

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. 85

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1926
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.

Annual Subscription
30/- post free

Sixpence

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. S. JOELSON

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES

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

TO MEN OF GOOD WILL.

We are not concerned in these columns with the political aspects of the present industrial crisis, but with its effect on Imperial relations and on East African development; we have a very definite and legitimate concern.

This is not the moment for hasty or heated judgment; on the contrary, it is a time that demands of every good citizen coolness, reflection, to contribute something of reason. Keep steady. Remember that peace on earth comes to men of good will. Such was the eloquent message broadcast by the Prime Minister to a nation about to suffer the calamity of a general strike, which must entail the gravest

There is a great fund of goodwill on which Great and Greater Britain can draw in these hours of dark foreboding. A walk down Whitehall two hours before the zero hour was due to strike, and testimony enough to the sober spirit of men and women of all classes and ages who had piled up to the seat of Government. They were there in their thousands, but their conversation was quiet and restrained. Just now and then the laughter of some nervous youth was heard; it struck a foreign note at which heads were turned.

The endless stream of citizens moved dispassionately on. The policemen set duty at the end of Downing Street gave grave answers to the quiet questioners. Just ahead of them the Cenotaph reared its solid pile into the night air. Little groups of mourners—mourners for the nation's dead and for the nation's present dangers—moved silently round its base; they were fresh flowers—the last London may see for days—to the tributes of remembrance and gratitude that already nestled at the foot of the stately monument. In this new time of trial there has been no instinctive turning back to the memories of the war; today there is a sense of this crisis a new, stronger, clearer sense of service.

This was to have been a Great Imperial Shopping Week. Let not the coincidence of its suspension be construed by any as an abjuration of Britain's inability to concentrate on the fostering of Imperial interests. At heart the sentiment is as sound as ever. As we were unprepared in April, 1926, to do so, we are warning you now to be down and taken in our unpreparedness. But our relations will prevail. Keep steady. Peace on earth comes



GERMANY'S PLEA FOR A MANDATE

ANXIETY TO RECOVER TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

A most significant development in the German campaign for the acquisition of colonial mandates is the issue of a magazine known as *The Dawes Way*, of which Germany thinks it worth while to publish special English, American, French and Swiss editions. We are able to disclose that the English edition of this German publication is being broadcast to British Members of Parliament and other public men, who have thus brought prominently before them the German view of economic questions. This special pleading obviously needs to be vigorously counteracted.

The current issue of the above-mentioned journal has a ten-column article on the question of the German colonies, and from it we quote the following. The cross headings have been introduced for the convenience of the reader.

The Chancellor of the Reich recently declared at Essen: "Regarding the question of colonies, in our discussions at Locarno the fact was expressly recognised that the legal presuppositions for the granting of colonial mandates to Germany existed."

Considering the state of affairs, it does not seem surprising that the thought about colonies, emanating from a glorious tradition, has only been slumbering in Germany during the hard years following upon the Treaty of Versailles, and is coming into vigorous life again and taking a prominent part in public speeches and writings. It is most characteristic of German mentality that these discussions are much less of a practical than a theoretical character.

The "Promise" of Locarno.

If we are to take up a position in this question, we too, before discussing the practical issues, shall have to deal with the theoretical aspects. From the outset we have, as a matter of course, to assume that the promise given at Locarno with regard to Germany's colonial co-operation in the mandatorial system of the League of Nations, is going to be carried out. It is on this assumption only that the colonial question, as far as it concerns Germany, can be discussed at all in a practical, political sense. On this basis only a positive answer could be given to the further question whether Germany should accept colonial offers, provided they should be worth while the initial sacrifices needed in any case.

Owing to the disbandment of the German army and navy, to the return of German colonial officials, members of the colonial forces, and persons expelled from or voluntarily leaving those areas which no longer belong to the Reich, elements of unrest have congregated in the heart of Europe. To find suitable quarters for them has become the urgent demand of the hour at Locarno, not only in the interest of a quiet development of Germany's internal politics, but also well in the best understood interest of European security. Since the mother country, troubled as she is by the legacy of Versailles, is unable to absorb a large part of these elements, a satisfactory existence for a large number of colonials belonging to those circles would be able, with the assistance of the Government, to find in German colonies a secure existence as farmers, planters, tradesmen, or officials without being obliged to return to their home country, which would be unable to absorb them. It will be asserted that this aim can be achieved only by the withdrawal from the colonies of the German element. For this is the German dream, and it is a dream

supporting an emigration of such a character of assisting in the economic exploitation of such colonies.

Considerations of Commerce.

In the long run an independent colonial policy of a national character is the only one that will be profitable in an economic sense. The trade statistics of the German colonies showed a considerable increase with regard to imports and exports. And even if one has to admit that, compared with the tremendous volume of pre-war trade, Germany's trade with her colonies did not play a very significant part, this argument cannot be considered as conclusive regarding the present state of affairs. Considering that, as a rule, the trade balance between the mother country and the colonies is bound to adjust itself, and may even be rendered favourable, considering that England, in spite of her trade balance, became wealthier year after year after colonial trade, the prospects concerning the obligations which Germany accepted under the Dawes scheme begin to appear more hopeful.

In addition, Germany will find in her own colonies safe markets for her home products and safe sources of supply of important raw materials for which, at the present time, she has to pay hundreds of millions which represent a total loss on her national wealth. If Germany had colonies of her own (from which alone all these advantages can be derived), either half of these amounts, or at least one-third of them, would continue to form part of the German national wealth. Similar considerations apply to the emigrants themselves. They too, according to experience made with German emigrants, particularly in America, are likely to invest their savings not so much into a certain *caluta* speculation in the post-war period in their adopted country, while those that emigrate to colonies belonging to their native land willingly or unwittingly leave their capital for the country of their birth. For these reasons colonies are more vital for Germany than ever, because they have advantages, direct both in a social and political sense, and because they can contribute considerably to contribute towards the fulfilment of the international obligations undertaken by Germany.

The Lie About German Culture

It is not least a point of honour, the lie about German guilt with regard to her colonies, Germany's brief but ever-aspiring colonial policy, which before the outbreak of the Great War met with general recognition by the representative nations of Europe.

Recent t
been res
naked at
the leg
colonial
it impos
Natives
by the
cession
colonial
reproach
assumed
man
ness by
As a r
sation
instan
man's
others
popul
we gain
authori
which
mal pol
Imperia
means t
ing suc
German
dian v
pation.

As fa
concern
can
sugges
in the
the war
Africa
accordi
be deci
them
Syrian
colonia
the wh
the bat
But
regardi
the col
that of
Locarno
drawn
man
we sid
about
restor
has to
Wilson
can
fre
men
supp
a German
interest
equal
erect
equity
in the
lower
terms
renou
her co
ment.

recent German history. The suggestions have not been respected by the victors, who, as colonialists, based annexation of the German colonies, on the legend of "Germany's incapacity in the field of colonial civilisation," which, as was alleged, made it impossible to leave once more 13 to 14 million Natives to a fate from which they had been delivered by the war. A reference to the above mentioned despatches from foreign observers of Germany's colonial policy may serve as a reminder that this approach, also, which was nothing but a mask assumed by victors to hide their embarrassment, could be refuted with true German thoroughness by a wealth of evidence:

As a matter of fact, in the whole history of colonisation Germany's colonial policy has shown fewer instances of tropical blindness than any other. Germany's policy towards the Natives was a model for others, and based on such high moral ideals that the population of our former colonies have been longing in vain for a return of the just rule of the German authorities. In particular, during the period in which Dr. Solf officially represented German colonial policy in his capacity as State Secretary to the Imperial Colonial Office, the axiom that "to colonise means to civilise" was applied with ever-increasing success. And with regard to the acquisition of Germany's colonies, it has been shown irrefutably that it was effected in as legal a manner as the occupation of any other overseas territories.

Arguments Strange and Strained

As far as the keeping of inter-colonial treaties is concerned we only need mention the fact that it was Germany who, at the outbreak of the Great War, suggested, with reference to the Congo Act, that in the interests of the solidarity of the white race, the war should not be carried into the colonies of Africa, but that suggestion was declared, although according to precedent the fate of colonies may well be decided upon after a lost war without dragging them into actual warfare. The Moroccan and Syrian wars, as the blood-drenched reply of the coloured races to the struggle presented to them by the white race, either in their own countries, or on the battle-fields of Europe.

But to come back to the lie about German guilt regarding the colonies: Germany's participation in the colonising activities of the Great Powers would not only be a confirmation of the "spirit of Locarno," but at the same time a practical withdrawal of a retaliatory accusation which the German nation can bear no more than it can accept the one-sided verdict passed in Article 231 of the Treaty about Germany's alleged sole war guilt. In connection with the colonial problem, however, the fact has to be added that in number 1 of President Wilson's 14 points, with reference to which Germany laid down her terms in the Great War, it was openly and absolutely impartially admitted that Germany had promised to give up her colonies as a strict condition of the peace, and in determining the conditions of a new world order the interests of the populations concerned must be equal weights with the territorial claims of the Government whose title is to be determined. But the untenableness of the German claims to participation in the colonial competition during the Great War is such that it could not be called into doubt. The German Government, relying on Wilson's programme, had kept their word, and it was no means reasonable that they should be allowed a recovery of their colonies.

Restoring the Mandatory System

Owing to the obligations under the Dawes Agreements, and as a result of the new spirit of Locarno

the colonial problem has been set moving. The burning question remains, to be discussed in what way the modification of the mandatory system, suggested at Locarno, is to be carried out. We remember that the League of Nations has simply confirmed the colonial situation existing in 1918, and we now have to ask whether it is in a position on its own authority to alter this situation. Since the League has no means at its disposal of enforcing the return of rights or pledges once conferred, there remains only the possibility for the mandatories voluntarily to return their rights to the League. And here the question would arise, who among the mandatories would be prepared to do so, and which of the territories would come into consideration.

Under the influence of colonial revolts which we have an opportunity just now of watching in various parts of the world, undoubtedly even the great colonial Powers are likely to get somewhat tired of colonies. But if one thinks of the times of Cobden and Gladstone one will easily see that these moods at home need not be taken too seriously, and that they were followed, actually, in Gladstone's lifetime, by an imperialistic movement which put in the shade the colonial attitudes of earlier centuries. Moreover, the danger of a Pan-Africanism, which would lie to frighten the advocates of a colonial policy, can hardly be looked upon as so imminent as to induce the great colonial Powers seriously to think of a liquidation of their possessions, or of handing them over to the League of Nations. The idea of "Africa for Europe," suggested in an interesting lecture by Dr. Solf in further pursuance of Wilson's thoughts, is a prospect which could only be realised if, some day, the League of Nations were limited to Europe, and Africa could be made a commonwealth of the monthly established Pan-Europe.

Setting English Misgivings at Rest

But it will be a long time before we shall have advanced as far as this, and for this reason the German colonial problem is simply this, which mandates are available at all to Germany, and who among the mandatories have got tired of their mandates? From the foreign Press one gets the idea that France and Belgium are admitting the necessity of Germany's colonial activity, and they are evidently convinced that England could well afford to part with some of her surplus.

The English Press, on the other hand, is rather sceptical. If this should be due to the fact that they are afraid of a reconstruction of the German fleet as a natural result of a revived colonial policy by Germany, their misgivings may be set at rest for two reasons. In the first place, owing to the obligations under the Treaty of Versailles, and in view of the financial position of the Reich, the reconstruction of the fleet appears practically impossible for decades to come. Secondly, a colonial policy is perfectly conceivable without the possession of a navy, as is shown by the Dutch colonies, which can quite well exist without a fleet, although in case of war they would be just as dependent as the German colonies were on the issue of the battles waged in the English area. These facts should be well known to the English public, which has no need to think of the fate of the German colonies in the Great War, and are therefore left to their own devices. On the other side, the German Government has to be asked to protect Germany's colonies, and to show the public why Great Britain would be so little inclined to recover

Germany's Position in the World

In a speech, this year, she has said that Germany is a "middle power," and that Great

Britain has added important German colonial territories to Australia, New Zealand, and the South African Union, and finds herself regarding these territories in a similar position as the League of Nations, not being in a position to take away those colonies from her dominions. The case is similar with the South Sea colonies occupied by Japan, which is unlikely voluntarily to give up those outposts of her position as a Power in the Pacific, and the League of Nations is powerless, even if it should be willing to alter this state of things in favour of Germany. Then there would remain East Africa, the Cameroons, and Togoland, if one considers the former German colonies only, and does not take into account the mandates granted in connection with former Turkish territories to which Germany could hardly aspire if it were only for her old comradeship with Turkey; quite apart from the fact that, in view of the Syrian business, she ought not to accept legacies of such a doubtful character.

Yearning for Tanganyika.

As far as East Africa is concerned, the acceptance of this mandate could be recommended without reserve. This, by far the largest and most beautiful part of our former colonial possessions, would fulfil all expectations which Germany, in view of her colonial experiences, may entertain with regard to overseas activity. The highlands of this colony would satisfy the need for settling a considerable part of our surplus population. The colony would supply the motherland with a large amount of raw material and would offer considerable markets for manufactured goods. The question only is whether the overtures, alleged to have come from England last year in order to quieten Germany's appetite for the League of Nations, and of which nothing more has been heard since her entry has become imminent owing to the agreement come to at Locarno, were not a mere bait which will vanish as soon as we shall have entered the League.

The Cape-to-Cairo Railway, which formerly had to supply the pretext for Great Britain's misgivings concerning Germany's activity in East Africa, could hardly be considered as a serious obstacle to the transference of the East African mandate to Germany, since Germany would have no objection to the passing of this line through her mandated territory. But the question arises once more whether the Cape-to-Cairo idea will not prove a more formidable obstacle to German activity in the East African mandate, and whether Great Britain, clinging to this tradition, will not insist on excluding Germany from East Africa.

KENYA CENSUS RETURNS

A Census from Nairobi, Kenya, with the exception of the Northern District, which will probably be completed in the course of the recent few years, shows a total population of 2,750,000, of whom 48% are non-Natives, 52% are Natives.

The figures show an increase in the European population of 23,400 to 3,930 Indians 486. The census returns show the European increase 1,000, the Indian 2,000, the Natives born out of the country 1,000,000, and the Natives in the Colony at least 1,000,000. The total increase of the European population has somewhat diminished the proportion of Natives.

AMERICAN INTEREST IN EAST AFRICA

Seven Expeditions Planned

From a Special Correspondent

The interviews which *East Africa* has published in recent issues, firstly with Mr. Eastman and secondly with the representatives of the Smithsonian-Chrysler Expedition, have directed attention to America's growing interest in East African natural history. While Mr. Eastman's party is concentrating on cinematography and on obtaining specimens of big game for mounting as habitat groups in the new African Hall of the American Museum of Natural History at New York, Dr. Mann, Mr. A. Loveridge, and the other members of the Smithsonian-Chrysler Expedition to Tanganyika are bent on obtaining live specimens for the National Zoological Park at Washington.

I am now able to give news of no less than five other American expeditions which will be visiting East Africa in the very near future.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Akely are, I believe, already in Kenya on their way to Lake Kivu, which district they already know well, and in which they propose to spend some further months.

Next let me mention the expedition to the Museum of Natural History at Chicago, three or whose representatives will be leaving within the next couple of months for Tanganyika, principally to collect game birds, making Tabora their headquarters.

Tfans-African Trips.

In June a party of four or five representatives of the Harvard Medical School expect to sail for Mombasa to study tropical entomology and Native diseases. From Kenya the party, which will be headed by Dr. Strong, will go to Uganda, Mount Ruwenzori, the Congo district, and then across Africa to Liberia. Those accompanying Dr. Strong will be Dr. ... who was for five years in the medical service of the Belgian Congo.

Mr. J. P. Chapin, accompanied by two other private American citizens, is already in the Ruwenzori district collecting birds and mammals. From Ruwenzori the party proposes to proceed overland to Cape Town. Mr. Chapin is in charge of African ornithology at the American Museum of Natural History, and will be remembered by his work with the Cape-Chapin Expedition to the Belgian Congo.

Another private hunting trip is to be undertaken from Nairobi through Kenya and Tanganyika a few weeks hence is that of Mr. and Mrs. Paine of Boston. Mrs. Paine is a research worker in Zoology at the Harvard University Museum at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and hopes to obtain a number of specimens for that Museum while in East Africa. I believe that this party will be sailing for East Africa within a week or two of the appearance of these lines in print.

There is no doubt that many of America's well-to-do people are taking considerable interest in East Africa, especially from the standpoint of natural history. Apart from taking active personal interest in such scientific expeditions as the above, their financial co-operation is frequently volunteered with readiness. We wish that British Zoological gardens and museums could meet with similar generous support.

From a Suburban Banker.

I, scrubber, a retired banker, order form for future years to have a small flock of ... as an example, but if it, please, look forward to the next copy, and ... it, and wish you all success in its future.

DEVELOPING EMPIRE TRADE

... House of Commons... The... House... to develop trade within the Empire... East African...

