. One day last week the Berlin representative of that great newspaper telegraphed a message containing the following words:

Perhaps on no question is public opinion so sensitive as on that determined that Germany shall, in some form or other, resume colonial activity at the earliest possible moment. Herr Stresemann long ago laid it down as part of the German policy towards the League. He has observed on several occasions that since the League divides the nations into two classes, those which are capable and worthy of mandates and those which are not, Germany would present herself as belonging to the former category. The *Tägliche Rundschau* observes to-day that no doubt need be entertained that Germany, once she is in the League, will take the earliest opportunity of announcing her demands for a colonial mandate.

One would have thought that no objections could have been raised to so restrained an expression, but the correspondent found it necessary to send the following later telegram:

My copy of yesterday's has had a curious repercussion here. The few lines at the end of it, referring to German aspirations, are reproduced by the *Tägliche Rundschau*, accompanied by the accusation that I claimed to base my information on semi-official declarations of the Wilhelmstrasse. In which my dispatch did not contain one single word. The *Tägliche Rundschau* has then gone on to quote as supporting to be part of my dispatch, which I have to my office that the British and German Governments would be quite prepared to drop all important and unimportant mandates, and which every one could be blamed if it was put for his own part into a column and that this would be the only condition which would be insisted on in the world in regard to the subject.

The above is a very curious incident, and I am sure that the *Tägliche Rundschau* will be much interested to know what I should have said in my dispatch, and I should be glad to know what the *Tägliche Rundschau* has said in its article. It would have been interesting to know what the *Tägliche Rundschau* has said in its article.

The above expression is a very curious incident, and I am sure that the *Tägliche Rundschau* will be much interested to know what I should have said in my dispatch, and I should be glad to know what the *Tägliche Rundschau* has said in its article. It would have been interesting to know what the *Tägliche Rundschau* has said in its article.

Notes received from Paris that Italy is negotiating with regard to some sort of colonial rights in the territories formerly known as German East Africa, have caused considerable astonishment here. In an obviously authoritative statement published by the *Illustration*, it is averred that the German Government intends to make it its business to ascertain what is really going on in this matter.

It is of the present that the Foreign Office declines to think that such negotiations are taking place, and professes to base its inactivity on the conviction that they would be contrary not only to the Treaty of Versailles and the statute of the League of Nations, but also that they would above all contradict the tacit agreement existing between Germany and the Powers represented on the League Council.

In view of this remarkable assertion, it is affirmed that at the time when the German Government was making inquiries from the League Powers as to the preliminary conditions under which Germany would enter the League, the German Government mentioned as such a preliminary condition the transfer of colonial mandates to Germany.

Germany, it is true, received no direct answer to this suggestion from any League State, but on the other hand, none showed any sign of protest. On the other demand, the German Government, according to the same source, deemed itself justified in drawing the inference that, as soon as Germany had entered the League and received a seat on the Council, there would be a redistribution of colonial mandates with Germany as one of the participants. It is therefore the duty of the German Government, concludes the article, to consider whether parallel with the question of seats on the Council, agreements are also being discussed between the Powers, on the Council with regard to the question of colonial mandates without its being thought necessary to consult Germany in the matter.

### What Germany Was Told

Next day the diplomatic correspondent of the same organ wrote that the fears reported and entertained in the German capital regarding the possible cession to Italy of ex-German territory in Tanganyika were utterly unfounded. He added that no Anglo-Italian negotiations were in progress on this point, which may have been confused with the problem of Italian influence and interests in Abyssinia now being discussed between London and Rome. The writer continued:

But if the fears in question are unfounded, as is the assumption, attributed to Berlin, that any prospect was held out to Germany of a redistribution of the existing mandates in her favour, instead of the question was put at rest, and subsequently the German Ministers, who latterly were clearly given to understand that Germany would become a League member, would naturally have been glad to see a colonial mandate placed under such conditions in the hands of a League member. But that was not the case, and no prospect of any sort of redistribution of mandates, such as is now reported, was held out to Germany. It is a very curious incident, and I am sure that the *Tägliche Rundschau* will be much interested to know what I should have said in my dispatch, and I should be glad to know what the *Tägliche Rundschau* has said in its article. It would have been interesting to know what the *Tägliche Rundschau* has said in its article.

The above expression is a very curious incident, and I am sure that the *Tägliche Rundschau* will be much interested to know what I should have said in my dispatch, and I should be glad to know what the *Tägliche Rundschau* has said in its article. It would have been interesting to know what the *Tägliche Rundschau* has said in its article.

### Italy Drags in a Mandate

The above expression is a very curious incident, and I am sure that the *Tägliche Rundschau* will be much interested to know what I should have said in my dispatch, and I should be glad to know what the *Tägliche Rundschau* has said in its article. It would have been interesting to know what the *Tägliche Rundschau* has said in its article.

### Italy Drags in

The above expression is a very curious incident, and I am sure that the *Tägliche Rundschau* will be much interested to know what I should have said in my dispatch, and I should be glad to know what the *Tägliche Rundschau* has said in its article. It would have been interesting to know what the *Tägliche Rundschau* has said in its article.

was a considerable deficit in the budget of Tanganyika, suggestions were made by certain politicians that the mandate should be offered to one of our Allies, there was, however, at that time nobody anxious to undertake the burden. He continues:

Reports which have appeared in the French Press, and have evoked other comment in Germany, regarding requests by the Italian Government for a reshuffle of the mandates in East Africa, formerly German-East Africa, appear to have no foundation, and are denied in the informed circles in London.

Tanganyika was fought for and acquired by the British Empire during the war. The country, as regards trade and administration, was entirely wrecked, and the present satisfactory administration and results are the outcome of considerable outpouring of money. No suggestion has been made by the Italian Government to either the British Government or the League of Nations for a transfer of the mandates to Italy, which has no interests in that part of the country.

### A Place in the Sun.

From the *Reference* we quote the following:—

Germany is making a new bid for "a place in the sun" in the form of a programme of colonisation by private enterprise. Undertakings on a national scale by private enterprise in Germany always involve official or semi-official support, and the new project may well be the thin end of the wedge in a scheme to recover part of Germany's one-time colonial interests.

The present scheme is being promoted by Dr. Schaech, the director of the German Imperial Bank, and its main provisions cover the creation of chartered companies on a basis of private capital to acquire land in Africa or elsewhere, and to exploit such territories in the commercial interests of Germany.

Dr. Schaech has hinted that a number of important European capitalists are interested in the scheme, including English capitalists. He might have mentioned the U.S.A., which is particularly interested in the commercial recovery of Germany.

On the face of it, there is much wrong about this scheme, until it is remembered that Dr. Schaech has also expanded his claim that it would provide an outlet for German emigration, a wholesale dumping of Germany's over-population on the coasts of Africa or elsewhere might well lead to the re-emergence of Germany as a colonial power.

It will be interesting to see what the German-American financial interests, which have helped to promote the Schaech Scheme will do in the matter. It is not outside the bounds of possibility that some of the money that the Balfour Loan gave us to pay yearly to the U.S.A. in respect of our (and other countries) War debts will be used indirectly through Government loans or otherwise, to help Germany to get back some sort of a "place in the sun."

## GERMAN PROPAGANDA IN TANGANYIKA.

To the Editor, "EAST AFRICAN."

DEAR SIR, Major Müller, your Lettow Cheriest brand, has been long paying off ex-German *askari* and *askaris*. Why we ever allowed the Germans to send such a man back out to this country to pay off former German troops is past my understanding. This commission's business is the finest German propaganda that could have been imagined. I have seen dozens of women running for his rickshaw down Africa Avenue.

The Germans are coming back, but the type of them to return has been very poor. Part of all came all the same, but since Müller has been here you may imagine that less effort will be made to conquer public opinion in Great Britain, and to assure that the day will come when they will ask to have the question of the mandate put to the vote of the Natives.

Wishing you and your paper all success,  
Yours faithfully,

## FEDERATION AND RAILWAYS.

By Northern Rhodesian Views.

In a leading article on the subject of federation of the East African States, and particularly reference to the proposed railway from the Tanganyika Central Railway to the north end of Lake Nyasa, the *Lingitstone Mail* says:

Now a line from Dodoma to Naronya would be extremely useful if it would develop the northern part of Nyasaland and the Fort Jameson area. If the line is for an indefinite period, to terminate at Naronya, no one in the western area of the Territory will have any objection, but if it is intended to divert Northern Rhodesian traffic to East African ports, the position becomes serious.

Northern Rhodesia of the settled area rather looks to the West Coast to the Lobito Bay line as the best and cheapest means of communication with England. It is true that the Lobito Bay line is going to be completed in any event, and that the mine rail almost certainly, little by little, run feeders from the mineral area round the southern border of Katanga. They will not in any event be debarked from utilising this route, even if the East African connection is made.

The crux of the matter is that if the Imperial Government, for strategic or political reasons, desires to connect the settled and mineral areas of Northern Rhodesia with East Africa, the Imperial Government should pay for it; this country should not be saddled with the cost of constructing a superfluous line of little or no economic value. Economic development must not, on account of fancied political consequences, be hampered, in the slightest, but political tendencies must be watched.

The people of Northern Rhodesia, so far as we understand, and can interpret their interests and aspirations, are not at all in favour of joining the African States, if that would

develop further, to contemplate a separate state with separate institutions and ultimate Responsible Government. Under a Federation the whole of Central Africa might, for generations, remain under Imperial tutelage.

But there is an important consideration that should be taken into account, a railway from Dodoma to the Central Tanganyika railway would be about 820 miles long; the distance from Dodoma to Dar-es-Salaam is about 250 miles, and assuming that Tanganyika remained British, such a line would, throughout, run through British territory. It is a consideration when we think of Beira, which might be, with a Portuguese amendment,

The distance from Broken Hill to Dar-es-Salaam is 360 miles, or 50 miles further than to Dar-es-Salaam, if there were a railway. Transportation from Dar-es-Salaam to England would probably be via the Suez Canal; we have not worked out the relative distances, but the difference, though considerable, would not be so great as from Beira via the Cape to England, and the Canal route has also to be considered.

The appeal of an all-British route, however, is a powerful one; the railway would develop British Territory, employ British labour and material, and in other ways serve British interests. That it would also facilitate Federation is no argument for denouncing it, it would be possible to make full use of the railways, and other facilities that co-operation would provide, without entering into disadvantageous negotiations.

It is very likely that the Dodoma-Naronya railway will be constructed in the near future. Whether it will be considered advisable to carry the line into Northern Rhodesia and on to a junction with the main line will depend very largely on mineral development up north. One of the determining factors will be cost. It is probable that the natives may provide fuel of sufficiently good quality, but if it should unfortunately prove that this sulphur petrol is rather more dependent on, say, Wankie, freight rates would be seriously affected.

It comes to this then, will the Imperial Government finance a railway from Dodoma (Nyasaland) to Broken Hill? Will the mineral companies prefer that route to a route to Beira? Will an all-British route, through the mineral area, of the voyage from Dar-es-Salaam as against London, have any effect on the railway project? A comparison of the two routes is of little use, the problem can be seen in a different light, if we consider the interest for the time being, not over a course of years, but the immediate ones. If the elements are not to be concerned with its completion, a real consideration of the matter is to be made. The proposed Broken Hill line would certainly raise an all-scheme for amalgamation with Southern Rhodesia.

# A DOCTOR'S CHANCE ENCOUNTERS

## HAZARDS OF THE NIGHT IN NAIROBI

By Dr. A. D. Milne.

This article has been specially written for "East Africa" by a Medical Officer, known personally to a very large number of our East African readers. The writer vividly recalls Nairobi in the old days—or, rather, in the old nights.

ADVENTURES, it is commonly said, only befall the venturesome; but they can also come in the way of quite ordinary, prosaic people in that Zoological Paradise, East Africa, as the following incidents will show. That these occurred in the early days of Kenya's struggle for development might be quoted as an argument that its pioneers, however commonplace, must have had in them something of the spirit of adventure to be there at all.

Nairobi was not then, as it subsequently boasted itself to be, "the best lighted city in Africa between Durban and Cairo." Its streets, though planned on a grandiose scale, were as yet unmetalled and but meagrely lit by oil lamps, while its buildings were as scattered as the poles of the municipal boundary were far apart.

To the townsfolk the hazard of wild beasts roaming the roads of their capital city, although no negligible one, never influenced their movements. One resident, however, after two experiences of the lurking perils of the night, so far modified his opinion of the general safety of the streets as frequently to demand: "What is the correct line of action to take when, bicycling at dead of night and unarméd, you run up against a beast of prey in your path?"

What line the doctor took will be seen, but it is open to each reader to suggest his own solution!

The doctor's first encounter happened one night when on his way home from a particularly anxious case in the outskirts of the town. So late had he been detained that it was nearly two o'clock when, after declining the offer of a shake-down, he pushed off on his bicycle for the two miles to his bungalow. The going was none too good, though the moonshine made things possible.

The road skirted the edge of that great thirty-mile savannah known as the Athi Plains on the verge of which lay the townships, and in the open, rather broad, the rolling wooded lava ridges which, like last outliers of the footings of the Aberdare range, stretched out to meet the plains. The latter, therefore, meant a succession of up and down slopes with shallow gullies between them.

When he was half-way up a slope with his quadrant lamp in his right hand, his road, in a turn, descended to a steeper down-slope with a sharp bend to the bottom, so as to get what impetus he could, he gave a start, rose on the other side. As the corner was filled with a thicket of young blue gum trees, the wheel sleep could not be avoided.

When the corner was full till into a sharp hairpin bend, the doctor, in the middle of the turn, was suddenly struck with a hard blow on the back of his head. The involuntary instinctive thrust of his hand to his forehead was the only warning when the

machine locked; he shot over the handle bars, and then, still clutching them, came down with bicycle on top in a slithering crash—not on the animal, for as he fell it loped off the road.

Instantly springing up, in his excitement he fell over again in worse confusion than before! By the time more reasoned effort had succeeded in getting him on his legs, he realised what had used him so badly, for in the second between his startled glimpse of the brute and his hitting the road, there flashed through his brain an impression of faintly spotted.

"Hell! a leopard!" he thought, an idea to be instantly displaced as he noted that the vanishing gait was not that of the cat tribe but of the dog tribe. Without looking for further sign of the animal's proximity, he limped home with a lame bicycle, gravel-rashed hands, and a knee which required bandaging for the next six weeks, that he had barged into nothing more sinister than a large spotted hyena!

His second adventure took place some months later, oddly enough on the same road, though at a different place. Its configuration was, however, what has already been described—a gentle half-circle bend at the bottom filled with gullies, and a steep ascent to the crest of the opposite

This incident was the outcome not of a visit to a patient but of a bridge invitation, to which the doctor, though bent for once on an early night, had weakly succumbed—that plaintive and (if you consider it) somewhat unattractive plea which has been the collapse of many a better man's good resolutions—just to make a fourth, old man! In this instance his self-sacrifice had some reward, for the rubber was quiet, the players amenable to his quittings and, easier than he had hoped, he mounted his bicycle on the return journey to his quarters.

