

# 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. 00.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1926.

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

Annual Subscription  
3/- post free.

Sixpence.

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. S. JOELSON.

## EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES

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

## EDITORIAL

### TELL GERMANY NOW.

SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN IS IN CHARGE of the British delegation to the League of Nations. Now is the time for him to repair his error at the last Geneva meeting, when he gave or was at least a party to that "unwise" indication that if Germany entered the League, she would be eligible to receive a mandate if and when one became available. True, the British Foreign Secretary has since stated that the "indication" means nothing more than an acknowledgment of the fact that Germany, as a member, would be on exactly the same basis as another member and would be entitled to make a claim for a mandate.

However that may be, and in these moments we hope without doubt that our representative should speak up for the cause of the English, in straight-forward words and tone—it is certain that an entirely different construction was put upon the words in Germany's report that at a meeting of the League there had been a strong recrudescence of colonial propaganda in the Reich, and since the ambiguous "indication" that propaganda has been intensified, particularly with regard to Tanganyika Territory. To-day it is conducted with increased vigour and a cynical confidence that by unabashed agitation Germany can do what it wants.

One more Teuton psychological attack. This country is not so indifferent or so obtuse as some of its Continental neighbour's imagine. It has just crushed with imperturbable good humour the misled fanatics within its gates, with equal coolness and lack of enthusiasm can and will check the scheming of ex-enemy plotters.

Their first assault has been unmercifully repelled, first by Mr. Amery's political declaration at last year's East African Conference, that Tanganyika was and would remain an integral part of the British Empire, and secondly, by the letter which we recently published from Sir Austen Chamberlain confirming that to be the policy of His Majesty's Government. At Geneva this week Sir Amery has the opportunity of telling the Germans what he has told the British public—namely, that Great Britain has no intention of surrendering its mandate over Tanganyika Territory. That should be made clear to the world.



# NORTHERN RHODESIA'S MINERAL WEALTH.

## THE POSITION SPECIALLY SURVEYED FOR "EAST AFRICA."

By far the most important economic resources of North-Western Rhodesia are its mineral deposits. There is every reason to believe that in the neighbourhood of Bwana M'Kubwa and for two hundred miles to the west of it there are very valuable deposits of copper. The ore is of a high grade, and the development of the field is in its infancy. New plant reached Bwana M'Kubwa in 1924, and work has now begun. This new plant cost approximately a quarter of a million sterling in England, and a further £150,000 was paid in freight on the railways from Beira to Bwana M'Kubwa.\* As in the case of the celebrated copper fields of the Katanga, coal fuel is obtained from Wankie in Southern Rhodesia.

Next in importance to Bwana M'Kubwa are the lead and zinc deposits of Broken Hill. Here again new plant has recently arrived, and the first shipments of Broken Hill zinc from Beira may be expected this year. A new mineralized area between Lusaka and the Zambezi is being explored, where there are evidences of gold, copper, and manganese, and prospecting is also being carried out in the Kasempa district, in the north-west of the Protectorate.

In the above words the East Africa Commission referred briefly but significantly to the mineral potentialities of Northern Rhodesia, the production of minerals from which is still only in its earliest infancy, though up to the end of last year it had exceeded £3,400,000 in value. Those best qualified to judge claim that the prospects can hardly be exaggerated.

### World's Greatest Copper Deposits.

Indeed, experienced mining engineers have declared that in no part of the world have copper deposits of such size, richness, or length been discovered as in Northern Rhodesia and the neighbouring Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo, which from the mineral standpoint are one and the same district separated only by the accident of a frontier. In the Katanga a copper belt some 225 miles in length and of a width varying from 30 to 60 miles has already been surveyed, and it is confidently asserted that Northern Rhodesia will shortly be amply able to supply coal resources of all other valuable metals.

Such a series of great imperial discoveries, or indeed present the American copper kings have dominated the copper markets of the world, their bases in the United States and those in their sister state in South America account for between 55% and 60% of the world's total output. These discoveries in Northern Rhodesia and the Katanga during the last couple of years have, however, changed the whole outlook, and there is the prospect that control may pass to the north. It is true that American copper is at the moment more expensive than Rhodesian copper, but the latter costs, and the copper can be easily shipped upon the world market at less than half the price of American copper for given requirements. This is immediately apparent.

As a matter of fact, the most immediately concerned has always been the cost of the new plant

### American Interest.

Many of the American copper companies are working on containing from 1% to 2% of copper, the average being probably not more than 1.5% in Northern Rhodesia from 2.25% to 3% of copper is normal and up to 4% is not exceptional, as a result of which it is anticipated that Northern Rhodesia and the Katanga generally should be able to put the metal on the London market at well under £60 per ton, a price which would be highly unsatisfactory to America so much so that a considerable number of their undertakings would be forced to close down.

These facts are sufficient to explain the deep interest which American capital has shown in the past twelve or eighteen months in Northern Rhodesian developments. American capital has been freely proffered for development purposes, some of the leading American copper kings and their mining engineers have investigated conditions on the spot, and in short, there is every evidence of American desire to participate.

### Prospecting and Development Policy.

Some 500,000 square miles of land, say, an area equal to two thirds of the British Isles, has already been partitioned off for the purposes of mineral prospecting and development between a number of financially powerful British syndicates, including the Bwana M'Kubwa Copper Mining Co., Ltd., the Rhodesian Copper Border Concessions, Ltd., the Rhodesian Minerals Concessions Ltd., the Loango Concessions Ltd., and others. In fact, the British South Africa Company surrendered to the Crown the work of administration which it had previously performed, and became a purely commercial company. It has followed the policy of granting mineral concessions to outside companies adequately supplied with funds for development purposes and offering other experience of well-known mining districts. At the last annual general meeting of the British South Africa Company, a vote to-day better known as the Chartered Company, Sir Henry Birchallough, the President, said that the outstanding feature of the year 1925 had been the new discoveries of minerals in Northern Rhodesia, some of which would soon provide appreciable additions to the company's royalty revenue. The old-time individual prospector, with his simple equipment, had, said Sir Henry, done great service in Central Africa in the past, and had been the means of discovery of some of the greatest mineral deposits of the world, but the development of science and the increasing use of scientific methods were gradually and inevitably eliminating him. These were the considerations which had caused the Board of the company to adopt a policy of granting exclusive prospecting rights for limited periods to responsible groups.

### Bwana M'Kubwa.

The Bwana M'Kubwa copper mine was established in 1922 with a capital of £400,000, according to assets of a company of the same name which had spent a large amount of capital in opening on the mineral deposit covered by a lease from the British South Africa Company.



PORTION OF CENTRAL LEAD MINE AT KWAWA M'KUNWA. 111.  
BY ANCIENTS.

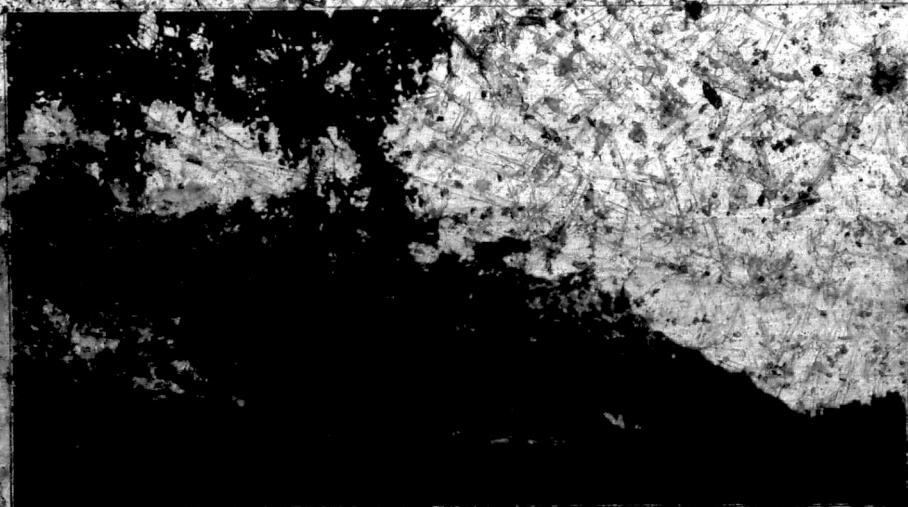
which committed its interest in the grant by accepting fully paid shares, in lieu of royalty, on the outputs. Today the company stands at least 1,300 acres of land which in itself indicates the importance of this enterprise situated in the heart of Africa over two miles by rail from Beira, twelve miles by rail from the Lake, and about 100 miles to the south of the rich copper deposits of the Katanga Province.

which are being commercially exploited in the same African country.

Within a few days the first plant, capable of treating 1,000 tons of ore per day will be put into operation, and it is anticipated that the yearly output will amount to something like 10,000 tons of copper. This plant is so designed that two further units may be built for the treatment of an extra 1,000 tons per day, each unit later to be added in the most economical manner possible with the erection of a second 1,000-ton unit production should be at the rate of 25,000 per annum. The mine is far and away the most advanced in the copper mining ventures in operation in Northern Rhodesia. The way in which the enterprise has reached British industry has been tersely stated by the East Africa Commission in the passage quoted at the beginning of this article, and there can be no doubt that this venture will render still further services, not only in the form of contributions to Empire copper supplies, but in the purchase in this country of mining and other materials for it is gratifying to be able to record that the declared policy of the Board of the company is, as far as possible to obtain its supplies from Great Britain.

The mine, which is situated on the main line of the Rhodesia-Katanga Junction Railway, is some 1,400 feet above sea level, and consists of mineralised beds outcropping to a height of from fifty to seventy feet above the surrounding plain over a length of almost half a mile. In the early days production was, for many years, hampered by metallurgical and transport difficulties, but now the most modern plant is being installed. There are no unusual difficulties in the way of extraction, the steam shovels, and owing to the equipment of the new plant, it is estimated that the cost of the ore to the plant, inclusive of all charges, will be less than 3s. 6d. per ton.

The property of the company also includes the King Concession, covering an area of some 1,866 square miles to the west of the Kwawa M'Kunwa mine property. This area, including the N'skana and numerous other prospects, as well as certain rights for the acquisition of mineral areas which may be found therein. About thirty miles in a direct line from Beira, M'Kunwa is located the N'skana mine, the grade of which has been reported upon more or less satisfactorily. Portions of the mine



PROSPECTING AREA AT KWAWA M'KUNWA.

have shown from 4% to 8% of copper for commercial widths, and the consulting mining engineers to the company consider that the average will probably be between 3.5% and 4% of copper. The manager estimated a year or so ago that one million tons of payable ore had been partially developed above the 100 feet level, and that approximately that tonnage might be expected for each 100 feet of depth.

#### Congo Border Concessions.

It was in 1923 that the Rhodesian Congo Border Concessions was registered to explore for minerals over an area of some 50,000 square miles along the Congo border. Recently the capital was increased to £500,000, and in the three years that have elapsed since its formation the company has proved a copper belt in Northern Rhodesia of the same length as that in the Congo—where the annual production is now nearing 100,000 tons of copper, expected within the next two or three years to be increased to not less than 200,000 tons.

Mr. Preston K. Horner, consulting engineer to Minerals Separation Ltd., who recently visited the properties of the company, reported on the concession in such terms that its shareholders were said by one of the leading financial journals to have drawn "a not untrustable conclusion that their assets were far more valuable than they could have anticipated even in their most optimistic moments." As a result of eighteen months' prospecting, forty-seven discoveries were made, the most important being the N'Changa Mine, where copper was proved over a length of 300 feet, with a width varying from 100 to 140 feet, a depth of over 200 feet having been established by drilling. Mr. Horner considered that from 500,000 to 600,000 tons of ore might be expected per 100 feet of depth, and indicated that the results might give about 4.25% of copper.

Near at hand, and possibly connected with it, is the Dambo, the length in this case being about half a mile, and the width approximately 350 feet. It is suggested that this N'Changa-Dambo district may indeed yield 150,000,000 tons of 4 to 5% ore, or nearly the immense total of 3,000,000 tons of copper. If the anticipations of the company's consulting engineer and of its shareholders were to be drastically discounted, the potentialities would still remain immense.

#### BIFU Concessions.

Rhodesian Minerals Concession 148 was formed in 1924, the area over which it is operating having since been extended until today operations are being carried on over 1,200 square miles in the south-eastern portion of Northern Rhodesia astride the Bulawayo-Congo Railway. Copper and gold deposits have been proved.

BIFU six months have passed since the registration with a capital of £200,000 Ltd. Loangwa Concessions 1402, a company formed to consolidate certain mineral rights belonging to the Rhodesia Bros. Hill Development Co. Ltd., and the Gold Fields' Power Station Development Co. Ltd., and prospecting and development of copper, tin, gold and other mines.

More recently BAF Serenje Concessions Ltd. was registered to acquire mineral rights in the areas south of the Bafwa-Kasempa Concessions 1403, which incorporated a few weeks later under the same name, taking the same rights, towards the same object.

Early in the present year, the Rhodesian Minerals Concession 148 was registered with a capital of £200,000, and a deposit over one gold, tin and native mineral concessions in the territories of which to be situated in a regular oppor-

In addition mention must also be made of the old concessions held by the North Charterland Exploration Co. (1910) Ltd., as also of that in the hands of the Rhodesia Katanga Junction Railway.