The... of the resolution complaining that those who were striving to develop Empire trade...

The... to develop the tropical possessions of the Crown... cotton, rubber, fibre, and all other raw materials...

The... would only put into operation the enthusiasm he professed five years ago...

Develop the Communications

Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy urged the need of developing the communications...

... San Francisco... for the last eighteen months it has been flying by day and night...

The... of a regular, speedy air-mail service from Alexandria to Cairo to Nairobi...

Apart from... saving of interest on interest-bearing documents and queries...

East African Needs

Dr. Watts considered that... to East Africa to build railways would be of great advantage...

In South Africa he had been... that representatives of British money...

EAST AFRICAN DINNER

Within two days of our last week's announcement regarding this year's East African dinner...

EAST AFRICAN BANDS & DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LTD. 15, ST. BRITAIN LANE, LONDON, E.C.4. ...

EAST AFRICA

BROWNIE & MURRAY, L^{TD}

MANUFACTURERS

STEEL FRAMED BUILDINGS FOR

BUNGALOWS
COTTON STORES
DOCK SHEDS

WODOWNS
GINNERIES
MARKETS

TEA FACTORIES
NATIVES HUTS
WORKSHOPS, &c.

WORKS
POSSIBLEMARK, GLASGOW.
Telegrams: "LITREBLE"

Codes:
A.I.
K.B.C. 5th FLOOR
MARCONI
BENTLEY

LONDON OFFICE:
59 & 60 GRACECHURCH ST. E.C. 4
Telegrams: "BROWNIE (LILGATE)"

SUPPORT BRITISH INDUSTRY

MERCHANTS — FARMERS — PLANTERS — MINERS.

WHEN YOU BUY STORES, MACHINERY, PAINTS, &c. YOU WANT THE RIGHT ARTICLE AT THE RIGHT PRICE
WE WILL BUY AND SHIP PROMPTLY ANY MACHINERY, STORES OR EQUIPMENT OF ANY MAKE
OR BRAND, THUS SAVING YOU MONEY, TIME, TROUBLE AND A MULTITUDE OF ACCOUNTS

SEND US YOUR INSTRUCTIONS. OUR SERVICE CAN HELP YOU
INDIVIDUAL ORDERS, HOWEVER SMALL, RECEIVE SAME EFFICIENT ATTENTION

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS IN EAST AFRICA FOR "PARAPAN" ENAMELS, PAINTS AND VARNISHES, FABRIC ALL LAMBS,
"PARAPAN" "PARAX" PAINTS FOR ALL OUTSIDE PAINTING, PRESERVE YOUR BUILDINGS AND MACHINERY

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE IN AFRICA.

R. G. ROBERTSON & CO

LONEND OIL WORKS, PAISLEY, SCOTLAND.

PABLES, OILS, PAISLEY.

AGENTS WANTED, WHERE NOT YET REPRESENTED

"BERINA" FOOD and BERINA MALTED MILK



BRING YOU HEALTH AND HAPPINESS

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

"BERINA" MALTED MILK is the same FOOD with MALT
ADDED. The MALT has been made of "BERMALINE"
Bread Grains.

CONCENTRATED NATURAL NUTRITION FOR DAILY USE

IN POWDERED FORM, READY INSTANTLY
The FOODS FOR THE TROPICS. ONLY HOT WATER NECESSARY.

These Foods are produced in our own Mills, Maltings and Malted Floureries, are already in great request.
They incorporate all from infancy to old age. A REMEDY TO CONVALESCENTS AND INVALIDS.
For babies, Berina is the nearest food to mother milk.

THE FOODS EAST AFRICA HAS LONG NEEDED.

MONTGOMERIE & CO. LTD., 100, LEITH ROAD, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Messrs. R. G. ROBERTSON & CO.,
LONEND OIL WORKS, PAISLEY, SCOTLAND.

Agents, Messrs. R. G. ROBERTSON & CO.,
LONEND OIL WORKS, PAISLEY, SCOTLAND.

Send all your orders and enquiries to the address given above.

OUR MISSION NOTES

The Rev. James ... London Missionary Society ... Northern Rhodesia

The Rev. ... King ... result ... London ... returned to ...

The Rev. A. ... address ... King ... London ...

Father ... Father ... London ...

The ... Father ... London ...

The ... of ... London ...

The ... of ... London ...

The ... of ... London ...

The ... of ... London ...

The ... of ... London ...

The ... of ... London ...

MASONIC APPOINTMENT FOR LEAMINGTON

LEAMINGTON, whose interests in the Sudan will be known to many of our readers, has been appointed by the Duke of Devonshire to the office of Grand Superintendent of Royal Arch Masonry in Berkshire, vacant since the death of Mr. John Thornhill Storer.

SUDAN CIVIL SERVICE CHANGES

THE ranks of the Sudan Civil Service are being thinned by the retirement of a number of senior officials, amongst whom are Mr. W. C. Avery, Legal Secretary, Mr. C. A. Yallah, Civil Service Secretary, Mr. J. G. ...

The Martin
All Steel
Adjustable
Reversible

**FARM-DITCHER
FIELD TERRACER
ROAD GRADER**

A World-wide Seller

Besides its sale in the United States and Canada, the Martin is sold in the United Kingdom, Portugal, the Argentine, Brazil, Cuba, Egypt, Rios, Japan, China, Philippines, South Africa, New Zealand, Australia, India, Ceylon, and over modern tropical islands and archipelagos.

Less Work - More Profit

For the farmer, this is the answer to every farm problem. It is easy to use, and it is the most efficient for farm drainage, cutting, and irrigation. It is the only ditcher that can be used on hillsides to the same width, and it is the only ditcher that can be used on hilly land. It is the only ditcher that can be used on hilly land, and it is the only ditcher that can be used on hilly land.

New Detachable Points on Cutting Blades and other improvements.

Write for catalogue and prices, showing full details. New York or New Jersey.

Owensboro Ditcher & Grader Co., Inc.
Export Ditching Factory, Dept. 106,
Owensboro, Kentucky, U.S.A.
Distributors: G. North & Co. Ltd., Nairobi, Kenya.

ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED

Required by East African Mercantile Firm, an additional active partner with commercial experience and some capital for purposes of extension of established and paying business with considerable scope. References required and given. Principals only need apply. Write "Box No. 123, c/o 'East Africa,' 81, Great Titchfield St., London, W. 1.

THE CEYLON AND GENERAL TRADING Co. Ltd.

Managing Director: H. MIDWOOD (late of Ceylon).

47, Victoria Street, LONDON, S.W. 1
Phone - VICTORIA 2291.

What we are doing for CEYLON, MALAY STATES, INDIA, MAURITIUS, JAMAICA, Etc., 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:

Carpets, Baths, Lavatories, Beds, Lining, Casements, Appliances and Installations, Lamps, Bedding, Electric, Shades, Plantations, Tools and (Oil, Petrol and Electric) Chains, Glass, Cutlery, Silver, all Plantation Requirements, China, Suits, Cases, and Trunks, Sports ware, Prizes and Cups, Suit Cases, and Trunks, Sports Requisites, Watches, Gramophones and Provisions.

Enquiries should be sent to our Office and be most appreciated.

THE "Allegro"
MOTOR MOWING & STRIPPING MACHINE

THE PROVED MACHINE for mowing Swards, Razors, lawns, etc. Holes all edges as well as Strips. Substantial Buying Agents wanted. Sole concessions would be considered.

PRICE 21/6, post free 21/9. In solid leather case to take Allegro and Razor, 7/6 extra.

Write Dept. E, Allegro Machines Co. (British Empire) Ltd., 24, Old Broad St., London, E.C. 4, England.

"SOLOVANE" PUMPS

A High-Grade Pump at a Reasonable Price

Standardised design and a large size for available. Efficiency and performance are maintained at a moderate price.

Our "SoloVane" P. 50 gives you highest specifications and information. Ask for our leaflet today.

Mather & Platt
PARK WORKS, 10, Gt. Smith St., MANCHESTER, LONDON, W.C. 2.



Bargain Parcels of Good

Second-hand in very good condition. Our own selection, but every parcel will be guaranteed.

10 Vols. 18/-
50 Vols. 64/-

Cash (as a rule) or by cheque. Delivery free. Every parcel will be guaranteed. Second-hand in very good condition. Our own selection, but every parcel will be guaranteed.

ROYLES, The Bookellers, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

J. & G. CORFIELD, LTD.

39, GROSVENOR PLACE, LONDON, S.W. 1.

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

For further particulars apply to our London Office or to our Agents in the Colonies or to our Nairobi Office.

NAIROBI OFFICE, 107, NAIROBI.

DELICIOUS COFFEES

We sell all the best coffee in the world and we are the only firm in the world who supply the coffee to the Government of Kenya.

NAIROBI COFFEE CO., 11, ROYAL AVENUE, NAIROBI.

MARSHALL & CO.

10, ST. MARK'S PLACE, LONDON, E.C. 4.

Telephone: 4000.



and now

CONNORS BRUNSWICK SARDINES

IN A KEY-OPENING TIN

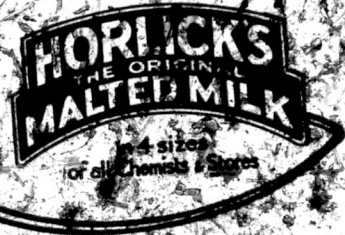
The same high standards of goodness that have made Connors Bros. key-opening tins famous.

CONNORS BROS. LIMITED
11, QUEEN'S HARBOUR, N.B. CANADA



Work and Health

Work is pleasure - work is health; all you need is energy - this you will find by taking Horlick's. Malted milk of purest milk and strengthening wheat in readily digested form are the ingredients that give Horlick's Malted Milk its power to create energy.




By appointment to His Late Majesty King Edward VII.

PAN YAN

the World's best
PICKLE

Do not take PAN YAN as cheap as you like, and eat as much as you like. It's a great aid to digestion. It's much more than an ordinary pickle. It's a stimulating digestive tonic. People who cannot take ordinary pickles can eat PAN YAN with impunity.

MACONOCHE LTD.
BROS. MILLS, LONDON E.14

The Keen Eye and Steady Hand.

To the sportsman, porridge is an enemy of diet; it builds muscle, and sustains his nerve, but it must be

GRANT'S

Scotch **OATMEAL**

because of its unique nourishing and appetising qualities.

Sold by all leading Grocers and Dealers. Manufactured by GRANT'S OATMEAL Co. Ltd., Glasgow, Scotland.

WHITE COATEL'S MALT-VINEGAR

THE VINEGAR WITH THE DELICIOUS FLAVOUR AND FRAGRANCE.

It is equally good for pickling, salads and table use. It is a tonic. It will keep your skin clear and your stomach in good order. It is the ideal Malt Vinegar.

White Coatel & Co. Ltd. London, E.C.4

No More Aching

Sweet Soothing Relief instantly

POTTER'S ASINIC OIL

is now being recommended by the leading medical authorities in the world.

See Catalogue of POTTER'S ASINIC OIL at Chemists and Grocers.

Manufactured by POTTER & ALLEN, 17, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4

Tell your advertisers you are in East Africa.

From
time
man do
tion
mounta
the
succeed

The
ention
give to
fast
It will
develop
Super-G
no less
N. from
theo har
friends
Delane
years b
them
from o
with a
subse
of Ken
short
ment

Meet
commu
transit
the Sea
lacking
in the
subject
to prov
of wa
way e
delega
ing
Site
found
hull

Office
13,000
the di
his
finds
to be
exam
let
on
from
but
back
the
with
Afr
dian
the
Nati

GLASGOW CLAIMS MOUNT KENYA

The Glasgow Bulletin contends that Mount Kenya, the 17,000 foot cone in Kenya Colony, may well be justifiably claimed as a Glasgow mountain. In 1893 it was partially ascended by Professor J. W. Gregory, now of Glasgow University, and in 1899 Sir Halford Mackinder, M.P. for Carnarvon from 1919-1922, reached the summit for the first time. In recent years Dr. W. Arthur, a Glasgow man, born and bred, of the Church of Scotland Mission, has made eight separate attempts on the mountain and has done valuable exploration work on the slopes. The journal adds that he recently succeeded in erecting a fresh hut 15,000 ft. up.

MORE QUEER IDEAS

THE Nation utilises the recent session of the Convention of Associations of Kenya as an opportunity to give to its readers a very inflated and distorted account of last year's Lukuyu Conference, for which it says—

It will be welcome news that the Colony's tireless defender, Lord Delamere, has succeeded in staging a Super-Convention which holds out every prospect of being no less diverting (if it survives) than the prototype in Nairobi. It consists of Lord Delamere, who is probably the latest individual landowner in Kenya, and two friends—Lord Francis Scott, who is a landholder in Lord Delamere's constituency, and Major Ward, who has for years been a land and estate agent near Nairobi. With them were associated, by invitation, certain gentlemen from other Dependencies in Eastern Africa, who may, or may not, allow themselves to put in an appearance at subsequent sittings (if any)—after having met the cream of Kenya's amateur statesmen at a two-day talk with short intervals for sleep and long intervals for refreshment.

At times, sometimes in Council, and sometimes in committee, the group passed a stream of resolutions for transmission to the East Africa Governments, and also to the Secretary of State. For the most part, originality was lacking; they only echoed recommendations to be found in the Parliamentary Commission's Report upon such subjects as support of the Amant Research Institute, improved medical services for the Native, the collection of vital statistics, control of the tsetse fly, road and rail-way extension, and other subjects. It is only when the delegates dare to be original that they begin to be interesting.

After a week's entertainment by the Baron, the delegates found it very difficult to express their appreciation of his hospitality. But they assured him that he was the Cecil Rhodes of East Africa. (Quiet laughter in Kenya Colony where his Lordship's influence has waxed since the Land Office there recently passed him to accept a grant of 50,000 acres in exchange for 20,000 acres elsewhere which he did not want.) The whole episode is merely a case of a hunt for a new audience by Lord Delamere, who is finding it hard to keep his Kenya J.C.S. responsive than it used to be. The East Africa Governments in East Africa note the example of a private baronet in Kenya and are doing their utmost to improve land tenure and public services.

In the space at our disposal we cannot quote more than a third column article of criticism, at length, of our readers will be able to appreciate the bias and the disproportion. The penultimate sentence above is a fair, and excellent, epitome of both defects. The Lukuyu Conference was, as the correspondent of the Nation should know, a direct outcome of the East Africa Commission and that its deliberations were of a most unimportant nature, as is proved by the fact that the Secretary of State conferred with the British day after day, and endorsed some of the most noteworthy of the Lukuyu resolutions.

AN INDIAN VIEW OF EAST AFRICA

THE Indian Daily Mail contains an article of a rather and somewhat unpopulated East Africa for the highest forms of agriculture and industry. Commodification is its most difficult problem. There are no roads and animal transport is almost impossible owing to the prevalence of deadly cattle diseases. All transport has to be accomplished by human labour, which is already too scarce. East Africa will be an ideal outlet for the steadily growing population of India, which has too few openings for colonisation.

It is regrettable that such an erroneous idea of East Africa should have been given wide publicity in India. East Africa certainly needs new railways and roads, but to say that there are at present no roads and that all transport is moved by human labour is ludicrously inaccurate.

THE PRICE OF QUININE

In a letter to the Press Mr. W. Addison, who spent many years in West Africa, writes—

I have just had to pay 5s. 6d. for a bottle of quinine bihydrochloride tablets that were coated. The tablets of five grains each in a bottle of 12 is at the time that the cost of quinine dropped. Men and women whose work lies in areas where malaria is prevalent are compelled to take quinine regularly if health and efficiency are to be maintained, and it seems most unfair and wasteful that the supply of this indispensable drug is not available at the price which obtained in the past. It is ever cheaper. It will be many years before the carrier of malaria, the Anopheles mosquito, has been exterminated, and the British Empire is dependent on foreign countries for its supply of quinine. Therefore we grow our own the better for the Empire.

Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome and Co. have issued the following good news in reply—

As manufacturers of quinine bihydrochloride, from which we manufacture quinine bihydrochloride, controlled by the King Bureau in Holland, the headquarters of the Dutch, the hon. baron and quinine interests. Within the past few days the King Bureau have reduced the price of quinine sulphate, and accordingly we have immediately reduced the price of quinine bihydrochloride to a level of loss to ourselves. The public, therefore, will now be able to buy a bottle of 120 "Tablets" quinine bihydrochloride grains five, from his usual source of supply at 5s. 6d. instead of 7s. 11d.

1936

MOTORING IN ENGLAND

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

We SPECIALISE in fitting Cars with 4 seats guaranteed to

RE-PURCHASE AT PRICE SPECIFIED

We thus obviate that nasty selling by Owners on departure for EAST AFRICA which is so **COSTLY.**

HIRE DEPT.

HIRE AND DRIVE YOURSELF

Various makes of Cars (American and English) at absolutely inclusive rates for hire by day, week or month. Mileage unlimited.

PLEASE SEND DIRECT for full particulars and list of available makes of Car desired.

The Eccleston Motor Co. Ltd.