The night was black, but the moonlight helped him to recognise, though dimly, landmarks such as hedges, hedges and trees. Bowling along but peering keenly ahead, the doctor's eye was suddenly riveted on a green, motionless shadow about half-way up the opposite hillside, where the road ran just clear of the trees.

While he was trying what could be ascertained at that time of night, he decided that the only thing that could show up at that time must be the white spots of a leopard's fur, and he gave a start. At the neck, he raised his head, and the white spots were there. He stepped further, and the white spots were there again. He gave a start, and a loud order, issued by an epidemic of shouts and gasps, that all Natives out after midnight must show a light on the streets. It was a very good idea, and it has since been adopted in many towns. The doctor's own idea was to have a light on the streets, and more

...rose, then a still further, as if no vehicle of any kind, with the exception of a human one, had ever trod upon the earth. From a dark shadow in the distance, a dark, slanting, darkish-brown looking mass, a thin, spindly one, where an eye would be...

There, in a fraction of an hour, the marrow of his spine froze as if struck by an icy hand. His hair rose like porcupine quills, for clearly above the black, black and against the starry sky he saw two large rounded ears projecting from an animal's head! In a flash came recognition, not all's ears, it was a lion!

With a possible, but needless, reflection of what had happened to him once before under similar circumstances, or more probably with the compelling instinct which urges people on the edge of flight, at the last moment of his chance, he advanced his corner of himself, as he invariably realised, like the father of all wanderers, drove straight at the beast as hard as ever he could.

For one sickening moment, which seemed eternity, it never budged, and strangely, surged up before him the vision of what he had found in his safety, had once beheld, the cause of his suffering, a young man in the locked embrace of a lion and a woman. But at the moment of impact a yellow streak flashed in the left side of the road.

As the bicycle disappeared, suddenly, as if it were a great brute, as it landed in the tall grass by the roadside, whirled round like a cat and crouched. It may truthfully be averred that, with a possible man-eater now behind him, the doctor stood no more on the order of his going than did Tambo Shantur with the Burjes in full chase!

In the security of his house, came quiet reflection...

...and that, despite his own, and the doctor's, own, that he had possessed, not even in imagination, such a dark night, reasonable, how could a lion, even with a white mane, be picked out at midnight? How could he have noted so distinctly the ears, the shape of the ears, and a shadow on a that of the lion's head? The yellow neck of the leaping body might have been coated for by a light from the bicycle lamp, but not seen, as it was? He went to bed puzzled but swearing to facts.

The next morning he was taken to the scene of the encounter, the morning before the traffic of the day had obliterated the spot, solved the mystery. For the story was written plain in the dust, in the spot where the lion walking down the road had checked, at the sight of the oncoming bicycle, where he jumped clear of the track into the tall grass, then the impression of its form in the grass, and lastly, the subsequent traffic. All these were stared with the reflection of one of an old oil lamp, or which, partly screened by the foliage of a tree, the doctor had completely forgotten the existence.

**"EAST AFRICA"**  
 is the only journal interested in Tropical Africa which has persistently opposed Germany's aims and ambitions in Africa. If you wish to strengthen our power in this matter, subscribe to-day.  
 A subscription form will be found on the inside of the back cover.



**EQUATORIAL THROUGH EAST AFRICA**  
 BY THE  
**Kenya and Uganda Railway**

**MARINE SERVICES**  
 ON  
**VICTORIA NEANCA**  
**COMFORTABLE TRAINS & STEAMERS**  
**3 DAY TOURS ON LAKE VICTORIA**  
**THROUGH RAIL & STEAMSHIP SERVICES TO UGANDA, TANGANYIKA TERRITORY, THE SUDAN AND BELGIAN CONGO.**

Summit, Mount Kenya, 17,040 feet.  
 FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, FARES, ETC., APPLY TO:  
**H.M. EASTERN AFRICA DEPENDENCIES TRADE AND INVESTIGATION OFFICE**  
 Royal Mail Buildings, Coleridge Street, Trafalgar Square, London.  
 Agents: Messrs. Royal and S. Co., 3, Southchurch Road, London.  
 Agents: Messrs. Royal and S. Co., 3, Southchurch Road, London.  
**C. L. N. FELLING**  
 General Manager















OUR WOMAN'S PAGE

NEWS, NOTES AND NOTIONS.

An Artificial Silk Week.

Next week is to be Artificial Silk Week in London, for the first exhibition of British artificial silk goods is to be held at Holland Park, and all the big leading stores in London and the provinces have arranged to mark the occasion by special displays of garments in this material.

Within the last few months the use of this material has developed enormously, and already trade experts have promised that in the near future it will become the cheapest of dress fabrics. Some of the prophets predict that soon cotton fabrics will be largely displaced in the tropics, and it is already said that India is buying great quantities of artificial silk.

Doctors are recommending it strongly for both winter and summer wear, emphasising that the wearer obtains the full benefit from the rays of the sun, much more so than when wearing pure silk or any other fabric.

Evening Frocks.

All the dress parades today evening frocks retain their simple outline but show much adornment.

In a Regent Street salon I saw a lovely gown of powder-blue chiffon richly embroidered in blue pearls, and a dainty gown of cyclamen georgette, accented with a little sleeveless coat of chiffon edged with shaded frills of cyclamen in the same material. A frock of this description is useful on so many occasions.

Spots in Favour.

Spotted designs are noticeable in all the leading shops, and bordered fabrics are in great demand. These designs are in all the latest shades—pink, beige, taupe, lime green, apricot, raspberry, periwinkle, and the lovely dots are rose shade—the colour of the moment.

Spots made from circles of satin are to be seen on the latest frocks. For instance, a gown of *hois d'or* georgette, shown at a recent parade, was decorated with satin spots in a deeper shade. The uneven appearance was pretty and effective. Spots of half-crown size are the favourite.

Fadeless Materials.

Stain materials are indeed a boon, especially when shopping for the tropics. Now it is possible to procure laces, dress materials, curtains, bedspreads

and all kinds of furnishing fabrics of linen, cotton, or silk, from dainty nets and laces to heavy crummed and stimpoo. Last season it was to be noticed that the majority of punts on the river were equipped with cushions of brilliant hues in these materials.

For the Little Folks.

It was never so easy as to-day to equip the nursery with things that a child appreciates.

Little Miss Muller and various other nursery rhymes are a joy in themselves to the little ones, who also are delighted with transfer designs for the nursery furniture. Most of the occupants of the Noah's Ark appear in the embroidery designs on overalls and creeper suits. A grey elephant stood on a half-coloured tunic, and the ever popular Teddy bear on a feeder are some of the novelties. Even penguin boxes are nowadays fashioned in animal and bird form. The penguin perhaps is as quaint and attractive as any. These pencil boxes can be obtained in the brightest of colours.

Some of the nursery rugs are not only artistic but quite amusing, being decorated with illustrations chosen from age-old fairy-stories. Another prettily coloured mat showed the letters of the alphabet, and with it was a companion with designs to teach the child how to write. Many rugs of this type are obtainable in washable materials, which are decidedly preferable from every standpoint.

Pineapple Pudding.

Ingredients.


- 1 cup pineapple or half tin of pineapple
- 2 oz. butter
- 2 egg yolks
- 1/2 pint milk
- 1 or 2 tablespoons sugar

Cut the pineapple into small pieces, melt butter and add flour and milk to it gradually. Stir well, boil for three minutes, add yolks of eggs, well beaten, and lastly the pineapple and half the amount of sugar. Pour into a greased tin and bake for half an hour. Whip up the whites of eggs, stir sugar in when whipped, place this on the pudding, and brown slightly in oven.

## To Preserve Health and Strength

Physical health and mental alertness during exhausting physical exertion can be maintained if you make "Ovaltine" your daily food beverage. One of the most healthful, nutritious beverages, taken regularly, in the morning, gives a refreshing feeling of vitality and vigor, while enabling you to do your daily duties with ease and pleasure. Taken at night it restores your strength and gives you a peaceful sleep.

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



**OVALTINE**  
Tonic Food Beverage

Prepared in a minute with fresh condensed milk, evaporated milk, and...





"See what a **RALEIGH** will stand" writes an enthusiastic rider, in sending this photo from Australia

Mechanical lubrication. Large fly-wheel. Powerful independent brakes. Emot grease-gun system. Kick-starter.

Stunney-Archer three speed gear-box. All chain drive. Dunlop Cord tyres. and everything of the best.

"The most wonderful value in the motor-cycle world."

Send for catalogue and full details.

**The Raleigh Cycle Co., Ltd., Nottingham, England.**

Agents to all parts of Africa.

### ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED

Required, By East African Mercantile Firm, an additional active partner with commercial experience and some capital for purposes of extension. Established and paying business with considerable scope. References required and given. Principals only need apply. Write Box No. 123, c/o East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield St., London, W. 1.

### Buy Only Advertised Goods

Only good quality can stand the test of continuous advertising.

Only those with faith in their goods will spend money on advertising them.

Therefore it will pay you to buy only advertised goods.

Published every Thursday in time to catch the outgoing East African mail.



## Blackstone Oil Engines

The most fuel economy can be obtained the Oil Engine provides the cheapest form of power, but you need the BEST Oil Engine to get the utmost economy.

You want an Engine that starts without trouble, will run for hours without attendance of any kind, consumes the minimum of fuel, and lubricates itself, and does not get out of order just when you need it most.

See that your Engine is made by Blackstone, whose main product has been Oil Engines since their introduction.

These are Blackstone Oil Engines ranging now in all parts of the world that were installed 25 and 30 years ago.

Write for literature and booklet.

### Blackstone & Co., Ltd.

Stamford Oil Engine Works, Stamford, England.

Kettles Roy, Limited

Mombasa, Nairobi, Kampala, Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam

### EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU.

"East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the use of subscribers and advertisers desiring 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."

The annual general meeting of the Sudan Chamber of Commerce is to be held in Khartoum tomorrow April 10.

A recent issue of the Tanganyika Gazette gives notification of the registration in the Territory of ten different African Trade marks.

We have an unconfirmed report of the sale of a coffee estate in the Usambara district of Tanganyika for a sum in the neighbourhood of £80,000.

The new Public Health Ordinance of Mauritius prohibits, except under special permit from the Collector of Customs, the importation for the purposes of trade of any cast-off clothing.

We learn that Mr. East Luanywa, Tobacco Growers' Co-operative Society, Limited, was recently registered in Northern Rhodesia. The managing secretary is Mr. T. J. Pace, Port Jameson.

A sole prospecting licence for coal and oil over 6,400 square miles has been granted for one year from January 1 last to the Coastal Mining and Exploration Company in the coastal zone and private lands are excluded from the concession area.

Imports of cotton piece goods into Zanzibar during the month of January were:

Checked	135,028 yards
Over the counter	15,425 "
Printed	439,626 "
Unbleached	194,361 "
Coloured	1,225 "

The Equatorial of the National Motor Fuel Company (N.M.F.C.) Ltd. invites tenders for the purchase of the company's factory at Jijira. Kenya tenders must be delivered at the office of Mr. Arthur Bromley, Public Buildings, Nairobi by 12 noon on Monday, April 12, 1926. Tenders should be marked "Tender for Equatorial."

The importation into Kenya of motor vehicles and motor cycles is prohibited and the Motor Vehicle Importation Licence (No. 1) of 1925 is hereby cancelled.

The transfer of motor cars will not be held valid unless the car is first licensed and the licence is in the name of the transferee. The Registrar of Motor Vehicles will not issue a licence for a car unless it is accompanied by a certificate of fitness for use issued by the Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

We have received several inquiries regarding the status of a trading company with a registered Central African title which appears to have sought credit in several foreign quarters. The company's directors making it to us and we can find no evidence of its activities except those in this country.

The new Nyasaland Income Tax Ordinance has met with prompt opposition. Take this pointed comment of the sub-committee of the Nyasaland Farmers Association: "It is the unanimous opinion of the sub-committee that the pernicious practice of Government imposing fresh taxation to meet their ever-increasing expenditure must cease."

The annual report of the Sudan Building and Agricultural Co., Ltd. for the year ended December 31 last shows net profits of £12,013. There is to be paid a fixed dividend of 7% on the preference, and a dividend of 7% on the ordinary shares, £3,782 being carried forward.

Sir Edward H. Goschen, Sir Sayed Ali Mirghani, Colonel E. A. Stanton and Mr. E. Denny have been appointed additional directors of the company, and the board now consists of these gentlemen and Messrs. Basile Stamatoopolou and George Stamatoopolou, Dr. R. Lampkin, and the company's seat. Sir Edward Goschen, Colonel Stanton, and Mr. Denny form the London Advisory Board.

During the last three weeks for which statistics are available imports into Kenya and Uganda included: Agricultural implements, 718 packages; blankets, 681 bales; cement, 1,374 packages; condensed milk, 622 cases; cotton piece goods, 2,084 packages; cycles, 405 cases; enamel ware, 439 packages; sheets, 67 packages; machinery, 281 packages; iron and steel manufactures, 4,019 packages; iron wire, 228 packages; kerosene oil, 1,020 tins and 1,305 cases; lamps and lanterns, 1,260 cases; lubricating oils and greases, 1,872 packages; motor spirit, 8,800 cases; motor vehicles and parts, 341 cases; painters' colours, 452 packages; railway material, rails and sleepers, 2,817 packages; railway material, other sorts, 6,541 packages; tobacco and cigarettes, 1,045 cases; wines and spirits, 2,562 packages.

**1926**

## MOTORING IN ENGLAND

Any Make of Car ready for EAST AFRICANS on their arrival.

We SPECIALISE in Selling Cars with a definite advantage to

**RE-PURCHASE AT PRICE SPECIFIED.**

We thus obviate that nasty selling to Owners departure for EAST AFRICA, which is

**COSTLY.**

### HIRE DEPT.

HIRE AND DRIVE YOURSELF.

Various makes of Cars (American and British) at absolutely crushing rates for hire by day, week, or month, or any period. Miles unlimited.

WE ARE DIRECT TO LONDON TRADING COMPANY and are the only agents of our district.

## The Ecobson Motor Co. Ltd.

10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

**The Ceylon & General Trading Co., Ltd.**

Managing Director: H. MIDWOOD (late of Ceylon)  
 47, VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W. 1

What we are doing for Residents in Ceylon, Malaya, Mauritius, Jamaica, Malta, &c., and those on leave from these Countries, we shall be glad to do for those connected with East Africa.

WE PURCHASE ANYTHING.

Articles when bought through us cost you a great deal less, and you get better value for your outlay, owing to the fact that we purchase at Export Prices.

Write for our Explorers Booklet (E.A.) or call, when in England, at our office.

WE SPECIALISE  
 in the Manufacture and Distribution of  
**TOOLS THAT CUT YOUR COSTS**  
 AND ARE BUYING AGENTS  
 FOR THE PLANTATION INDUSTRIES.

Catalogue No. 1, descriptive of the  
**JACKPAN, THE JACKURPI**

and other Specialities, free on request.