#### The Mulungushi Dam.

Previously it may be recalled that incidents in the recent tour in Northern Rhodesia of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales was his visit by motor-car to the Mulungushi Dam and Power Works, situated some thirty-five miles to the west of Broken Hill. There the waters of the Mulungushi River pour through a narrow gorge, across the neck of which a dam has been thrown to a height of 114 feet in order to form a vast lake, fifteen miles long and five miles wide, which with the river have been harnessed to supply electricity to the Rhodesia Broken Hill mining properties. Thus has been established the first hydro-electric power plant in Northern Rhodesia. To have made a narrow Central African river yield power for the working of a mine more than thirty miles distant is an achievement to which attention should deservedly be drawn. It speaks once more of the resources and of the way in which these resources are being brought to light and drawn upon by twentieth century enterprise. The next decade is indubitably destined to witness great developments in the mining industry of Northern Rhodesia.

### PORT OF BEIRA DEVELOPMENT AND RHODESIAN RAILWAY RATES.

#### Sir Henry Birchenough's Views.

PRESIDING at the annual general meeting of Rhodesia Railways Trust last week, Sir Henry Birchenough, the Chairman, said that the company had acquired a half share in the Port of Beira Development Co., and arrangements had now been made for the harmonious combination of the two interests. The new English company, Beira Works, Ltd., had submitted to the Mozambique Company in Lisbon plans for an extension of 380 feet of lighters' wharf in steel, as well as 520 feet of deepwater pier alongside which it will be possible to discharge ocean-going vessels of from 4,000 to 5,000 tons. Those new works, the time within the completion of the existing wharves, buildings and plants and the provision of a dredger, tug and barges to enable the efficient dredging of the port, will involve an expenditure of nearly £600,000, to be provided by means of the issue by Beira Works, Ltd., of 100,000 shares and income bonds. In view of their present vital interest to the proper development of the port, the Railways' Trust had made arrangements to subscribe for substantial portions of the new shares required.

Referring to General Haldane's recently published report, he said that it confirmed the conclusions arrived at by the late Sir William Stirling, who, in 1918, also conducted a public inquiry into Rhodesian railway matters. Both agreed that railways were prudently and economically constructed but no complaint lies against the management and operation of the railways for lack of efficiency, and that, having regard to the conditions under which the railways must have to operate, the rates and fares charged had not been exorbitant or unfair, a charge made in the development of the country. What was now to be decided was not whether there should be a national Government control over Railways, but, if so, how such control could be best exercised.

# NAVIGATION OF THE UPPER SHIRE.

## COLONIAL OFFICE URGED TO INVESTIGATE MATTER.

Special to "East Africa."

In a recent issue we reported that the Joint East African Board had decided to recommend to the Colonial Office that a competent expert should be commissioned to investigate thoroughly the question of the reopening of the Upper Shire River to navigation, or motor, which had been discussed in Nyasaland for years past.

We are now able to quote the terms of the two memoranda prepared by Sir Alfred Sharpe and the members of the Nyasaland Transport Committee of the Joint East African Board.

### SIR ALFRED SHARPE'S VIEWS.

#### History.

I HAVE known the Upper Shire River and Lake Nyasa for nearly forty years—since 1887.

During '87, '88, '89, '90, '91, '92 I have seen many occasions gone from Matope to Lake Nyasa on the "Dowtree," a screw steamer drawing six feet. There was always plenty of water. Even in the dry season, the only difficulty spot was near Lwonde, known as "The Stones," where a reef of rock crossed the river bed.

From about '93 onwards, as Lake Nyasa began to fall, and as the Upper Shire River receives no tributaries from Fort Johnston down to Lwonde, where it is joined by the navigable part of the Lower Shire, began to comment.

At first, when the "Stairs," and Government bridge were built, the "Shire" was navigated by small boats up to the "Stairs," and Government bridge, and then by small boats down to Lwonde. In 1900 or 1901, these shallow boats, unable to pass through the shallows below Lwonde, were eventually replaced by "paddle-boats" or the "shallows," which were built at the exit point of the Shire. Finally, this was joined up altogether, and though for a time communication between the Lake and the river was kept up by dredging a narrow channel through which small boats were pushed, this finally became an impossibility.

Once communication from Lake Nyasa finally closed, there was no water to run down the course of the Upper Shire, as the river deposited absolutely nothing in the lake for downstream of water.

The supply of water for the Upper Shire, having been cut off, the whole course of the river was choked, became choked and grown up with vegetation, and could not, and did not, young trees taking root. In '93 and for some years after that, the Lake (now Lake Malombe) was a lake ten miles wide by ten miles long, and the Shire began to divide Lake Malombe, which then almost began to become islands and mudflats. By degrees, it grew and grew until finally the whole Lake became a marsh, through which the river, 10 ft. of the Shire River found its way by means of channels. Then, for the last few years, and often when it is once again running, has itself 10 ft. land, and can no longer be navigated.

This is the present condition of the Upper Shire, which is now a mere stream, which may be followed for 10 ft. from the lake, and then turns inland, and follows a winding course, which is about 10 ft. above the water-mark of the river, about 10 feet higher than the highest level we have ever known.

Showing that, at some previous period in its history, its level must have been, for a long period much higher than we have ever known it. What the conditions were which held it up at that level.

It is quite certain, however, that there have been cycles of low lake and high lake—cycles probably of very long duration. We have the evidence of Lake Malombe, which has had similar high and low periods. When Stanley was at Tanganjika lake had no outlet. Stanley examined the Lwonde River which had the appearance of having been a previous outlet, the lake had then been steadily rising for some years, and he prophesied that it would eventually burst out at the Lukuyu, a year or two later.

#### River Levels.

From Lake Malombe down to Mvemba Malombe a distance of some eight miles there is no difference in level, but the water falls as it begins, but is very gently down to Lwonde.

During the wet season, the water is forced to follow side-streams, and reaches the height of the wet season only, between Fort Johnston and Mvemba, and a little lower, when pouring their water into the stagnant course of the Shire, have formed extensive sandbars across the course, and the water they temporarily poured down finds its way up into Malombe marsh instead of down the real course of the Shire.

#### Possibility of Dredging Up a Channel.

The first thing in considering this is to bear in mind that the case of Lake Nyasa and the Upper Shire river may be compared to a tank or reservoir which has an overflow pipe. Before you can open the tank to let water down the overflow pipe, you must have the water level in the tank up to the mouth of your pipe, and you must furthermore be assured that there are conditions which will keep the level in the tank up. If the water is in the tank falls below the level of the overflow pipe, no amount of dredging of the river bed will bring the water to flow down it, and if you are certain that the level in Lake Nyasa is going down, and will continue to do so, it is theoretically possible to dig out the old channel, dredge the river bed, and again have the water level in the tank up to the level of the overflow pipe.

This will result in lowering the lake, and in dredging out the old river bed from the lake bed, a point at least some miles away, and what will happen will depend upon the period of time the lake again falls. It depends upon the rate of fall, and sufficient to ensure that

in future it will always be necessary to have a port which can contain—(It has been suggested by the Committee that it would be better to have a port which can contain—)

What is really required is a consideration of the options on the spot by a representative authority on questions of this kind, who are capable of working out opinions, positive or negative.

#### FUTURE RAILWAY EXTENSION

Supporting for the moment that the previous examination by express were that it was feasible to the old Upper Shire River course, as existing at present, and that it would ensure permanent navigability, would this meet the transport needs of the country bordering on the shores of Lake Nyasa? If so, what would this mean that produce from up-country would first have to be carried down the Shire River by small vessels to Fort Johnston (there is no port) in bad weather and heavy seas on the lake, and then transferred into shallow draught steamers which would be largest for transport down the lake, and finally again transferred to rail cars for delivery to London?

It may be inclined to think that if the Upper Shire River navigable would not materially affect the need for the extension of the railway already built on the lake, no less nothing than the construction of an extension of the railway to Fort Johnston in Eastern Rhodesia.

Such wheelers could never be expected to withstand the weathers of Lake Nyasa. If so, the lake would again open to western waters—this would be a great incentive for the cultivation of the banks of cotton, groundnuts, and other agricultural products.

#### CONCLUSION

### MEMORANDUM BY NYASALAND TRANSPORT COMMITTEE

Nyasaland's existing railways and its drainage system. Considerable controversy took place in the past as to whether the route to Lake Nyasa should go from Lusanga, about thirty miles south of Blantyre, or Pagonas, a point on the south-eastern shore of Lake Nyasa, a distance of approximately 120 miles, or follow a more westerly route from Blantyre to the lake in the direction of Dondra Bay.

The Departmental Committee appointed by the Colonial Conference in May of 1927 made the following main recommendations:

(1) That before the construction of a bridge across the Shire should be undertaken before a route along the river should be undertaken.

(2) That before the extension of the railway to Lake Nyasa further investigation should be given as to the practicability of a route northward from Blantyre on a slope and

(3) That a expert investigation should be carried out as regards the possibility of clearing the River Shire for traffic.

No matter was also discussed in the report of the Drainage Commission (page 108), in which the eastern route is practically condemned, and that there would seem to be no chance of its being reconsidered again.

Assuming that the first recommendation of the Departmental Committee, namely, the construction

of a bridge across the Shire River, is adopted, and that the dimensions of the bridge are such that the water of Dondra Bay will be impeded, formed more liable to drift away from Blantyre, the distance between approximately 120 miles, or 192 miles, to London, which at 100 miles per hour would amount to a cost of £100,000 to £50,000.

It is recommended that the Committee suggests that expert advice should be sought as to whether the water should be carried out as rapidly as possible, or clearing the Upper Shire River for

navigation, and that the port has already been visited by a hydrologist who has made a report on the subject. The Upper Shire River is the most likely to be affected by the result of the formation of a dam.

It is recommended that the Committee consider the following points:

(1) The effect of a change in the level of the Shire River on the flow of the River Shire through the Lower Shire River.

(2) The effect of a change in the level of the Shire River on the flow of the River Shire through the Upper Shire River.

(3) The effect of a change in the level of the Shire River on the water levels in the Lower Shire River.

(4) The effect of a change in the level of the Shire River on the water levels in the Upper Shire River.

(5) The effect of a change in the level of the Shire River on the water levels in the Lower Shire River.

(6) The effect of a change in the level of the Shire River on the water levels in the Upper Shire River.

(7) The effect of a change in the level of the Shire River on the water levels in the Lower Shire River.

(8) The effect of a change in the level of the Shire River on the water levels in the Upper Shire River.

(9) The effect of a change in the level of the Shire River on the water levels in the Lower Shire River.

(10) The effect of a change in the level of the Shire River on the water levels in the Upper Shire River.

(11) The effect of a change in the level of the Shire River on the water levels in the Lower Shire River.

(12) The effect of a change in the level of the Shire River on the water levels in the Upper Shire River.

(13) The effect of a change in the level of the Shire River on the water levels in the Lower Shire River.

(14) The effect of a change in the level of the Shire River on the water levels in the Upper Shire River.

(15) The effect of a change in the level of the Shire River on the water levels in the Lower Shire River.

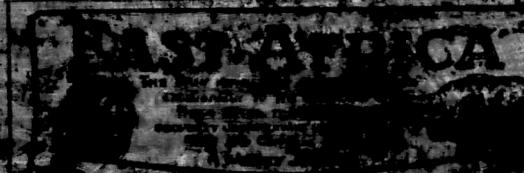
(16) The effect of a change in the level of the Shire River on the water levels in the Upper Shire River.

(17) The effect of a change in the level of the Shire River on the water levels in the Lower Shire River.

(18) The effect of a change in the level of the Shire River on the water levels in the Upper Shire River.

(19) The effect of a change in the level of the Shire River on the water levels in the Lower Shire River.

(20) The effect of a change in the level of the Shire River on the water levels in the Upper Shire River.



## ON SAFARI IN ABYSSINIA.

NOTES FROM MR. C. F. REY'S LECTURE.

*Two short addresses recently delivered before the Royal Geographical Society by Mr. C. F. Rey, describing a recent visit to Abyssinia and some other African districts.*

A party of priests (from Garam) came out to greet us from the neighbouring large Church of Garam, and very picturesque they were with their yellow robes, their brightly-coloured parasols, large gilt crosses, and much decorated religious drums. They spread a carpet for us to sit on, and then danced and sang a ceremony which resembles one to visualise what was meant by "David dancing before the Ark." They had not, of course, the "Tabot" for representation of the Ark of the Covenant with them, but they had brought a sort of ikon, a representation of the Virgin and Child. The crosses they use are of all sizes and are made of brass, or silver or of gold, or of a mixture of some or all of these metals, the brass being obtained by melting down old cartridge cases, the silver by melting dollars, and the gold found in the country.

In the midst of the guard of honour, preceded and followed by the bands, we slow marched into Debra Markos, where the most elaborate preparations had been made for us. Ras Haile had built for us a camp about one hundred yards square, and in this two tents had been erected, covered inside and out with new white *abongas*, frames of raw timber, 12 feet high, from Idsis, making a matting pathway between them, and nearby were four large tents for ourselves and our goods. One of them was nearly forty feet across, and in another we stabled our six horses, with bedding. The floors of the *tabels* and living tents were magnificently carpeted with eastern rugs, and a collection of miniature bed attendants of all kinds had been put ready for us, as was really a novel sight. This was followed up for us to have dinner, and after a final burst of sound from the massive band, "Wohup Amariet is our new home!"