10-14, Eccleston Place, Victoria, London, S.W.1

LIVE WILD ANIMALS WANTED.
WANTED to Purchase Live Wild Animals of every description from Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and other areas and throughout the continent. Animals to be used for exhibition and purposes of capturing and training. For details apply to India Dept. of Salween

JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD

MEETING DISCUSSES IMPORTANT QUESTIONS

Special to East African

Earlier, the General Manager, Mr. J. M. G. Taylor, Chairman of the Board, presided over the Board's business. He stated that the Board's main business was to discuss the financial and administrative matters of the Board. He mentioned that the Board had received a report from the Kenya Colony and that the Board was to discuss the report. He also mentioned that the Board was to discuss the financial and administrative matters of the Board.

The Board then discussed the financial and administrative matters of the Board. It was decided that the Board should continue to discuss the financial and administrative matters of the Board. It was also decided that the Board should continue to discuss the financial and administrative matters of the Board.

The Board then discussed the financial and administrative matters of the Board. It was decided that the Board should continue to discuss the financial and administrative matters of the Board. It was also decided that the Board should continue to discuss the financial and administrative matters of the Board.

The Board then discussed the financial and administrative matters of the Board. It was decided that the Board should continue to discuss the financial and administrative matters of the Board. It was also decided that the Board should continue to discuss the financial and administrative matters of the Board.

It was also decided that the Board should continue to discuss the financial and administrative matters of the Board. It was also decided that the Board should continue to discuss the financial and administrative matters of the Board.

The Board then discussed the financial and administrative matters of the Board. It was decided that the Board should continue to discuss the financial and administrative matters of the Board. It was also decided that the Board should continue to discuss the financial and administrative matters of the Board.

The Board then discussed the financial and administrative matters of the Board. It was decided that the Board should continue to discuss the financial and administrative matters of the Board. It was also decided that the Board should continue to discuss the financial and administrative matters of the Board.

The Board then discussed the financial and administrative matters of the Board. It was decided that the Board should continue to discuss the financial and administrative matters of the Board. It was also decided that the Board should continue to discuss the financial and administrative matters of the Board.

The Board then discussed the financial and administrative matters of the Board. It was decided that the Board should continue to discuss the financial and administrative matters of the Board. It was also decided that the Board should continue to discuss the financial and administrative matters of the Board.

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



Photograph of London Office
FROM TRAFALGAR SQUARE

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

Tourists,
Intending Settlers,
Commercial Enquirers,
Investors,
are invited to ask for the
latest information regarding
the rapid development of
these countries.

H.M. East African Dependencies
Trade and Information Office
Royal Mail Building, 8, Cockspur St., Trafalgar Sq., London

MAY
...ing
...which
...of sim
...inter
...Narob
...our my
...cause,
...witho
...stock
...have b
...they ar
...Sunday
...fined
...near
...keep t
...point
...avoid

We
difficul
Jack S
arrans

...et
...how
...Cech
...danc
...durng
...back
...What
...adept
...attra
...guar
...after
...was p
...indiv
...in Ha
...got to
...to job
...They
...cour
...man
...thou
...decid
...becas
...yers
...to the
...admi

Lor
man



Turners Asbestos

Known throughout the world for quality

Manufacturers of **EVERYTHING IN ASBESTOS** including

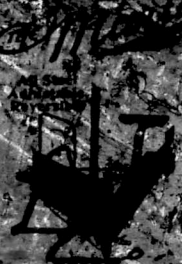
- Fibre, yarn, Packing, Cloth, Sheeting, Tape, Rings, Millboard, Asbestos Fibre Jointing (C.A.F.), Fibre Rope Lagging, Composition, Asbestos Cement Slates and Building Sheets, Turners Traffoid Tiles, &c.

HAIR & BALATA BELTINGS.

Turner Brothers Asbestos Co. Ltd. ROCHDALE, ENGLAND.

FARM DITCHER FIELD TERRACER ROAD GRADER

A World-wide Seller



Besides its sale in every state in the Union this machine is sold in Germany, the Argentine, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, France, India, Japan, Mexico, Philippines, Persia, Portugal, Russia, Siam, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States, and Zanzibar. It is the only machine of its kind that has never shown any signs of obsolescence or practicality. The reason means



More Profits

for the farmer and for the farmer. Easy to sell. Used on every farm. One's ditcher for farm drainage, open tile or irrigation; back-ditch; clean-up ditches; terraces; to stop soil washing from hillside or sloping land; to dig swales; to dig and level a field; to grade works in any soil, wet or dry, with animal or tractor, does the work of many men using other means.

New Detachable Points, Cutting Blade and etc.

Manufactured by J. B. Case, New York or New Orleans, U.S.A.

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

Owensboro, Kentucky. Distributors: G. Smith & Co. Ltd., Nairobi, Kenya.



A motor chassis intended for use abroad must have certain qualities, not so necessary for use in countries where roads are good all the year round. The engine must be unexcelled in power and substantial, the springing must have special attention, and the whole chassis must be designed to resist the roughest treatment.

It is in conditions like this that the Commer shines. The live-axle model illustrated above is admirably adapted for severe service. The sturdiness and simplicity of Commer construction is proved by the fact that we are still servicing vehicles made sixteen and nineteen years ago. The Commer is unusually economical in fuel and can be relied on for good performance even when spare parts are difficult to find. Specifications, prices and photographs will gladly be sent on request.

Since our 1923 affiliation with the famous firm of Humber Ltd. of Coventry, all the prices in our goods range have been drastically reduced and the Commer is now as attractive in first cost as they

Commer Cars Ltd., Luton

Telegrams: "KORPERKAL, LUTON"



East Africa advertisements will gladly quote you prices.

H. J. NICOLL & Co., Ltd.



OF THE SAMPLE THE
 SUIT SHOULD BE
 THAT NICOLL SUIT IS

VISITORS TO LONDON

When you are in London, Nicoll's for their
 every garment can be studied at leisure
 in their show rooms and every assistance in the
 choice of the most suitable materials and styles
 will be given to overseas visitors.

Pattern Catalogues and Prices will be sent
 to those who will buy through the post.

LONGER SUITS
 OVERCOATS - 5/6 and 6/7

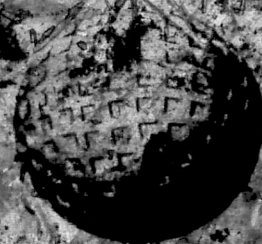
H. J. NICOLL & Co., Ltd.,
 11-12, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W. 1.

DRAGON BRAND BY THE OCEAN

...any other...
 ...color...
 ...wash...
 ...scrub...
 ...not...
 ...clear...
 ...a Monkey

TREVELLA BROS., Pty. Ltd.
 BIRMINGHAM
 NAIROBI

Of interest to all Golfers!



THE 1926 KRO-FLITE MESH

THE MOST DURABLE GOLF BALL
 EVER PRODUCED

MADE ENTIRELY IN GREAT BRITAIN

Receipt of applications from Secretaries of
 Golf Clubs in the British Empire, and
 all new balls will be forwarded free of charge.

A. C. SPALDING & BROS.
 G.P.O. Box No. 90
 LONDON, N.W.

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

Annual Subscription
20/- post free

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1920

EDITORIAL

PRO PATRIA IN PRACTICE

The East African Loans Committee, which is examining the various projects put forward for consideration in connection with the £10,000,000 loan guaranteed by the Imperial Government for the port development purposes in the East African Dependencies, has begun its sittings, and on its recommendations will depend a large measure the railway, harbour, and road construction programme insured by the £10,000,000 loan. As recently as last week it was feared that the Federal strike would obstruct the sittings. Parliamentary sanction for the raising of the funds, but there are indications which encourage the belief that the Bill will be introduced without unnecessary postponement.

Promptitude in this matter is strongly to be urged. Indeed, the stoppage of the industrial life of the country, with the resultant cancellation of contracts and the placing of orders elsewhere, make the early introduction of the Bill more important than ever from the standpoint of the Mother Country. It has been authoritatively stated that no less than £10,000,000 will be spent on the products of the British iron and steel and allied industries, and the replacing of those orders at the earliest possible moment is a national duty.

Elsewhere in our columns we report the case sent by the African Chambers of Commerce to the Association of East African Chambers of Commerce, and in which it was intimated that during the recent emergency there was a request to withhold the shipment of cargo from Great Britain. The dispatch of this message was a patriotic service that deserves to be put on record. The point behind it is that which we would desire to see strengthened in our business

community. We will keep the aim in view, the man of commerce, and find many an opportunity of practicing Pro Patria in his buying and selling without any loss of his own material interests. Given the fact of British goods being more closely to East Africa in the future, of commercial and industrial commercial connections, nothing but good can come

Our Empire Annual will be published
Next Week

EAST AFRICA

May 20, 1926

power that this is a separate system in Nyasaland, different from that in Southern Rhodesia, Kenya and Uganda—a problem which the Land Commission and the Native Commission may give a clearer solution. It is made to conform with the conditions of the other countries where different conditions exist and will merely put back the clock both for Europeans and Natives (but especially for Natives) for another generation.

It may be desirable to mention very shortly the chief differences of the Native situation in the three areas in which the Land and Commission are established. In Kenya, as has been discussing the question of land outside the Native Reserves, we have seen that the Natives are being gradually segregated into families and families into clans. There is a definite inclination to extend the present system of Native Reserves.

In Uganda you have a tribal system of self-government closely supervised by British administrators. There are comparatively few European planters and not a great deal of land has been alienated to non-Natives, that is, to Europeans and Asiatics. The chiefs have very great power and to put it mildly the feudal system reigns supreme.

In Kenya you have the country split up between European-owned lands and Native Reserves, the latter ruled by Provincial or District Commissioners through the Native chiefs. Into these Reserves outsiders cannot enter unless authorised. With the exception of the land occupied by the Government and possibly small pieces belonging to missions, none of this land is or can be alienated by the chiefs or tribes to non-Natives.

In Tanganyika there are more or less defined areas belonging to definite tribes, and in some parts the powers of the chiefs are very strong and the feudal system in effective operation. In others, where the powers of the chiefs have been removed, the authority is wielded by the local Commissioners. At present, in only one part (the Kilimanjaro district) has European settlement made much progress, and this is in the less fertile highlands towards Tukuyu, where Tanganyika Territory may possibly be able to take a leaf out of the book of Nyasaland.

The Position in Nyasaland

In Nyasaland, the tribal system died early, mainly because those in authority considered that the tribal control was ineffective alongside the power of the chiefs. They consequently removed the chiefs and by so doing removed their authority. As a result, the chiefs could have issued their orders. With the chiefs, in almost all cases, the tribal boundaries and extent of parts of the country to the north and south are based up, though they may still remain valid in some cases. Here you have the position of small and narrow communities containing all the members of one or two tribes, of which there are important reserves of land, but scattered and in some cases you find individuals breaking off from the tribes and being independent.

It is now the duty of the Native Commission in Nyasaland to deal with the land question. It is pointed out that the land question is a very difficult one and that the present system of Reserves was not suitable and was not wanted

in the country. When the chiefs disappeared, the Europeans actually took their place, and the Natives worked—and still work—for them, partly in accordance with the Native custom of *langa*, under which a man had to work for the chief in return for his place in the tribe, and partly, no doubt, to earn sufficient to pay his hut tax imposed by the British Treasury in order to make the country self-supporting. This system has continued to the present day, and has fitted in to the orderly development of the country. The tribal custom has been automatically utilised so that it has worked out to the advantage of both European and Native. The European owner has had labour for his plantations, and the Native, from contact with the European, has gradually begun to evolve in the slow progress from barbarism to civilisation. The necessity of working in order to conform to tribal custom and to pay the hut tax would lead to pay the hut tax, which slowly creates the desire to work in order to first perhaps to make more money with which to buy an extra wife or two, and later to supply the wants which increase as the Native becomes more civilised.

Essential Points to Remember

The difficulty is that in Nyasaland the Native has up to now no high priced goods to sell, but what is more to the point he is only just beginning to want to work at all. That is the difference between the Native of West Africa, who has long been a trader, often in a high priced and advanced commodity such as cocoa, for over 500 years. The Native of East Africa has been emerging from barbarism in thirty-five years. He is at perhaps the stage of the early Britons, who were not agriculturists, and yet there are some who treat him as if he was exactly the same.

They forget that there are differences in tribal characteristics and customs, that one may be tribal and another agricultural, they forget that there may be differences in the individual, that one may want to work for himself as a smallholder, while another may prefer to work for others. They forget that in nearly every case ambition as we understand it does not exist, and that in matters which are considered important, such as work, there is the prevailing characteristic. They forget that the Native is cheerful, clever and brave, and that he is phenomenally stupid and unreliable to others. They forget that with him a contract to do any thing means almost nothing, and in eight years of civilisation a black man has the same kind of body as a white man, he has nerves and cannot for many generations have a simular mind.

Alternative Policies

Yet the Natives of Nyasaland are the best breeders and agriculturists in East Africa, they are good mechanics and supervisors, their physique is good, and when the Natives are loyal to those whom they respect but take away contact with the white man and in a year or two the whole country would be a well organised savagery. All that is wanted is a sane policy. In the proposed way in 1916 of the Native Commission directed to getting the country settled and orderly, they carry the way.

It is pointed out that there are two alternatives. The first is to allow present conditions to continue, the second is to give the Natives a great deal of land, about 200,000 acres, in the Native Reserves, gradually

EAST AFRICA

building up headmen to collect tribute from whom orders from the paramount authority can be obeyed. In this way you are putting the black and building up a foundation that has been destroyed. The other alternative is boldly to strike out a new line. The report of the East Africa Commission on the proceedings of the Conference of the Government at Nairobi, and of the Tanganyika Commission, emphasised that it was for the advantage of East Africa generally that European and Native should work side by side. In fact, it is the only way by which the Natives can be gradually civilised and become a useful member of society. Here in Nyasaland these ideas are expressed in a practical operation. The East Africa Commission recommended that all land at present unallocated should be put into a Native Trust, the affairs of which would be administered by a Trust Board composed of Government officials, representatives of the non-official community, and representatives of the Natives. This is a move in the right direction, but if the Trust Board were merely to mark off lands for Natives only—in other words, create a number of Native Zoological Gardens—where the loneliness of the white, Communist in charge would be relieved only by the visits of recruiting agents trying to obtain labour for the plantations and mines—then we are no further on at all.

The Inguenon of white settlement

The native, perhaps, has his own inclinations, but he has set down to work, and the development process has begun. He has learned a little from the European, and at the instigation of the Government, he has begun to grow economic crops for sale—at first coffee and now tobacco. These crops can be grown in a Native garden, and however much planters in the subject matter Natives grow their own crops for their own use, it will affect the supply of labour. It would be impossible to prevent them doing so. Indeed, this situation has already occurred in the present year when it is estimated that perhaps 100,000 Natives in Nyasaland were growing tobacco. These Natives in other years would probably have gone down to the south to work on plantations, or perhaps migrated temporarily to the mines in Rhodesia or the sisal plantations in Tanganyika.

The business has started, but before the movement extends too far, it is essential that some arrangements should be made by which Native production can be closely supervised. This can be done without an army of Government officials. The Natives of Nyasaland, partly owing to their wandering propensities and partly because they seem to associate contact with Europeans as equivalent to progress towards the new standard of European civilisation. This has already taken place in the Shire Highlands where there exist many European villages, and in which own land is being made on all the hills and in villages nearby. In fact, much of the land in these areas is being taken up unconsciously by the Natives. These prototypes are the chief danger to the Government in Nyasaland.

A Native Land Trust

In the long and highland areas and in some other areas, the Natives are beginning to settle down. It is essential that the Government should see to it that these areas are not taken over by the Natives. A Trust land scheme is being proposed, which would enable the Natives to have their own land, and would automatically be controlled by a Trust Board which would enable those who wished to work to

Europeans to find it at their door instead of pushing these some five hundred miles, while the Natives are able to grow economic crops for their own benefit. They will have the example and supervision of the European at their disposal to assist them, and also a market for their produce. In other words, the European would come not only as a planter himself, but also as a centre for buying at regulated prices the crops of these Natives whom he supervised and instructed.

I would go further than this. There are some Natives who are quite capable of pulling off from their villages and cultivating their own crops by themselves. There are, in addition, some more advanced Natives who see the prospect of gain and are quite prepared to start their own ventures, either working them themselves and with their families, or hiring other Natives to help them. I do not think that such individual Natives, as they become prosperous through the production of economic crops, would have the slightest objection to paying rent for their permanent holding, and the rent paid, or in the event of a sale, the purchase money, would again go to swell the coffers of the Native Trust for the benefit of the Natives.

I venture to suggest that the method that I have described would solve the problem of Native migration, would enable the Government to assist the European settler to supervise and assist the native in his growing of economic crops, would gradually build up a fund available for all those matters, such as the improvement in education and health, which are essential to the Native, and would carry into practical effect the suggestions that have been made for the development of the East African Colonies by European and Native alike, and for the benefit of both.