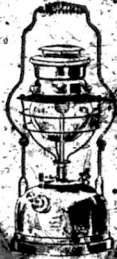
**PEGS LTD.**

IMPORTERS AND BUYING AGENTS

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

Cables: Pegs Ltd., London (Beatty & Co. S. E. 21)

**BRILLIANT LIGHTING  
 OUT OF DOORS.**



T.L. 33, 30,  
 Wire Guard  
 Extra.

The Tilley Paraffin Kerosene Vapour Lamp is unequalled for yards, farms, stables, garages or wherever outdoor work has to be done after dark. Wind, rain, and insect proof. Magnificent light. Can be carried about, hung up, or stood on bench. Vaporiser removed and replaced without tools. Jet cleared whilst burning. Made of stout brass. 300 g.p. No parts that can rust or corrode.

**TILLEY LAMPS**

burn paraffin, not petrol. Safe and cheaper. Obtainable through all Colonial Outfitters at home, or direct from makers as follows:—Tilley Lamps now free anywhere, for remittance to C.O.D., where available, plus postage. Attachments for projecting by paraffin instead of petrol, extra. Write for Price List of Lamps, Shades, & **TILLEY LAMP CO., Dept. E.A., Brent Works, HENDON, N.W.4, Eng.**

**WHITE-COTTELL'S  
 MALT VINEGAR**

THE VINEGAR WITH THE DELICIOUS  
 'FLAVOUR AND FRAGRANCE'

It is equally good for pickling, salads, and table use. It is of the highest quality strength and will be found most climatic conditions.

In short, it is the ideal Export Vinegar.

For Sample and Quotation

**WHITE-COTTELL & Co., LONDON, S.E.3**  
 England.

**HUDSON LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL**



**HUDSON  
 20-H.P.  
 PARAFFIN  
 R.A.F.L.  
 TRACTOR**

The Hudson Paraffin Tractor is superior to the Light Steam Tractor. It has a 20-h.p. engine, fuel tank, and a 20-h.p. tractor.

- SISAL WAGONS
- SUGAR CANE CARS
- TIMBER WAGONS
- PLATFORM WAGONS
- TIPPING WAGONS
- RAILS, SLEEPERS
- POUNCE CROSSING
- TURNABLES, &c.

**Robert Hudson  
 LEEDS**

SOLE AGENTS: THE EAST AFRICAN TRADING CO., LTD., 47, VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W. 1.  
 HONG KONG: THE EAST AFRICAN TRADING CO., LTD., 47, VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W. 1.  
 SHANGHAI: THE EAST AFRICAN TRADING CO., LTD., 47, VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W. 1.  
 SINGAPORE: THE EAST AFRICAN TRADING CO., LTD., 47, VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W. 1.  
 MALAYA: THE EAST AFRICAN TRADING CO., LTD., 47, VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W. 1.  
 CEYLON: THE EAST AFRICAN TRADING CO., LTD., 47, VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W. 1.  
 EGYPT: Robert Hudson, Ltd., 47, VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W. 1.

**ROBEY & CO.  
 LINCOLN ENGLAND**



Specialists in the Manufacture of  
**SISAL HEMP DECORTICATING PLANT**



**TRACTORS  
 TRACTOR WAGONS**

MINERS' BOILERS OF ALL TYPES  
 STEAM, ROBEY & CO. LINCOLN ENGLAND

**HUDSON LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL**



# 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

Official Organ in Great Britain of the Convention of Associations of Kenya Colony.

Vol. 2, No. 17

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1920  
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

Annual Subscription 12/6  
Single Copies Sixpence

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. S. JOELSON

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES,  
117, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W.1  
Telephone: Museum 3374. Telegrams: "Limitable, London"



## SET COURTS AT REST

Now the dust of a previous campaign has been conducted a campaign of enlightenment on the subject of German ambitions in East Africa. At first it was sought in several quarters to raise our suspicions by depicting them as mere agitation, but as evidence accumulated against our African officials, our critics soon began to waver. Within the past few weeks there has come abundant justification for our attitude, which was dictated by our personal equality with German mentality in times of equality. Our defeat, and the loss by our people of the vast regions of German possessions in East Africa.

Locals are excited and a pointed pace and hour for desertion of lands to be given over, and so we have had late news of a letter and writing from the President of the Reich bank the last Government of German East Africa, General von Helldorf, Beck, and an endless array of lesser colonial officials, all of whom are in a state of apparent confusion and with varying arrogance that Germany must be given over as mandated, and all of whom add that Tanganyika is obviously the most suitable territory from every point of view.

The only way in the way that these demands are being responsible German public men and broad East Africa, the German Press, the colonial court of the British Colonial Secretary, the colonial administration in East Africa, and the British Empire. Though the British Empire was unequivocal and though it has been reinforced by publication in the Official Gazette of the different East African territories, it is evident that a more absolute and direct declaration is needed. It is a position to state that the City has to-day a better confidence in the future of Tanganyika than leading insurance brokers have just asked a premium of no less than 1 per cent. on a risk that the Territory will not revert to Germany within the next twenty-five years. Stronger proof of the need for a more authoritative Parliamentary statement could scarcely be fitted. If first-class insurance brokers have so little faith in Government insurance that they quote such a rate for so short a time, it is a fair supply of capital for the development of Tanganyika. The investor and to East Africa that all doubts should be cleared away before the forthcoming East African loan is offered for public subscription.





# JOINT BOARD ON EAST AFRICAN PROBLEMS

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL FAVOURS SHINYANGA-MWANZA RAILWAY

Views on Native Coffee Growing, General Manager's Colonial Interests, and Customs Dislocation

Special to "EAST AFRICA"

At the April meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board further consideration was given to the whole subject of East African transport development, and in particular to the proposal to extend the Tabora Shinyanga Railway to Mwanza, the matter having been placed on the agenda in consequence of the views expressed by Sir Edward Grigg and Sir Donald Cameron at the recent Governors' Conference at Nairobi.

### Colonel Maxwell's Views on Mwanza Line.

Colonel H. Maxwell, General Manager of the Tanganyika Railways who was present by invitation, asked by Sir Sydney Huggis, the chairman of the Board, to express his views on the projected extension to Mwanza, said that in the memorandum issued by the Governor of Kenya and in the reply made by the Governor of Tanganyika to which reference had been made to the report of General Hammond with whom the Colonel Maxwell had recently discussed the question, and General Hammond quite admitted that conditions were entirely different to those in many respects of those obtaining in 1922 when he reported on the Tabora and Shinyanga areas. Col. Maxwell pointed out that the administrative officers and the Department of Agriculture of the Mandated Territory had since found that the Natives in those districts were keen, energetic and willing to grow cotton in large quantities and that the ground was eminently suitable for that crop and for groundnuts. It was a realisation of these facts that led to the original proposal to carry the railway to Kahama, crossing the fertile plain of Karundi and providing a railhead near Sita. Then had come the sanction for the extension from Kahama to Shinyanga.

From Shinyanga practically the whole of the country to the north and slightly to the east towards Mwanza is an individual, rich and well populated, the distance from the original proposed railhead at Shinyanga to Lake Victoria at Mwanza being only 100 or 110 miles. To leave a gap of that distance between the railhead and the Lake port would mean that produce would have to be carried distances up to say 60 or 70 miles, which would preclude the production of either cotton or groundnuts in bulk. To leave the whole of a hundred miles short of the Lake would stop production in the Mwanza area, leave undeveloped 100 miles of land with excellent possibilities, keep the Bukoba province cut off from the rest of the Territory, and deprive Kenya of a good and valuable link of communication to all the inland colonies. It would depend upon the extent of the rail head from Shinyanga and the communication and points to be served, a question of whether the proposed extension to Mwanza was a question of communication between Kenya and Tanganyika.

The extension of the railway from Shinyanga to Mwanza would be a question of communication between Kenya and Tanganyika.

in the north and the Tanganyika system further south. It was difficult to see why that competition should arise. Certain commercial firms with headquarters in Dar-es-Salaam might for purposes of facilities offer to deal only with their direct line of communication in Tanganyika, it was possible that Government stores for Bukoba might be diverted through Dar-es-Salaam instead of through Kilindini as at present, and in case of any temporary dislocation the one system could greatly assist the other, but these considerations could hardly be regarded as competition in the proper sense of the term. Moreover, it was difficult to say how the Mwanza-Tabora-Dar-es-Salaam line, 750 miles in length, could in any way interfere with the more direct line from Kisumu to Kilindini's deepwater harbour only 567 miles away.

Why need there be competitive rates between two railways in East Africa, both British-owned and British-managed? The General Managers of the two systems should be able to agree without difficulty.

There should be no agreement on the subject. Maxwell could not help thinking that the line, which certainly offered a good commercial proposition, need not necessarily touch the Tanganyika Railway more than the Uganda system. The extension of the railway to the port would mean an increase in the new production from the area, which might very likely find its way to the sea via Lake Victoria and Kilindini.

### Board Favours Shinyanga Extension.

Major Bruce Taylor, General Manager of the Uganda Railway said that Colonel Maxwell had put the matter in a manner which made it difficult for one to do otherwise but he agreed with his views. He believed that the controversy was in a large measure due to the early use of the terms "altercation" and "competitive" which was a disturbing question. If it had never been suggested that the Tabora-Mwanza line would form an alternative to the Uganda Railway, there might not have been this public discussion.

Sir Edmund Rogers regarded the line as a *fait accompli*. This was a statement of facts was now the way in which the extension had been provided, and the Colonial Office had definitely made up its mind on the subject. The fact that there was a highly populated area there was a population of 500,000 living between Shinyanga and Mwanza and that was some 100,000 tons of cotton and 100,000 tons of groundnuts had been exported from the district from the commercial standpoint he certainly felt the line was a *fait accompli*.

After Mr. Taylor had been recalled to find the strong feeling in favour of the construction of the line. It was a railway urgently needed and one which should have been built long before a decision was taken by the committee of the war. That



Germany and the Mandates

Major Walsh raised the question of the possibility of the Empire regarding which there seemed to be a widespread opinion in Germany. There was, no doubt, a considerable amount of feeling in business circles with large interests in the Mandatories and it seemed to him that something should be done to make the position of the British clear to the whole world.

Several members of the Executive referred to the Press campaign now being conducted in Germany, one stating that it was referring cuttings of such articles almost every day. While Sir Sydney Hearn added that members of the British House of Parliament had recently received a publication written and printed in Germany in the English language which had set out to prove that the only colonial possession which it was worth the while of Germany to obtain was Tanganyika.

Sir Sydney Hearn did not consider the agitation to be a serious menace and Mr. Westwood pointed out that one of the most interesting developments in international politics in recent months was the fact that Italy now asked for a definite check on Germany's colonial ambitions from another quarter. It was suggested that Germany's arguments in favour of a mandate were advanced, not so much in the belief that they might be realised, but in the hope of obtaining colonial territory from Portugal.

EAST AFRICA'S GREAT PROMISE

Views of Lancashire Cotton Experts

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Derby, who presided at the April meeting of the Council of the British Cotton Growing Association, extended a hearty welcome to Mr. Humbery (General Manager) and Mr. M'Gonagall on their return from their journey to India, Kenya, Uganda, the Sudan and Egypt, and said that it was sure their visit would be of great benefit to those localities in the future, and also to Lancashire.

Mr. Humbery, in thanking the President, said that the five months had consisted of really hard labour. Having given details of their Indian tour, he said that they sailed from Bombay for Mombasa on December 23. Whilst Kenya was not going to be a great cotton-growing country, there are possibilities on the coast, where the Association had carried out experiments during the last year. The natives were now taking to cotton-growing, there on their own account, and there were good prospects of a few thousand bales of superior cotton being produced in that part. They had looked into the question of storage accommodation at Mombasa, and found it to be in a very inadequate state, a letter had been sent to the Government asking what additional sheds should be provided with.

High Praise of Kenya

From the remarks made by Edward Grey, who had promised to do everything he could to improve transport. Mr. M'Gonagall, however, had been kindly pressed to carry out a large quantity of cotton which had been produced, but under the very difficult and persistent conditions. Mr. Humbery thought the trade was doing very well. He added that Kenya was a great source of supply for the cotton industry. The time was now ripe for the cotton industry to be taken into consideration. The time was now ripe for the cotton industry to be taken into consideration. The time was now ripe for the cotton industry to be taken into consideration.

They then went to Tanganyika headquarters of the Association in a general sense from that place. Mr. Humbery said he had now covered several thousand miles in order to see the cotton-growing districts and the territories. Uganda has made enormous strides in cotton-growing and from the standpoint of output is really the best place to which the Association can point, with the exception of India. Mr. Humbery was of opinion that they had done a little too fast in the matter of erecting small ginneries all over the place. There were also other difficulties which ought to be taken into account before the industry could really be said to be on satisfactory foundations. The Agricultural Department had been strengthened of late by experts supplied by the Empire Cotton Growers' Association, but the conditions consisted mainly of research men and Mr. Humbery thought that in addition to research men, more men who understood the practical side of farming were required.

Progress in the Sudan

At M'Gonagall they met the Governor-General of the Sudan, who had gone on to study rain-grown cotton in that region. The seed cotton is at present being transported down the Nile in 100 miles for shipment. Whilst there are enormous possibilities there, Mr. Humbery did not think the proposition was a commercial one, as the charges were so high, and in order to make the industry it is essential to pay the grower the highest possible price. Therefore it was necessary for the Government to continue the work it was doing, but possibly with the help of the two cotton-growing organisations.

Afterwards they sailed down the Nile to Gezira. When Mr. Humbery was there three years ago, he had been rather disappointed because the yield had fallen from 4 kantars to two or three kantars. This year they had a yield of 32 kantars at the time of his visit, and the output would amount to 41 kantars. In the Sudan, the cotton was of very high quality.

Another cheering feature was the opportunity of going over the barrage and to see the water running underneath. Most of the credit for that dam was due to the Association for the action they had taken in obtaining the first loan, and in getting the authorities to provide further funds during times of great financial stringency. Altogether, the Gezira, Kordofan, Kasaika, and the rain-grown areas were going to produce enormous quantities of cotton.

Mr. Humbery concluded by restating his opinion that the future cotton-growing areas outside of India, were going to be Uganda, the Sudan, and Nigeria, and he was sure it was possible to produce within the Empire, and a quantity as if could be produced in America, all the cotton required by Lancashire.

Mr. M'Gonagall said that he did not look for any large growth of cotton in Kenya, but in Uganda he believed there were possibilities of immense extension. The Sudan had done one's eyes good, and territory which has been so barren a few years ago is now beset with cotton and other crops. These are the crops which are going to be worth a large amount of money, the product of the British and it made one proud to come home.

The total cotton crop produced in Nyaland during 1933 was reported to be worth to 2500 bales. This was a big advance on the previous year. More than half of this was the product of the British. The Association, under the joint working agreement with the Government, had guaranteed that the cotton would be fully marketed.

EAST AFRICA BY BOOKSHELF

**PAINING PART OF THE PICTURE**

"Some Problems of East Africa," by Mrs. Hilda Gerde Hinde, Williams and Norgate, London. It is a little volume the ostensible object of which is to present the situation to those who do not know the country and who never reside in East Africa.