We had a look at them in time before a procession consisting of forty men arrived bringing us meat—oxen, some sheep, fowls, eggs, milk, butter, two hundred of flat loaves of bread in ovens, six baskets of butter, dishes of beef, mutton, sugar cane, native-made wax, fresh bananas, tomatoes, ears of *tri* and *tall* beans, for the ponies, etc.

Garam differs markedly from other provinces I have visited such as, for example, Shoa or Arusha, in that it is a Galla province, composed largely of savannah and periodically the only Abyssinians to be found there are the military and officials attached to the government commissioners. Shoa has a very high population density, savannah and galla line intermingling, while in Garam, on the other hand, as a more purely Abyssinian country, the Galla incursion of the fifteenth century from the south having apparently been checked by the Blue Nile and spread east and west.

The results were marked—for one thing the population is almost entirely Christian, and very proud indeed they are of it. The number of churches is remarkable. In one spot I counted ten dotted on neighbouring eminences, each in its grove of trees, and each attended to by a large number of *debra* living in *tabels* round it.

Another marked difference was the nature of the civilization. The Abyssinian population are themselves the farmers, peasants and cultivators, instead of as in Arussi and other Galla districts, being merely the overlords of the *pebabs* or serfs who till the land. These latter are treated pretty badly and have to pay heavy taxes in kind, so that their object is not unnaturally to produce little more than is actually required to feed themselves and their masters. And it is advisable for any show of prosperity. This state of affairs is not obtaining in Garam and the country consequently looks better cultivated, better kept, and more prosperous than the other districts to which I have referred.

It would be well administered by Ras Haile, who is a strong and strict man, takes a keen interest in the agricultural development of his province; he was an example bringing water from a great distance to run some flour mills which he was erecting near Debra Markos.

The Ras' Government is, of course, a feudal despotism and he maintains the old-time traditional hospitality, drawing from one to three thousand people at his *pebabs*, or raw meat banquets, on Sundays and feast days. He is the last hereditary provincial Governor in Abyssinia, his father having been the Negus Tekla Hailemariot, a great king and soldier. Consequently his influence and authority in his country are very great.

Debra Markos itself is now a very striking town, apart from the Ras's residence, surrounded by high walls, and dining halls, which can容as many as three thousand people can be seated. The place consists of that-roofed mud-walled *tabels* built most prettily situated and strung out over some miles of country. Judging from the crowds assembled for the feasts, I should estimate the population between 10,000 to 15,000 thousand.

This is necessarily influenced by its history and by its origin, which in the case of Abyssinia is the subject of many theories. To the current theories another has been added by Dr. E. H. A. M. Logist, who was first in Addis Ababa, and who has been carrying out extensive research work for some time in Southern Abyssinia. He has discovered, firstly, in Harar and then along the R.M. Valley towards Lake Abaya, a large number of carved stones, and pillars, dolmens and trilithons.

Some of the symbols are taken in relief emblems of the shield which is the same as the one used by the ancient Semitic tribes. Some writing that has not been deciphered yet, which appears to be prehistoric, is also found. In course of very great interest, and may possibly establish the existence of a very old civilisation in Central Abyssinia, possibly pre-Egyptian in date.

The basis theory is of course, however, is clear that in Abyssinia you have to deal with the ancient races, a fact which necessarily adds to the difficulties of the complicated problem of this the last of the independent Empires of Africa. The contrasts are so glaring, it has one foot in the League of Nations and the other in the Middle Ages. It sends its bargainers to Geneva, and yet some distance from the capital, the very name of the ruler is unknown.

The great Rasas and provincial governors maintain despotic power in their districts—the feudal system exists in all its crudities. The capital is becoming a centre of civilisation, but the country is utterly

backward by it. The only means of travel are mules and mules, the only means of communication tracks, and in the rainy season even these are in many cases impassable. And the country is large—Britain, France, Belgium and Holland put together possessed of great potential wealth, is practically untouched and undeveloped, some parts of it are practically unknown, hardly any of its people can read or write, and they live as they lived a thousand years ago. Slaves are practically an essential commodity of every household, and are held in large numbers by the principal people.

The Regent, Ras Tafari, has a herculean task before him in dealing with the tribal elements and age-old prejudices of his people, backed by the power of the White, on the one hand and the demands of the outside world into which they have been thrust by their admission into the League of Nations on the other. The slavery question alone is an extremely thorny one. Whether this will themselves succeed in bringing the administration of the country into line with modern requirements, or whether reaction and regression will set too much for the growth of progress, is difficult to say.

## A TROPIC STORM.

Specially written for EAST AFRICA  
By KALABOO.

A SUN OF RAIN, as the tribal people call it, has been shining all day—oppressively hot, dead, and dry, such a sun as in the early wet season, but the sun drops out of the ground.

No breath of wind had come to the valley. An unbroken blue canopy was stretched over everything, ordinary a short and pleasant walk through the bush had appeared unusually long and tiresome. The ground pointed to the proximity of a stone, a small, rounded lump where the tempest pitched the ground, trenched with particular care.

Sure enough the evening comes on, a light breeze springs up, to increase rapidly, in the darkness, the lightning, like a huge black cloud, now rolling and undulating, silver bright and gleaming at its edge, where the first flash of lightning, of the storm, and inexorable in its surges, it seems to roll forward, now accompanied by the sounds of a distant, low, incensed, low roar of thunder, which grows louder and louder, until it almost drowns the voices of the people.

At once the people run to the houses, to close doors, to avoid extraneous of glass, though a gathering of those articles that usually lie on the floor. Some mothers lay the mats of reeds, which are bound about which were drying in the sun, filling up in the gaps and cracks. Lewis, the boy, chased in and out of the huts, to be caught and brought inside.

And then while the rain still rolls on, the clouds of the thunder masses, to an unending series of bolts and flashes. The lightning seems to strike the ground.

By now it is dark, dark, but the lightning is still as fierce as the flood with the rain. The most precious instruments that can be made, the harps of the tribes, the coming storm sounds are like a dark cloud, and as a tiny, thin cloud, it seems to beat upon their instruments. And the sound of the harps, like these, are dying away, and the old man is then, in his hut, the old man who yields power over rain and sun.

Homesteads have been lit all round the earth by the wild flames of the doctor's lightning. The roar of the advancing sheet of flame now adds itself to the din, a way to the distance it can be seen resembling a solid cloud of mist.

The doctor is working at high pressure, and the last shield, in his right, a cow's skull, hangs at the skies. He has defiance in his eyes. The people stand silent, but the heavens may order his incantations. A weird figure he makes, arms raised to heaven, stamping and shouting as the lightning flings around him and the thunder peals in never ending tempests.

Here is the rain, first a few large heavy drops then the curtain, a true curtain, for even the acarceous sun, incident in a solid sheet, it pours down, flooding the land. Trenches are filled, drains blocked, little streams become rushing torrents, roads are turned into rivers, the fires are out. Away to the shoulder and lightning is received with a distance, a full majestic glare, but the people have fled to refuge to their huts. Only the mad Doctor is left outside, still delirious with all his strength, until his two fees to cover to be paid, exhaust his nervous energy, an consumed.

As rapidly as it came, the storm has passed on, leaving behind it desolation and bedraggled world, the roar of the tempest, the roar of the tempest, broken bridges, and washed out villages. The work of destruction is gone in as many moments. The tribesmen are counting the loss which "God's wrath" has brought upon them, whilst we turn to sleep, blessing the now cool night.

## BRIILLANT LIGHTING FOR YOUR HOME.

The Tilley Paraffin Lamp, Paper Lamp, Gas Lamp, while the best light for indoor use, candle-power. No oil lamp, gas lamp, kerosene lamp, or any other lamp gives out such brilliant light as the Tilley Lamp. Vaporiser removed and arrested in less than 10 seconds without tools. Jet glazed white lamp is burning. Beautifully finished in brass and BRITISH MADE THROUGHOUT.

**TILLEYS FIRST LAMPS.**  
burn paraffin or kerosene. Larger models the cost. Numerous Branches throughout the country, or send from anywhere a following address for our remittance. C.O.D. or else remittance, plus postage. Write to the Proprietor of Tilley Lamps, Ltd., 10, Newgate Street, London, E.C. 1. TILLEYS PARAFFIN LAMPS. TILLEYS GAS LAMPS. TILLEYS OIL LAMPS. TILLEYS CANDLE LAMPS.

# EAST AFRICA. SETTLEMENT IN KENYA.

NEVILLE DEARSON'S VIEWS.

Mr. Neville Dearson, a well-known general agent, James Hobbs' Subsidiary Agent in the Colony, has some views on the relationship between English settlers and Indians in Kenya. Here is a quote from an article written for the same newspaper by Nevill Pearson, Lt. President of the Fresh Air Fund, and a former president of Sir Dunstan's Society, which owns a large Indian Reserve in Kenya.

"Kenya is a remarkable country, and an extremely good place for a settler. The reason being that Kenya possesses a reliable rainfall, a reliable climate. In fact, after every crop, the land has been managed at the best kind of care of the land. Large size farmers would be in a position to cultivate 100 acres of *the same land* for 10 years, and still have a surplus to meet all their expenses. This is because the cost of cultivation of the land has got increased, but the amount of money required to buy land has not increased. Land values are now less than before their rent, which is to keep the capital cost of a settler's farm in line. In the future, automated machinery will bring about a capital appreciation. Generally speaking, English farmers consider it an investment that it will take about 10 years to get a return on your farm, and here in Kenya you can get a return in less than 5 years. It is a great rosy prospect to an acre for the wind, "there is certainly anywhere in the world nothing like it in advance."

In Kenya, there is no land available for maize, wheat, or sugar cane, so people would plant £1 per acre and should expect a reasonable profit. If wheat one would expect a good profit in securing an annual profit of £100 to £150 per acre. The cost per acre of implements is increasing steadily, but it remains the same. The cost of labour is also increasing for almost anything you do in the Colony. For instance, under the old system of land grant land in New Zealand is worth £100 per acre, whereas good grazing land in Kenya which experts have stated to be as valuable as much of the land in New Zealand can be obtained for £3 per acre.

On the other hand, Kenya is a cheap place to live, and the cost of living is lower to maintaining yourself, and of course, there is a lot more to live on. But when you live in the Colony, you do a lot more physically and regularly than you do in England. In fact, labour is very low cost compared to white labour. It has been driving factors on my farm who consider themselves as well paid as under £1 a month, but the rest of their keep is not so good. It is a good start to getting that away. In my case, we have a house, it is practically under the ground, and the farm index is what to do. And if you want to live in a house, it is a good idea to have a wife and children, as many wives as you like. The cost of living in Kenya is erratic, or good, and the cost of living is erratic, or good.

The cost of labour is largely dependent upon the individual landowner. The Natives are an impulsive and impulsive type, and of streaks of greediness, of complete indifference to the manner in which they are treated. If they like a master, they will work for him, but if they don't, they won't.

Let me introduce two types of plantations. In fact, they are very similar, but the difference is that one is owned by a company, and the other is owned by an individual. The former are good, and the latter are bad. The former exist on the farm, and the latter exist without force. The former are maintained, and the latter are not.

Kenya is an industrial country, and the cost of living is over as very large. As far as I am concerned, the cost of living on the plantation, an Indian or English, has been the same, but the cost of living in Kenya is higher than the cost of living in India, and it is a bad one.

From this example it will be seen that the man who treats his labour well and is liked by his boys is likely to succeed while the one who does not is almost sure to fail. All of which goes to prove the unwisdom of certain people who are always ready to raise their voices in condemnation of the white man and his treatment of the black, whether to anyone who knows Kenya it is perfectly obvious that the black man really has the situation well in hand. The status is very good to him, and he can live his own life in a normal way without making any very great demands upon the community. Moreover, he always has the one irrefutable argument of being able to walk away and leave the unco-operative settler in the care!

So far as the Chinese in agriculture is concerned in Kenya, there are two very distinct types: (i) The owner of a certain amount of capital who is a capitalist, and (ii) the managerial type.

Generally speaking, the holdings in Kenya are large, and almost invariably the owner finds that as he increases his estate, the necessity arises for a manager or a plant manager to take some of the work off his hands. In this respect there is a very good field for any young man of energy and intelligence. The country is in a very good state. Since 1922 the colony has more than doubled, and as every man can only do so much work, it is obvious that as this growth increases the demand for more and better managers increases with it.

Undoubtedly, then, the best thing for any man to do who is going out to Kenya is to inquire whether he can, or as a manager, be first to go for a year or two on some established estate. He may then learn how to handle Native labor. After that period, the two types of settler part. The man with capital will probably acquire his own land and start to work it himself, or he will obtain some form of management, or first apprenticeship as under-manager. Gradually working his way up until he may be a manager of some large estate with three or four hundred workers to help him, and his assistants probably wife and family. He will be living an active, healthy, useful, and interesting in a climate where sunshine is the rule and rain is the exception.