Nyasaland's Great Promise

I have tried to depict Nyasaland as it is, and it is better off than the adjoining countries from the point of view of population. Its Natives, its soil, its climate, have great potentialities. Its chief requirements are the perfection and extension of its present transportation facilities, the gradual education of the Native, and above all, a definite policy based not on vague sentiment or precedent in other countries, but on specialised knowledge of the country and its inhabitants.

I am sure that all these premises, I can safely prophesy that in a few years Nyasaland, even with the addition of extra territory, will be self-supporting, will combine the prosperity of the European plantations of the Shire Highlands with the progress of the Native industry of the Highlands, and will be a lasting monument to David Livingstone's courage and to the Government of Nyasaland.

Nyasaland's Great Promise

The Natives of Nyasaland are beginning to settle down. It is essential that the Government should see to it that these areas are not taken over by the Natives. A Trust land scheme is being proposed, which would enable the Natives to have their own land, and would automatically be controlled by a Trust Board which would enable those who wished to work to

five in
to say
to an
years
non-
cars
were
to
small
increa
by sil
each
and
major
not si
four
funda
stone
the
and
emer
of et
mule
leaf
near
the
the m
the v
intro
to la
hero
his w
An
clima
of
now
the
Sept
stay
In
g

ON SAFARI IN ABYSSINIA

POINTS FROM MR. O'NEIL'S LECTURE.

From the address recently delivered before the Royal Geographical Society by Mr. O'Neil, describing his recent visit to Abyssinia, are given the following interesting extracts.

Our jumping-off point was Addis Ababa, about five hundred miles from the coast, and I am bound to say that, but once fascinating African towns have, lost much of its charm since our previous visit three years ago. In the sacred name of progress, civilisation has begun to spread a veneer over it; motor-cars now dot the roads, which a short while back were merely tracks for oxen; some of the wealthier Abyssinians have begun to wear boots and to live in stone-built, tin-roofed houses, and the small number of European traders has appreciably increased.

But even in Addis Ababa the old yet remains, side by side with the new, and the motor-car and sewing-machine have not displaced the ancient ceremonies and customs, the habits and dress of the vast majority of the people, and the curious and interesting sights to be seen in the capital of Ethiopia. For example, while we were there this time a new road was being constructed, and in the old-time feudal manner the Regent himself placed the first stone in place; chiefs and high officials followed his example, and in a little while some five or six thousand men were busily engaged depositing stones and gravel along a two-mile stretch of road. They generally carried one small stone each, or a handful of earth in a gourd, most of them on foot, but some on mules, riding with a minute portion of soil in a cactus-leaf on their shoulders. And a very interesting fact was that the Regent surveyed the work until the road was ready, but the modern touch—motor-cars, for example—have seen to it that the practice was not so much a feudal survival as a method suggested by Menelik to induce his work-shy people to labour, but, I am very doubtful as to this, and there is evidence of the custom dating back beyond his reign.

Another change or novelty in Addis Ababa was the late rain for a week during the beginning of October, both this year and last, a thing unknown to the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The rains have not come this year, as they always do, on September 10th or 11th, but last year they ceased on September 1st. A rainbow closed this climatic irregularity.

Incidentally it may be of interest to note that the Abyssinian national colours of red, yellow and green are derived from those of the rainbow, as applying themselves to Heaven and Ethiopia. Knowing this, I am bound to give up the notion of those who claim that the rainbow derives from the national flag.

As we were about to start on our safari, the people of the high forest of the mountains were overhauled, and a couple of hundred were taken to the camp. They were a rough and wild, but very brave and enterprising set of men, and their women were beautiful in their

ways, very much going up and down steep mountain tracks, across many streams, and through deep ravines, very much to be preferred to the ordinary caravan tracks, which we sedulously avoided.

The ordinary day's march for the caravan was about five hours, or about twelve to fourteen miles. For Abyssinians mules it is difficult to do more on a longish trek, as owing to the peculiar method of saddling, they develop very bad sores, and apart from the cruelty of it, become useless. We did not lose a single mule, whereas a recent traveller is reported to have said that in his party of 100 animals died on the way.

Two days after leaving Djim Djim we crossed the Hawash River near its source, and a little later camped at the source, a beautiful spot, called Wanka, thickly wooded, abounding in flowers and palms.

Here we were fortunate enough to secure roots and seeds of the Abyssinian red-hot poker plant, which I believe has not yet found its way to this country, a few days before we had seen the belt of these remarkably beautiful plants in Kosso. The flowers hang in small, scarlet bunches, as large as a big cluster of grapes and very much the same shape, and as the trees run to a considerable height, up to 20 feet or more, and there are many growing together, the effect is especially beautiful. The flowers turn brown when they are over and are then crushed up into powder and taken as medicine to cure tape-worm by all Abyssinians, high and low; the disease is almost universal as a result of eating so much raw meat.

We had now left the country as traversed by travellers making for the west, and were well on towards the high, snow-capped country of Oudin. Before reaching the river, we had a very picturesque view of the valley, and from the summit of one of the adjoining peaks.

As we advanced, the hills being broken far away in the distance, and as the sound grew louder, we saw an imposing army coming down the hillside, mounted and on foot, and fairly bristling with rifles, spears and swords. The governor was riding a mule, his war-horse being led behind him, and dismounting, he came into camp, and, following, expressing his delight at meeting the first white person who had visited his country. He said that he had heard that a foreigner, a great personage, was travelling in his district, and he knew that he was a great personage indeed, because he had brought his wife with him.

I may take this opportunity of saying that my wife's presence was not only always a source of absorbing interest to these people, but also the greatest possible help in every way; they seemed thereby to remember their natural courtesy, already great, and by her tact and resource in dealing with

them we received assistance and facilities which I think she would not have come my way had I been alone.

We were fortunate enough to be here to see part of the ceremonious attendant on a girl's wedding. About fifty men dressed in freshly washed white robes rode headlong across the plain to fetch the bride from her native village, and after about four hours of the most energetic chattering the bride was mounted on a mule, and in the midst of the troop rode off to her new home. The Gallas, especially in this district, are great horse breeding people, are fine horsemen, and they showed off to great advantage, galloping their ponies madly over the most fearful ground, attacking or miming fights, pursuing the defeated enemy, and generally giving us a great circus display.

The country of Gadiru appeared to be very well administered, and certainly it was the most beautiful of all the country we passed through. It is exceedingly mountainous, thickly wooded, well watered (in one day alone we crossed nine rivers and streams), and abounds in flowers, flowering shrubs, and flowering trees. To name only a few, we saw yellow and white single roses, masses of beautifully scented white jasmine, wild raspberries, blackberries, hollyhocks, wild mignonette, red-hot poker, scarlet aloes, yellow lilies, date and other palms, both yellow and white mimosa, wild olive and the trees, and many other flowers and bushes of which the names and species were unfamiliar to us, and of which we have brought back seeds and specimens for Kew Gardens.

One particularly lovely tree was through a long wood of trees about twenty to thirty feet high, so thickly covered with bright yellow flowers in the shape of flat balls, that the leaves were almost hidden, whilst below, and in between them, were

large bushes of an unknown mauve flower, the effect was very lovely.

Soon after leaving Karsa we could see through a cleft in the hills the steep cliff of the opposite bank towering up in the distance, and between it and ourselves far below lay a tortured mass of peaks and rifts and ravines that promised some fairly strenuous work for the next few days. Not did the reality bear the promise.

Technically the Blue Nile has been described as a torrential river with a bed of shingle in a deep valley. That seems rather a cold-blooded way of referring to a river about which so much romance has clung. From time immemorial the sources of the Nile have exercised the greatest fascination on the imagination and have drawn men of many races to seek for them. Lucan credits the legendary Sosius with the desire to penetrate to this river. Alexander the Great sent out an expedition for the purpose, as did the Ptolemies. Philadelphus and Euergetes. Caesar displayed great interest in the subject, and Nero sent two centuries to search for the head of the Nile. But it was not until the sixteenth century that the first European, in the eighteenth century our great traveller, James Bruce, reached the much sought for river head. Even these discoveries fall into the error of thinking that they had found the source of the great Nile, and Bruce indeed boldly denied that the Portuguese had ever been to the source at all.

Since then the great volume of the Blue Nile to Egypt and the Sudan has been learned and appreciated, and recently the river and the highlands of Tanna through which it runs and some of its rises, have assigned a valued importance. It has been noticed that to obtain adequate and sufficient information in the Sudan is necessary to regulate the flow of water from the Blue Nile to the Blue Nile.

LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION

Liverpool - The World's Largest Spot Cotton Market in the World

Members of the Association offer Facilities for Sale, Purchase and Exchange of Every Kind of Cotton

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

All information may be obtained from the Secretary of the Association



THE EAST AFRICAN DINNER

Prompt Application for Tickets Desirable

The East African Dinner Committee have issued striking bouquets in connection with this year's Dinner, which is to be held at the Savoy Hotel on Friday, June 11, at 7.30 for 8 p.m., when Sir Sydney Hemm, Chairman of the Joint East African Board, will preside.

The cover bears the crest of the Joint East African Board in colours, flanked by the words Uganda, Kenya, Zanzibar, Tanganyika and Nyasaland in scroll, and bearing at the foot the couplet—

Never was the sea so little, never was the sea so long,
But over the scud and the palm trees an English flag was flown.

Enclosed is an application form for tickets, space being left for the applicant to state the names of people at whose table he or she would, if possible, like to sit.

We are able to state that well over a hundred tickets have already been sold, and, as a number of late applicants had to be disappointed last year, we suggest that readers anxious to attend this, the most important East African function of the year, should communicate without delay with the Dinner Secretary at 7, Gracechurek Street, London, E.C.4, from whom the above mentioned booklet and full particulars can be obtained.

Amongst those who have already signified their intention of being present at the Dinner are:

- Lord Ashfield, Mr. Sierim Agar and Miss Agar, Lord and Lady Bampfylde, Lord and Lady Greville, Mr. Hon. Sir Charles Greville, Mr. Hon. Sir Percy Lindsay, Mr. Wilson Rees, Lady Arthur Pearson, Sir Neville and Lady Pearson, Lt. Col. Chatterton, Mr. and Mrs. C. Neilson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Banks, Mr. and Mrs. G. Colclough, Mrs. W. W. Scott and Mrs. W. G. Smith, Mrs. W. G. Messrs. C. B. Flaherty, G. A. A. R. Cresswell, George F. Be. Castellani, A. W. Jackson, Pickering, B. P. J. B. Banks, R. G. Gibb, Mr. S. Hunter, J. H. Batty, Mr. A. W. Jackson and Lady W. G. Smith, Lady Greville, The Viscountess Ava and Miss Bruce Major and Mr. A. Braithwaite.

MR. ORMSBY GORE IN SIERRA LEONE

The hon. member can truly say that, just as the eye of the Muslim turns towards Mecca, just as the eye of the Christian turns towards Jerusalem, so does the eye of the African civilised turn towards the Colonial Office. We are therefore delighted to see you, sir, a representative of that body, at the Colonial Office, and deem it our privilege to pay our respects and express our wishes as we do now, for unity and peace.

We read the above paragraph in the issue of the 11th June in the Hon. Member's speech. It is a pleasure to see the Hon. Member in Sierra Leone, and we are glad to hear that you and other members of the staff.

NATIONALITY OF WHITE CHILDREN BORN IN TANGANYIKA

Not Necessarily British, says Colonial Office

In response to an inquiry from an East African reader as to the nationality of a child born in Tanganyika of European, but non-British, parents, East Africa addressed a letter to the Colonial Office, and the following reply has now been received:

With reference to your letter inquiring as to the nationality of a child born in the Tanganyika Territory of European but non-British parents, I would explain that birth in the Territory does not in itself confer British nationality, and that the question as to whether in such a case the child would have its father's nationality is a matter which depends upon the law of the country of which he (the father) is a national.

The British Nationality Act, 1944, and its amendment of 1945, provide that a child born in Tanganyika is a British subject. That birth in Tanganyika does not in itself confer British nationality will be news to many of our readers, and it will certainly be a matter of considerable interest and importance to many of those domiciled in the mandated territory.

KENYA WHEAT GR

We are officially informed that the Government of Kenya has approved three recommendations recently made by the Economic and Financial Committee to the effect:

- (1) That the principle of levying a protective duty on imported wheat and flour be maintained.
- (2) That no steps be taken for the present to control the export of wheat.
- (3) That Professor Sir Rowland Biffen be invited to visit Kenya and report on the wheat industry of the Colony, and particularly on the methods of plant breeding now in progress and the organisation of an extended service in the future. This was reported by East Africa in its issue of April 29, 1946.

The Committee believes that the temporary rise in the cost of local wheat flour is due mainly to the fact that comparative prices are now being paid for local millers for local wheat, so that the price for local flour is tended to reach the present high level price of wheat. The Committee observes that when the demand in the Colony can be met from local supplies, at present the shortage represents the produce of about 20,000 acres; it will again be possible for local flour to be placed on the market at a low rate.

The Committee also regards the wheat industry as one of the most important in Kenya, and suggests that the industry of every wheat farmer in Kenya would be stimulated if an authority were established to assist in the production of wheat in the Colony and report on the progress made, the methods of plant breeding employed, and the results so far achieved.



Are You Subscribing to "East Africa"? By sending your Annual Subscription (30/-) now you will receive our Empire Day Annual.

"East Africa's" Empire Day Annual

Next week "East Africa" will issue its Empire Day Annual, a volume of over 100 pages, profusely illustrated, printed on art paper, and containing articles of the greatest interest and considerable importance.

We are privileged to publish messages and articles from the Earl of Meath, Sir Lawrence Wallace, founder and Chairman respectively of the Empire Day Movement; from the Governor-General of the Sudan, and the Governors of Tanganyika, Uganda, Seychelles, and Somaliland; from Sir Alfred Sharpe, first Governor of Nyasaland; and from Sir Sydney Henn, Chairman of the Joint East African

In addition, the following special articles are instanced:

- Land Values in Kenya
- Coffee Planting in East Africa
- Settlement in North-Eastern Rhodesia
- Nyasaland's Highways and Byways
- The Arusha District of Tanganyika
- Cameos of the Sudan
- East Africa at the Zoo
- Nairobi To-day
- A Rubber Planter's Lot
- Lessons from Wild Life
- The Woman Settler in Kenya
- Germany's Colonial Ambitions

The price of the Annual is 2/8 post free in the U.K. and 2/10 post free abroad, but it is sent free and post free to all Annual subscribers.

Secure your Annual Subscription (30/-) now, and make certain by removing promptly that without extra charge all special issues of "East Africa" - the paper indispensable to all who would be well-informed on East African questions.

A Subscription Form will be found on the inside back cover of this issue.

ELEPHANT HUNTER CONTRACTORS

By Elephant Hunter's Agency

By Mr. E. H. ... East Africa

... chairman of the ...
 ... paper ... to have ...
 ... to the paper ...
 ... your columns ...
 ... foundation of truth in his ...
 ... that this letter will clear up some ...
 ... and also ... as accurate ...
 ... account as possible of the ... state of affairs in ...
 ... as elephant hunters ...
 ... concerned.

A number of experienced hunters were this of all granted free licenses to shoot from twenty to twenty-five elephants in areas where they had caused great damage to native crops. The basis of the agreement was that half of the work so obtained would become the property of the hunter, while the remainder became Government property under a scheme so favourable to the hunter, and with practically no supervision, a certain number of abuses arose. I need not enlarge on what actually occurred, but I will say that the Administration found the scheme unsatisfactory and washed it.

Since that time the free-lance hunters, with unrestricted choice, have been replaced by other selected hunters appointed by the Government on a salary basis. These Government hunters are assisted by natives armed with 450, 300 express rifles. My readers have I believe been considerably misled as to the Government point of view, but certainly unsatisfactory from the amateur hunter's aspect of sports. These hunters are, as a general rule, not only bad shots, but who consider it a disgrace to be killed, and they will attempt to kill elephants by hitting them in the most vulnerable part of their anatomy, whether a vital spot or not.

So numbers of elephants are killed, young bulls, cows, and even half-grown calves all go to the bag, to the ruin to many another Tanganyika's security. The job of despatching elephants, called "shamba" is a lowly job, but a few years of this sort of thing will greatly diminish the number of elephants, though it may possibly save a lot of plantations, but the result will be a number of vicious wounded elephants.

... Resident a license for three elephants ...
 ... works out at £12.50 per elephant ...
 ... included a general game license ...
 ... are not granted to Indians ...
 ... mentioned in the newspaper ...
 ... are granted permits to hunt ...
 ... carry rifles, employ guides, and ...
 ... in many parts of search for the ivory ...
 ... come back with ivory.

Then there is the correspondent who writes ...
 ... when making a sweeping statement ...
 ... have a cow, I buried ivory ...
 ... which can be sold ...
 ... for a ...
 ... have a cow, I buried ivory ...
 ... which can be sold ...
 ... for a ...
 ... have a cow, I buried ivory ...
 ... which can be sold ...
 ... for a ...