As a self-styled book for the stay-at-home public which knows nothing of East Africa we cannot feel that it will have any beneficial effect. On the contrary, it is, unfortunately, as the author writes, the short-comings of previous administrations and to brand the settler movement as actuated solely by material considerations of service neither to the homeland nor to East Africa.

Mrs. Hinde—who will be known to a number of our readers as having spent many years in Kenya as the wife of an administrative officer—and undoubtedly means an efficient one. The pity is that she seems to find good only in the ranks of officialdom, though the better ranks of that order are particularly regarded by her with exceeding suspicion. They have, she says, brought to Britain's "Pro-Congos" a "scrapped and interested" in the Native peoples, believing that they cannot be a paying concern for many years, except as labourers, and have emigrated on the settlers, whom they fear and from whom they hope to attain to local popularity and consequent success at home. To take two recent cases of widely differing character, did Sir Robert Coryndon not stand firmly for his policy of "the two roads," and would anyone claim that Sir Florence By's policy was dictated by a desire to placate the European settlers? Mrs. Hinde's generalisations are obviously unfounded.

She writes throughout as though Britain's prestige in Tropical Africa had been built up solely by our pioneer officials, missionaries, she writes fondly writing them down as a failure, though admitting that the individuals may be, and often are, of the finest calibre. From the criticisms passed upon them in his book, one might be forgiven for wondering whether the settlers in question, from whose merits she would wish to detract, were really of British flesh and blood. They are accused of being without ideals, selfish, and seeking as much out of the country as is possible in order to return to Europe to enjoy the fruits of their efforts. The non-official element she accuses of exploiting the natives and their country for personal benefit, the only reason for preserving them being to make them a helot race without freedom of life or action.

The painting of so gloomy a picture destroys any value that the little volume might otherwise have had. For more enlightening portrait of the East African settler it is to be found in the Report of the East African Commission, whose members originally had no bias in 1906, or whose settlement when they first reported "found the natives and have ever done justice to the words of Britain's pioneer planters and farmers. The Report of the American Ethnological Commission is another document that might well be set against the bias of Mrs. Hinde.

With some additions made in 1922, some additions being made eighteen

months later. This story, which purports to give the world an account of East Africa to-day, makes not the slightest mention of the growing co-operation and confidence between administrators, settlers and missionaries. There is no recognition of the work being done by devoted doctors, nurses, carpenters, educationists, agriculturists, and other experts for the uplift, moral and material, of the native races. This emancipation from the tyrannies and abuses of the ages passes almost without comment.

Let us add that the books claiming to deal with the problems of East Africa are almost solely to Kenya. If the author, seeking a new East Africa, cannot see beyond the frontiers of Kenya, it is perhaps not surprising that the views of Kenya are similarly restricted by highly artificial boundaries.

S. J.

**FROM AN ABYSSINIAN FARM**

In his new book "Masterston," M. Gilbert Frankland transplants his hero, Masterston, from the "Crestlessness of modern English society," a class which astonishes Masterston beyond words, and causes him marriage with a heartless bitter, disillusionment, divorce, and the determination to return to Africa. The book is *biase* and daring, depicting the trivialities of the idle rich and describing with a detail lunch and dinner menus, table talk, dance, gossip, horse races, prize fights, night clubs and all the other trivialities which in the circles with which the novel deals pass for life.

**COLLOQUIAL ARABIC**

The Dictionary of Egyptian's manual on "Colloquial Arabic" (Kegan Paul, London), which is published at a surprisingly low price of 2s.6d., aims at providing an easy guide to the colloquial Arabic of Egypt, Syria and Mesopotamia, but will certainly be of great use to Arabic students generally. Roman script is used throughout. The book can be confidently recommended.

1926

**MOTORING IN ENGLAND**

Any Make of Car ready for EAST AFRICANS on their arrival.

We SPECIALISE in Selling Cars with a definite guarantee.

**RE-PURCHASE AT PRICE SPECIFIED.**

We insure motor cars that carry 500 lbs. by Owners in departments for EAST AFRICA which cost **ROSTLY**.

**HIRE DEPT.**

**HIRE AND DRIVE YOURSELF.**

Various makes of Cars (American and British) at special low rates for hire by day, week, month or any period. Motorists invited.

WRITE OR TELETYPE for full particulars giving the possible make of car desired.

**The B. & L. Motor Co. Ltd.**

14, Beaufort Place, Victoria Road, N.W.1.

Phone: VICTORIA 1111.







EQUATORIAL TRAVEL  
THROUGH EAST AFRICA  
BY THE  
**Kenya and Uganda Railway**

AND  
MARINE SERVICES  
ON  
VICTORIA NYANZA  
COMFORTABLE TRAINS & STEAMERS  
8-DAY TOURS ON LAKE VICTORIA

THROUGH RAIL & STEAMSHIP SERVICES  
TO UGANDA, TANGANYIKA TERRITORY,  
THE SUDAN AND BELGIAN CONGO

*Copyright, J. D. Mathews*  
Summit, Mount Kenya, 17,040 feet.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, FARES, ETC., APPLY TO—

**H.M. EASTERN AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES TRADE AND INFORMATION OFFICE**

Royal Mail Building, Cocks spur Street, Trafalgar Square, London.

Thos. Cook & Son

The Union-Castle Royal Mail S. & Co., 2, Fenchurch Street, London

All Branches  
Japp, Hatch & Co.

The P. & O. S. N. Company  
The International Sleeping Car Co.,  
106, Piccadilly, London

Cocks spur Street

NAIROBI,  
KENYA COLONY

C. E. N. FELLING

General Manager



**H.M. EASTERN AFRICAN  
DEPENDENCIES.**

TRADE AND INFORMATION OFFICE,  
ROYAL MAIL BUILDING,  
COCKSPUR ST. TRAFALGAR SQUARE,  
LONDON.

Telephone REGENT

Telegrams: "NAMATTE" BY WIRE, "LONDON"

TOURISTS,  
INTENDING TRAVELLERS,  
COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS  
AND INVESTORS

will be glad to give the latest information  
regarding the trade development of these  
countries









## BRING YOU HEALTH AND HAPPINESS

BERINA FOOD contains only WHOLE CREAM MILK SUGAR OF MILK and CREAM OF WHEAT and Cholesterol.

BERINA MALTED MILK is the same FOOD WITH MALT ADDED. The MALT that has made such BERINA Bread famous.

CONCENTRATED NATURAL MILK. READY FOR DIRECT USE.

IN POWDERED FORM, READY INSTANTLY.

The Food for the TROPICS — ONLY HOT WATER NECESSARY.

These Foods are produced in our own Mills, Malt Mills and Model Factories, are all made in the most modern and sanitary conditions. They are available in all parts of the world. For more information, send for our FREE BOOK, "THE FOODS FOR THE TROPICS".

THE FOODS EAST AFRICA HAS LONG NEEDED.

AGENTS WANTED IN each centre of trade. For immediate application to nearest office.

MONSIEURIE & CO., LTD., LEAD, SERRAW, SGO, AND MILLERS, BAKERS, MALTS, and other Food Manufacturers.

## LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION



Liverpool—The Great Cotton Market in the World.

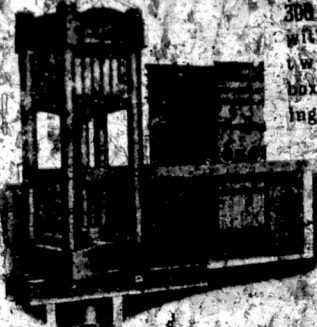
Members of this Association offer facilities for the sale, purchase and exchange of Cotton. Growth of Cotton.

THE WORLD FOLLOWS LIVERPOOL COTTON QUOTATIONS. DAILY Growers and Shippers should send their Cotton to Liverpool.

Members will gladly quote you prices.



# BALING PRESSES



300 TON PRESS  
with 100  
boxes embody-  
ing SPECIAL  
FEATURES  
making the  
Press  
RELIABLE,  
EFFICIENT  
and simple  
to operate.

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

## ASK YOUR STATIONER FOR CHAMBERS' MARMANET PENCILS

MADE FROM KENYA COLONY CEDAR  
and GUARANTEED

100% BRITISH EMPIRE PRODUCTS

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

# CLAGETT, BRACHI & CO.

61, Crutched Friars and 8, Rangoon Street  
London, E.C.

## Tobacco Brokers

SPECIALISING IN COLONIAL LEAF TOBACCO  
ENQUIRIES INVITED.

Directors  
A. V. MAUNDER. I. CONFORZ. R. S. THOMPSON

# THE CEYLON AND GENERAL TRADING Co. Ltd.

Managing Director: H. WOOD (late of Ceylon)

47, Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1  
Phone: VICTORIA 5291

What we are doing for CEYLON, MALAYA STATES,  
INDIA, MAURITIUS, JAMAICA, &c., we shall be  
very pleased to do for EAST AFRICA.

We are in a position to purchase and ship any of the  
following Lines, at Export Prices, showing a very  
considerable saving to Clients:

Lines, Trampers, Carrels, Bathers, Groceries, Bards,  
Beads, Electric Appliances and Instructions, Lamp  
Glass, and Glass, Glass, Plantation Tools, and  
Plantation Requirements, China, Glass, Cutlery, Silver,  
Prizes and Cups, Suit Cases and Trunks, Sports  
Requisites, Mirrors, Gramophones and Provisions.

Specialist in the purchase and sale of all the above.

WE SPECIALISE  
in the manufacture and Distribution of  
TOOLS THAT CUT YOUR COSTS

AND APPOINTING AGENTS  
FOR THE PLANTATION INDUSTRIES

Catalogue No. 1, Descriptive of the  
**JACKPAN. The JACKURPI**  
and other Specialities, free on request.

# PECS LTD.

SOLE EXPORT AND APPOINTING AGENTS  
for the Colonies, London, S.W. 1  
10, Abchurch Lane, London (Telephone: 4133, 4134)

# WHITE-COTTELL'S MAST VINEGAR

THE VINEGAR WITH THE DELICIOUS  
FLAVOUR AND FRAGRANCE.

It is equally good for pickling, salads, and for use  
in all the household and commercial conditions.

In fact, it is the ideal Export Vinegar.

Ask us for Sample and Quotation.  
**WHITE-COTTELL & Co., LONDON, E.C. 5**  
England.

# FRANCIS THEAKSTON

LONDON, CREWE, BRISTOL



## LIGHT RAILWAY TRACK, WAGONS, LOCOMOTIVES

FOR SIBAL, COTTON, SUGAR, ESTATES &  
HEADQUARTERS: 60, TUFTEON STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON



Since 1825  
Established in 1825

# TOYE & CO.

27, Whitechapel Road,  
LONDON, E.C. 1

MASONIC OUTFITTERS  
CLOTHING, JEWELRY,  
BANNERS & FURNITURE

RELIABLE FOR EVERY SOCIETY

LIVERPOOL: 2, South Street  
MARGHERITA: 1, Jackson Street  
WARRINGTON: 1, Victoria Street

advertisers will find... prices.





N. ...  
B. M. Watts and  
J. C. Wykes  
J. M. Williams  
Z...  
A. B. Adamson  
Adamson  
K. Adamson  
W. Addis  
W. H. Eston  
F. ...  
A. E. Jones  
F. H. Lavers  
S. Milne  
W. H. W. Marshall  
J. H. Taylor  
and ...  
H. C. ...  
T...  
A. D. ...  
S... Sabbath  
M. ...  
B...

Nykerk arrived ...  
African ports April 9  
Randfontein left Antwerp for ...  
April 11  
Springfontein ...  
April 24  
Nykerk ... arrived Hamburg April 29  
Klonsfontein ... arrived ...  
Saleier ...  
Paris April 14  
Meliskerk ...  
April 14  
Heem ... arrived Antwerp ...  
April 14  
Bampton Castle ...  
April 14  
Guildford Castle ...  
April 14  
Tahadovey ... arrived ...  
wards from East Africa April 18  
April 17

COFFEE.

PAID THE GERMAN ASKARI

DEAR Sir, Apart from the possibility of permitting the Government to permit the Askaris to pay off their debts in person, what an opportunity has been lost. British interests in the future to make these payments must be made from British Government offices or under the direct and sole supervision of a British official.

It must be recalled that the German military authorities threatened the Tanganyika Government should the East African campaign that they would return as a result of their victory in Europe. Tanganyika were feared could never prevent their return. And we've actually allowed them to return on an obviously propagandist mission. Is it any wonder that the Askaris believe the old German mercenaries have been streaming back for months, and now comes a letter from them and confident.

If Germany insisted on sending out a delegation to the East African campaign, they would have been to the best of British interests. To gesture to take just a few minutes of this many of many ruses. I say him!

There is propaganda in that too. It is propaganda for as anyone with any of the scantest knowledge of the African mind will see, the moral of such a scene would be to show that any African.

Yours faithfully,  
I. McE...

EAST AFRICAN COFFEE POLICY

DEAR Sir, The action from the Government of East Africa to suspend the Coffee Marketing Board on April 15, 1945, was considered by the Executive Committee of the Board at a meeting held on the 16th of April. The meeting has been held in a room of the Board to discuss the policy raised.

With regard to the Board's policy, the Board has decided to suspend the Coffee Marketing Board on the 15th of December. I would like to take this opportunity of stating that I think it will be found that there is no cause for apprehension.

Yours faithfully,  
F. G. McE... Secretary,  
Joint East African Board

EAST AFRICAN PASTURE GRASSES

All interested in East African agriculture of stock-raising will find of the greatest utility a little volume entitled "East African Pasture Grasses" which has just been published by the Crown Agents for the Colonies at the low price of 2s. 6d.

The origin is due to a suggestion made by Dr. C. Montgomery Veterinary Adviser to the Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda to the Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew; and the text and original drawings which the book's illustrations have been prepared by two botanical assistants on the staff of the Gardens.

All concerned deserve the thanks of East Africans who have in this excellently indexed fifty-page book a description of the best pasture grasses to be found in Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and other parts of East and Central Africa. The preface contains the promise that an endeavour will be made to prepare a complete record of the flora of East Africa. If this first volume stimulates a desire for more on the subject.

CLEAR STATEMENT NEEDED

DEAR Sir, I have been very interested in the articles which have appeared recently in East Africa on the subject of Tanganyika and the return of Germans to that country.

The amount of the £20,000,000 loan which will be shortly raised for improving transport and harbour facilities in Eastern Africa, a part of which will no doubt be allocated to Tanganyika Territory, is entirely in line with the view that a perfectly definite statement of the Government's intention with regard to the retention of Tanganyika, or otherwise within the British Empire, will be made at an early date, and before the public are asked to invest their money in the proposed loan.

I enclose my card, but I am myself.

Yours faithfully,  
A. G. McE...

SUDAN MILITARY MOVEMENTS

From the programme of internal movements of military units announced by the War Office on the 27th of the preceding season, 1926-27, we take the following:

From ... to ...

1st Battalion Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire ...

2nd Battalion ...

3rd Battalion ...

4th Battalion ...

5th Battalion ...

6th Battalion ...

7th Battalion ...

8th Battalion ...