## EAST AFRICAN DINNER.

This East African dinner to be held to-morrow evening at the Savoy Hotel is certain to be highly successful. There has been a big demand for tickets, and practically all the prominent East African and London will be present. In addition, many are coming up from the provinces. *East Africa* will publish a full official report in its next issue.

## ESTATES IN KENYA.

For Sale - Farms, Estates, and Holdings for Cropping, Dairying, or Pasture.

YARDLEY & CO., LTD.

Agents for the Royal Agricultural Society.

10, BURTON STREET, LONDON, W.C.2.

Telephone: COVENT GARDEN 2212.

Telegrams: "YARDLEY", LONDON.

Telex: 10000 YARDLEY L.

Teletype: 10000 YARDLEY L.

JUNE 10, 1926.

78

# 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 the Rt. Hon. Lord Cranworth, M.C.

I cannot refrain from writing to congratulate you most heartily on your Empire Day Annual. It surpasses that of last year, and indeed compares more favourably with any similar production that I have ever seen. It both surprised and delighted me.

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

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

Land Values in Kenya

Germany's Colonial Ambitions

Coffee Planting in East Africa

A Rubber Planter's Lot

Settlement in North-Eastern Rhodesia

Lessons from Wild Life

Roads, Railways and Byways

The Woman Settler in Kenya

The Arusha District of Tanganyika

The Zambezi Barge

Cameos of the Sudan

Cotton Growing in East Africa

East Africa at the Zenith

The Joint East African Board

Harar—Past, Present and Future

Beira—Past, Present and Future

The price of the Annual is 2/8 post free in the U.K. and 2/10s post abroad. It will be sent post free and without extra charge to all annual subscribers. There is a special offer for those who will subscribe for one year, receiving prompt and without extra charge, a copy of *East Africa*, — the paper indispensable to all who would be well informed upon African questions.

Order now, and get your copy on the inside back page.

## PERSONALIA.

Lord Brown has arrived home from Kenya.

Lord and Lady Huddesfield will be staying in London till the end of next month.

Mr. A. J. Mawas is outward-bound for Mombasa by the R.M.S. "Almeria Castle."

Mr. M. W. Osborne is soon likely to expect back from his business visit to East Africa.

Lady Ramsden's trial for her daughter will take place at Fulham Cross on June 14.

The African Society dinner last night was a most success. A special report will appear in our next week's issue.

It is announced that Mr. H. D. Maud, administrative officer, second grade, Tanganyika, has been dismissed from the public service.

After spending a long holiday at home, Mrs. T. A. Park has sailed with her daughter and infant son for Beira en route for Lusaka, Tanganyika Territory.

Dr. G. H. Marshall and Dr. M. Vasilio have contributed the *Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene* an interesting report on the treatment of leishmaniasis in Uganda.

Congratulations to the Hon. L. P. Moore, J.P., and the Hon. H. L. Goodman on their election unopposed as Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia.

We are glad to learn that Mr. C. Kenneth Arthur, President of the Game Planters' Union of Kenya and East Africa, is one of the nursing home. We wish him speed and complete restoration of health.

Amongst those with East African interests attending the King's Levee last week were the Bishop of St. Albans, the Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby Gore, M.P., Major-General Sir Katharine Ewart, and Mr. John Scott.

Saturday last was the 50th anniversary of the death of Lord Kitchener of Khartoum at F. M. S. "Lambeth." The Prince of Wales yesterday unveiled a statue to Lord Kitchener on the terrace towards Lambeth.

Major-General Hart, D.S.O., and Messrs. L. A. Lowry, D.O., M.R.C.S., and R. V. Webb, M.R.C.S., have been appointed members of the Royal College of Northern Rhodesia.

Amongst members of the Jockey Club present at the meeting of the British Association at Liverpool were Mr. P. and Mr. J. T. Gurney, both of whom have considerable East African interests.

Speaking at a dinner given in honour by the Joint West African Committee, Mr. Amery said he had a suspicion that much ill-health in Tropical Africa was due to the consumption of tinned foods, and it might be that they lack mineral salts and vitamins and bad housing.

The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Monsieur Léon Gastien-Castelnau as Consul of France at Zanzibar for Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory, and of Monsieur H. Jourdan as Consul of Belgium at Port Louis for Mauritius and the Seychelles.

Mr. Ormsby Gore, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who has recently returned from West Africa, was entertained to dinner last week by the Joint West African Committee, representing the West African Sections of the Liverpool, Manchester, and London Chambers of Commerce.

His Excellency Commander Victor Hugo de Azevedo Coutinho, High Commissioner of Mozambique, was a passenger from Capetown to Madras by the R.M.S. "Almeria Castle" on her homeward journey. Lord Kitchener and Mr. C. W. Holley were two of the other well-known East African passengers.

The delegates from Northern Rhodesia, Rhodesia, and the Bechuanaland Protectorate who are to discuss with the Colonial Office and representative of the British South Africa Company, the railway companies, and other interested parties the best means by which control of railway rates in each of the above-named territories can be secured arrived in London at the beginning of this week.

The British Empire Supplement issued in the current number of the *Outlook* has several articles of special interest to East Africans, among them being Sir Frederick Lugard on the Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories; and a contribution from Mr. Evans Lewin on African Railway Development. Major Darley's recent volume "Slaves and Ivory" is amongst the books reviewed.

Colonel A. G. Stevenson, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.Q., D.C. of the R.A.E., who is one of the foremost Major Generals promoted over the heads of a considerable number of senior officers, is a brilliant engineer with a great deal of experience in the South African railways. He has also been employed on railway surveys in Kenya and Uganda. Joining the Army in 1881, Mr. Stevenson, like the Expeditions of 1888 (described in the D.S.Q.),

commanded Native troops across the frontier of the Red Sea. Mr. Stevenson, formerly known as M. P. for Oxford says: "Joseph—one of the two Native servants—was the best dogger up hill I ever saw. He took no rest from me, and would not stop—the other servant he got drunk whenever we stopped to eat, but it was he who was always at his best in a difficult climb who could never get fat, and who knew where food was and where water was. Sir and the boy we loved. Many another African trooper could tell a similar tale of Native character. It may interest you to hear Gray, his commanding officer, however, who had covered 3,000 miles in less than two months, the daily average being 60 miles.

Lansdowne is officially informed that Sir William Gowers, Lieutenant Governor of Uganda, will shortly arrive in this country on special leave. From other sources we learn that His Excellency is returning in order to take a course of special medical treatment.

Mr. William Evans, who has been appointed a Provisional Unofficial Member of the Kenya Legislative Council during the absence from the Colony of Lord Delamere, is one of the best-known farmers in Kenya.

Lieut. Colonel George Schuster, Financial Secretary to the Sudan Government, died the honour of being received by the King on Friday last, when His Majesty conferred on him the honour of a knighthood and invested him with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

From a letter written to the *Times* by the Rev. W. S. Houghton of the Edgbaston Congregational Church, Birmingham, the following interesting extract is quoted:

In 1913 I was visiting our mission stations in Central Africa, on the shores of Lake Tanganyika. I met there Major Walker, of the Royal Engineers, who was associated with Belgian officers on the Delimitation Commission. Spring time after I was making home from mission, a young officer from the same place joined us as a passenger, having made a long journey from Tunis. One morning over the breakfast-table he asked me if I knew of Robertson of Brighton. It gave me an electric thrill to find a British officer spontaneously referring to the great preacher. He said he had four veterans of his service as his companions in the solitary lands of the Dark Continent. Soon after the Great War began, and a few months later, to my sorrow, I saw the name of this valiant soldier in the Roll of Honour.

E. C. G. is in the columns of the *Manchester City News* that during the East African campaign Mr. Arthur Lovebridge, now in Tanganyika territory with the Smithsonian Chrysler Expedition, once entertained the troops at Morogoro with a lecture on snakes. He told us, says the writer, that at one camp he was disturbed by a sleepless companion who declared that there was a cobra under his grub-sheet. Mr. Lovebridge, going to investigate, found nothing worse than one of his own spectacles.

He told us, say the natives, he reluctantly inoculated himself with cobra venom and learned to insure himself against his snake-hunting neighbour, and how on one occasion he had three valuable cattle killed, so-called all accounted for their death, marking them as ordinary cattle, where their heads assumed a white protuberance. Mr. Lovebridge expresses himself as disappointed with Tanganyika, as an abode for him, but five years did not bring him bushman's fare better than would some of us in Smithfield, bright green was his coat, and he was a man of many friends, a neighbour to such a man as Mr. Mackellar, former-looking like an old school teacher, a grave-digger.

IN MEMORIAM  
GENERAL FIELD BRITISH LIBRARY FUND

These happy wreaths made by the children of the General Field British Library Fund were sent to the General Field Library Fund, London, on the 25th October, 1925.

## SLEEPING SICKNESS IN TANGANYIKA

An officially announced by the Colonial Office, that report on the recent outbreak of sleeping sickness in the Usumbara district of Tanganyika have now been received. An area of over 10,000 square miles was involved, but fortunately it is very sparsely peopled, the population averaging about one per square mile. 3,000 Natives were removed safely free of case. Some 300 cases of the sickness were found, and 100 deaths were ascribed to it. Treatment by Bayer 205® and tryparsamide proved effective.

The Tanganyika Government is now extending its work on sleeping sickness, and medical men have been employed on it exclusively during the past year, and a clinical branch of the Medical Department to deal with the disease is being organised. Although the infection is widely spread, it has not attained endemic proportions. The total number of deaths among natives recorded in 1925 was only 161. No European died.

## FEDERATION IN THE EMPIRE

### Mr. Amery's Views

SPEAKING at last week's dinner in honour of the delegates to the West Indian Conference, Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and the Colonies, made a statement with a distinct bearing on the political future of East Africa. He said that a problem which confronted the Empire as a whole was that of reconciling historical individuality, a just determination to maintain certain forms of local independence, to solve the difficulties arising from vast distances, and yet to bring about, consistent with those conditions, effective unity of action towards the outside world and practical and effective co-operation among themselves. They had decided that, whatever the future might hold, present conditions in the West Indies, as in the wider circle of the British Empire, were not suited for anything in the nature of direct legislative legislation. They had decided to help the great nations of the Empire had selected a method of regular conferences in which they would solve their problems, pool their abilities, and concentrate for effective use the strength which came from union.

1926

## MOTORING IN ENGLAND

MADE OF CAR RENTS IN EAST AFRICA

We SPECIALISE IN Selling Cars with a guarantee to

RE PURCHASE AT PRICE APPROXIMATED.

We thus obviate that nasty selling by Owners on departure for EAST AFRICA which is

COSTLY.

### HIRE DEPT.

HIRE AND DRIVE YOURSELF.

Various makes of Cars (American and English) at extremely inclusive rates for hire by day, week, or month, or for any period. Mileage unlimitted.

WRITE US DIRECT FOR full particulars giving your possible make of car desired.

**The Eccleston Motor Company**

10, Victoria Embankment, London, E.C.4  
Telephone: VICTORIA 2022

## OUR KENYA LETTER

From Our Own Correspondent

Number 10

How natives obtain firearms is always something of a mystery, for, of course, it is strictly illegal for Europeans to sell them such weapons. Very little light is ever thrown upon this subject, even when prosecutions occur, as the Native knows all the intricacies of the offence, is always innocent, when arrested, usually makes up some cock-and-bull story of having had it given to him by a stranger, or having picked it up, or having bought it years ago—as did the African employee of Lord Delamere charged this week with possessing a fully-loaded revolver. In this instance the Native was fined £10 or one month's imprisonment, a light enough sentence, though he had done no mischief with the gun. But then he appears to be a man of a somewhat dangerous character and therefore perhaps capable of using such a weapon under stress of anger is being put by the fact that a charge is pending against him for assaulting Lord Delamere's secretary Mr. Foster.

## The Long Rain.

There can be no doubt about the plenitude of the rains that are falling this season, and up to date they are fulfilling the expectations of those who prophesied that when they broke they would materially exceed past averages. A good month of precipitation is now behind us and there is no sign of cessation. It is therefore possible that these rains may go on as they used to do throughout till the end of July, with an occasional fine spell for a week or two. All the waterholes and springs are brimming and running over, and the scars of the prolonged period of scarcity are now obliterated, except for the brown of many withered tree-holes and tree-trunks dead beyond recall. Football is suffering under such handicaps, and the atmosphere of the Highlands is strictly temperate once again.

## Saint George.

The Englishman you see is making rapid expansion under the benign influences of our admirable climate and has taken a seat from the book of his brother of the establishment of a branch of the Royal Society of St. George, the patron saint of Merrie England. At the first great public inaugural dinner of this society, a numerous, vivacious, and talented company assembled, and the affair went off with a swing which must have satisfied the most unenthusiastic. I assumed that as a folk who have hidden away in themselves a dash of the Major-General, who has just arrived in the Colony, would make perhaps the liveliest speech of the year, amongst a number of excellent and interesting orations. He is always able to call up fascinating anecdotes and memories from his extensive past experience in India's service, and one of the funniest was a tale about a wild hamadryas. The time he was trying to alight at Njoro. It seemed that the old monkey had got into his neighbour's anxiety, and so, in order to calm him down for a while, married couple tried to do for him what we do. They arrived, they promptly turned in their noses at the modest accommodation the estate afforded, whereupon His Lordship relinquished to them the whole of his home and went to live in the ostrich stables until a more fit abode could be found.