As you I mark ... things may ...
 ... with ...
 ... and ...
 ...

... same regulations and ...
 ... which they are ...

... things look more hopeful ...
 ... and ...
 ... is now ...
 ... if ...
 ...

Yours faithfully,

NpoYu

HISTORY OF ZANZIBAR

A ... of ...
 ... by ...
 ... from the ...
 ... a textbook ...
 ... needs of ...
 ... Government schools ...
 ... recommended to ...
 ... African ...

The story of Zanzibar from the earliest times down to the present day is told interestingly and authoritatively by the author, a ...
 ... who ...
 ... the author ...
 ... catalogue of facts ...
 ... history manual.

SUDAN CIVIL SERVICE OFFICIALS

The ranks of the Sudan Civil Service are being thinned by the retirement or pension of a number of senior officials, amongst whom are Sir Wasey, ...
 ... Mr. C. Lyall, ...
 ... Mr. ...
 ... Mr. ...
 ... Mr. ...
 ... Mr. ...

It is stated that Mr. Lyall will be replaced as ...
 ... Mr. ...
 ... Mr. ...
 ... Mr. ...
 ... Mr. ...
 ... Mr. ...

1926

MOTORING IN ENGLAND

Any Make of Car ready for EAST AFRICANS
 on their arrival

SPECIALISE in Self-Drive Cars, with a definite guarantee to

RE-PURCHASE AT PRICE SPECIFIED.

We are the only firm that buys selling by Owners, on a percentage for EAST AFRICA which is so **COSTLY.**

HIRE DEPT.

HIRE AND DRIVE YOUR OWN

... of Cars (American and English) at a ...
 ... rate for hire by day, week or month ...
 ... any petrol. Mileage unlimited.

...
 ...
 ...

The Coleston Motor Co. Ltd.

...
 ...
 ...



EQUATORIAL TRAVEL THROUGH EAST AFRICA

BY Kenya and Uganda Railway

AND MARINE SERVICES

VICTORIA NYANZA

COMFORTABLE TRAINS & STEAMERS

EXCURSIONS ON LAKE VICTORIA

THROUGH RAIL & STEAMSHIP SERVICES TO UGANDA, TANGANYIKA, ZAMBIA, THE ZEPHYR AND BERGIAN COAST

Summit, Mount Kenya, 19,000 feet

H.M. EASTERN AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES TRADE AND INFORMATION OFFICE
Royal Mail Buildings, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square, London.

Agents: Messrs. P. & O. S. N. Company, Ltd., 100, The Strand, London, W.C.2.
Messrs. Messageries Maritimes, 10, Rue de Valenciennes, Paris, France.
Messrs. Messageries Impériales, 10, Rue de Valenciennes, Paris, France.
Messrs. Messageries de l'Inde, 10, Rue de Valenciennes, Paris, France.
Messrs. Messageries de l'Inde, 10, Rue de Valenciennes, Paris, France.
Messrs. Messageries de l'Inde, 10, Rue de Valenciennes, Paris, France.



H.M. EASTERN AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES

TRADE INFORMATION OFFICE
ROYAL MAIL BUILDINGS,
COCKSPUR ST. TRAFALGAR SQUARE

Telephone: REGENT 4747
Telegrams: WESTRANK, LONDON

TRAVEL AGENTS
COMMERCIAL ENQUIRERS
AND INVESTORS

are invited to call on the staff in connection with all enquiries regarding the trade and development of the countries

INFE...
East...
the...
ing...
of...
British...
and an...
know...
to...
to comm...
for the...
matter...
The...
tary...
received...
V...
and...
group...
East...
Post...
The...
Dep...
in the...
prosp...
The...
mend...
to...
the U...
North...
Africa...
The...
not...
which...
capt...
that...
The...
not...
which...
capt...
that...
The...
not...
which...
capt...
that...

May 20, 1926.

EAST AFRICA

EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

Information Bureau for the service 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 to disseminate information which readers are desiring to obtain. That purpose will be cordially acknowledged. 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 in this Journal or such matters.

Mr. L. Underhill, Cottons Proc. Co., Ltd., is voluntary representative.

Mr. A. D. Cameron, with Kheyn, auctioneer and proprietor of the Panu Trading Company, has returned from his tour in Uganda for a second year.

Messrs. Howe and McGregor, Ltd., chemists and druggists, with headquarters in Nairobi, and several branches in Kenya and Uganda, have opened a branch in Dar-es-Salaam.

The Registrar of Joint Stock Companies of Kenya announces that Oaklands Estate, Ltd., The British East Africa Sataffe Co., Ltd., and the Nairobi East London Col. Ltd. have been struck off the register.

The Commissioner for the Eastern African Dependencies has received cable advices from Tanganyika Territory that water rates have fallen and the Usukuma District that the general crop prospects are good.

It is notified for public information that Commodore Umberto Doncker has been appointed to replace Italian Consul General at Cape Town for the Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and South West Africa.

It is a sad misfortune for the Kew Indian Association that Awa Khan recently carried his followers to the hills in a wild and unprovoked attack. He has been reported to have said that he could hope to double his wealth in a year in the same commercial venture, and that the result must be slow and steady.

During the three weeks ended April 10, 1926, 10,171 bags of maize were received for grading by the Government Grader at Kisumu, of which a total of 1,830 bags were rejected.

The Commissioner for East Africa Trade and Information Office has been advised by cable that the amount of cotton railed at Mombasa during the first four months of this year totals 86,485 bales as against 55,372 bales in the corresponding period of last year. No congestion has been experienced on the railway.

Exports from Kenya and Uganda during December last included: maize, 40,593 cwt.; coffee, 22,895 cwt.; carbonate of soda, 1,500 tons; raw cotton, 12,267 tons; sisal fibre and tow, 1,007 tons; cotton seed, 2,778 tons; hides, 6,060 cwt.; sheep and goat skins, 32,200; rubber, 1,135 cwt.; and tory, 34 cwt.

Imports into Kenya and Uganda during December last included: cigarettes, 49,276 lbs.; tobacco, 77,830; cement, 610 tons; raw cotton, 384 tons; iron and steel manufactures, 604 tons; shovels and spades, 66,500; cotton piece goods, 3,408,680 yards; cotton blankets, 274,362; disinfectants, 400 cwt.; fuel oil, 2,322,439 imperial gallons; lubricating oils, 20,232 imperial gallons; petrol, 1,306; motor cars, 4; motor lorries and tractors, 30; motor cycles, six cars and tractors, 140; and fertilisers and manures, 20 tons.

MR. A. J. STOREY

We learn from a private cable that Mr. A. J. Storey has disposed of his wholesale and retail departments to the African Lakes Corporation. He will henceforth concentrate his attention upon the tobacco, general produce, and insurance sides of his business.

BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)

We are informed that Mr. John Gaulty will in future devote himself to the affairs of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) as General Manager of that institution, and will occupy a seat on the Board. He has therefore relinquished his appointment as General Manager of Barclay's Bank Limited, and has been appointed its Deputy Director of that bank.

Mr. H. P. Radfield and Mr. R. B. Edwards have been appointed Joint Assistant General Managers of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) and Mr. J. D. Race has been appointed Secretary.

BROWNIE & MURRAY, LTD.

MANUFACTURERS

SHIRAZI FRUIT PRESERVING WORKS

GODOW'S GINNEERS MARKETS

ICE FACTORIES LIVES HUTS WORKSHOPS, &c.

WORKS: FOSBYPARK, GLASGOW

BRIDGE: HARROLD, BRISTOL ST. R.O.S. BRISTOL, ENGLAND

Telegrams: BROWNIE

BALING PRESSES

for Sisal, Wool, Tobacco, etc.



FRAMES TYPE PATENT of the latest design constructed with one or more steel boxes to give reliable and efficient service.

We shall be glad to send full particulars for any baling plants you may require.

The Plattes Engineering Co. Ltd.
25, MARTIN LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

EVERYTHING AGRICULTURAL

Whether you require JACKPANS for a complete sisal factory, coffee plantation machinery or the latest maize reaper, steel buildings or special ploughs.

You can safely entrust the buying and shipping to F.E.S., an organization founded and managed by experienced tropical planters for the service of other planters.

We can buy anything agricultural more cheaply than you can do it. Test us!

PEGS LTD

MADE IN AFRICA AND INDIA
Grosvend Gardens, London, S.W. 1.
Agents: Messrs. London & Co., Ltd.

FRANCIS THEAKSTON, LTD.

LONDON, GLUCESTER, BRISTOL



LIGHT RAILWAY TRACK, WAGONS, LOCOMOTIVES

FOR SISAL, COTTON, SUGAR STATES
Head Office: 90, TURTON STREET, WESTMINSTER

ASK YOUR STATIONER FOR CHAMBERS' PENCILS

MADE FROM BEST PENNY COPPER and GUARANTEED

100% BRITISH EMPIRE PRODUCTS.

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

DAIRY SALT

Pure D.V.

Pure D.V.

Pure D.V.



Chemically free from MAGNESIA

Biologically free from MOULD SPORES

Pure D.V.

HAS BEEN SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR USE BY THE WORKING DAIRIES IN THE SHOWS OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND, ROYAL LANSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, SOUTH DORSET DAIRY FARMERS ASSOCIATION, WILTSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, SCOTTISH DAIRY...

Agents: E. D. BURTON & Co. Ltd., 10, Abchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C. 4.

FOR AFRICANS

BENBOW'S DOG MIXTURE

Give it to your Best Friend

THE ORIGINAL MEDICINE THE RELIABLE REMEDY



Positive Cure of Distemper, Jaundice, Destroying Worms and Itchiness

Use in all the kennels of the world for all Dog and many MASTERS OF HOODS for 50 years. Each bottle 1/6, 3/- and 1/- each, and 1/- each. This for the use of 100 lbs. of food. The boxes contain 100 lbs. of food. In all the kennels of the world for 50 years. Distribution of food from all Home Agents or direct BENBOW'S DOG MIXTURE, 1, Bartholomew Close, LONDON, E.C. 4.

CLAGETT, BRACHI & Co. Ltd.

51, Chichester, Friars and 5, Rangoon Street London, E.C.

Tobacco Brokers

SPECIALISING IN COLONIAL LEAF TOBACCO. ENQUIRIES INVITED.

FOUNDERS: A. CONGRZI, K. B. THOMPSON

Time to make the outgoing East Africa man

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE

THE position remains practically unchanged, with the high quality of East African in satisfactory demand, and inferior sorts selling slowly. Since the termination of the strike there is however a firmer tone. Prices are as under—

Table listing coffee prices for various origins including Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar, with columns for size and price ranges in pence.

In a review of the coffee market for the first three months of the year, Messrs. John K. Gillial and Co. note that the fall in prices for East African sorts—which are now at the level of falling at the end of last year—is due to the fact shipments were... (text continues)

Messrs. Edmund Goodwin and Co. state that the cultivation of Arabica and Robusta tobacco in East Africa is... (text continues)

Other Produce. No new crops are reported, but the... (text continues)

...ask more than the market will pay? Groundnuts.—Business has been done in this commodity at £2 5s. for June/July and £2 7s. 6d. for July/August shipment. Maize generally is in free supply at earlier prices but business remains inactive. Sisal.—East African sisal is steady, with Tanganyika No. 1 quoted at £43 c.i.f. for May/July. ... (text continues)

EAST AFRICA AND THE STRIKE.

Action by London Chamber of Commerce.

We are informed that the following cablegram was despatched on May 11 by the London Chamber of Commerce to the Association of East African Chambers of Commerce:— Rumours—home and shippers withholding cargo. Please publish and wire Chambers that ships being unloaded here at all ports under full Government protection. The Secretary of the Chamber also addressed to the Customs authorities at Mombasa, Tanga, Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar a letter... (text continues)

I am instructed by Sir Humphrey Eggey, the Chairman of the East African Section of this Chamber to say that, owing to the general strike throughout the United Kingdom which was declared at midnight on May 3, and the consequent delays and restrictions in the postal services, shipping documents have in many cases been held up. Goods for shipment to East Africa... (text continues)

EAST AFRICAN LOANS BILL

MR. BARNWELL, replying to Lord Sandon in Parliament on Monday, said that it would not be possible to deal with the East African Loans Bill before the Whitsuntide recess.

LOSS OF A TREASURE TREASURE

We regret to learn that the old mahogany tree which gave its name to the magazine has been cut down, and an excellent specimen of Zanzibar thereby removed.

The mahogany tree... (text continues)



PHOTOGRAPH OF LONDON OFFICE TAKEN FROM TRAFALGAR SQUARE

H.M. EASTERN AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES.

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

Telephones: REGENT 320/2.
Telegrams: EAMASTERS, WESTRND, LONDON.

TOURISTS,
INTENDING SETTLERS,
COMMERCIAL ENQUIRERS
AND INVESTORS

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



EQUATORIAL TRAVEL THROUGH EAST AFRICA

BY THE **Kenya and Uganda Railway**

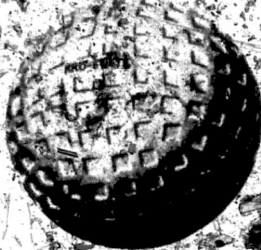
AND
MARINE SERVICES
ON
VICTORIA NYANZA.

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

H.M. EASTERN AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES TRADE AND INFORMATION OFFICE,
Royal Mail Buildings, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square, London S.W. 1.

Kenya Colony The P. & O. S. N. Company General Manager
The United East Africa Co. The International Shipping Co. Ltd.
All Branches 100, Pall Mall, London

Of interest to all Golfers!



THE 1926 KRO-FLITE MESH

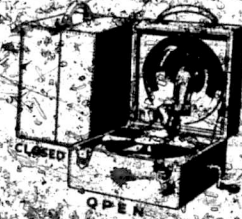
THE MOST DURABLE GOLF BALL EVER PRODUCED

MADE ENTIRELY IN GREAT BRITAIN

On receipt of application from Secretaries of any Golf Club in East or Central Africa, samples of this new ball will be forwarded by return post free

A. G. SPALDING & BROS. EXPORT DEPARTMENT LTD. G.P.O. Box No. 90, LONDON

No Climate upsets the Decca.



Wherever man can live, the Decca can "stick it" too. There's not a weak link in its construction. It offers the stoutest resistance to weather and wear, is unaffected by extreme heat or cold and it stands any amount of travel without a sign of distress.

There are tens of thousands of Deccas making up far off places with the Mother Country. There are Deccas where ever you go. And no wonder! No other gramophone in the world combines so much musical quality with such adaptability to circumstances. Indoors or Out of doors, it is equally efficient. It has the volume and tone of the largest and costliest gramophones, yet it is so light and compact it can be taken with ease anywhere.

DECCA THE PORTABLE GRAMOPHONE

9 Models—2 Sizes—57/6 to 29 0 0 (London Prices) Obtainable from A. W. Bayly & Co., Ltd., Louisa Street, Margate; Nyassa Consolidated, Ltd., Port Amelia; The Stations of the African Lakes Corporation, Ltd., in N. Rhodesia and Nyasaland; A. C. De Souza & Co., Kilindini; M. Khazim Khimji, Ndia Kun, Mombasa; British East Africa Music Stores Co., Ltd., Nairobi; Music Stores all over the World. Travellers enquires for Decca Agencies in Kenya addressed to MORTBOYS, NICHOLAS & Co., Ltd., (P.O. Box 377), Nairobi (P.O. Box 567). Traders enquires for Rhodesia, I. F. RAFFERTY, Bulawayo (P.O. Box 801). Made by DECCA (Dept. 30) 32-34, Worship Street, London, E.C. 2. Proprietors—Harold Samuel & Sons, Ltd., London.

EAST AFRICAN VISITORS TO LONDON



should make NICOLLS of REGENT STREET their objective for clothing of every description, whether for their stay in England, or special kit for their return. Special attention will be given to all orders and catalogues, patterns and self-measurements will be sent to any enquirer.

LOAFER SUITS from 6 gns. SPORTS SUITS 5 gns. DRESS SUITS 12 gns.

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

EAST AFRICA

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

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

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

Vol. 2, No. 8

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1926

Annual Subscription

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

6s. per annum

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. S. JOELSON.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES.

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

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

RAILWAYS FOR EAST AFRICA.

On the authority of a statement made by Mr. C. L. N. Felling, General Manager of the Uganda Railway, at a recent special meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, *East Africans* are able in this issue to indicate the probability that the Government of Kenya will shortly raise another loan, partly for the purpose of constructing further branch railways. That loan would, of course, be in addition to the East African loan up to £10,000,000 to be guaranteed by the Imperial Government in the near future.

Both loans promise important beneficial effects for East Africa and Great Britain, and recall Mr. Chamberlain's recent reminder to the Second British Advertising Convention that during last century Britain spent some £600,000,000 in the building and equipment of railways in Argentina and nearly the same amount on similar public works in Canada. Such investments paid dividends in cash and in greater employment, respectively, in the orders for British material. The new railways to be constructed in East Africa in the next few years will likewise bring more work to British manufacturers, not merely of rails, sleepers, rolling stock, and other railway equipment of all kinds, but of the thousands and one articles required by the Europeans and natives whose purchasing power will be increased by the provision of improved transport facilities.