9th Battalion ...

10th Battalion ...

11th Battalion ...

12th Battalion ...

13th Battalion ...

14th Battalion ...

15th Battalion ...

16th Battalion ...

17th Battalion ...

18th Battalion ...

19th Battalion ...

20th Battalion ...

21st Battalion ...

22nd Battalion ...

23rd Battalion ...

24th Battalion ...

25th Battalion ...

26th Battalion ...

27th Battalion ...

28th Battalion ...

29th Battalion ...

30th Battalion ...

31st Battalion ...

32nd Battalion ...

33rd Battalion ...

34th Battalion ...

35th Battalion ...

36th Battalion ...

37th Battalion ...

38th Battalion ...

39th Battalion ...

40th Battalion ...

41st Battalion ...

42nd Battalion ...

43rd Battalion ...

44th Battalion ...

45th Battalion ...

46th Battalion ...

47th Battalion ...

48th Battalion ...

49th Battalion ...

50th Battalion ...

**BROWNLEE & MURRAY, LTD.**

MANUFACTURERS OF STEEL FRAMED BUILDINGS FOR

**BENJAMIN'S COTTON WORKS DOCK SHEDS**      **GODDOWNS GINNERIES MARKETS**      **TEA FACTORIES RETINES TANNERY WORKSHOPS &c.**

WORKS: **POBILLY, R. GLASGOW**      **LONDON OFFICE: 10, GERRARD ST. E.C.3**

Telephone: **ELVAD 2**      **TELEGRAMS: BROWNLEE**

# Yet another proof of Albion supremacy

FROM England comes the news that an Albion vehicle has completed the world's record road run of 803 miles without a single stop and at an average speed of 39.3 miles per hour. Vehicle, with full tanks, and load together weighed over 5 1/2 tons at starting, yet the petrol consumption actually showed more than 11 miles per gallon. There you have another proof of the sterling reliability for which the British built Albions are known in every continent.

In buying an Albion you make sure of getting the three all important qualities of consistent saving on running cost, freedom from breakdown and long life. Where motor spirit is scarce or expensive, Albions can be fitted with special patented paraffin or kerosene carburettor.

Write for particulars

Load Capacity: 25, 30, 40, 50, 60 & 80 Cwts

# Albion

## COMMERCIAL MOTORS

ALBION MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.  
GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.  
20, KINGSWAY, W.C.2

Concessionaires for  
KENYA COLONY & UGANDA  
Gailey and Roberts, P.O. Box 65, Nairobi



24 h.p. 30-cwt. Albion Lorry with 1-ton Trailer supplied to the Government

# Foundations!

THE foundation of Dunlop tyre quality is Experience.

AWAY BACK IN 1858

# "DUNLOP"

WAS THE NAME IN THE TYRE WORLD



Fit Dunlop and be satisfied

The accumulated experience of the years is in every Dunlop Tyre you buy. That's why Dunlops tick the longest mileage and are so utterly satisfactory under all conditions of service.

DUNLOP TYRE CO. LTD. BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND. Branches throughout the world.  
DUNLOP THE STANDARD OF SERVICE. RESISTING JUBILATION.

KENYA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA TERRITORY, ZANZIBAR, NYASA-LAND and NORTHERN RHODESIAN OFFICE IN LONDON



PHOTOGRAPH OF LONDON OFFICE TAKEN FROM TRAFALGAR SQUARE

Here, in the Heart of London, is the New Trade and Information Office of H.M. East African Dependencies.

- Tourists,
- Intending Settlers,
- Commercial Enquirers,
- Investors,

are invited to call for the latest information regarding the recent development of these countries.

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office

NEW BUILDING, 117, CUCKSHUR STREET, LONDON

TELEPHONE REGENT 5701/2

TELEGRAMS "AMATTERS" WEST END, LONDON

# PETTER OIL ENGINES



Illustration of Direct Coupled Electric Generating Plant.

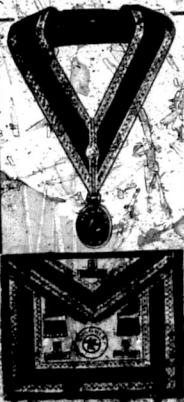
Awarded 25 Gold and Silver Medals in International Exhibitions.

Work on Two Stroke Cycle. No valves. No friction. By means of the Petter Patent Valve Starter, these engines start instantly on any fuel. Work on crude fuel oil, kerosene or lamp oil (paraffin) with great economy. No steam boiler or gas plants. No residues. Efficient scavenging. Positive lubrication to all parts. No oil variation. Occupy small space. Low foundation cost. No skilled attention required. Always ready for work and always thoroughly reliable.

Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda  
Messrs. J. W. MULLIGAN & CO.  
P.O. Box 168  
Medanally Buildings, NAIROBI.

Beira and District  
Messrs. DAVIDSON & BROADBENT  
P.O. Box 528  
Beira, PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

Manufactured by **PETTERS LIMITED • YEOVH, ENGLAND.**



Established 1858.  
The Metropolitan, London.

## TOYE & CO.

57, Theobalds Road, Dist.  
LONDON, W.C.1.

MASONIC, OUTFITTERS  
CLOTHING, JEWELS,  
BANNERS & FURNITURE

REGALIA FOR EVERY SOCIETY

LIVERPOOL - 2, South John Street.  
MANCHESTER - 2, Benson Street.  
BARKING - 10, Broad Street.

## BRILLIANT LIGHTING FOR YOUR HOME.



The Tilley Paraffin Lamp gives 24 hours white light, 300 candle power. Neither smoke, smell, nor danger. No wick to turn up or chimney to break. Vaporiser removed and replaced in a few seconds without tools. Jet cleared while lamp is burning. Beautifully finished in polished brass, and BRITISH MADE THROUGHOUT.

### TILLEY SAFETY FIRST LAMPS

Burn paraffin or petrol. For sale at half the cost. Obtainable through all Colonial Outfitters at home, or direct from maker as follows:— Lamp post free anywhere for remittance, or C.O.D. where available. Price List of Tilley Lamp Works, 10, Lambeth Walk, London, S.E.1.

T.L.W. Ltd., 10, Lambeth Walk, London, S.E.1.



## EQUATORIAL TRAVEL THROUGH EAST AFRICA

BY THE  
**Kenya and Uganda Railway**

AND  
MARINE SERVICES  
ON  
VICTORIA NYANZA

COMFORTABLE TRAINS & STEAMERS  
8 DAY TOURS ON LAKE VICTORIA

THROUGH RAIL & STEAMER SERVICES  
TO UGANDA, TANZANIA, TERRITORY,  
SUDAN AND SUDAN CONGO.

Steamship Mount Kenya, Ltd. (Incorporated in Kenya)  
HEAD OFFICE: 10, BAKER STREET, LONDON, W.1.  
AGENTS: THE EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD., 10, BAKER STREET, LONDON, W.1.  
H. B. BAYNE & CO., LTD., 10, BAKER STREET, LONDON, W.1.  
Sole Agents: THE EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD., 10, BAKER STREET, LONDON, W.1.

THE EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD., 10, BAKER STREET, LONDON, W.1.  
THE EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD., 10, BAKER STREET, LONDON, W.1.  
THE EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD., 10, BAKER STREET, LONDON, W.1.  
THE EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD., 10, BAKER STREET, LONDON, W.1.  
THE EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD., 10, BAKER STREET, LONDON, W.1.

# LORD DELAMERE JUSTIFIED

## PUBLICATION OF PARLIAMENTARY PAPER.

East African are well aware of the statements which have been in circulation concerning the Lord Delamere's land transactions in Kenya. It is noted hereunder a Parliamentary Paper which has just been published in the House and which completely vindicates His Lordship of the charge of "grafting."

Lord Delamere has, in fact, been a pioneer of the best type. He has consistently spoken and acted in the country's best interests. He has secured a large number of persons (some of whom are of substantial means) to brood and to settle the country, and he has helped in the struggle to get the country and stock and to establish a good and quick time of settlement.

In the above words Colonel J. Montgomery, late Commissioner of Lands in Kenya, summed up his opinion of Lord Delamere in 1907, and now his successor, Sir J. B. Smith, who called upon by the Secretary of State for a full account of Lord Delamere's land operations in the Colony, has reported:

If in 1907, Colonel Montgomery was fully justified in his opinion, I can certainly say that Lord Delamere's work and expenditure are fully justified his holdings. I can certainly say that Lord Delamere's work and expenditure are fully justified his holdings. I can certainly say that Lord Delamere's work and expenditure are fully justified his holdings.

These extracts are taken from a White Paper containing correspondence between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Government of Kenya, and in particular to the accusations of "grafting" made against Lord Delamere by Dr. Norman Lees in his book "Kenya," which corresponded to the report there vindicated of the leader of the white community in Kenya, and as Sir Edward Grey said in a cable letter, the Colony owes it to itself to have Lord Delamere's name cleared up and to have the evidence which must dispose of it for the benefit of the Colony which has been levelled against him.

### Lord Delamere's Pioneer Days.

Lord Delamere's first settlement in Kenya was in 1895, when he applied for a grant of 100,000 acres of land in the Njoro district. When the grant of that area was made sheep run. The grant of that area was made sheep run. The grant of that area was made sheep run.

at Nairobi, and after getting a lesson from a South African Dutchman in the breaking of the first three or four, I spent many months breaking the rest, which supplied tractive power for implements on the property and also on surrounding farms, then starting in the district. The difficulty of this sort of thing to people from England cannot easily be realised. In the case of Rhodesia, the transport simply moved south from the Transvaal, and you have to go back to the very beginning of South Africa to find a country where bullocks for transport and boys to drive them had to be collected from the raw savages, and the native cattle.

In the same way with implements getting the articles in a country where you have no one to copy is not understood. Even in the case of ploughs it took a considerable period to get implements suited to the country, and many were tried. Moreover, seaports and the country, and many were tried. Moreover, seaports and the country, and many were tried.

After the dairy had been given up, a maize farm—Florida Farm—was started in the Rongai Hills, where the whole country is now cultivated for maize. The whole country is now cultivated for maize. The whole country is now cultivated for maize.

The whole story is told in considerable detail, and it is to be regretted that the account of the early days of his residence at Nairobi is never brought into any land speculation.

### Report of the Commissioner of Lands.

In his report on the memorandum that Lord Delamere's land transactions in Kenya, the Commissioner of Lands says that he has carefully inspected the departmental records and that the list of the land transactions of Lord Delamere's land transactions in Kenya, the Commissioner of Lands says that he has carefully inspected the departmental records and that the list of the land transactions of Lord Delamere's land transactions in Kenya.

On Lord Delamere's land transactions in Kenya, the Commissioner of Lands says that he has carefully inspected the departmental records and that the list of the land transactions of Lord Delamere's land transactions in Kenya.

# EAST AFRICA

APRIL 24, 1926

## NATIVE COFFEE GROWING IN TANGANYIKA

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA

DEAR SIR: Our readers may be interested to learn the latest developments in Native coffee growing in the Moshi area. A Native Association has been formed under the aegis of the Kilimanjaro Native Planters' Association, and under the Native Chairman and Secretary, the latter especially reported from Kenya. The subscription membership is said to run into thousands. A godown for the Association is being erected, and coffee materials and stores are to be imported under Government supervision.

The Association has a banking account and all cheques are countersigned by a Government official. Native planters are to be encouraged to grow blocks of forty to fifty trees in their *shambas*. In other words, a large Government organised scheme of Native coffee growing is to be launched. How else can it be regarded?

It is interesting to remember that only four months ago when His Excellency the Governor of Tanganyika met the Arusha Coffee Planters' Association at Moshi, an assurance was given that Native coffee growing was not going to be encouraged, although not hindered. The Senior Commissioners of both Moshi and Arusha were present at this meeting, and His Excellency actually asked them the question, "Are you encouraging directly Native coffee growing?" The reply in both cases was an emphatic "No."

For the last four years coffee planters have been urging the creation of native coffee growing, at any rate, on such time as the coffee industry was suitably organised and in a safe position.

For this purpose they have urged the appointment of coffee officers—that is, experts whose duties would be mainly experimental, in such matters as pruning, shade, manuring, irrigation, &c.—all matters at present in need of urgent study. They have also urged the appointment of entomologists as the district is notoriously infested with diseases which may at any time become serious. If not fatal, in spite of promises, what is the answer to these requests?

The Agricultural Department does indeed appoint coffee officers, but not experts, nor for experimental work and the study of coffee has merely for the organisation of Native coffee growing. A more cynical reply could hardly be given to our requests. It is interesting to remember what help the European estate growing industry has received in the past four years. One flying visit by an entomologist and almost complete ignoring of the district by the Director of Agriculture.

The Arusha district is at present practically free of Native grown coffee, except for some ex-Germans, probably of their acres of coffee, which plants are now presenting to the Native. Even in the example of Moshi here, one is it possible to base any talk of the future, and are we also to expect a coffee officer, with duties to organise native coffee growing.

The recent change of Government has brought new ideas, and indeed this hope, but it is hard to see how, as shown in the letter we can only believe that the departments of the Administration are loyal to the Governor's policy.

ARUSHA COFFEE PLANTERS

The above letter from a well-known planter in the Arusha district, appears in its general trends with a number of similar communications received from other districts. It is not surprising that European

planters and investors should remain in doubt as to the policy of the Tanganyika Administration in this matter of native coffee growing, and perhaps the Governor may on a convenient occasion and it is possible to make a statement which will allay the uneasiness that undoubtedly prevails. Ed. (E.A.)

## AN OVERSEER'S EXHORTATION

An Incentive to Care

By A Kenya Coffee Planter

RECENTLY I overheard the following homily delivered by my *nyambara* to a picker who was not doing his work in a suitable manner. He did not know that I was within earshot. The exhortation was most impressive.

"This is the very finest coffee on the plantation and it has been picked very well. *Bwana Karani* (the manager) made the pickers work very well and carefully, and it has been brought here carefully and fermented carefully and washed carefully and kept out of the rain and kept out of the hot sun.

"The master has watched it very carefully and I have watched it very carefully and you are all supposed to clean it up very carefully."

"When you have finished it, will be weighed by the *Bwana* and go on a special waggon to Thika, and have a special machine put over it. And it will go in the train and be watched by another *Bwana*, and it will get to England and go in another train. And then it will be carried in a motor car, and all the time *Bwanas* will watch it carefully."

"And the motor car will be driven by *nyumba ya Sultan, Mhikwa Kingi* (George), and he will look at it and the great Sultan, King George, and he will look at it and say 'This coffee has not been handicapped properly.' It's *mbaya kabisa*."

## ESPRIT DE CORPS

Will readers help the Editor by sending him full names and addresses of their friends interested in East and Central Africa, so that specimen copies of the paper may be sent to them free of charge. Increasing circulation will enable the Editor to supply Africa with growing paper and to increase the size of the paper.