It is a very difficult task to get a man to leave his home, especially when he has been born and brought up in it.

## Laying Down the Law.

The compunctions of the British Government in permitting the ex-German colony of Tanganyika to be still by official representatives of the German Authorities to white residents here, most of whom were in the field against them, a most remarkable phenomenon and will do much to prepare the minds of the Natives for the campaign of propaganda already started in Britain for the return of this Colony to the Germans. None of us believes that the German, in view of his enormous debts elsewhere, is actuated by ideas of simple honesty towards Natives who are by no means in the levered straits of other European creditors, even in the Fatherland itself; but rather by a deep-seated desire to curry goodwill amongst their former subjects. Why should we aid and abet them in this manner?

## Wheat in Kenya.

The decision of the Colonial Office to secure expert advisers on all technical matters coming under their control instead of just rubbing along departmentally in the old-fashioned and often very inefficient way, is welcome news. So far as Kenya is concerned, the first step in carrying out this policy is the appointment of Professor Sir R. Biffen, the eminent agronomist of Cambridge University and expert in wheat-breeding, to inquire into our wheat industry, in collaboration with our Director of Agriculture. The possibilities of this crop are only just beginning to gain recognition, and while previously it was thought that its scope was limited and its production likely to be permanently risky to the grower, in fact, to put the case in a nutshell, that wheat is an crop for which equatorial conditions are fundamentally unsuited, it is now being realised that there are created opportunities for its cultivation may exist in territories very extensive in area.

The Colony does not want to throw away on trying to evolve wheats that might slightly rust-resistant to grow in our maize districts, for these will always be remunerative under their natural cereal, but we do require quick-growing wheats that will yield satisfactorily in the belts of country either above or below the normal maize elevations. Wonderful wheat is now being produced at over 7,000 ft under temperate conditions similar to northern Europe, and a bunch as 35 bushels to the acre have been harvested at 9,000 ft. But it is in the immense stretches of hot semi-arid territory on all sides of the Highlands proper that the greatest scope is going to be found for this crop when breeding is done with traders' togethern with these methods perfected. In semi-arid areas of countries like Australia, U.S.A., India, etc., where the temperature is at least as high as in any part of East Africa. If the Professor brings extensive experience places and advises on another them here his visit will be epoch-making. There are probably 10,000 square miles of wheat land of this type in East Africa, land at present worse than wasted for it is infected with Setaria-fy land nothing but clearing and utilising it by a skilled system of cultivation under responsible white settlers will clear it and render it permanently healthy and productive.

## LABOUR OPPORTUNITIES FOR EAST AFRICA.

Labour is scarce in the main towns in East Africa, and expert advice is required in finding suitable for Kenyan, Uganda, and the Western Province.

For further information, apply to:

Colonial Labour Bureau, Government of Kenya, Nairobi, or to the Colonial Labour Bureau, Government of Uganda, Kampala, or to the Colonial Labour Bureau, Government of the Western Province, Mombasa, or to the Marine Board, Classified Colonies, London, E.C. 4.

## PUT A PENNY IN THE SLOT IN UGANDA

Mr. Sandeman Allen, Attorney Advertising Committee

*Special to "EAST AFRICA"*

ADDRESSING the Second-British Advertising Convention at Blackpool, Mr. F. Sandeman Allen, M.P., President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce and Chairman of the Commercial Committee of the short East African Board, stressed the need for developing overseas trade. The British manufacturer, he said, still acted generally on the old belief that British goods could sell themselves because they were so excellent, but that theory was dead, both with foreign trade and home trade.

East Africa has hitherto invested huge sums in opening up Argentina, Australia, Canada and other countries. In the Argentine alone, the £200,000,000 of British money was spent in railways, roads, and nearly the same figure in Canada. The result was war orders for machinery, aircraft and all kinds of goods. Capital judiciously expended on overseas development meant greater trade and employment at home.

### East Africa's Increasing Trade

"Today the underdeveloped countries of the Empire offer themselves for the use of capital," continued Mr. Allen. "Take East Africa where the Government has been taking a hand in helping. An expenditure on roads and railways opened certain districts in Uganda for cotton and other cultivation and among the results were the following orders for manufactured goods, I have just selected two or three at random to show how far the field is:

	1926	1927	1928
Cycles	383	2,731	17,330
Lamps	2,600	7,100	19,500
Shoels and shoes	£30,000	£60,000	£300,000

Cotton goods value £800,000 £1,200,000 £1,000,000  
And the following aggregate in woodstuffs and raw material:

£1,000,000 in sisal £1,000,000 in cotton £5,000  
£1,000,000 in tobacco £1,000,000 in tea  
£1,000,000 in coffee £1,000,000 in rubber  
In other words put a penny in Uganda and you get back more than a hundredfold.

In other words put a penny in Uganda and you get back more than a hundredfold. In other words put a penny in Uganda and you get back more than a hundredfold. Since we are all glad that the Government will give the approval of all patriotic Britons to go on to spend some ten millions sterling on the setting out of trials in this fertile country, and we can expect increasing and increasing benefit to our home industries from this.

### The Personal Touch

It is the personal touch that really counts, personal activity, and personal persistence. Our younger men must go overseas themselves, find out the trading needs, advertise the goods, and then push home the sales. The older men must keep the personal touch on the business end with the younger men.

Young Gentlewoman required and experienced Secretary and Domestic Science Teacher desired, congenital work at Missis Gurney's Cottage, Great Dunmow, Essex, Saffron, Surrey.

## GRINNELL

AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER  
AND FIRE ALARM

Should a fire start it starts them Grinnell.  
The sprinkler (or automatic) or sprinkler system  
has only one definite job—putting out fire and  
ringing a general alarm. Damage is very much  
therefore kept light.

Grinnell is the largest producer of automatic

fire protection equipment in the world.

PARK WORKS,  
MANCHESTER

14, GLASSHOUSE ST.  
LONDON, S.W.1

# GAILEY & ROBERTS, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

### REPRESENTATIVES

- Ransome, Sims & Jefferies, Ltd.
- Ruskin & Hornsby, Ltd.
- Stewart and Lloyds, Ltd.
- Standard Oil Company of New York
- Chubb & Sons, Ltd.
- Marrison, McGregor & Co., Ltd.
- Overseas Tractors Ltd.
- Stone & Co., Ltd.
- L. Allée & Co., Inc. ("Plant Junior Cultivators")

- Hall's Dispenser.
- A. Ransome & Co., Ltd.
- Samuel Osborne & Sons.
- Lewis & Taylor, Ltd.
- Tewhella Bros. (Pty.) Ltd.
- Platt, Bros. & Co., Ltd.
- Solignum.
- Goodrich Rubber Co., Inc.
- Albion Motor Co., Ltd.
- etc.

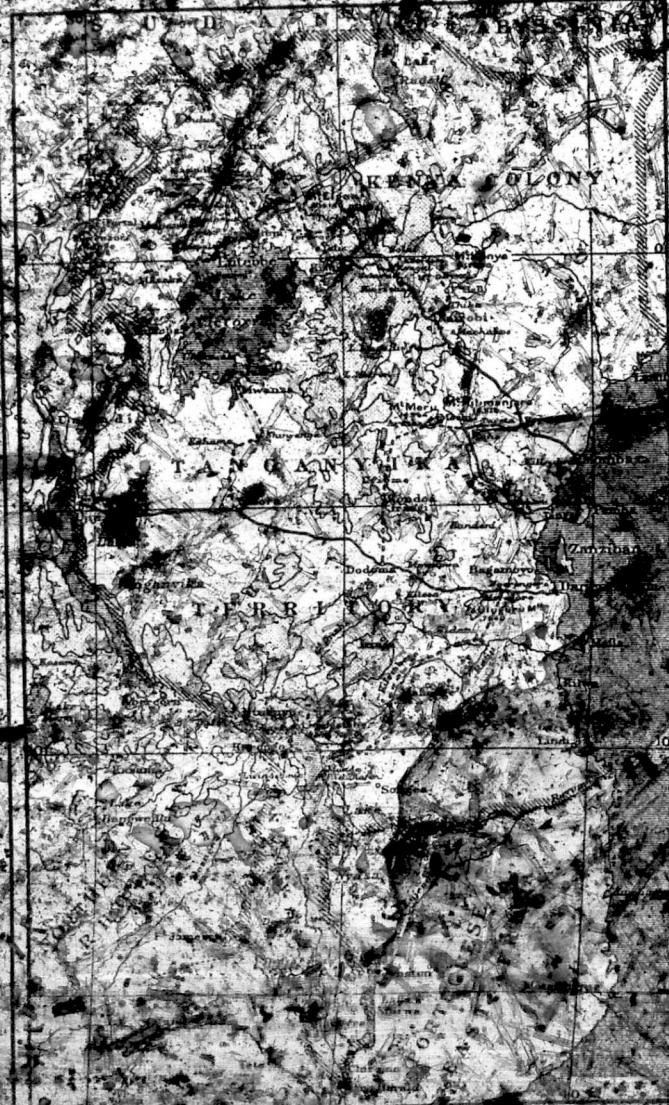
Branches at Nairobi, Nakuru, Eldoret, Jinja,  
Kampala and Entebbe, Wilson.

London Office

EAST AFRICA

JUNE 10, 1898

KENYA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA,  
TERRITORY OF ZANZIBAR, NYASALAND, and NORTHERN RHODESIAN  
OFFICE IN LONDON.



PHOTOGRAPH OF LONDON OFFICE, TAKEN FROM TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

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

Tourists,

Intending Settlers,

Commercial Enquirers,

Investors,

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

# H.M. EAST AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES TRADE AND INFORMATION OFFICE

Established by Royal Charter, 1891, in Trafalgar Square, London.

TELEGRAMS: "EASTA" LONDON

TELEGRAMS: "EASTA" LONDON

TELEGRAMS: "EASTA" LONDON

A BOOK YOU MAY HAVE MISSED.

## THE TRAGEDY OF MIXED BLOOD.

EAST AFRICA has completeness that can take rank with the works of Olive Thaxter, that master artist of the short story. It is a story with a purpose, a study of the question of mixed blood, and from first to last it keeps one main track realism.

We start in century 1860, with the Rev. Andrew Flood leaves England for an African native village. Disappointed in his love for a white woman, his narrow nature broods, and, instead of subduing the savagery of the land in which he lives—it is darkness that actually descends upon his soul. The protests of fellow-workers in the mission field are little, to prove the equality of all men before God; he marries an aboriginal woman. Rum—spiritual, mental and social—is his reward. His quixotic sacrifice instead of becoming an instrument in the uplifting of the Hottentots destroys the last shred of respect they retained for this unhappy, untrained, spineless and yet earnest missionary.

Fine purpose will not suffice. A balanced mind and training are as necessary to the missionary as to anyone else. These the Rev. Andrew lacked, and although our author does not fully stress the padre's lack of preparation, there are sidelights which reveal him completely. The uneducated Natives do not understand why God should want them to pray all their lives. The missionary encouraged by their inquiries replies: "Those who pray sincerely will soon find that it is not hard at all. When first you tried to swim in that river you had to struggle to keep afloat. But afterwards, when you knew how, was it not a glorious thing to do?" So a prayer! He was pleased with his name; only later did he discover that these Hottentots never bathed. In other words he was no match for the argumentative Natives. "To be old and poor or a Christian, it is the same thing," reasons their champion triumphantly and without correction. And then when the question of colour arises, they declare that they are only the step-children of God.

I return to the upshot of the mission and the Native woman comes as a daughter, who has a white son, Neithans, seems at first to have inherited his natal grandfather's love of work foreign to the African. He becomes, and then the streak of white blood craves for recognition. He determines to go to the diamond fields—mix with whites—and marry his one black wife. His first day in the new surroundings is a day of humiliation, which changes his wife's pleasure throughout the following years.

To avert hisosity with the whites, he enters a diamond salver. "Who is your master?" is the reply which meets his request for a drink of water. "I'll get it out." He tries to obtain a slice of bread, but is refused; all he gets is the juice of a lemon. The boy, at £5 a month, by his own standing orders, has to hurriedly back to his wagon. Here again comes along a white woman, looking good, and calls him her baby. She is a diamond-salver. It starts a quarrel between the two, and Neithans is sent to a prison with the other slaves. The master was right. The black boy was not fit to wash Kim without the touch of his Ringer. The white girl, who is his twin in symmetry, is the true Kim.

Mr. Lindell is driven to admit that Neithans picks up one unconscious kimmins, and takes him to his home instead, finally marrying him. The author does not seem to like this marriage, but a little black blood in her.

Elmira, as she is in appearance than by a trick she obtains admission to two white schools. And again and again through the book creeps in the emphasis that it is appearance that counts. If the man looks white enough, and is successful enough, he is accepted as white. Let him fall only a little bit short and the taint of blood is cast at him.