Every serious student of world trade realizes that Great Britain must concentrate increasingly on supplying the present needs and expediting the development of her Empire overseas. As the Secretary and Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies have repeatedly declared, with this part of the world of the Empire offers more attractive prospects than East Africa. Yet British business men have not whole been sadly slow to exploit their opportunities in the territories with which we are concerned. Many of our most important plans of Mr. Felling, a task devolved in this issue, upon the attention of our industrial and commercial leaders to young men, which offer splendid scope for vision, initiative, and enter-

Within a few weeks the East African Loans Bill will be introduced by Mr. Amery, whose faith in the destiny of our East African Empire, like that of his colleague, Mr. Ormsby-Gore, should be an inspiration to manufacturers, exporters, and the general public. East Africa has much to offer to the world, and it only remains for Great Britain to seize her opportunities.



KENYA AND UGANDA RAILWAY PLANS

MR. FELLING AT SPECIAL JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD MEETING

SIR TREVEDYN WYNNE CONDEMNIS KILINDINI REPORT

Special to "East Africa"

At a special meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, held just prior to his departure from England for South Africa, the Hon. C. L. N. Felling, General Manager of the Uganda Railway, outlined his views on East African transport development questions generally.

The amount applied for by the Kenya Uganda Railway from the East African Guaranteed Loans recommended by the East Africa Commission was £5,500,000, of which £2,000,000 would be allocated to the Port of Kilindini. Sir Felling's strong opinion that they must proceed with extensive developments, and that that sum would be required over the next five or six years. It was practically decided that as a first step they would go ahead immediately with the building of two further deep water berths. On the most conservative basis of future traffic it was clear that there would be grave congestion at the Port of Kilindini in the course of the next few years unless work was pressed forward.

The second item was one of £800,000 for general improvements on the main line, in order to strengthen what might term the neck of the bottle. Last year the Uganda Railway had been very much criticised in connection with traffic bottlenecks. The actual position was that almost immediately on his arrival in the country, he (Mr. Felling) had realised that there would be enormous increase in traffic, and that the sooner the line was extended to Uganda and the main line and Lake service improved the better. They got to work on the basis that there would soon be a substantial increase in traffic, and that increase would come even sooner than anyone had expected.

The position was now much better than in 1923. They had better staff, more tele and lighters on the Lake and better facilities on the line. It was evident, however, that a programme of improvement, both in plant and general must proceed as rapidly as possible.

Improvements Out of Revenue

In 1923 they had started spending 10% of revenue on the running of the main line. Assuming that this year's estimate would be realised, in the four years ending December 31, 1926, the Railway would have contributed out of earnings approximately £1,000,000 to the maintenance of the main line. It was generally understood that the whole of the available profit on the Uganda Railway had been put back into the main line, and by the end of the year if the programme outlined in the Budget could be carried out, probably £1,600,000 will have been actually spent. £750,000 of it on the replacement of 50 lb. rails with 80 lb. rails on the Mombasa Nairobi section, £70,000 on the improved siding at Lodi, and the strengthening of bridges and culverts, £800,000 on

the extension of running sheds, and the balance of £600,000 on additional railway piers, wharves, docks, workshops, labor saving devices, etc.

The system was in charge to the Renewals Fund the total cost of the programme. Of capital additions, for instance, the limit was between 10 and 15 lb. rails, as it a capital account charge. They had thus enormously enhanced the value of the capital assets from revenue contributions.

Main Line Improvement Programme

The present position was that the Uganda Railway required to proceed immediately with the general improvement of the main line, making the Kilindini-Nairobi section available for the heavy charges if possible not later than the end of 1928. The £800,000 mentioned was the maximum, but the intention was to continue to expend as far as possible from revenue, drawing for the £800,000 only when necessary.

It was not only possible but likely that less would be sufficient, but as East Africa's railway earnings depend so much on weather conditions, a safe provision, the world's cotton prices and other influences, ample provision must be made for contingencies.

Above Nairobi provision must be made for larger crossings, station yards, etc. Though the re-opening of the Nairobi-Yakuri section was not contemplated until the Kilindini-Nairobi section was finished it might have to be considered, and a deviation might be made from Nairobi via Ngong to a point in the Rift Valley. He agreed that the words "general improvements" were liable to misunderstanding, and might well be replaced by the East Africa Guaranteed Loans Bill by words explaining that what was desired was provision for part capital cost, and about provision from betterment funds for improvements, additions, extensions, etc., etc. It was not just building more lines, to bring more pressure to the neck of the bottle, unless that neck were simultaneously strengthened.

The line had been starved for twenty-five years and must be put right. The point was his policy to repay loans as soon as possible and not to have avoidable debts against capital account, they must be repaid out of revenue. This year's building programme would not be as heavy as last year, because interest debts were now increasing.

£200,000 had been set aside for new stock and other equipment. All the money possible to devote from revenue to rolling stock would be required for renewal. Nearly all the shunting engines were in need of replacement. The Nairobi workshops were being electrified, and within the next couple of years they would have one of the

best wo
in the
with a
been sh
more
wate

For
bridgm
From
approa
questio
found
bridge
Kand
The
north
shoul
hired
visit
Lund
one
be
and
The
was
surd

A
now
estim
Mbal
enou
The
st
the
£5
extr
ing a
£30
bord
the
Gall

T
all
rail
the
the
that
und
str
per
mer
Con
rev
rail
nat
fell
on
Co
let

un
be

best worksheds in the tropical world. They were in the unfortunate position of dealing with a Native with an mechanical turn of mind, whose training had been not very successful. Electrical power was far more economical than steam power, and so they were very desiring of their present steam plant.

Extension of Line

For the extension to Kampala, including the widening of the Nile, £200,000 had been put down. From the railway standpoint, they would like to approach Kampala from the north but it was a question whether suitable conditions would be found, and possibly it would prove necessary to bridge the Nile at or near Jinja and carry it on trestles.

Finally Mr. Felling felt that the proposed north-western extension, at least as far as Jinja, should take precedence over the Kampala line, firstly because there was grave danger of local dislocation of traffic on Lake Kioga with exceptional rises or fall of the lakes, and secondly because once the line was through to Mbulamuti, it would be possible to concentrate the lake craft on Kampala and thus serve it better. At present almost 90% of their Lake Victoria traffic was centred on Jinja. He was also most anxious to press on with the Congo-Sudan connections.

The next item was one of £1,050,000 in respect of the Mbale-Lira-Nile extension. The railway now expected to save £550,000 on the original estimate of the Turbo-Mbulamuti extension and Mbale branch, which sum was considered to be enough to carry the Mbale line as far as Soroti. The figure of £1,050,000 mentioned was regarded as sufficient to carry the line on forward towards the Nile.

£500,000 was allotted for railway works for new extensions, and the Kenya Government was applying for £222,500 for roads and bridges of this £30,000 between Malindi and the Tanganyika border, £27,000 between Mombasa and Nairobi, £80,000 between Nairobi and Uganda, £15,000 between Nairobi and Arusha, and £50,000 for the Galla bridge.

Kenya Branch Lines

The above allocations were based chiefly on the requirements of Uganda traffic, and as from the railway standpoint it was desirable to make use of the second-hand traffic which would be available by the relaying of the main line, the question of branch lines was one of importance. It seemed probable that Kenya would shortly raise a loan on its own terms, which funds would be provided for the construction of further branch lines in the Colony. The present policy was that suggestions or recommendations for such lines went to the Railway Council, which could either recommend that the construction was sufficient to be taken from the revenue standpoint for it to be undertaken by the railway, or, failing such recommendation, the matter could be referred to the Kenya Government. There might be cases in which the Railway Council felt that it could not undertake the construction in question of lines without a guarantee from the colonial Government for the interest and perhaps even the principal.

Chalatenango

The question of consignments notes had been under consideration at the previous meeting of the Board, and Mr. Felling explained that there had been a change in owners of the conditions. The fact was that the Department had been advised that it was necessary to have a consignment

note, exactly what was stated in the tariff book. The Nairobi and Kampala Chambers of Commerce had opposed without quite understanding that the conditions remained unchanged, but at later meetings with the Chamber of Commerce representatives the position had been thoroughly explained. The matter could not be safely left in the hands of the Railway Council, on which commerce now had strong representation. Low export rates were given on owners' risk conditions, which were almost equal for work the same as those in operation in South Africa. If the railway were expected to take bigger risks, it must charge high rates and insure. He (Mr. Felling) felt that the ordinary business man could make better insurance terms with the railway.

Mr. Sandeman Allen thought that the main point was the refusal of the railway to give alternative rates in reply to which Mr. Felling said that alternative rates were in operation for some commodities, but the commercial representatives appeared to feel that the alternative rates were too high. He had not had time to examine the position thoroughly prior to leaving the Colony, but at a glance he thought that there was something in the contention. In any event he considered that the matter could be safely left to the Railway Council and commercial representatives in the Colony.

Kilindini Port

Mr. Frederick Wynn, who had returned from East Africa, invited by the Board to express his professional view on the Port Commission's inquiry, said that he did not think that it would produce good results either financially or from the standpoint of actual working. The financial estimates did not seem to him to be worth the paper on which they were written. The revenue and expenditure agreed to in a possible fashion, and the figures were apparently based on the Port getting the whole of the wharfage profits. He did not see what there was to induce a contractor to tender on reasonable terms. There was uncertainty of tenure, for when the deep water wharves were finished there would be no room for the existing wharves. The Port any considerable margin between that paid by it to the contractor and that which it could charge. Where then was the estimate profits to come from?

It did not seem to him that the main had the room to expand or to provide the railway with a better wharf if it was to become a deep water port. On its present site Kilindini was a satisfactory port, and the necessary railway facilities were to be provided he did not see that there would be room for working. In Bombay the godowns were a long way away, and at that port there was plenty of room to pour in thousands of tons of traffic.

Why should they build great sheds when they had a system which seemed to him the right one for a circumscribed area like Kilindini? £1,500,000 had been spent on the present two wharves, and it would be worth while they had a third wharf, foundation, and even then the railway would not have sufficient space to operate. Bombay had had some difficulty in building a fourth wharf, but it was a satisfactory big sheds some six miles out in which goods were warehoused until the ship had been allotted a berth. The cargo was then lightly loaded down by rail to the ship and was loaded and despatched quickly. Incidentally he believed half the business of the Port of London was done by lighters. He thought that the

PERSONALIA

Lord Delamere has arrived in England.

Bishop Gwynne has left Egypt for Abyssinia.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Coburn are outward bound for Nyasaland.

Mr. J. S. Nicholson has returned from his visit to Mauritius and South Africa.

Mr. A. M. D. Turnbull, Provincial Commissioner, Mysore, is home on leave.

Dr. W. E. Cowan, recently arrived in Zanzibar on his first appointment as medical officer.

Captain R. S. Swanton, of the Northern Rhodesian Police, has arrived home on leave.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Oldham were the guests of the Bishop of Uganda when the last mail left.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Geman have arrived home from Tanganyika. They came via Capetown, the Cape, Heligoland, Ascension and Las Palmas.

Amongst the officials now home on leave from Kenya are Mr. H. L. ... Director of Public Works, and Mr. A. J. MacLean, Senior Commissioner.

His Honour Mr. Justice Haythorne Reed, Senior Judge, is visiting Chief Justice of Tanganyika on his home leave of Mrs. W. A. Russell, C. of the Chief Justice.

H.R. ... the Prince of Wales has graciously consented to perform the formal opening ceremony of the Ross Institute and Hospital for Tropical Diseases, Pinner, Heath in 1919.

The recent issue of the *British Guardian* contains a large quarter-column account of the marriage of Zomba of Mt. ... Green, Superintendent of Police, Nyasaland, to Miss Marijka Adams, of London.

General Sir Edward Francis Chamm, C.B., Colonel Commandant of the Royal Horse Artillery, who died recently, served throughout the Abyssinian campaign of 1895-6. He is mentioned in despatches for special services.

The following have been appointed to the Kisumu District Committee: ... Mr. C. ... Hon. ... Mr. ...

Mr. ... of the ... from ...

Mr. ... of the ... from ...

Mr. ... of the ... from ...

Mr. ... of the ... from ...

Mr. ... of the ... from ...

Mr. ... of the ... from ...

Mr. ... of the ... from ...

Mr. ... of the ... from ...

Lord Southborough has been appointed Chairman of the Board of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., Ltd.

Sir F. ... who died of malaria at ... at the beginning of last month, was a grandson of Major-General Sir William Clarke, Governor of Singapore, who was created a Baronet for his services at Goa and Mysore.

Among the Uganda officials now on leave are Mr. W. Cooper, Provincial Commissioner; Mr. D. C. Tomblings, Principal, Makerere College; Mr. E. L. Scott, Assistant Chief Secretary; Mr. R. G. Harper, Senior Agricultural Officer; and Mr. P. Ross, College Officer.

The latest Quarterly Communication of the United Grand Lodge of England reports that the Most Worshipful the Grand Master has granted a warrant for the foundation of the Tanga Fraternity Lodge (No. 1030) at Tanga, Tanganyika Territory. Members of the Craft will wish success to their Tanga Brethren.

Colonel Charles A. Johnson, C.B., D.S.O., I.M.S. (retired), who died recently, was appointed A.D.M.S. of the East African Expeditionary Force soon after the outbreak of war. He underwent severe hardships in the campaign, and, as Sir Patrick Hume says in a letter to the *Lancet*, "those hardships undermined his constitution and, as he never spared himself from climatic, defective food, exposure, and disease left their sting."

Mr. Frank Gray, former Liberal M.P. for Oxford, who, as a result of a wager, set out to cross Africa from Lagos to the Red Sea in a 7 h.p. motor car, departed Khartoum on May 3 and Port Swettenham on May 3 and Port Swettenham 7 days later. He was accompanied by Sawyer, an Oxfordshire landowner, also a former Liberal M.P. In a cablegram to his manufacturer Mr. Gray states that at one stage the car ran on kerosene and the needs of four people for 24 hours, each. He regards it as the worst of his car journey.

LIVE WILD ANIMALS WANTED
WANTED to purchase Live Wild Animals of every description, especially in Kenya and Tanganyika, particularly young of the and rhinoceros. State price, approximate age of animal, sex, and capacity to ...

LADIES' OUTFITS FOR EAST AFRICA
EASY to pack for many years in East Africa. Good advice regarding Ladies' Outfits for Kenya, Uganda and East African general. ...

RETOFAX
New from attacks of mosquitoes, gnats, flies and sand-flies. ...

East Africa's Empire Day Annual

was promptly met with a remarkable reception. Within a few hours of its publication messages of appreciation began to reach the Editor. Read the following:

From Messrs. Dalgety and Company, Ltd.:

"May we congratulate you on a most excellent and interesting production, all the more creditable owing to the difficult circumstances occasioned by the strike."

"We welcomed *East Africa* from the first as an endeavour to serve an evident need, and we wish you continued success and full support."

From One of the best-known African Reviewers:

"I very much admire your enterprise. I have looked through the Annual since receiving it this morning, and shall study it carefully. My first glance shows me I shall like it. I am particularly glad you have dealt faithfully with the egregious Dr. Schnee."

From The Torbay Paint Company, Ltd.:

"As advertisers in your paper, we congratulate you upon the magnificent issue to your subscribers, all of whom we believe will be gratified to receive a copy of your Empire Day Annual."

Everyone really interested in East African progress must study this Annual, which—in addition to important messages and articles from the Governor-General of the Sudan, the Governors of Tanganyika, Nyasaland and Somaliland, Sir Alfred Sharpe and Sir Sydney Clouston—contains special contributions on numerous questions of great public interest. Amongst the features are:

Lana Values in Kenya

Coffee Planting in East Africa

Settlement in North-Eastern Rhodesia

Nyasaland's Highways and Byways

The Mushi District of Tanganyika

Cameos of the Sudan

East Africa at the Zoo

Railway Traffic

Germany's Colonial Ambitions

A Rubber Planter's Lot

Lessons from Wild Life

The Woman Artist in Kenya

The Zeebarr Bridge

Cotton Growing in East Africa

The Joint East African Bead

Bead—Past, Present and Future

The price of the Annual is 2/6 net free in the U.K. and 2/10 post free abroad, but if it is sent post free and without extra charge to all annual subscribers. Refer to your Annual Subscription (20/-) Now, and make certain of receiving promptly and without extra charge a special issue of "East Africa"—the paper indispensable to all who would be well-informed on East African questions.

Subscription form on inside back cover of this issue

INDIANS IN KENYA

GENERAL SIR JAMES WILLCOCKS REVIEWS THE POSITION.