## TO READERS WHO ARE WRITERS

The Editor cordially invites suggestions and contributions of East and Central Africa interest. He will always consider promptly any articles dealing with commercial or agricultural progress and achievements, sketches of the character and career of prominent East African men, and of those who are prominent in towns, in the bush or on the sea. MSS. should be typed on one side of the paper only and accompanied by stamped addressed envelope, and preferably 100 or 1500 words in length. Short paragraphs may also be submitted. The name and address should be marked on the envelope and should be retained by the Editor for all correspondence. Contributions should be sent to the Editor for his safety.

An occasional short story for the East African will also be published.

Every reader who sends a letter or article to the Editor will receive a copy of the paper free of charge. If you send a letter or article to the Editor, you will receive a copy of the paper free of charge. If you send a letter or article to the Editor, you will receive a copy of the paper free of charge.

PERSONALIA

Mr. G. A. Proctor, of Nairobi, was married in London last week.

Mr. and Lady Margaret Lower have returned to Northampton from the Sudan.

Messrs. A. L. Kirby and C. A. A. have arrived home on leave from Nyaland.

Capt. J. E. Coney, Member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, is at present in London.

Sir John and Lady Ramden and Miss Joyce Ramden have returned to England from Kenya Colony.

Mr. Neville Pearson has returned to England from a hurried visit to Kenya, where he spent only some three weeks.

The Hon. Hugh Bamfylde has been elected to the Council of the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies of Kenya.

At the request of the Prince of Wales the dinner of the African Society has been postponed from May 5 to June 9.

Mr. W. Adamson, Editor of the *British News*, has arrived in this country. He is accompanied by Mrs. Adamson and family.

Mr. C. J. Bagnall, O.B.E., Provincial Commissioner, Tanganyika, has been posted to Kigoma on his return from leave.

Mr. Philip Richardson, M.P., has recently given two lectures, illustrated by lantern slides, on his last year's visit to East Africa.

Mr. Harry McGowan, who is interested in East Africa, is well known to have been in London last week on a trip to South Africa.

The death is announced of Capt. W. S. Ambrose, who won the M.C. in the East Africa campaign while serving with the A.M.F.

The award has been conferred upon His Excellency Sir Geoffrey Alcock, Governor-General of the Sudan, the Grand Chamberlain and Commander-in-Chief of the Sudan.

Mr. J. H. L. has returned to this country on his appointment as Assistant Quarter Master General of the Sudan Government.

In an Order of the Committee of Privy Council, Lieutenant-General Sir William D. Leishman, C.B., C.M.G., B.A., C.S.I., Director General Army Medical Department, is appointed a member of the Medical Research Committee of the Government of the Princess of Wales's Hospital for Diseases.

General Sir Alexander Cook, who won his V.C. in Somaliland, has left London to take up his appointment as G.O.C. Northern Command, Indian Army.

Admiral Sir John Franklin Parry, K.C.B., who died last week at the age of 62, served during the naval and military operations in the Eastern Sudan in 1884.

Colonel W. K. Tucker, C.B.E., Managing Director of East African Estates Ltd. and their several associated companies, has just arrived in London from Kenya.

Mr. Cherry Kearton had the honour on Friday last of giving a presentation of his film "With Cherry Kearton in the Jungle" before the King and Queen at Windsor Castle.

Colonel C. A. Johnston, C.B., D.S.O., M.B., formerly of the I.M.S., who served in East Africa during the war and there gained the C.B. and D.S.O., passed away last week.

The Prince of Wales has very kindly promised to attend the Annual Reception of the Royal Colonial Institute to be held at the Natural History Museum on Wednesday evening, June 30.

It is announced that Sir Rowland Biffen, Professor of Agricultural Botany at Cambridge, has been invited by the Government of Kenya to investigate the position of the wheat industry in the Colony.

Lord Curzon's only temporary chairman of the Elected Members of the Kenya Legislative Council during the absence from the Colony of Mr. W. H. G. here, for whom Mr. Williams is acting as Member for the Rift Valley.

Captain A. B. Parsons, who will be remembered by many of our readers, particularly in Tanganyika, contributes to the current issue of the *World Magazine* an interesting story of the disappearance of a European in East Africa.

Major H. Blake Taylor, formerly General Manager of the Uganda Railway, has accepted the invitation to join the Kenya Committee of the British Committee for A.M. Eastern African Trade and Information Office in London.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. C. Kenneth Wreth, President of the Coffee Planters' Union of Kenya and East Africa, who has recently arrived home, is far from well. We wish him a speedy and complete recovery and an enjoyable and healthy living.

On Tuesday night, May 10, 1926, Mr. C. P. Mansfield, Managing Director of the British Central Africa Company, presided at the Dominion and Colonial Section of the Royal Society of Arts in the subject of Nyaland. The meeting will be held at 4.30 p.m. on Tuesday, May 11, at the St. James's Permanent Rooms, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

On Tuesday night, May 10, 1926, Mr. C. P. Mansfield, Managing Director of the British Central Africa Company, presided at the Dominion and Colonial Section of the Royal Society of Arts in the subject of Nyaland. The meeting will be held at 4.30 p.m. on Tuesday, May 11, at the St. James's Permanent Rooms, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

On Tuesday night, May 10, 1926, Mr. C. P. Mansfield, Managing Director of the British Central Africa Company, presided at the Dominion and Colonial Section of the Royal Society of Arts in the subject of Nyaland. The meeting will be held at 4.30 p.m. on Tuesday, May 11, at the St. James's Permanent Rooms, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

On Tuesday night, May 10, 1926, Mr. C. P. Mansfield, Managing Director of the British Central Africa Company, presided at the Dominion and Colonial Section of the Royal Society of Arts in the subject of Nyaland. The meeting will be held at 4.30 p.m. on Tuesday, May 11, at the St. James's Permanent Rooms, Secretary of State for the Colonies.



EAST AFRICAN SISAL PROSPECTS.

East Africa in the Press.

THE KATIKIRO'S VISIT.

THE announcement that Sir Apolo Kagwa, the Katikiro of Uganda, will visit England this summer has been followed by a number of interesting references in the columns of the daily Press. Best of the contributions is one by Mr. J. H. Harris to the Manchester Guardian, which had on previous days referred to the "Katikoro" and Sir Apolo Bagwa.

Another well-known provincial newspaper has had a good deal to say about the "Katikro" and the gossip writer of a leading Fleet Street organ has chatted pleasantly if not accurately about Sir Apollo Kagwa, the "Katikiro." The Birmingham Post suggests that this dusky Prime Minister must be the senior of all the Prime Ministers within the Empire, for he was a rising young man in the Uganda court before Stanley went to Africa, which means that he is approaching eighty years of age.

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA

As a result of the recent reports of an understanding between Italy and Britain concerning water rights over Lake Tsana and regarding Italy's claims to railway construction in Abyssinia, the daily Press of Great Britain, Germany, France and Italy, particularly the three last-named countries, continues to give considerable prominence to the question of the colonial ambitions of Germany and Italy.

Dealing with these matters in a long despatch, the Paris correspondent of the Manchester Guardian telegraphs the categorical assertions: (1) that Italy is taking a very lively interest in Abyssinia and also in the Eastern Mediterranean; and (2) that the Italian Powers have promised Germany a mandate in Africa if and when the chance arises. He adds that the absence of effective government in Abyssinia and the Portuguese colonies in Africa suggests inability to bear the burdens of administration, and hints that the League of Nations may be driven to devise a new form of mandate applicable to such cases. This follows the statement:

There is no hint to be seen in the case with respect to the League, which would fit in with Italian ambitions. There has been much talk of transferring such mandates over Togoland and the Cameroons back to Germany in fulfillment of the Locarno pledge. Such a transfer Italy would be sure to acquiesce in, and desires were simultaneously satisfied. Her right of veto is based upon Art. 10 of the Treaty of Versailles, whereby the former German colonies are handed over, not to the League, nor to their present mandataries, but to the Allied and Associated Powers collectively, that is to say, including Germany.

The Daily Herald asserts that the negotiations between London and Rome over the Great Britain has now definitely agreed that—subject to the safeguarding of certain interests, Italy shall be allowed to penetrate and in due course to annex Abyssinia, a claim which is easily secured in all well-informed quarters. The Manchester Guardian, however, concedes that the Abyssinian is to be the first object in Italy's ambitious, but cautions against the ambitions.

The Village Press made a new record for itself by being the first who would had had the credit of the newspaper telephone columns. It is a distinct impression. One of the things is that the Standard should have been excluded from the list of newspapers published in

Writing to the Times Trade Supplement on the subject of Empire fibres, Mr. Alfred Wigglesworth points out that the United Kingdom is spending over £7,000,000 annually on foreign fibres, though the Empire could grow all she needs. He writes:

Without flax and hemp Britain could not have attained victory in the war. Even in these days of steel ships, mechanically propelled, these, the oldest textile fibres, are essential to all vessels, great or small. They cannot be launched without rope, and must use rope to leave port, while without rope not a bale of cargo could be shifted; flax, although little used nowadays for sail canvas, finds its niche in every sea-going craft.

The production of sisal has made great strides in Africa since the beginning of the century, and bids fair to become one of the most valuable Empire products. When war broke out, German East Africa (now Tanganyika Territory) produced 20,000 tons annually, while the area that is now Kenya Colony exported 3,000 to 4,000 tons. Military campaigns during the Great War adversely affected the industry in Tanganyika, and only now is the output again approaching the German figure, but the prospects are that the latter total will be surpassed each succeeding year. In Kenya also, considerable progress has been made in the production of sisal.

Occasionally one hears murmurs that this increase in production is too rapid, but in fact it is *de facto* one of the most suitable climates for sisal, with its double monsoon, well distributed rainfall, and its Native population (unfortunately none too abundant) the note of caution may scarcely be justified. At any rate, in these economic conditions have changed vastly for the worse, as far as sisal production is concerned, output has declined, and although it is recovering slowly, it remains to be seen whether the increase will not, as in the case of jute and rubber, be rapidly absorbed into commerce.

Sisal is mainly used for the manufacture of binder twines for use in automatic reapers, the use of which is rapidly extending wherever wheat is grown, and more and more wheat is required to feed the world. It is necessary, therefore, that there should be an increased demand in sisal, and it must be urged in view of the fact that this fibre cannot be harvested before the fourth year of the plant's life, that it continues to produce for a further period of three or more years, according to soil and climatic conditions. As in the case of tobacco, the various lands East Indies it grows in a number of different seasons and preparation essentially different from that in which the fibre in Africa has been adopted and graded.

A few words are advisable about the preparation of sisal for the market. In the tropics the leaves during its life of six or seven years when fully grown are cut and passed through powerful id compressor which reduce them to a pulp. The fibre which is then obtained is then pressed, graded, and pressed packed into bales of 100 or 200 lb. In shipment from Mombasa, Zanzibar, or other East African ports to London, Antwerp, or American ports, where about two-thirds of the crop is marketed.

The following table shows the progress made in the production of African sisal.

Sisal Exports		1913	1924	1925	1926
		Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Tanganyika Territory	1913	20,000	13,000	18,000	18,000
Kenya Colony	1913	3,000	3,000	3,500	4,500
Portuguese East Africa	1913	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Other	1913	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	1913	26,000	28,500	34,500	35,500

No demand exists for the skinner would produce that is stored, or less than once the export supply, and with more of the hemp fibre which is a by-product of the sisal, before the war, was used for the manufacture of paper. It is impossible to talk of the supply of sisal at the time that the newer fibres should be put on the market. The writer does not advocate any revolutionary change, but he believes that the Empire should be able to produce its own sisal under favourable conditions and that this Empire product is a

The result of the test to compare 100 lb. of African sisal with 100 lb. of a good quality Manila sisal, was a loss with such sisal of 25% during three months' immersion in the water, or a loss of 25% against a loss for African sisal of 10%.

EAST AFRICA'S BOOKSHELF

## AN INDICTMENT OF ABYSSINIA.

Major Henry Darley's Accusations.

IN "Slaves and Ivory" (Wiley, 42s. 00 net) Major Henry Darley, whose name is well known to most East Africans, is frankly a propagandist, for the volume is written principally to tell the unadulterated truth concerning conditions in Abyssinia as the author sees them, and secondly to expose the evils of the system of "closed areas" in Africa. But these aims are not allowed to obscure or impede a narrative of travel and adventure which will appeal to every reader. The book can be thoroughly recommended to the experienced East African, and to the uninitiated.

In his brief introduction Mr. G. W. Hobley describes the author as a gallant Yorkshireman of the blonde, Nordic, blond type, to whom adventure is the salt of life. "Well men, he says, are often impelled by authority and love to roam in unknown lands, and Britain owes much to men of this breed," even though at times they fall foul of colonial governments through disregard of local regulations and possibly the inability to assess fully the difficulties of the situation when international questions are involved. Even as this is written Major Darley, impelled by wanderlust, is roaming about somewhere in the heart of his beloved continent. We are able to add that he is at present in South-Western Tanganyika, where he has been washing for gold on the Tupa River.

The volume is an indictment of the Abyssinians, "a race with strength but without knowledge of mercy," a description more than amply justified by the record. "The King of Abyssinia wades in blood to his throne," says a proverb of the country. When the ruling Emperor wishes to give a territory to one of his supporters, his favour is expressed in the words, "Go to such and such a country and

kill the only arbiter of conduct, so much so that Mr. Hobley, who, in the capacity of Senior Provincial Commissioner of Kenya, acquired full-scale knowledge of these Abyssinian raids, adds the note that the Abyssinians now look upon themselves as unconquerable, many of believing that they are entitled to establish dominion over the parts of Africa to which Menelik referred when he arrogantly notified the Powers that "I shall endeavour, if God grants me due assistance, to re-establish the ancient frontiers of Ethiopia as far as Khartoum and to the Nyanza Lake and the country of the Gallas"—a ludicrous claim, entirely devoid of historical sanction.

The underlying factor of the whole situation is that the Abyssinian regards work as beneath his dignity. It is recalled that even Menelik when he wished to leave a road made in Addis Abeba, had to leave his palace, put a stone on his own shoulder, and carry it to its place, nothing less than the Imperial example could induce his subjects to do such work. It was the same with ploughing and the harvesting of crops. Not until Menelik and his sub-chiefs had started the work themselves would any Abyssinian put his hand to it. Most of the work of the country was done by slaves, and so arose the raiding and slaying which still continue.

The largest slave caravan I have ever seen," says the writer, "arrived at Jimma where it was camped there. It seems that the chief of a district some hundred miles from Jimma had been invited by the leaders of the new Government. He was a

numbers of his former subjects. I had no notice of the approach of this caravan, but hearing a sound of many people going along the road I went out to see what was happening. To my amazement I saw an unbroken string of slaves, the men roped together, the women and children walking alongside, while the little babies, unable to walk, and whose mothers were exhausted, were strapped on the backs of mules, three or four at a time. I gazed in astonishment at this throng, and tried to count them, but the number seemed endless, so I took my arm-chair out of my compound and sat there counting them as they filed past. I marked the hundreds by throwing bits of stick on the ground. At nightfall the procession of misery halted and camped on the spot, marching on again at break of day. For nearly four days they streamed along. I counted 6,000 in the first two days. I was then called away on other business, so I am unable to state exact figures, but it must have been at least twice that number. I have never seen a more heart-rending sight. It was worse than war.