Through another generation the story is traced. Mr. Lindell, the son of an old English aristocratic family—a character drawn with great skill—loses his wife. His two daughters interest him not at all; his own health being his chief interest in life. One daughter marries, the other is a constant irritation to him. Urged by a half remembered hope that young companionship will rejuvenate him and a perverse desire to please himself and to shock others, he decides to marry Elmira. The result is tragedy. Finally she runs away, leaving him with the son, Barry, in whom is no sign of mixed blood.

But to the third and fourth generation extends the punishment for the act of the "mad missionary" Andrew Flood. Barry was not as other boys. A fear lurks even in his mind. I suspect that his own blood is not pure; he must scorn half-caste, intolerantly heapings contumely upon such folk. He has nothing good to say of them, is more vehement than his schoolfellows in attributing all the vices and none of the virtues to such informates. Thus his secret is hidden from his friends. Residence at Oxford as an undergraduate would perhaps have eased his torture, but war breaks out, and Barry goes to France as a chaplain. He falls twice; he gets shell-shock. He tries fervently to do his duty, but his spirit will not uphold him. He knows that he is afraid, that his blood is not the blood of the English.

When he returns to Africa he brings with him an English wife, a girl who, when she learns of his pooh-poohs his dark skin, But the time arrives, and Mrs. Millin, the ordained minister, has to bring the way of the Rev. Andrew Flood—the ordination minister of a hundred years ago. He feels that his life must be dedicated to those whose blood runs in his veins; white fellowship is not for him. From his companionship of the white ladies seems to come his heavenly desire. To forget what he means to his people, to his race, to his forebears, in the background is his position.

As a study of mixed blood, "God's Step-child" is outstanding, and should go far to establish the author's reputation as a litterateur. Her book will force attention to the eliminate one defect in her work. She will have accomplished something if her heart is set.

No person but a South African could have written the book, for no one else could feel that problem so acutely, and yet Mrs. Millin always exercises restraint, which, in addition to softening the criticism of her work, gives her greater sympathy. At times, however, the restraint of her description is spoilt by a note of sarcasm. There is no overstatement of facts, nor no exaggeration and no sensationalism. The author's words, with the faults, the limitations,

the excellencies, the good and the bad, are all contained within the book. It is not often necessary to trifling a title, as in this case, for the name is a power to a book. The author is a woman of education and culture. Her husband is a man of taste and a possessive one. They have had a happy life together.

Mr. Lindell is a man of culture, and Sarah Millin is a woman of culture. She is a woman who is in close contact with African life.

—By G. C. CHAPMAN, Author of "Sarah Maude," "Cape Town," etc.



**EAST AFRICA'S  
INFORMATION BUREAU**

"East Africa's" "Information Service" exists for the free service of subversive agents. It is designed and the Editor's aid on a weekly basis. The principal object is to contribute to the propagation of British trade throughout East Africa and give information which would be useful to the subversives. It will be circulated among agents, subversives, and others who are interested in communicating with the subversives and for their activities conducted by the subversives.

What has hitherto been done in the little sub-district of Northern Shandong will be reported by known persons in the name of Isok.

100 parts from the saland and the month  
May provided the following tobacco  
as follows: tobacco strips 132.00, 24.  
The tobacco was  
twelve additional pieces.

imported. Glycerin milk, which is a product of the U.S. Army, is manufactured by the U.S. Government and distributed by contractors.

The Government of India desire that no acts  
of Great Britain to the effect that India shall  
change or the like, shall ever occur.

Among the imports into Venezuela during March were Iron, Steel and other metal manufactures, 1,000,000 pesos; cotton fabrics, 1,200,000 pesos; pig-iron, 117,000 pesos; calicoes, 119,000 pesos.

The accounts of Messrs. Smith & Sons show a profit of £10,111.  
10s. After deducting the  
outward and return  
freight to £12,000 the  
loss is £1,888. The directors and  
members will be maintained during  
the present year at £1,000 each.

Imports into Tasmania during the month of February included: Condensed milk, 3-4 cwt.; tobacco, 341 lb.; tobacco oil, 450 lb.; cement, 151 lbs.; galvanised iron sheets, 47 tons; iron and steel manufactures, 637 tons; machines and machinery, valued at £6,398; lubricating oil, 7 imperial gallons; motor spirit, 14,451 imperial gallons.

A record was made which showed that no debts for money, land or goods, or excess of the value of credit extended to a Native by a non-Native is acknowledged, unless the contractor creating the debt is in writing and subsequently a distinct resident or holder of the land has a written permit from the Government to contract such debts with the

... coming on the Wasland Lectures, and the Treasures and the  
Antiquities of the Island, and the  
old Town, were turned to account to the former  
and to the latter. There was no doubt that  
such a work would have been in the year 1933, but  
whether New Zealand would actually have to pay  
the sum had not been determined.

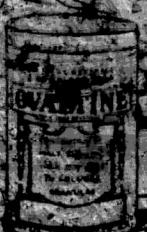
The action that two bush-track machines of the  
Dingo Mine variety are at present being tested in  
Tasmania by Capt. F. R. Woodward,  
Mr. Woodward has invented a  
vehicle which it is interesting to  
note is provided with a duck-board made on a four-  
strut ladder, its purpose is to enable one to come  
over traverse swampy ground with a heavy load.  
These small bush carts, which have several novel  
features, are designed to convey either passengers  
or goods over such paths.

During the two weeks ended April 17 and 24 imports into Kenya and Uganda included the following:- Agricultural implements, 202 packages; cattle and sheep dip, 231 packages; cement, 5,812 packages; condensed milk, 906 bags; cotton piece goods, 2,000 packages; crystals, 1,000 kg.; disinfectants, 161 packages; fuel oil, 1,001 tons in bulk; iron and steel manufacture, 1,038 packages; lamps and lanterns, 1,80 cases; lubricating oil and grease, 1,021 packages; motor vehicles and parts, 271 packages; painters' colours, 1,112 packages; railway material, rails and sleepers, 28,385 packages; railway material other than rails, 10,600 packages; soap, 5,100 cases; sugar, 2,450 bags; tea, 2,371 cases; tobacco and cigarettes, 100 cases; wines and spirits, 2,320 packages.

**Preserve Health and Strength**

Health and mental alertness drivers can make "Quinton" your favorite beverage taken regularly as a tea or coffee substitute and vinegar which enables you to get along without coffee.

A combination of the concentrated food elements extracted from  
cereals contains all the essential factors necessary for a complete and  
balanced diet. Prepared in a minute with fresh, condensed or evaporated milk.



# THE OVALTINE

Manufactured by  
A. WAGNER, Ltd.  
London, Eng.

**HUDSON LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL**

**HUDSON  
20-H.P.  
PARAFFIN  
RAIL  
TRACTOR**

The Hudson Paraffin Tractor is superseding the Light Steam Loco. It carries enough fuel for a day's real hard work, and can be started or stopped instantly. It is less liable to danger of damage from sparks, etc.

Hudson's manufacture and supply every requirement in Light Railway Materials. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

**Robert Hudson  
LEEDS**

HEADQUARTERS, 38A, BOND ST., LEEDS.

MONDON: 60, New Cannon Street, E.C. 4. Phone: 3102 City.  
AFRICA: Dar es Salaam, P.O. Box 122; Mombasa, P.O. Box 5744;  
Dakar, P.O. Box 122; Cape Town, P.O. Box 122; Durban, P.O. Box 122; Port Elizabeth, P.O. Box 122; Bloemfontein, P.O. Box 122; Cape Town, P.O. Box 122; Mombasa, P.O. Box 122; Dar es Salaam, P.O. Box 122; Nairobi, P.O. Box 122; Accra, P.O. Box 122.

**HUDSON LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL****W.H. DAWSON & SONS LTD.**

Books, Magazines, Periodicals, including Foreign Magazines, &c.

**AMERICAN**

LADY'S MAGAZINE	12/-
COTTON WEEKLY	1/-
PUBLIC OPINION	1/-
PARSON'S MONTHLY	1/-
SPLENDID	1/-
THE LADY	1/-
ENTERTAINMENT	1/-
EVE	1/-
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER AND DRAMATIC NEWS	1/-
PERSON'S MAGAZINE	1/-
STUDIO	1/-
ARTISTICAL REVIEW	1/-
WOMAN'S JOURNAL	1/-
WOMAN'S WORLD	1/-
WOMAN'S HOME	1/-
WOMAN'S GUIDE	1/-

**AMERICAN**

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL	1/-
SATURDAY EVENING POST	1/-
HARPER'S MAGAZINE	1/-
SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN	1/-
LIBRARY MAGAZINE	1/-
METROPOLITAN	1/-
NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW	1/-
LITERARY DIGEST	1/-
COLLIER'S WEEKLY	1/-
GOOD HOUSEKEEPING	1/-
SCOTTISH MAGAZINE	1/-
DOMESTIC INDUSTRIES	1/-
AMERICAN FRIENDS	1/-
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF MEDICAL SCIENCE	1/-

LAUREL CLOTH	1/-
LA VIE PARISIENNE	1/-
REYNALDES DEUXIÈME MOIS	1/-
LES ANNALES PUBLIQUES	1/-
LA BIBLE	1/-
LA REVUE FRANÇAISE	1/-
ECONOMIE FRANÇAISE	1/-

ABOVE RATES INCLUDE ALL DOUBLE NUMBERS

**W.H. DAWSON & SONS LTD.**  
Cannon House, Bream's Buildings, London, E.C. 4.  
ESTABLISHED 1807.

Business readers will find our Information

**ROBT. MINTON & CO.**

SHREWDEN FOUNDRY,  
LEEDS, ENGLAND.

**COTTON SCRAP & RECYCLING PLANT**  
complete plant up to 500 tons rail power.  
**SCRAP & RECYCLING PRESSES.**

00 MILITIA



Cotton Scrap & Recycling Plant  
Shredwell Foundry, Leeds.

**R.G. YELLS LTD.****ENGLISH ENGINEERS**

MANUFACTURERS OF  
STEAM & ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS  
TURBINES & GENERATORS  
COMBINATION PLANTS  
BOILERS & EXHAUSTS  
PIPE LINES & VALVES  
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT  
INDUSTRIAL PLANTS  
COMBINATION PLANTS

MANUFACTURERS OF  
STEAM & ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS  
TURBINES & GENERATORS  
COMBINATION PLANTS  
BOILERS & EXHAUSTS  
PIPE LINES & VALVES  
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT  
INDUSTRIAL PLANTS  
COMBINATION PLANTS

MANUFACTURERS OF  
STEAM & ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS  
TURBINES & GENERATORS  
COMBINATION PLANTS  
BOILERS & EXHAUSTS  
PIPE LINES & VALVES  
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT  
INDUSTRIAL PLANTS  
COMBINATION PLANTS

MANUFACTURERS OF  
STEAM & ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS  
TURBINES & GENERATORS  
COMBINATION PLANTS  
BOILERS & EXHAUSTS  
PIPE LINES & VALVES  
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT  
INDUSTRIAL PLANTS  
COMBINATION PLANTS

MANUFACTURERS OF  
STEAM & ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS  
TURBINES & GENERATORS  
COMBINATION PLANTS  
BOILERS & EXHAUSTS  
PIPE LINES & VALVES  
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT  
INDUSTRIAL PLANTS  
COMBINATION PLANTS

MANUFACTURERS OF  
STEAM & ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS  
TURBINES & GENERATORS  
COMBINATION PLANTS  
BOILERS & EXHAUSTS  
PIPE LINES & VALVES  
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT  
INDUSTRIAL PLANTS  
COMBINATION PLANTS

MANUFACTURERS OF  
STEAM & ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS  
TURBINES & GENERATORS  
COMBINATION PLANTS  
BOILERS & EXHAUSTS  
PIPE LINES & VALVES  
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT  
INDUSTRIAL PLANTS  
COMBINATION PLANTS

MANUFACTURERS OF  
STEAM & ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS  
TURBINES & GENERATORS  
COMBINATION PLANTS  
BOILERS & EXHAUSTS  
PIPE LINES & VALVES  
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT  
INDUSTRIAL PLANTS  
COMBINATION PLANTS

MANUFACTURERS OF  
STEAM & ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS  
TURBINES & GENERATORS  
COMBINATION PLANTS  
BOILERS & EXHAUSTS  
PIPE LINES & VALVES  
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT  
INDUSTRIAL PLANTS  
COMBINATION PLANTS

MANUFACTURERS OF  
STEAM & ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS  
TURBINES & GENERATORS  
COMBINATION PLANTS  
BOILERS & EXHAUSTS  
PIPE LINES & VALVES  
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT  
INDUSTRIAL PLANTS  
COMBINATION PLANTS

MANUFACTURERS OF  
STEAM & ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS  
TURBINES & GENERATORS  
COMBINATION PLANTS  
BOILERS & EXHAUSTS  
PIPE LINES & VALVES  
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT  
INDUSTRIAL PLANTS  
COMBINATION PLANTS

MANUFACTURERS OF  
STEAM & ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS  
TURBINES & GENERATORS  
COMBINATION PLANTS  
BOILERS & EXHAUSTS  
PIPE LINES & VALVES  
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT  
INDUSTRIAL PLANTS  
COMBINATION PLANTS

MANUFACTURERS OF  
STEAM & ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS  
TURBINES & GENERATORS  
COMBINATION PLANTS  
BOILERS & EXHAUSTS  
PIPE LINES & VALVES  
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT  
INDUSTRIAL PLANTS  
COMBINATION PLANTS



## EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENT

**BRITISH LINE**  
 "Modesta" due London from East Africa June 11.  
 "Merkara" arrived Eastland for East Africa June 12.  
 "Mulberia" arrived Eastland June 13.