GENERAL SIR JAMES WILLCOCKS, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., who has just returned home after a four months tour of Kenya, has contributed to the *Evening News* three most interesting articles on the relationship between white settlers and Indians in the Colony. His intimate knowledge of India, his command of Indian languages, his previous Tropical African experience, and his term of office as Governor of Bermuda, lend special importance to Sir James Willcocks's review of present conditions and suggestions for a settlement of the problem. The *Evening News* kindly permits us to quote the following extracts:

The Indians claim the right of full representation in the Councils of the Colony, both in the Legislature and also in District Committees, Road Boards, &c., etc. The vast majority of them do not belong to the agricultural communities of India, and they can, therefore, have no special weight in this matter, so to speak, in Kenya, what they would not do in their own country. But they have a strong claim to consideration as traders.

In nothing of Mombasa, Nairobi, and other centres, in every part of the Colony where I have been, the Indian trader has established himself, and is not only most useful, but, in many cases, is an indispensable person. The *dukka* (Indian *dukkan*) or shops, scattered over the country, provide the settler for traveller with almost anything that can reasonably be hoped for from petrol to household requisites.

The Indian is in such matters more far-sighted than the European shopkeeper. He has no false pride, is always most obliging, and sometimes long-suffering. The *dukka* thus becomes a meeting place of Europeans, Indians and Africans of all classes, and there you can frequently pick up much information and study some of the characteristics of the various races which make up the population of Kenya.

To put the position shortly, so far as the past is concerned, the Indian has been a mainstay in British East Africa for a much longer period of time than the Briton himself, he has been a mainstay of considerable importance, and has been an absolute necessity both to the Government and to the white settler. But before our advent his residence was practically confined to the sea coast, and his share in developing the interior, and especially the Highlands, now the pride of East Africa, was confined to work done on the building of the railway to Uganda. It is therefore not surprising that the white settlers claim that the Highlands shall be reserved as an exclusive zone for him.

The Indians could not remain a class without our presence, as a community they have neither the education nor the physical vigour necessary to govern and guide the African race. It was the Briton who first firmly established himself in the Highlands of British East Africa, and to do so chiefly the Colonial civil servant and the white settler, and they are turning the Colony into one of the most flourishing parts of the Empire. Located in the outside Mombasa and Nairobi areas, and their training in how to fit them for the task of governing the African race.

Moreover, the Indians in this Colony are not representative of India as a whole.

A census of the non-Native population has not been taken, but the figures are not published, so we only refer to the last census available, that of 1921, which shows that the total increase in the Indian population was between the two censuses of 1901 and 1921.

who had previously been shown as Asiatics. Moreover, Mohammedans form 48%, whilst Hindus and Jains together furnish only 44% of the Indian population of Kenya.

Where a very large proportion of the total Indian population is represented by people from two small coastal States, and the religious ratio is in exact inverse to that of the peoples of India itself, even supposing that there existed such a thing as "Indian nationality" it is certainly not represented by the few thousand Indians in this Colony. The complaints, therefore, that periodically go up in India concerning their brethren in this land are exaggerations of facts which, if analysed, put a very different construction on the actual situation.

I regard myself as good friend of India and its peoples of all creeds as any white man living. I have talked this matter over freely with as many Indians as I could meet and am convinced that the Indians in Kenya away from the big towns are quite contented. Many have told me plainly that they have no grievance except against a few agitators (their own words) and their relations with the white settlers are satisfactory.

That the Indian has more or less dropped the claims of the occupation of the Highlands because he knows he could never remain there without the consent and goodwill of the white settlers, is a very good reason for giving him a freer hand and encouraging him to advance in the parts of the Colony where he will always beat the European in developing the land.

Unlike the white settler, he does not put his claims into the country. He saves his land, his home in India, and a well-to-do Indian does not want the land of his adoption to anything like the extent the white settler does. Indians of high standing will, when they can, deny that, but it is the truth, and the white settler does that as traders they have less to do with the settler's whole interests.

Only a few days ago a rhinoceros was captured in our Boma and ten East Indian boys were engaged to hunt it. A small party of men, and was followed by a white man, a policeman and some African Natives and was eventually killed.

I asked a leading Indian trader whether he had turned out to help with the beast. His prompt reply was, "No, sir, of course not, we are not here for any other occupation, we are here to maintain British flag."

It is all right to talk of upholding the British flag, but when danger suddenly comes it is the white man who is expected to bear the burden. My Indian friend failed to see the humour of the incident.

In some cases the white man has turned these savage Highlands into a motor resort for Europeans, and roads for motor traffic, while the native explorers' narrow treaded wheels could not be used, and an order for a new breed of people and a new sort of civilization which has never been surpassed in the history of Colonial enterprise.

The European settler in Kenya stands high on the roll of Empire builders. You will find no boys of men taken all round, with a higher standard of duty or a greater determination to succeed, and in the face of these things, determination to succeed, and in the face of these things, the white settler stands high on the roll of Empire builders. You will find no boys of men taken all round, with a higher standard of duty or a greater determination to succeed, and in the face of these things, the white settler stands high on the roll of Empire builders.

The white settler is gradually making this country his new home. He is building substantial, unpretentious buildings, making roads, importing motor-cars and agricultural machinery, building hotels, opening schools for the natives, and building factories and carting the produce of his farms to the coast. And this is all done by the white settler, and it is the hands of the Government.

The Indian is handicapped in this Colony by the fact that the officers of Government are ignorant of the customs, castes, creeds and aspirations of India. It is not possible for a Government, however well intentioned, to legislate for people whom it does not understand. The African Natives are better off in this respect, since the white officials know them, talk their various dialects, live amongst them, and are in daily touch with them.

What is wanted is one or two Britons with Indian experience. If any Indian civil servant of standing from any Bombay Presidency was attached or sent to this Government, I venture to say that many questions which now rankle in the minds of Indians in Kenya could be settled without acrimonious discussions in the Legislative Council.

Again, if an officer of the Indian Army, known for his knowledge of, and sympathy with, northern Indians, was placed as a "liaison" (or other title) on the Governor's staff, he would be a good go-between in matters pertaining to the inhabitants of the Punjab, who number thousands in this Colony. These suggestions are, in my opinion, worthy of consideration.

A matter of great importance to Indians is the supply of *ghee*. The duty on imported *ghee* is very high indeed. An article of food of this kind might well be reduced in price when it is borne in mind that even the very poorest Indian uses it daily.

The argument that a higher duty on imported *ghee* would hit the local producer should not to my mind be allowed in this case of an article of Indian food. I have heard more complaints from Indians about this than about any other ordinary matter. It is true that Indians in this Colony get very high wages and most therefore are compared to pay high prices, but I still hold to my argument.

The Indians in Kenya have done much for education. One of their schools at Nairobi educates over six hundred boys and girls. They have built mosques and temples at

various centres, and have small schools in a few out-of-the-way places. Whenever one travels in India one is met with.

But the Kenya Indians should never forget the practical immunity they enjoyed during the war. Exclusive of British and other white troops and Indian soldiers from India itself, over 23,000 Natives from Kenya Colony (including porters and followers) lost their lives in the East African campaign, but the local Indians were not called on for service in the field. Of 2,327 adult European males in the Colony on 1st January 1917, volunteered for and rendered military service.

It is to be wondered at that Europeans claim a much larger share in the administration and settlement of the country. And it is noted for all her losses in the war, and for a war expenditure of £700,000 willingly given now by the irony of fate Kenya alone of all portions of the British Empire has, by the cession of Jubaland to Italy, actually lost territory—lost it without her knowledge or consent.

The present Governor of Kenya, Sir Edward Grigg, has one of the most difficult of administrative tasks to perform. Fortunately for this Colony, he has the will and the ability to carry it out. He is one of the hardest-working men in the Empire, and the Indian question will, I know, receive his earnest attention. It is for the Indian members of his Council to reciprocate. I had the good luck to meet four of them, and they assured me that the foolish suggestion with the Government, as made by some members of the Legislature in India, has no part in their programme.

I attended a sitting of the Legislative Council and I saw Lord Delamere, who is a power in the land, and many of the settlers who represent their districts in the Legislature. From what I gathered the impression of the once acute Indian question is on a fair level. It may be so for Kenya, but before it a great future as one of the choicest possessions of the British Empire.

GAILEY & ROBERTS, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1904.

REPRESENTING:

- Ransomes, Sims & Jefferies, Ltd.
- Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd.
- Stewarts and Lloyds, Ltd.
- Standard Oil Company of New York
- Chubb & Sons, Ltd.
- James & McGregor & Co., Ltd.
- Caterpillar Tractors Ltd.
- Johns & Co., Ltd.
- W. L. Allen & Co., Ltd. (Retail Junior Cultivators)


- Wainwright & Co., Ltd.
- A. Hansome & Co., Ltd.
- Samuel Osborne & Sons
- Lewis & Taylor, Ltd.
- Trewhella Bros. (Pty.) Ltd.
- Platt, Bros. & Co., Ltd.
- Solignum
- Goodrich Rubber Co., Inc.
- Albion Motor Co., Ltd.
- etc.

Branches at Nairobi, Nakuru, Eldoret, Jinja, Kampala and Dar-es-Salaam.

LONDON DIRECT

GRAVEL STREET, F.C.T.

In BOTTLES
of all Chemists & Grocers



You can rely on Horlicks

For purity even when the thermometer soars. You can rely on Horlicks as a food for infants, growing children and invalids, for it is made of rich milk, malt, wheat and barley in the most appetising and digestible form.

HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK



Guaranteed
Not to Spoil

Plump, Meaty, Tasty

Serve them anytime and serve them often. Test them in appearance and with a delicious flavour of the sea.

CONNORS, BRUNSWICK SARDINES


Packed by
CONNORS, BROS., LIMITED
Black's Harbour, N.B., Canada

Largest Sardine packers in the British Empire

MACONOCHIE

Preserved Provisions,
Potted Meats and Fish
Pastes, Herrings, Fresh
Kippers, and in Tomato
Sauce, Jams, Marmalade
and Culinary Essences,
"Pan Yan" Pickle &
Sauce—all of excep-
tionally fine quality.

MACONOCHIE
BROS. LTD.
115, MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C. 4



By Appointment
to Her Majesty
The Queen

The Keen Eye and Steady Hand.

To the sportsman, porridge is an essential item of diet; it builds muscle, keeps him fit, and sustains his nerve, but it must be

GRANT'S
SCOTCH **DATMEAL**

because of its
unique nourish-
ing and appetis-
ing qualities.

Sold by
all leading Grocers and Dealers.
Manufactured only by
JOHN GRANT & SONS, Ltd.
Craig Mill, Dundee, Scotland.
Established over a Century.

WHITE-COTTELL'S MALT VINEGAR

THE VINEGAR WITH THE DELICIOUS
FLAVOUR AND FRAGRANCE

It is purified, full strength and a most
alluring condiment.

In short, it is the ideal Export Vinegar.

Ask for Sample and Quotation
WHITE-COTTELL & Co. LONDON, E.C. 4

Now in Ashes Sweet Soothing
Relief is instantly
obtained when you inhale
POTTER'S ASHES. Cure Croup, Whooping
Cough, and all the ailments of the
throat.

POTTER'S ASHES

Why remain a martyr to Asthma when
relief is at hand. In the shape of
POTTER'S ASHES. A simple and
effective remedy for Asthma, Croup,
Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Hoarse-
ness, etc.

For Outcomes
by
POTTER'S
Ashes
Clears the
Lungs

For Treatment of
All Asthmatic and
Coughing Conditions
Send for
POTTER'S ASHES

At a
enter
popula
are no
outlay
an ex
some
their
there
and so
fulfil
gener
howev
Theat
four f
just b
"Fren
the re
gives p
Africa
in the
before
region

Am
Book
cause
had b
world
ceived
loss
no tim
unpor
first la
mulga
passed
hibite
hailing
occasi
in fut
young
to stir
violen
carrie
pante
exist
yard
numb
here.

Imit
East
forgiv
The
lived
went
porter
perfo
on to
pansio
his m
who d
for th

OUR KENYA LETTER

From Our Own Correspondent

Nairobi

It is by no means an easy matter to cater for the entertainment needs of such a varied and exacting population as lives in Kenya to-day. The numbers are not great enough to warrant any very heavy outlay, yet the taste of the European is generally an expensive one, for most of our people have at some time of their lives dwelt in London and base their theatrical standards on what they experienced there. This is hardly fair to the colonial impresario, and so those who have hitherto ventured to try and fulfil the requirements of this meticulous public have generally had rather a rough time of it. Recently, however, Mr. Cecil Davis, the manager of our Theatre Royal, went down South and fixed up a tour for a special company, which, reaching Nairobi just before Easter, scored an immediate success in French Leave. Other plays are following, for the repertoire of the company is a varied one; they give promise of making a considerable stay in East Africa. Rumours of tours further afield are already in the air, and possibly Uganda may be visited before these successful players leave the territorial regions.

Verboten!

Amongst the earlier ordinances on the Statute Book of Kenya are some quaint prohibitions. Because, for instance, the rabbit plague of Australia had become a well advertised bogey throughout the world, our pioneer legislators here suddenly conceived the notion that if this little creature ever got loose in the Highlands it would overwhelm them in no time. The rabbit had, however, already been imported as a pet for children, and while Kenya's first lawmakers evidently flubbed at the idea of promulgating a massacre of the innocents, they at once passed a regulation making "brer rabbit" a prohibited immigrant. Since those days nervous settlers, hailing from the Antipodes who have on one or two occasions been horrified to see these poor animals in hutches being tended by enthusiastic and devoted youngsters, have rushed into print in an endeavour to stir up the public and the authorities to some violent and dreadful action. But no one has been carried off his feet by the lurid pictures of ruin painted by these angry folk, and the rabbits still exist in boxes and cages in many a Kenyan backyard; they cannot live elsewhere owing to the vast number of natural enemies to be found in the wild.

Karanga's Dry Story

Imitation is the sincerest flattery, and "Nswadzi," East Africa's Masaland correspondent, will perhaps forgive me the following. There was once in East Africa a High Official who lived sumptuously and did very little. Whenever he went on safari he had a following of a hundred porters to carry his belongings and to attend to his personal wants. At his term of service rendered on towards the close when he would stir up his viceroyship, it was that there was something to be said for him and that he was not as common as a fly who did not care for the welfare of his people. For these and only these reasons he was called the Natives and expected them to do all the heavy and arduous tasks instead of sitting around in their huts or attend to the slightest work done in the field. And so as time went on this High Official, convinced of the great prejudice against him, of the type of things he had not his share of the money of his land, and to spend the best hours of the day in thinking on how he could get rid of his burden, he set about in the energetic way of a high official to get rid of his people.

So the High Official had a brain wave, and he determined to write a startling book which should show the great world how bad for the African was this other type of white man who always wanted to make things pay and make Natives earn their wages. Therefore the H.O. took copious notes in his spare time, which was very ample.

When at length he retired, he sought out eagerly a publisher in England and said, "Here is a manuscript that will tell the truth about the settler and save the African forever from the curse of Adam."

But the publisher laughed (as did all the other publishers he tried) and said, "This will not sell, but if you wish to reform Africa and will bear the expense and win the glory all to yourself, we will print the book for you for £200."

And the Retired High Official's sorrow was complete. (The end.)

KENYA NATIVE RESERVE BOUNDARIES

CABLES received in London state that Sir Edward Grigg has announced in the Kenya Legislative Council that he will shortly proclaim the boundaries of the Native Reserves. The Masai are to obtain the portion of the disputed area known as the "promised land," which was promised by Sir Edward Northey during his Governorship. Government, said His Excellency, is bound to fulfil its promise.

According to the Times correspondent in Nairobi, the triangular portion of the Vatta Plateau which was originally proposed to include a Wakamba Reserve, is deleted, as not occupied it, nor do they require it, except in only two cases, concerning which objections have been pressed before the Executive Council. The system of tenets is under consideration.

SIR LEE STACK INDEMNITY FUND

The Times correspondent at Cairo cables that the Sudan Government has decided to utilise the Sir Lee Stack indemnity fund for the following objects: First, to build a new medical research laboratory of the same type as that of the Katherine School of Medicine; secondly, to provide for a travelling railway laboratory; thirdly, to finance an intensive campaign against bilharzia and amebic dysentery; fourthly, to combat ophthalmia, principally in the Northern Sudan; and lastly, to carry out improvements of the Omdurman leper settlement. It is anticipated that these allotments will exhaust about half the fund. The use of the remainder is still under consideration.

1926

MOTORING IN ENGLAND

Any Make of Car ready for EAST AFRICA'S on their arrival.

We SPECIALISE in Selling Cars with a definite guarantee to

RE-PURCHASE AT PRICE SPECIFIED.

We thus obtain that haste selling by Owners on departure for EAST AFRICA, which is **GREATLY**

HIRE DEPT.

HIRE AND DRIVE YOURSELF!

Various makes of Cars (American and English) at absolutely identical rates for hire by day, week, or month on any period. Mileage unlimited.

WRITE NOW TO THE HIRE DEPT. of The Eccles Motor Co. Ltd. 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

The Eccles Motor Co. Ltd.