Maji, when Major Darley first knew it, was a lovely place, 3,000 feet above the sea, with an abundance of wheat, barley, potatoes and maize. In 1908 some four thousand families lived in the immediate neighbourhood of the town, by 1910 not more than forty remained; to-day hardly a soul is left in the district. At the time of the first visit Menelik was still alive and his iron hand was over all. Power, the slave and slave-dealer rule in this splendid country, geographically and administratively an outpost of the Abyssinian Empire, and thousands of acres, once under cultivation, lie abandoned. Such is the tale of Abyssinian administration.

One of Major Darley's visits to Maji occurred shortly after the arrival of a new governor, who made a proclamation in the following terms:—

"Oh, you people of Turkana, Karamojo and Suk, I left Addis Abeba in the night by orders of the Governor to tell you to pay me my taxes. If you do not bring me one month, I will come and take them, and you, my soldiers, get your food ready. In one month you will go down to these countries and occupy them."

Now all the districts mentioned are in British territory, most of them over a hundred miles beyond the frontier, and so it was meant that the Dajlas, match-Bern had left the capital under orders to occupy them, the author set out to circumvent his plans. By promises and flattery Bern sought to persuade the Englishman to guide the Abyssinian forces against his own country, a suggestion which caused him to lose his self-control and announce to the governor in the presence of his sub-chiefs and in his best Amharic that if he went into British territory and stole one cow he should mend the road in chains, and if he killed one man he should hang, adding that if he led his Abyssinians on a war-like expedition, the British Government would break him as he (Major Darley) then broke his riding switch across his knee. For hours it looked as though he would pay for his temerity with his life, but at first streak of the next dawn he and some of his men slipped out of the town on their best horses and galloped on the road towards Addis Abeba. The Abyssinians who set out in pursuit were luckily ambushed outside the town by the Gallas, whose chief was an old friend of the author.

On the way to the capital the party halted at Jimma, and there I saw news that a notorious

disorder for the troops at Mait had arrived. Now, according to Abyssinian law, if a public appeal is made properly before reputable witnesses, reference must be made to the Emperor himself, and so Major Darley, using this knowledge, proclaimed that the ammunition was assigned to robbers, and demanded in the King's name that the whole question should be referred to Abdis Abeba. The invocation made in the name of Menelik and God, in the name of the King and in the name of the Throne, effectively prevented the removal of a single cartridge pending word from the Emperor. It was a bold and skilful stroke, which, it was shown after arrival at Addis Abeba, had the result of holding up an expedition which had set out with the knowledge of the Regent. There is many an accusation in this book which the Abyssinian Government should answer. A Government which rules by fear alone and countenances slave raiding and slave trading is, says the writer, an anomaly which cannot exist indefinitely in these enlightened days. That they have existed so long is attributed to a wonderful ability in diplomatic intrigue. The practical extermination of all the subject races with whom they are in contact has depopulated the country and, like a dreadful cancer, is slowly eating the heart out of the nation. The evidence of murder, slavery and robbery which Major Darley advances surely calls not only for investigation, but for action, for despite Abyssinia's recent formal decrees on the subject of slavery and Ras Tafari's personal influence, the author declares that even as late as last year the position was practically as bad as in pre-war days.

Many a reader will feel with our author that Britain's duty is to drive a good motor road from Mongalla on the Nile to that part of the Boma Plateau within the frontiers of the Sudan, and there to establish a fort and a strong force able to stop the raiding, which is a constant source of danger to the unfortunate inhabitants living, supposedly under British protection, within a hundred miles of the Abyssinian frontier. Major Darley, who has such great prestige in and such wide experience of that district, would seem to be the ideal man to tackle the task. Probably the idea has never entered his head, and certainly it is that in these pages there is nothing in the nature of self-glorification or even of self-satisfaction. It is just the direct story of a man who has seen the pitiable results of Abyssinian rule and who has himself taken great risks in his single-handed efforts to frustrate Abyssinian raids against British territory.

OUR MISSION NOTES

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Robinson are on their way back to Mengo Hospital, where Mr. Robinson is in charge of the electrical supply department, and where Mrs. Robinson, before her marriage last year, was dispensary.

The Rev. H. McGee told a Taunton gathering recently that in Northern Rhodesia, the least known of its Dioceses in Africa, the Universities Mission to Central Africa had a staff of fourteen workers, of whom they expect to lose nine at the end of this year.

Canon and Mrs. Leakey are outward-bound by the "Mulbera" on their way back to the C.M.S. Mission at Kabete, Kikuyu. Canon Leakey has lived in Kenya Colony for twenty-five years, while Mrs. Leakey first went out to Kenya as a missionary thirty-four years ago.

At the annual meeting of the Ulster branch of the Sudan-United Mission, the Rev. W. J. W. Poome said that the Forces of Islam are making big efforts to capture the pagan areas of the Sudan. The Government of that country had recently invited the Mission to enter two new districts.

Dr. and Mrs. A. C. S. Smith left Mombasa on April 16, on their way back to Uganda after furlough. Dr. Smith shares with Dr. L. E. S. Sharr, in charge of the C.M.S. Medical Mission at Kapatte, in Kigezi. The first patient admitted to this hospital as recently as 1923 had 100 patients numbered more than 1,100, and 100 patients were nearly six times as many.

A resident Mr. Lloyd told a good lion story to a Hull audience the other day. A friend of his was, he said, attacked by a lion in his bed. With the lion standing over him the man caught hold of its beard and fired several revolver shots in its throat. The lion then tore about the room, upset the bed and finally leaped through the window. The man was found the next day in a room beneath the overturned bed, and had to be taken to a mission station. On the first day of his friend's return another lion rushed into his garden, seized hold of his dog, which was playing near his feet, and ran away!

1926  
**MOTORING IN ENGLAND**

Any Make of Car ready for EAST AFRICANS on their arrival. We SPECIALISE in Selling Cars with a THREE YEAR GUARANTEE to RE-PURCHASE AT PRICE SPECIFIED. We thus obtain our best selling by Owners who Repurchase for EAST AFRICA which is so COSTLY.

**HIRE DEPT.**

HIRE AND DRIVE YOURSELF. Various makes of Cars (American and English) at absolutely low rates for hire by day, week, or month, or arranged. Mileage unlimited.

The Automobile Co. Ltd.

10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

**LADIES' OUTFITS FOR EAST AFRICA**

A LADY, resident for many years in East Africa, gives expert advice regarding Ladies' Outfits for Kenya, Uganda and Eastern Africa generally. Also makes quality lingerie at moderate charges. Any garment desired. Clients' materials made up. Materials supplied. Miss Mary Thomas, Manor House, Clarendon, Southampton.

**HOLIDAYS FOR CHILDREN**

CHILDREN, troubled at home, and ill at school, can find relief and enjoyment at the Mission. They can be cared for under the supervision of a lady, who would receive every care and home comfort. Bracon district, South Africa.

The Honorable, District, Bracon, Orange

EAST AFRICA

April 20, 1920

*C. A. Storey*

HEAD OFFICE: BLANTYRE.

BRANCHES IN ALL IMPORTANT CENTRES OF NYASALAND.

IMPORTS Merchandise of all kinds.  
EXPORTS all Nyasaland Products.  
REPRESENTS many first-class British Firms.

HAS HIS OWN LAND AND ESTATE AGENCY AND PASSENGER, FORWARDING, CLEARING AND INSURANCE DEPARTMENTS.

Write to the Head Office, or to the General Home Agent  
P. G. STOREY, 6, Bromley Grove, Shortlands, Kent.

*Clagett, Brachi & Co., Ltd.,*

61, Crutched Friars, London, E.C.

Warehouse: 8, Rangoon Street, E.C.

Colonial Leaf Tobacco Brokers

Cables: "Clagett, London."

Telephone: Royal 3451.

THE "SERPENTINE" ANGLE-STEEL HARROWS



THE STRONGEST HARROWS MADE.

Suitable for working under all conditions.

Made in following Sizes and Weights:

No.	Section	Beam	To Cover	No. of Teeth	App. Weight
1	3	4	9 ft. 0 ins.	48	214 lbs.
2	3	4	9 ft. 0 ins.	48	245 lbs.
3	3	4	9 ft. 0 ins.	48	324 lbs.
4	3	4	12 ft. 0 ins.	64	424 lbs.

Two Strokes of the "Serpentine" Harrows will be found better than Three of any other.

ZIG ZAG, DIAMOND & TRIANGULAR HARROWS.

ALONGS FORGE AND COTTON PRESSES.

Price, Catalogue and Application.

W. & NICHOLSON, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1854

Cables

London, Glasgow

GLASGOW ENGINEERS  
GLASGOW SCOTLAND.

Agents: Messrs. J. & F. Guthrie, Ltd., 15, Market Street, Glasgow.

**SHOCKS FOR NYASALAND GOVERNMENT.**

*Strong Public Opposition on Several Questions.*

*From A Correspondent.*

The end of February and the month of March were marked in Nyasaland by surprisingly strong expressions of opposition to Government on a number of points. Dissatisfaction with the new Tobacco Bill developed during the absence of the Governor from the Protectorate, but it is nevertheless the fact that on his return from the Nairobi Governors' Conference, members of the planting and commercial communities were not at the station to meet him, as they invariably are; their absence was a decidedly emphatic way of expressing the feeling of the country. Since then the dissatisfaction has grown considerably.

In a recent leading article, for instance, the *Blantyre Times* wrote that though it was to be presumed that the Government wished the Protectorate to be developed and civilised, yet their acts justified the conclusion that their desire is to retard the progress of the country, since every suggestion for betterment, for the relief of taxation, for the lessening of natural handicaps, seems to be met with opposition.

The paper had previously expressed its objections to the Tobacco Bill; the above remarks were made *ad hoc* to the new Game Ordinance Bill, against which the community was urged to protest by public meetings and resolutions condemning the measure as opposed to both Native and European interests and contrary to the recommendations of the East Africa Commission; furthermore, it was suggested that the Governor be requested not only to withdraw the Bill, but to communicate the feeling of the country to the Secretary of State. From every quarter there has been widespread opposition to the measure, two of the public bodies which have condemned it wholeheartedly being the Nyasaland and the Cholo Planters' Associations.

The administration has been equally unfortunate in its income tax proposals, suggestions for the amendment of which have been legion. The Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture, the Nyasaland Merchants' Association, the Nyasaland Planters' Association, and the Cholo Planters' Association have all put it on record that serious amendments are necessary, and in some cases the adverse criticisms have been most outspoken.

Another Bill which has come in for public condemnation is the Forestry Ordinance, the study of which induced one correspondent to write to the local Press of "this kind of comic opera government... the normal serenity of Nyasaland has been rudely disturbed."

Will the experience lead to the formation of that association on the lines of an Enya's Convention of associations, the absence of which His Excellency deplored so recently? It would be an ironical cause, but the constitution of a body able to speak for non-official opinion as a whole has much to recommend it.

**NYASALAND ESTATE COMPANY'S PROGRESS.**

The report of the directors of Blantyre and East Africa Ltd. for the year ended September 30, 1925, states that the total tea manufactured from the company's Lauderdale Estate amounted to 52,000 lbs. as against 220,232 lbs. in the previous season. Some 90,000 lbs. of tea were manufactured in the factory on behalf of the neighbouring planters. Labour supplies were adequate and reports from the estate continue good.

The cotton crop was short owing to heavy rains and attacks of boll worm, and the company has adopted the policy of restricting the area under cotton, and increasing that under tobacco, the latter having given a good average crop which sold at satisfactory prices.

Profit on the year's working amounted to £10,630, to which has been added the balance brought in of £22,806. In November last a 5% interim dividend was paid, and the directors now recommend a 6% dividend on the 16s. preference shares of the company (now consolidated into £1 preference shares), and the payment of a final dividend of 10% on the 50,000 16s. ordinary shares consolidated into 40,000 £1 shares. They also propose a bonus of 25% on the ordinary shares. There then remains a carry forward of £26,667, subject to income tax, directors' and auditors' fees.

**CHAUNCY MAPLE'S DEATH.**

THE *Observer*, which had offered a prize in a telepathy competition, has published the following account from a reader whose identity is hidden under the happy pseudonym "Nigger." The story, worthy to note, is nowadays much less frequent in the columns of the Press, and we trust that it will soon be barred by all journals. The communication is as follows:—

Chaunicy Maples, having been consecrated Bishop of Likoma Africa in 1895, was on his way to his diocese, Fife through Oxford, and at the time very ill. Socially a mental case was before me.

The room vanished, and before me was Lake Nyasa with a vessel on it, upon the deck of which stood the Bishop, dressed in his cassock. As I gazed, a storm arose, the vessel was blown off and sank and the Bishop went down. I spoke of this to some, but knew my friends was dead.

A cablegram arrived from Mrs. Maples, she exactly what had seen. "Seeing the shock of this, I thought I should like to try to break it to her gently by saying, 'There it had news for you, but don't let it upset you,' and at once I stopped them with 'I know it.' Chaunicy Maples is drowned."

**CONTROVERTING GERMAN PROPAGANDA.**

*To the Editor, East Africa.*

DEAR SIR,—I like your recent leaders and other articles on Germany's ambitions in East Africa. In my humble opinion our Ministers should make it definitely known by note that Germany's propaganda for colonial mandates is causing deep concern on this side of Europe generally. Such propaganda may incidentally have the effect of influencing nations other than Great Britain, and bringing Germany the seat on the League Council.

I know that East Africa's general are burning to know what the Government are allowing the Germans to do on the ground to make payments to the Natives they employed during the campaign against us. I can just picture in my mind's

eyes. As soon as they depart our administration should take some action to controvert their propaganda, so that it may not take root.

Yours faithfully,  
London.

**BIG GAME SHOOTING**

**FRIDAY COCKER Big Game Hotel MAZARUN**

Complete Outfit and Shooting Parties. Terms for the week refer to the Hotel. London.

# "EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU

East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers through 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.

Why does the Board of Trade Journal continue to open its pages to...  
 Mr. A. B. Harrison has been appointed Registrar of Trade Marks for Northern Rhodesia.

The registered office of the East African Board has been removed to 38, Leinster Street, London.

The hazards of banana fly infestation are being a temporary stimulus by the payment of the Government...

Mauritius has suffered from a violent cyclone which has done much damage to the sugar cane plantations.

During the two weeks ended March 1 and 20, the amount of maize reserved for grading by the Government at Kaduha, Kampala, totaled 3,475 bags, of which 4,000 bags were rejected.

The London committee of the Mozambique Company state that the customs receipts for the Port of Beira during February amounted to £10,870, as compared with £11,630 for the corresponding period of 1924.

The dominating factor of the commercial situation of Kenya and Uganda at the moment is the uncertainty regarding the Uganda Government's policy, the current monthly report of the Standard Bank of South Africa, which has previously estimated a smaller crop than last season, and the not quite such a good quality.

The following list of goods imported into Tanganyika during January 1925 is as follows:

Raw, unbleached	5,219 1/2	2,367
White, bleached	10,000	1,000
Fruit	10,000	1,000
Beer	10,000	1,000
...	...	...