### HOLLAND-AFRICA

"Salahanska" arrived Antwerp June 6.  
 "Ranckensin" arrived Port Natal June 7.  
 "Strongbow" left Tanganyika for East Africa June 8.  
 "Nes" passed Aden June 9.  
 "Nes" left Port Said homewards June 10.  
 "Milchkufer" left Port Said homewards June 11.  
 "Bilthorn" arrived Mombasa homewards June 12.  
 "Heemskerk" arrived Comoro Islands for East African ports June 13.  
 "Bleemersdyk" arrived Durban for East Africa June 14.  
 June 15. "Klippdrift" left Hamburg for East Africa June 15.

### UNION CASTLE

"Banbury Castle" arrived Durban June 6.  
 "Chepstow Castle" arrived Durban June 7.  
 "Dundrum Castle" arrived London-Basseterre, Leeward Islands June 8.  
 "Marquis" June 9. "Marquis" London from British Tumb.  
 "Durham Castle" arrived London from homewards June 10.  
 "Glengorm Castle" arrived Durban homewards June 11.  
 "Hawdover Castle" arrived Madras for East African ports June 12.

## EAST AFRICAN MAIL

Arrivals for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and  
 Zanzibar close at the R.P.O., London, at 6 p.m.  
 to day, and at the same time on June 17 and 22  
 for Nyasaland, Nigeria, Rhodesia and Portuguese  
 East Africa mails close at 11.30 a.m. to-morrow  
 June 21, and at the same time on June 18.  
 Inward mails from East Africa are expected in  
 London on June 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. An East African  
 mail reached London on Monday last.

## EAST AFRICANS BENBOW'S DOG MIXTURE

FROM  
 ORIGINAL  
 MEDICAL  
 THE  
 VETERINARY  
 TONIC



to your  
 Best Friend  
 Potent  
 Dog  
 Tonic  
 Stimulating  
 Destroying  
 Disease  
 Disease  
 Disease  
 Disease  
 Disease

FOR DOGS OF ALL SIZES AND AGES  
 FOR PUPPIES AND ADULTS  
 FOR DOGS OF ALL SIZES AND AGES  
 FOR PUPPIES AND ADULTS  
 FOR DOGS OF ALL SIZES AND AGES  
 FOR PUPPIES AND ADULTS  
 FOR DOGS OF ALL SIZES AND AGES  
 FOR PUPPIES AND ADULTS

## The Scandinavian & East Africa

Regular Services from Sweden, Norway, Denmark &

Alexandria, Aden, British East Africa and Portuguese E.

For Freight, etc., apply to H. L. ALEXANDER,

## BRITISH EAST AFRICA CO.

Registered Office:

East African Branches: Members

Steamship Company  
 Steamer "North Star"  
 Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, East Africa, &c.

LONDON, GLOUCESTER, BIRMINGHAM, BIRKENHEAD,

WORCESTER, NEWCASTLE, SHEFFIELD, MANCHESTER,

NOTTINGHAM, LEEDS, YORK, HARROGATE, &c.

Agents: Bullock & Co., Ltd., Liverpool, &c.

Agents: Bullock & Co., Ltd., Liverpool, &c.

## PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

THESE PASSENGERS ARRIVED WITH THEIR WIVES  
 ON BOARD THE "ADEN" ON JUNE 18 FOR  
 EAST AFRICA AS PAX OR PASSENGERS

Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Bradshaw  
 Mr. & Mrs. F. J. Richardson  
 Mr. & Mrs. G. Richardson  
 Captain & Mrs. H. E. Heberle

Mrs. Broderick  
 Miss Broderick  
 Miss G. Richardson  
 Miss H. E. Heberle

## NEWS TO OUR ADVERTISERS

READERS will notice our recent remarks concerning  
 regarding the advertisement of the Esso  
 Motor Car, Ltd., which specialises in selling  
 overseas motorists with the proviso that if it is conve-  
 nient for them to take their cars when leaving  
 the Old Country, the company will charge  
 price fixed at the time of purchase.

We are informed that arrangements have been  
 made to be an entirely satisfactory arrangement  
 definite figures concerning which may be had on  
 application. We are informed that in actual practice  
 this system has enabled overseas motorists to get free  
 or four months' motoring at a cost of only about  
 £5 weekly in addition to running expenses.

We are now informed that during their stay in  
 London clients are given free garage accommoda-  
 tion for their cars in the company's own private  
 garage. Garage accommodation  
 always somewhat difficult to obtain  
 place is obviously of importance, particularly  
 from the financial point of view, when  
 concessions are made to individual clients.  
 African Automobile Association,  
 pleased to supply particulars of the arrangement  
 East Africa mentioned.

## The Common & General

MANUFACTURERS OF THE COMMON & GENERAL  
 47, VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W.1

What are Americans doing in Europe?  
 Millions of Americans are leaving  
 European Countries to live in America,  
 commented in last week's

THE BUREAU OF AMERICAN INFORMATION.

Americans bought enough  
 real estate in Europe to  
 buy all the land in America  
 and still have a lot left over.  
 Americans have more  
 money than any other people  
 in Europe, and our

regular services from Sweden, Norway, Denmark &  
 Alexandria, Aden, British East Africa and Portuguese E.

For Freight, etc., apply to H. L. ALEXANDER,

## BRITISH EAST AFRICA CO.

Registered Office:

East African Branches: Members

Steamship Company  
 Steamer "North Star"  
 Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, East Africa, &c.

LONDON, GLOUCESTER, BIRMINGHAM, BIRKENHEAD,

WORCESTER, NEWCASTLE, SHEFFIELD, MANCHESTER,

NOTTINGHAM, LEEDS, YORK, HARROGATE, &c.

Agents: Bullock & Co., Ltd., Liverpool, &c.

Agents: Bullock & Co., Ltd., Liverpool, &c.

## Turner's Asbestos

Turner's Asbestos  
is the standard  
for quality  
throughout  
the world.

Manufacturers

## EVERYTHING IN ASBESTOS

including

Fibre Yarn Packings, Cloth,  
Sheetings, Paper Rings, Millboard,  
Asbestos Wire Jointing (M.A.F.)  
Fibre Rope Lagging, Composition  
Asbestos Cement Slates and Build-  
ing Sheets, Turners' Trafford  
Fins, &c.

## HAIR &amp; BALATA BELTINGS.

Turner Brothers Asbestos Co. Ltd.  
ROCHDALE, ENGLAND.

FARM DITCHER  
FIELD TERRACER  
ROAD GRADER

## A World Wide Seller

All Steel  
Adjustable  
Reversible



Besides we sell in every state in the United States, Martin is going to Europe, South America, Chile, Cuba, Porto Rico, Japan, China, Philippines, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, Australia, India, Ceylon, wherever plowing and methods are practiced. The Martin Reversible

## Less Work - More Profits

In the fields as well as the farms, factory belt, Neglect on every farm, when ditching or farm drainage, can be done on the bottom back. But it cleans old surfaces & surfaces of top soil - from hedges to sloping land, reclaiming swampy and boggy lands, making ditches and levees, building roads, in any soft soil country, with a tractor - does more work than 100 men with plows and

New Detachable Points on  
Cutting Edge and other  
improvements

A rise to day for cut off prices. Shipped F.O.B. Gary, New York or New Orleans, U.S.A.

Address

Owensboro Ditcher &amp;

Grader Co.

Export Office

Dept. 405

Owensboro, Kentucky, U.S.A.

Distributors - U. S. &amp; Foreign

L.C. Manufacturing Co.

£700



Built  
for

service  
overseas

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

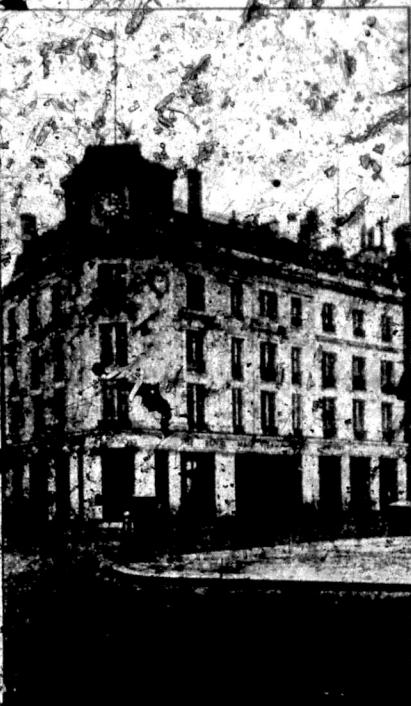
It is in conditions like this that the Commer shines. The 5-ton live-axle model illustrated above is admirably adapted for foreign service. The sturdiness and simplicity of Commer construction is proved by the fact that we are still servicing vehicles made eighteen and nineteen years ago. The Commer is unusually economical to run and can be relied on for good performance even where skilled attention is difficult to find. Specifications, prints and photographs will gladly be sent on request.

Make our recent exhibition with the latest models at **Turner Bros. Ltd.**  
at Coventry, all the vehicles in our showrooms are secondhand  
reduced and Commer are at an attractive initial cost. All their  
buses always receive special attention.

**Commer Cars Ltd., Luton**



Our services you can rely on in "East Africa."



# H.M. EASTERN AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES.

TRADE AND INFORMATION OFFICE,

ROYAL MAIL BUILDING,

COCKSPUR ST & TRAFALGAR SQUARE,

S.W.

Telephone: REGENT 5701/2.

Telegrams: TEAMATTERS, WESTRAND, LONDON.

TOURISTS

INTENDING SETTLERS

COMMERCIAL ENQUIRERS

AND INVESTORS,

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

PHOTOGRAPH OF LONDON OFFICE, TAKEN  
FROM TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

EQUATORIAL TRAVEL  
THROUGH EAST AFRICA

BY THE

## Kenya and Uganda Railway

AND  
MARINE SERVICES

ON  
VICTORIA NAIANZA

COMFORTABLE TRAINS & STEAMERS

DAY TOURS ON LAKE VICTORIA

THROUGH RAIL & STEAMSHIP SERVICES  
TO NAIROBI, TANGANYIKA TERRITORY,

THE SUDAN AND BELGIAN CONGO.

FOR INFORMATION, KIRKES LTD., LONDON.

H.M. EASTERN AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES TRADE AND INFORMATION OFFICE

Royal Mail Buildings, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square, London.

TELEGRAMS: See  
The Blue & Castle Royal Mail C. O. F. LONDON.

ALL TRADE  
AGENTS  
AND  
GENERAL  
AGENTS  
ARE  
APPOINTED  
BY  
THE  
C. O. F.  
LONDON.

P. & O. S. C. COMPANY  
INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL C. O. C.  
60, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

C. & C. CO., COCKSPUR STREET, LONDON.

COLKUP & CO., COCKSPUR STREET, LONDON.

COLKUP & CO., COCKSPUR STREET, LONDON.

C. L. N. FEILING,

General Manager.

Early train is arranged every day to time to catch the outgoing East African mail.



# LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Liverpool—The Greatest Spot  
Cotton Market in the World.

Members of this Association  
offer Facilities for the Sale,  
Purchase and Finance of  
Every Growth 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.

## BRITISH ARMY BLANKETS

THE BEST VALUE OBTAINABLE.

We actually hold by far the largest stocks of  
British Army Blankets in this country.

TWO GRADES ONLY, NO RAGS OR PATCHED GOODS.

### GRADE 1

PRICE

**3/6**

Blankets without repair.  
All will bound  
ends.

Ex. Warehouse.

### GRADE 2

PRICE

**2/9**

Blankets with Repairs, careful darns  
only, no patches. All  
with bound ends.

Ex. Warehouse.

Owing to the variety in shades and texture, it is not possible to represent the bulk of  
the above two grades by small samples. Serious buyers are recommended to send  
remittance to cover the cost of the above prices of a bale of 46 lb. each of either  
grade. These will give a general representation of the types of goods which will be  
offered. The bales will then be immediately shipped, freight forward.

## BRITISH BLANKET SYNDICATE LTD.

14, COPTHALL AVENUE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

Telephone: London Wall 10164.

Balham: Lloyd's Bank, 11, M.  
72, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.

Telegrams & Cables:  
"Trotta, London."

Remember—In an advertisement you saw it in "TROTTA'S."



The feature of this racket is the ash reinforcement at the throatpiece which gives added strength to the shoulders and distributes the weight in such a manner as to assure that every racket is perfectly balanced.

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

## THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED

BANKS OF THE  
Government of the Union of South Africa, by the Imperial Government in South Africa and to the Governments of Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Transvaal.