11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

SUPPORT BRITISH INDUSTRY

MERCHANTS - FARMERS - PLANTERS - MINERS

WHEN YOU BUY STORES, MACHINERY, PAINTS, &c., YOU WANT THE RIGHT ARTICLE AT THE RIGHT PRICE

WE WILL BUY AND SHIP PROMPTLY ANY MACHINERY, STORES OR EQUIPMENT, OF ANY MAKE OR BRAND, THUS SAVING YOU MONEY, TIME, TROUBLE AND A MULTIPLICITY OF ACCOUNTS

SEND US YOUR INSTRUCTIONS. OUR SERVICE CAN HELP YOU

INDIVIDUAL ORDERS, HOWEVER SMALL, RECEIVE SAME EFFICIENT ATTENTION

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS IN EAST AFRICA FOR "PARIPAN" ENAMELS, PAINTS AND VARNISHES. PAINTED IN ALL LANDS. "PARIPAN" "PARAX" PAINT FOR ALL OUTSIDE PAINTING. PRESERVES YOUR BUILDINGS AND MACHINERY

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE IN AFRICA

ALL GOODS BRITISH OWNED AND BRITISH MADE

R. G. ROBERTSON & CO., LONEND OIL WORKS, FAISLEY, SCOTLAND

CABLES: "OILS, FAISLEY"

AGENTS WANTED WHERE NOT YET REPRESENTED

J & C. CORFIELD, LTD.

39, GROSVENOR PLACE, LONDON, S.W. 1

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

Estates bought, sold and reported upon by local agents.

Inquiries invited direct, or to

Mr. A. DAVIS, P.O. Box 67, NAIROBI

EAST AFRICANS

BENBOW'S DOG MIXTURE

to your Best Friend

THE ORIGINAL MEDICINE THE RELIABLE TONIC



For the cure of Distemper, Worms, etc., it is invaluable

Registered Trade Mark

Used in the kennels of owners of Sporting and by many MASTERS OF HOUNDS for... Sold in Bottles, 2/6, 5/- and 12/- each; and in 1 gallon Tins for... Particulars available through your Home Agents or direct from BENBOW'S DOG MIXTURE Co., 25, Bartholomew Close, London, E.C.



TOYE & CO.

67, St. Pauls Church, LONDON, W.C. 1

MASONIC OUTFITTERS CLOTHING, JEWELS, BANNERS & FURNITURE

REGALIA FOR EVERY SOCIETY

11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4

DO NOT US TO SEND YOU A PARCEL OF BOOKS

Every week, fortnight, month, or quarter, for an agreed cash payment, covering post and postage, we send you parcels of the most choice and valuable literature, selected by our expert staff. You can choose the type of literature to suit your own tastes.

10, 11, CHARING CROSS ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND

THE SPECIALTY OF THE HOUSE

MADE FROM THE BEST MATERIALS

10, 11, CHARING CROSS ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND

You know how

The EAST AFRICAN NATIVE COVETS A SAFETY RAZOR

Every East African settler has had proof of the fact and to meet the keen demand we have produced a New East African Model known as the No. 1 Gillette Set at a price the Native can afford.

The Dealer can sell it as well and still have a handsome profit. This set comprises a Gillette SAFETY RAZOR and a double edge Gillette Blade. Two shaving edges packed in a neat plastic case. It is made with the Empire and is a splendid value for money.



GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR

Are selling better than ever for the East African Native Market

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR Ltd

10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4

"EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU.

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

During the week ending May 1, the Government Cereals Commission received 9,033 bags of maize for grading, 202 bags being rejected.

The revenue earnings of the Tanganyika Railway during March amounted to £38,571, as against £30,743 in the corresponding month of last year.

The total imports of the Sudan during the first two months of the year are valued at £266,626, an increase of £110,267 over the corresponding figures of 1925. Exports for the two months, valued at £274,666, are more than £125,000 in excess of the figures of last year.

Amongst the principal articles imported into Kenya and Uganda and cleared for home consumption during the month of January are to be noted: Cigarettes, 30,475 lb.; other manufactured tobacco, 52,824 lb.; cement, 674 tons; galvanised iron sheets, 341 tons; iron and steel manufactures, 50 tons; disinfectants and insecticides, 452 cwt.; cycles, 2,775; motor cars, 22; motor lorries and tractors, 98; motor cycles, 36.

During the two weeks ended March 27 and April 3 imports into Kenya and Uganda included the following: Cement, 23,853 packages; condensed milk, 98 cwt.; cotton piece goods, 1,378 packages; cycles, 121 packages; disinfectants, 876 packages; galvanised sheets, 5,043 bundles; industrial and agricultural machinery, 356 cwt.; iron and steel manufactures, 4,521 packages; pumps and valves, 186 cwt.; lubricating oils and greases, 11,222 packages; motor spirits, 8,220 gallons; motor vehicles and parts, 27 packages; paints, colour, 92 packages; railway material, 10,061 packages; railway material, rails and sleepers, 23,080 packages; and soap, 118 packages.

The annual general meeting of the Joint East African Board will be held on 31 Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C.2, on Wednesday, June 23, at 11 a.m.

The Governor of Tanganyika Territory has cancelled the order prohibiting the sale and purchase of ungunned cotton on Ukerewe Island, Victoria Nyanza.

It is notified for general information that the conference of East African Governments has adopted Gomboy Nairobi as its telegraphic address, while High Coma, Nairobi, is the telegraphic address of the High Commissioner for Transport for Kenya and Uganda.

Amongst the exports from Kenya and Uganda during the two weeks ended March 27 and April 3 were: Coffee, 1,240 bags; copra, 1,218 bags; cotton, 2 packets and 3,311 bales; maize, 170,000 lb.; seed, 476 bags; sisal and sisal bark, 1,183 bags; sugar, 281 bags; and white bark, 1,183 bags.

It is estimated that the yield of the Nyasaland tobacco crop will be approximately 1,700 tons, an increase of 600 tons on the 1925 total. The improved weather conditions enjoyed during the season estimate is likely to be exceeded. So far the leaf is coming out well, being better in quality than last year, with a higher percentage of "brights" than usual. An increased acreage of tea is coming into production in the Protectorate, and it is expected that the crop will be considerably larger than that of 1925. An increasing market for tea has been found in the Union of South Africa.

Trade conditions in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika during the past month have generally not been good. The key to the situation has not been the price of cotton in East Africa, but rather on the falling cotton prices in Europe. The price here has been twofold. Not only has the lower price of cotton checked the spending power of the Native population of Uganda, but cheaper cotton should be reflected in cheaper goods, and in view of this an endeavour is being made to reduce the excessive overstocked position by cutting prices. The farmer is quick to see up a position so far as he affects himself, and anticipating lower retail prices, he may hold back his requirements. The combined with the small crop figures, will probably result in a slow absorption of stocks and of goods to arrive, but the principal danger is that Native fashions of native wares may change. From the *Standard*, a part of the *Standard*, South Africa.

To Preserve Health and Strength

Physical health and mental alertness during exhausting climatic conditions can be maintained if you take "Ovaltine" your daily food beverage. It is a highly nutritious food, taken regularly in the morning, imparts a refreshing feeling of freshness and vigour which enables one to carry out his day's duties with ease and confidence. It restores in fatigue and restores sound, restful sleep.

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



OVALTINE

Prepared in a minute with fresh condensed milk.

The Martin
 FARM DITCHER
 FIELD TERRACER
 ROAD GRADER

FARM DITCHER
 FIELD TERRACER
 ROAD GRADER

A World wide Seller

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

Less Work — More Profits

for the dealer as well as the farmer, easy to sell. Needed on every farm. Cuts ditches for farm drainage, irrigation, or drainage, back with. Cuts old ditches; breaks to stop soil washing from hillside or steep bank; reclains swampy and boggy country; makes new and better roads; loads up any soil which would be a waste on the farm; does more work than any other machine of its class.

New Attachable Points for Cutting Blade and Other Improvements

Write to-day for catalogue and prices. Write to: *The Martin Co., Dept. 405, Owensboro, Kentucky, U.S.A.*

Owensboro Ditcher & Grader Co., Inc.

Export Office and Factory, Dept. 405, Owensboro, Kentucky, U.S.A.

District Office, 2 North 4th St., Nairobi, Kenya.



EVERYTHING AGRICULTURAL

Whether you require a **CAUTIONER** or a complete **grazing** or **plantation** machine, or the **smaller** **respon** **steel** **implements** or **special** **plough**.

You can safely entrust your business with **PEGS** in **CONSTRUCTION** **INDUSTRY** **IMPROVED** **BY** **EXPERIENCE** **TROPICAL** **CLIMATE** **FOR** **THE** **SERVICE** **OF** **OTHER** **COUNTRIES**.

We can buy anything agricultural more cheaply than you can do it. Test it!

PEGS LTD.

IMPORT, EXPORT, AND AGENTS
 Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1
 Cables: Pegs Ltd, London, England, S.B.G. 211.

FRANCIS THEAKSTON
 LONDON, CREWE, BRISTOL



NIGHT RAILWAY
TRUCK WAGONS LOGOMOTIVE
 FOR IRON, COTTON, SUGAR, ETC.
 100, LONDON STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W. 1

THE DIXIE GRIPPA

For every purpose of the farm, it is the supreme machine, perfect in every detail. Not the least important point about the Dixie is its durability. It is built of the finest materials, which insure long life and easy transport.



The Dixie weighs about 10 lbs. and is made of the finest material. It is a powerful machine, and it is built to last. It is a machine that is built to last. It is a machine that is built to last.

GRIPPA
PORTABLE

THE SUPER GRIPPA is in the world's most famous. It is a machine that is built to last. It is a machine that is built to last. It is a machine that is built to last.



PEROPH LTD.
 200, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4

CLAGETT, BRACHI & Co.

Crutched Friars and 8, Bangoar London, E.C.

Tobacco Brokers

SPECIALISING IN COLONIAL LEAF
ENQUIRIES INVITED

Directors: **A. F. HUNDELL**, **L. CONFORN**, **K. S. THOMAS**

CLUBS, RETIREES, HOTELS, NURSING HOMES, and INSTITUTIONS

are supplying Police, Civil Service, Navy, Clubs and Associations, Hotels, Nursing Homes, etc. all over the world with the highest quality of **Scott's** **Essence** **Coffey** **and** **Whisky** **and** **China** **and** **Wine**.

Through us at **Wholesale** **and** **Retail** prices from the **BEST** **English** **Manufacturers**.

Write for **price** **list** **at** **home**, **call** **at** **our** **office**.
THE CEYLON GENERAL TRADING CO. LTD.
 Managing Director: **H. MIDWOOD** (son of Ceylon)
 10, Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

COFFEE

The market for most descriptions of East African coffee has shown a more active tone since the closing firming under—

Kenya—	
A grades	125.00 to 130.00
B grades	120.00 to 125.00
C grades	115.00 to 120.00
Peaberry	110.00 to 115.00
Uganda—	
Large	105.00 to 110.00
Small	100.00 to 105.00
Peaberry	95.00 to 100.00
Kenya—	
First	115.00 to 120.00
Second	110.00 to 115.00
Third	105.00 to 110.00
Peaberry	100.00 to 105.00
Kenya—	
Large	105.00 to 110.00
Small	100.00 to 105.00
Peaberry	95.00 to 100.00
Uganda—	
Large	105.00 to 110.00
Small	100.00 to 105.00
Peaberry	95.00 to 100.00

Immediately following the closing there has been a brisk demand for local coffee, but the market is quiet. There are reports of a shortage of Tanganyika in almost any position at 42.00 per 100 lbs. U.K. Continental port, but practically no business. America is thought to seek business that she will not come down considerably.

Tanzania—Where very little business is being done, but a few lots are offered at 40.00.

The market for East African cotton is quiet. There are reports of a shortage of Tanganyika in almost any position at 42.00 per 100 lbs. U.K. Continental port, but practically no business. America is thought to seek business that she will not come down considerably.

At the present time, the market for East African cotton is quiet. There are reports of a shortage of Tanganyika in almost any position at 42.00 per 100 lbs. U.K. Continental port, but practically no business. America is thought to seek business that she will not come down considerably.

East African coffee is readily disposed of at the prevailing price. The market is quiet, with a few lots offered at 40.00 per 100 lbs. U.K. Continental port, but practically no business. America is thought to seek business that she will not come down considerably.

OTHER PRODUCTS

Kenya—The market for most descriptions of East African coffee has shown a more active tone since the closing firming under—

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS

We have received from Messrs. Francis Theakston, of 60, Tottenham Street, Westminster, London, W.1, a copy of their new catalogue of art supplies, which includes a wide range of art materials, including stock, locomotives and other mechanical parts. The catalogue will be of great interest to all those engaged in the art and manufacturing industries. It is available to any of our readers.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS

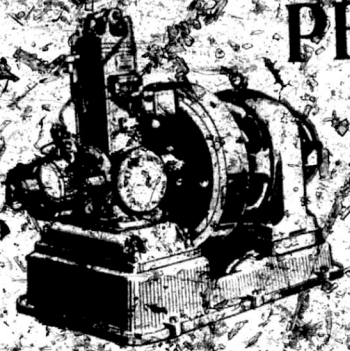
At the present time, the market for East African cotton is quiet. There are reports of a shortage of Tanganyika in almost any position at 42.00 per 100 lbs. U.K. Continental port, but practically no business. America is thought to seek business that she will not come down considerably.

LIPTON'S
TEA

THE DIRECT BLEND FROM THE GARDEN

PETTER OIL ENGINES

Awarded 85 Gold and Silver Medals in International Exhibitions



Work on Two Stroke cycle. No valves. No trouble. By means of the Petter Patent Cold-Start, these engines start instantly from cold. Work on crude fuel oil, palm oil or kerosene (paraffin) with great economy. No steam boiler or gas plant. No residue of inefficient scavenging. Positive lubrication to all parts. Low cyclic variation. Occupy small foot space at low foundation cost. No skilled attention required. Always ready for work and always thoroughly reliable.

DISTRIBUTORS

Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda.
Messrs. J. W. MILLIGAN & CO.
P.O. Box 145,
Messing Building, NAIROBI.

Belgian District.
Messrs. DAVIDSON & ROADFOOT,
P.O. Box 32,
Lima, SOUTH AFRICA.

Illustration of Direct Coupled Electric Generating Plant.

Manufactured by **PETTERS LIMITED, YEOVIL, ENGLAND.**

EDWARDS, GOODWIN & CO.

SOLELY COMMISSION MERCHANTS
ESTABLISHED OVER A CENTURY

SPECIALISTS in NYASALAND and RHODESIAN TOBACCO

Our clients include all the most important buyers both at home and abroad.

Office: GRADWELL, LIVERPOOL.
Warehouse: A.B.C. 4th and 5th Editions, and
Code: Arnold, Nos. 5 and 15.

ADDRESS:
27 Gradwell St., LIVERPOOL



EQUATORIAL TRAVEL
THROUGH EAST AFRICA
BY THE
Kenya and Uganda Railway

MARINE SERVICES
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 D. Meinhart
Middl. No. 1,040 1931.
EASTERN AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES MAPS AND INFORMATION OFFICE
Royal Mail Buildings, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square, London.

All Branches The P. & O. S. N. Company
Cockspur Street, London
Jap. Match & Co.
General Manager

NAIROBI
KENYA GOLD

EAST AFRICAN VISITORS TO LONDON



should make NICOLLS of REGENT STREET their objective for clothing of every description, whether for their stay in England or special kit for their return.

Special attention will be given to all post orders and catalogues, patterns and self-measurement forms will be sent to any enquirer.

LOUNGE SUITS from 6 gns.
SPORTS SUITS 5 gns.
DRESS SUITS 12 gns.

H. J. NICOLL & Co., Ltd., 114-120, REGENT ST., LONDON, W. 1

You know how

The EAST AFRICAN NATIVE COVETS A SAFETY RAZOR

Every East African settler has had proof of the fact, and to meet the keen demand, we have brought out a New East African Model known as the No. 1 Special Set and price the Native's an eye.

The Dealer can sell it at 2s. and still have a handsome profit. The set comprises a GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR and a double edge Gillette Blade (two shaving edges) packed in a neat push-in case. It is made in the Empire and is splendid value for money.



GILLETTE SAFETY RAZORS

Manufactured in Great Britain for the East African and Native Trade.



KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

For full details of the set and price, apply to the nearest branch of the following:

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR, Ltd.
114-120, Great Portland Street, London, W. 1

UNION-CASTLE LINE

The Best Service
to South & East
Africa

WEEKLY MAIL SERVICE VIA MADEIRA
FORTNIGHTLY INTERMEDIATE SAILINGS
VIA CANARY ISLANDS

Will monthly call at St. Helena, St. Paul, and Mauritius

REGULAR SERVICE
TO EAST AFRICA

Swaziland, Natal, Zululand, and East Cape
East London
Durban
Natal, Zululand, East Cape
East London
Durban

Sailing subject to notice

Direct Cargo Service between New York
and South and East Africa

Head Office: 1, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C. 3

Local Agents: Messrs. G. & J. Bull, Ltd., 5, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4