The following list of goods imported into Tanganyika during January 1925 is as follows:

Raw, unbleached	5,219 1/2	2,367
White, bleached	10,000	1,000
Fruit	10,000	1,000
Beer	10,000	1,000
...	...	...

The following list of goods imported into Tanganyika during January 1925 is as follows:

The latest cotton report of the Department of Agriculture of Uganda states that 10,000 bales have been collected in Cyrenaica during the months of January and February, during which period shipments of lint cotton from Mianji had totalled 27,214 bales of 40 lb. each.

The approximate sales in the East of Uganda during the two months totalled 40,534 tons of seed cotton, as against 40,534 tons during the corresponding period of last year. Weather conditions have been erratic and unfavorable, so that the crop generally has not reached expectations.

Reports into Zanzibar during the month of February included: Cement, 4,300 tons; bars and angles, 6 tons; iron and steel manufactures, 8 tons; coal, 2 tons; shoes, 7 tons; glassware, 1 ton; general hardware, 88 cases; cashew nuts, 100 cwt.; general hardware, 200 cwt.; candles, 50 cwt.; laundry, 20 cwt.; preserved milk, 137 cwt.; tea, 27,305 lb.

The 1925 trade report of the District of Customs, Zanzibar, gives the value of imports of various specie as 27,512,224 rupees, and exports as 2,044,439 rupees. Trade imports including goods for home consumption, transhipment and re-export are valued at 25,80,000 rupees, goods imported on Government account 8,60,000 rupees, and bullion and specie at 6,64,000.

Among the exports from Kenya and Uganda during the last week of February and the first two days of March were: Cedar slats, 100 cases; 200 bags; coffee, 800 bags; cotton, 100 bales; groundnuts, 100 bags; maize, 100 bags; 170 cases and 254 cases; cotton, 100 bales; sisal, 100 bags; sisal and sisal tow, 700 bales; skins, sheep, 100; 72 bales; cattle bark, 5470 cases.

Among the imports into Tanganyika for the month of January 1925 were: condensed milk, 200 cwt.; tobacco, 200 lb.; cigarettes, 2,000 lb.; cement, 500 tons; rebarbed iron sheets, 100 tons; iron and steel manufactures, 507 tons; iron pipes and fittings, valued at £11,635; kerosene, 13,930 Imperial gallons; motor oil, 10,313 Imperial gallons; soap, 100 cwt.; and cycles, 172.

The Director of Agriculture of Uganda issued the following comparative statement of Uganda produce exported from Kampala during the years 1923 and 1924 and from an export list for the following:

	Quantity	Quantity	Value
	1923	1924	1924
Uganda Kay-2	1,183 1/2	1,183 1/2	4,63,502
Cassava	71,000	2,200	12,750
Coffee	1,000	1,000	1,000
Tea	1,000	1,000	68,704
...	...	...	...

**FIRST CLASS AGENTS OFFERED**  
 A FIRST CLASS Agent Examined by the Home Office and Licenced for goods and manufactures in the East of Africa.  
 Write to: Box 30, East Africa, East Africa.  
 Agents for the East of Africa.

# Hudson LIGHT RAILWAY Material



**SIGNAL WAGONS  
SUGAR CANE CARRS  
TIMBER WAGONS  
PLATFORM WAGONS  
TRIPPING WAGONS  
RAILS - SLEEPERS  
POINTS & CROSSINGS  
TURNABLES, Etc.**

Designed and manufactured in our own works with 60 years' knowledge of requirements in all parts of the world. Hudson Light Railway Material is recognised as being of the highest possible standard. Standards, types and sizes can be obtained from our stock. Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

**Robert Hudson**  
LEEDS

Leeds, England  
Cables: Hudson, Leeds  
Codes: A. 147, 148 and 149. Bedford, Worthington & Co. Ltd.  
LONDON: 25, Abchurch Lane, Cannon Street, E.C. 4.  
Branches: Agents and Distributors in all parts of the world.

# SIMPLEX PETROL LOCOMOTIVES

Built for 40 H.P. to 500 H.P.  
**THEY INCREASE PRODUCTION & REDUCE EXPENSE**



THERE ARE NO STEADY LOSS OF BOILER TUBE SHEETS  
THE IDEAL LOCOMOTIVE FOR PLANTATIONS

ALSO RAIL AND INSPECTION CARS, 20 H.P. TO 100 H.P. BUILT TO ORDER

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF APPLICATION  
**THE MOTOR RAIL & TRAM CAR CO., LTD.**  
WORKS, BEDFORD, ENGLAND

WE SPECIALISE  
in the Manufacture and Distribution of  
**TOOLS THAT CUT YOUR COSTS**  
AND AS BUYING AGENTS  
FOR THE PLANTATION INDUSTRIES.

Catalogue No. 1, descriptive of the  
**JACKPAN, The JACKURRI**  
and other Specialities, free on request.

**PEGS** LTD.

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

## The Ceylon General Trading Co., Ltd.

Managed by Messrs. H. MIDWOOD (late of Ceylon)  
47, WILMOT STREET, LONDON, S.W.

What we are doing for residents in Ceylon, Malaya, Mauritius, Singapore, India, Java and those on leave from these countries, we shall be glad to do for those who are interested in East India.

# ROBEY & CO.

LINCOLN ENGLAND



Specialties in the home  
**SISAL HEMP DECORATION**



TRACTORS  
TRAILING  
WAGONS  
MACHINE DRIVERS OF ALL TYPES

**EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS**

Barrington  
 Africa April 23  
 Mulbera  
 April 23  
 Modasa  
 Home  
 Tobac  
 April 20  
 left Cape Town  
 left Port Sudan  
 African ports April  
 Springfontein  
 April 24  
 left Port  
 April 21  
 left Dar-es-Salaam  
 April 19  
 Meisburk  
 Heenskerke  
 April 21  
 Urono Castle  
 Banbury Castle  
 April 24  
 Chenstow Castle  
 April 24  
 Darham Castle  
 April 24  
 Gloucester Castle  
 Africa April 20  
 Gaultford Castle  
 April 23

Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zamb  
 closed at 4 P.M. London. At 6 o'clock  
 this morning at the same time on May 6 and 11  
 to Malindi, Nairobi, Rhodesia and Portu  
 guese East Africa mails close at 11 P.M. London  
 on 11 to a.m. 15 and 16. April 30 and at the same  
 time on May 7. Africa were delivered in London  
 on April 20 and 21 and further details are expected  
 on 22 and 23.

**SHELL FORMS EAST AFRICAN SUBSIDIARY**

ONLY three weeks ago we reported the registra  
 tion of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company (Kenya)  
 Ltd. as a private company with a nominal capital  
 of £2,000 in shares.  
 Now another great oil company has registered an  
 East African subsidiary under the name of the Shell  
 Company of East Africa. This is likewise a private  
 company with a nominal capital being £50,000 in £10  
 shares. The proposed objects are to carry on the  
 business of producers and distributors of petroleum  
 and other oils, &c.  
 The first directors are: Hon. Walter L. Samuel,  
 M.C., Gloucester House, Park Lane, W. Director  
 of Asiatic Petroleum Company and other com  
 panies; Sir Robert Cohen, 11, Caxton Wood  
 Avenue, Hithcote, E. (director of Asiatic Petroleum  
 Company and other companies); A. S. Debenham, C.B.E.  
 The manager, Knochoh, is a director of Anglo  
 Saxon Petroleum Company and other companies;  
 A. S. Debenham, Light Oaks, Ingatstone, Essex,  
 director of Asiatic Petroleum Company and other  
 companies.  
 The registered office is at St. Helen's Court, Great  
 St. Helens, E.

**PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.**

The "Glengorm" Castle, which left London on  
 April 22 and Plymouth on the following day, carried  
 the following passengers for

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><i>Beira.</i><br/>                 Miss F. Bean<br/>                 Lieut. Condr. R. George<br/>                 R.N.<br/>                 Mr. George<br/>                 Mr. W. Gibson<br/>                 Mr. G. L. Gordon<br/>                 Lieut. E. W. Guingard<br/>                 Mr. D. Henderson<br/>                 Mrs. Henderson</p> | <p>Mr. F. Nurse<br/>                 Mrs. Nurse<br/>                 Mr. G. T. Stafford<br/>                 Mr. J. B. Sutherland<br/>                 Mr. S. G. Williams<br/>                 Mr. Williams<br/>                 Master Williams<br/>                 Mrs. Williams<br/>                 Master Williams</p> |
|---|--|

**NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS**

MR. S. A. APPLEBY of Messrs. Edwards, Godwin  
 and Co., the well-established tobacco, confectionery  
 and general merchants of Mombasa, is at present in  
 the East African territories, with the object of  
 procuring tobacco and other goods from the  
 through Nyasaland and Rhodesia, with the object of  
 securing the conditions under which the tobacco is  
 grown and handled in these territories and of getting  
 personally the many friends of

**DELICIOUS COFFEE.**  
 We sell all East African Coffee, 2 1/2 lb.  
 coast and ground. Also excellent Empire  
 Grown Tobacco from our own  
 Support the British Empire.  
**NAIROBI COFFEE CO.,** 11, COVER STREET,  
 PHONE REGENT 522.  
 PRICE ONLY

**LIVE WILD ANIMALS WANTED.**  
 WANTED to Purchase Live Wild Animals of every  
 description from Beira and Tanganyika,  
 particularly young giraffe and rhinoceros. State price,  
 approximate age and date of birth of animals to  
 Liverpool, 200 Bank of India, Dar-es-Salaam.

**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. OLSEN & CO., Ltd.**, 60, BENCHURCH STREET, E.C. 3.

**BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION, LTD.**  
 Registered Office: LONDON HOUSE, CRUTCHFIELD STREET, LONDON, E.C. 1.  
 Branches: Mombasa, Nairobi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Beira, Addis Ababa, Harar, Kampala, Malindi, Mwanza, Tabora.  
 Agents for the East Africa region, including the following destinations and through agents:  
 Australia, India, Ceylon, Madras, Singapore, Hong Kong, Japan, South Africa, Canada.



THROUGH EAST AFRICA  
 BY THE  
**Kenya and Uganda Railway**

AND  
 MARINE SERVICES  
 ON  
 VICTORIA NYANZA.

COMFORTABLE TRAINS & STEAMERS

3-DAY TOURS ON LAKE VICTORIA

THROUGH RAIL & STEAMSHIP SERVICES  
 TO UGANDA, TANGANYIKA TERRITORY,  
 THE SUDAN AND BELGIAN CONGO.



Copyright, J. D. Meakin  
 Summit, Mount Kenya, 17,040 feet

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, APPLY TO:  
**H.M. EASTERN AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES TRADE AND INFORMATION OFFICE,**  
 Royal Mail Buildings, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square, London

Thos. Cook & Son  
 The Union-Castle Royal Mail S. S. Co., 3, Fenchurch St., London

all Branches  
 Japp, Hatch & Co.

The P. O. S. N. Company  
 The International Sleeping Car Co.  
 106, Fleet Street, London

Cockspur Street, London

C. N. FELLING,  
 General Manager.

NAIROBI,  
 KENYA COLONY.

**H.M. EASTERN AFRICAN  
 DEPENDENCIES**

TRADE AND INFORMATION OFFICE  
 ROYAL MAIL BUILDINGS  
 COCKSPUR ST. TRAFALGAR SQUARE  
 S.W. 1

Telephone: - TRAFALGAR 577412

Telegrams: - EASTMATTERS, WESTSTRAND, LONDON

TOURISTS  
 INTENDING SETTLERS  
 COMMERCIAL ENQUIRERS  
 AND INVESTORS

are invited to ask for the latest information  
 regarding the rapid development of these  
 countries.



TRADE AND INFORMATION OFFICE  
 ROYAL MAIL BUILDINGS, TRAFALGAR SQUARE



A GOOD EXAMPLE OF WHAT A SUIT SHOULD BE AND WHAT A NICOLL SUIT IS

# VISITORS TO LONDON

should make a point of visiting Nicoll's for their... Every garment can be studied at leisure... their showrooms and every assistance in the choice of the most suitable materials and styles will be given to overseas visitors.

Patterns, Catalogues and Prices will be sent to those wishing to buy through the post.

**LOUNGE SUITS** from 6 gns.  
**OVERCOATS** from 5 gns.

H. J. NICOLL & Co., Ltd.  
111, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.1

The Decca is the most widely travelled gramophone in the world. It has come with arctic expeditions to the bitter extremities of the Poles, and has accompanied a man into the depth of the wildest equatorial zones.

Great little Decca, so small, compact, and light that you can pick it up and carry it with ease and comfort. Strongly made, but no amount of use and open air use will impair its efficiency. And then its artistic quality. Not even the largest and most expensive gramophones are louder, clearer, or more natural in tone. Is there any wonder it goes with men on all his wanderings?



## THE DECCA

THE PORTABLE GRAMOPHONE

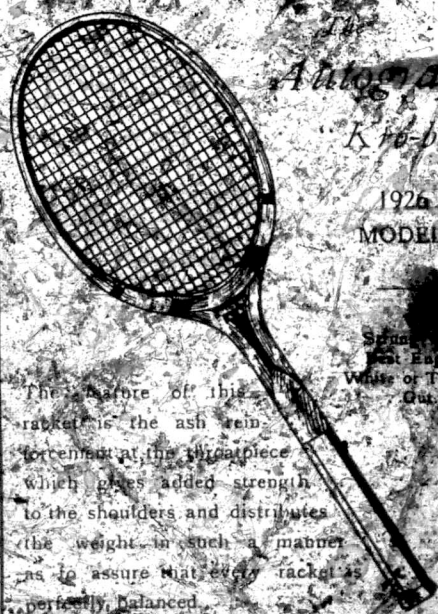
9 Models - 2 Sizes - 57/6 to 29/6 0 (London Prices)

Obtainable from A. W. Bayly & Co., Ltd., Lourenco Marques, Nyassa Consolidated, Ltd., Port Amelia, The Stationers of the African Lakes Corporation, Ltd., in N. Rhodesia and Nyassaland; A. C. De Souza & Co., Kilindini, M. Khatum Khimi, Ngia Kuni, Mombasa, British East Africa Music Stores Co., Ltd., Nairobi, and Music Stores all over the World.

Traders, especially for Decca agencies in Kenya, to be addressed to MORTBOYS, NICHOLAS & Co., Mombasa (P.O. Box 257), Nairobi (P.O. Box 481).

Traders, especially for Rhodesia, to be addressed to RAPHARLY, Bulawayo (P.O. Box 801).

Made by "DECCA" Dept. 30,  
32-36, Warwick Street, London, E.C.2  
(Proprietors - Bennett, Samuel & Sons, Ltd., Est. 1887.)



*Autograph*  
*Kid-bag*

1926  
MODEL

Single  
East England  
White or Tropical  
Oak

The feature of this racket is the ash vein... (text partially obscured)

perfectly balanced.

MANUFACTURED BY  
**A. C. SPALDING & BROS., LTD.**  
G.P.O. Box No. 90,  
LONDON