Head Office :  
10 CLEMENT'S LANE, LOMBARD STREET, and  
1 KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4.  
London Wall Branch - B3, LONDON WALL, E.C. 2.  
West End Branch - 8, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2.  
New York Agency - 65, Wall Street.  
Bamberg Branch.  
Bank of British West Africa, 10, Queen's Chambers, Queen's Road, London, S.E. 1.  
Over 330 Branches, Sub-Branches, and Agencies in South Africa and East Africa.

### BRANCHES IN EAST AFRICA

Bukoba	Moshi
Dar Es Salaam	Muanza
Eldoret	Nairobi
Jinja	Nakuru
Kampala	Nyeri
Mombasa	Tabora
Mombasa	Tanga
Mombasa	Turkana (Agency)

### MODERN OF ALL KINDS TRADE

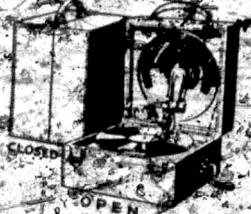
THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED,  
Exports from EAST AFRICA, via its  
Local Branches, its LOCAL PRODUCTION AND  
IMPORT PRODUCE CENTRE, in this  
EXCEPTIONAL POSITION.

STANDARD BANK MONTGOMERY, LTD., DUBLIN,  
Ireland. It gives the best guarantee of  
the quality of its Trade Goods.

EXTRAORDINARY TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.

## Never Dull with a Decca!



The Decca is considered indispensable in tens of thousands of homes where many other pictures are available, how much more so it must be in homes that are far off the beaten track. You can't feel dull with a Decca. It fills the air with merry music, breaking up your solitude and dispelling your gloom.

The Decca is a safe purchase for any country. It is small, light and compact and may be taken with ease anywhere. It is specially made to resist wear and climate, and constant travel. And musically it equals the largest and most expensive gramophones. You have only to hear it to measure of its quality.

## DECCA

THE PORTABLE GRAMOPHONE

9 Models - 2 Sizes - £7.5 to £9 5 0 (London Prices).  
Obtainable from A. W. HAVIS & CO. LTD., LORENZO  
MARQUES; NYASAS CONSOLIDATED LTD., PORT ARTHUR;  
THE STATIONS OF THE AFRICAN LAKES CORPORATION, LTD., IN  
N. RHODESIA AND NYASALAND; A. O. DE SOUSA & CO.,  
KILINDINI; M. KHATUM KHINJI, NO. 1 HIGH, MOMBASA;  
BRITISH EAST AFRICA, MARIS STORES CO.,  
MUSIC STORES ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Traders' enquiries for Decca agencies in Kenya to be addressed to MORTIBOYS, NICHOLAS & CO., MOMBASA (P.O. Box 297); Malindi (P.O. Box 587).  
Traders' enquiries for Rhodesia, I. F. RAPHAELLY,  
BULAWAYO (P.O. Box 2).

Sale by "DECCA" (Dept. 30)  
24, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4.  
Manufacturers - Bennett Samuel & Sons, LTD.

## CLUB SECRETARIES, HOTELS, NURSING HOMES, and INSTITUTIONS.

We are supplying Police, Civil Service, Planters' Clubs and Associations, Hotels, Nursing Homes, &c., all over the world with their requirements of Sports Gear, Linen, Cutlery and Glass, Glass and China, Positions, &c.

Established at WHOLESALE EXPORT PRICES  
from the BEEST English Manufacturers.

Write for our Descriptive Booklet (E.A.), or, when at Home, call at our office,

## THE CEYLON & GENERAL TRADING CO.

Managing Directors - H. MIDWOOD (of Ceylon),  
Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

## The Settler's Dog.

Every East African wants his dog to be kept in this pink of condition. Therefore dog owners and traders should write to -

BENBOW'S DOG MIXTURE 2.5, Bartholomew Close,  
London, S.E.2.

Owners of Kennels of sporting dogs have used their mixture for 10 years, and it has been used in the training of dogs less than 12 winners of the Waterloo Cup, the greatest dog test in the world.

For curin' distemper, jaundice, destroying worms and generally curing dogs fit, it is the most powerful aid.

Golden Bough, 2s. 6d. per quart.; and in gallon tins for the use of Captains, Mr. Bors containing 20 Quarts.

# 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. 9.

THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1920.

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,

91, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W.1.  
Telephone: Museum 7770. Telegrams: "Luminous, London."

## PLAIN WORDS TO GERMANY.

LAST week we suggested that Sir Austen Chamberlain might well tell the German Delegation at Geneva that the campaign of colonial propaganda which is being so strongly waged in Germany in favour of the return of Tanganyika Territory to the Reich is inevitably doomed to disappointment. If no news has come from the seat of the League of Nations to indicate that the question was raised by the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Amery, the Secretary of State for the Dominions and Colonies, seized the occasion of Friday's East African Dinner to remind the world that we hold Tanganyika by our own right under the Treaty of Versailles and that there is nothing temporary or uncertain in our tenure. At last year's dinner Mr. Amery told Germany point-blank that her agitation was futile; this year he has increased the debt which East Africa owes him.

The need for blunt speaking has been shown week by week in these pages, and the necessity has been increasing, not diminishing. Witness the review in our Empire Day Annual of Dr. Schmitz's volume on German colonisation, a piece of ingenuous and tendentious propaganda put forth by the last Governor of German East Africa. In its evidence it is a really Teuton document, specious in its pleading and hollow in its protestations; but unfortunately it has been taken as a true statement of facts by British periodicals which ought to know better.

Germany has, of course, immediately raised significant protests to Mr. Amery's speech, and it is significant that the first吐ing statement on the *Deutschland Rundschau*, which is closely associated with and is understood to reflect the views of Dr. Schmitz. From that chapter, illustrative of the remarks of the British Colonial Secretary's remarks can be seen, in the fact that the question of the future of Tanganyika will become a political issue as soon as Germany joins the League since "it cannot be without colonies and has a minimum of 100,000,000 people." The editor of the *Rundschau* goes on to say that "the policy of the world is to let the old imperialists to administer any territory uninhabited by backward races, and at the treaty of Versailles, this was

required to renounce their overseas possessions in favour of the Allied and Associated Powers.

This new outburst on the part of German newspaper in such close touch with the prime shapers of German policy is, however, useful as a proof that Britain needs to be unceasingly vigilant and to make it crystal clear that her decision as to the future of Tanganyika remains irreversible. That is why we believe that a definite statement by the Prime Minister during the forthcoming Parliamentary debate on the East African Guaranteed Loans Bill would be of the greatest service to East Africa, to the Empire at large, and to those in Germany who, hearing the truth from the lips of the British Cabinet, might then convince themselves that agitation was fruitless and futile.

## THE EAST AFRICAN DINNER.

We have said above that by his speech at the East African Dinner Mr. Amery has earned the gratitude of every East African. Our only regret is that his important declaration was deprived of the wide publicity which it deserved. Only one national daily newspaper gave a good report, instant and not refer to the dinner, nor do we suppose because it had no news value, but because the dinner arrived belatedly in Fleet Street. It was nearly 9 o'clock when the company sat down to dinner, and 10.45 when Mr. Hollis rose to propose the health of the Chairman. Consequently the newspaper's received their reports too late for much time or space to be given to them; their arrival an hour earlier would have made all the difference between a good press and a poor press. If next year speeches can begin earlier and earlier, wider publicity will result.

But the dinner itself was an undoubted and outstanding success, the arrangements for which reflect the greatest credit. On the Dinner Committee, amongst whom Major C. L. Walsh was especially active, the chairman of this annual function was largely due to his initiative and care and his colleagues were congratulated on securing the presence of Mr. Amery, whose illness prevented the attendance of Mr. Chamberlain. Now, thanks to the fine work of the past three years, East Africans are given a lead towards the formation of a new East African Dinner Club. This club ought to be formed as soon as possible. At present it is the idea of a very small group, but we shall watch developments with keen interest and fond hope we can through our columns

# MOST SUCCESSFUL EAST AFRICAN DINNER.

MR. AMERY'S BLUNT REBUFF TO GERMANY.

LORD DELAMERE ON EAST AFRICAN POLICY.

Specially reported for "East Africa."

Last Friday's East African Dinner was an outstanding success from every point of view, the only regret of the organisers and guests being the absence through illness of the hon. Mr. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, M.P. At the eleventh hour, however, Mr. Amery very kindly volunteered to take the place of his colleague, using the opportunity to the great satisfaction of East Africans to warn Germany once more that Great Britain had no other slightest intention of surrendering the mandate for Tanganyika.

The final toast having been drunk, Sir Sydney Hahn, K.B.E., M.P., chairman of the Joint East African Board, who presided, rose to propose the toast of "Our Guests," and referred to a few unwilling absences. Mr. Ormsby-Gore, who was to have been the chief guest, was laid up with fever and prominent hydrops, doctor forbidding him attending, but Lady Beatrice Ormsby Gore had been good enough to honour them with her presence. The Secretary of State, the Rt. Hon. L. M. S. Amery, had also done them the great honour of coming to fill the vacancy created by the absence of Mr. Ormsby-Gore. Loud cheers.

#### Messages from Unwilling Absentees.

Sir Frederick Lugard, a member of the Advisory Council of the Board since its inception, was prevented from attending his duties at the League of Nations in Geneva. Lord Cobham was recovering from illness. Mr. Mansfield Thompson, a member of the Executive Committee of the Board, was suffering from an attack similar to that of Mr. Ormsby-Gore, while Mr. Hellaby, also well known to their Kenya friends, had broken his leg, which was sufficient reason for his absence. (Laughter.)

When the invitations to this dinner had been issued it was stated that Mr. J. H. Thomas would have been one of the guests. Unfortunately he had found it impossible to attend, but had asked Sir Sydney to read the following letter:

MY DEAR HENRY,

I need hardly say how sorry I am to be unable to be with you at the African Dinner. No one will know better than yourself the pleasure I was looking forward to in meeting all my old friends interested in one of the Empire's most vital problems, as well as one of the world's most difficult. You will, however, be aware of the very difficult position in which I am still passing but shall have next year an opportunity of joining you.

Yours sincerely,

J. H. THOMAS.

There were others who would have been present but for the difficulties of space and time. Knowing the growing interest of all the territories of the Empire in the welfare of every person in the greatest of the British dominions.

Sir Horatio Nelson, M.P., chairman of the Royal African Society, was unable to speak from my cordial invitation for the third East African Dinner, but sent me a short message.

Sir Edward Grigg, Governor of Kenya, paid a visit to this year's East African Dinner. Amongst many good services rendered by the Joint East African Board this annual dinner is by no means the least. We much appreciate it in Kenya, even when we are debarred by distance from eating it, and we are very grateful to our true friend the chairman. My best wishes also to Sir Charles Bowring, who is, I believe, representing the Governors on the toast line.

Unfortunately, added Sir Sydney, in the time and space had again stepped in. Charles Bowring was not with them. He had, a few days ago, received a letter from him saying that he hoped to arrive in England from Nyasaland about June 20. He was sorry to miss the East African Dinner, and hoped it would be a great success, and would lead to still greater intercourse between those interested in East African affairs generally.

The Convention of Associations had telegraphed: "Convention of Associations sends best wishes for a successful dinner."

No East African function would be complete without a message from Mr. Vinton Fenwick (laughter) and from him they had an important message.

"Warmest greetings from the East African Automobile and Aeronautical Association. Good progress being made in improvements to Trans-African trunk road linking up Sudan through Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika Territory and Rhodesia with the Cape. Anticipate by August whole road opened to traffic and auto-type touring car able to accomplish journey Cape Town-Mombasa. Our new Nairobi-Mombasa road just opened to traffic."

From the *East African Standard* had come greetings and the message: "Convinced brightest future Eastern Africa; if British public extends sympathy and help, and if our critics limit it facts instead of making libellous statements."

#### SIR SYDNEY HENRY'S REVIEW.

"For the third year in succession," continued the Chairman, "we are gathered here to-night to meet our East African friends from overseas, and to consider seriously and ourselves upon the steady progress achieved during the last twelve months in each of the territories forming the East African Block. During this period the country has suffered from several droughts, both rainfall and particularly the latter caused a diminution in particular crops, but we shall always have to reckon upon local droughts in East Africa, but the trade from the ports, the fall of these droughts, implies an unpredictable return in the available wealth of East Africa, which respects and the com-

losses of intelligence, hard work, and good government.

Do not be afraid, if I am not obliged to ask you to listen to any figures after so good a dinner. Those who are curious in these matters can readily obtain all the detailed information they desire from the director of the East African Trade and Information Office at Rockstar Street. The ultimate installation of this Office has been one of the signal posts erected during the year on the highway of East African progress, and I hope that every East African on visit to London also has not already done so will inscribe his name at the office and make himself at home there during the period of his stay. Inidentally I also hope that the little black elephant which is kept as the mascot of the East African Office will in time become as familiar to the ordinary Londoner as, say, the white elephant at the Zoo.

Those of you who were present at our Dinner last year will remember the remarkable speech of Sir Edward Grigg. He left us in the autumn to take up his task, and I think it is due to him to make a passing reference to the manner in which he has lived up to our expectations. The fine effect of a new and vigorous mind on the discussion of local problems is often disguised from us during the heat of argument, and who shall deny that there have been heated discussions on Kenya. Do we not know the stimulating effect of the air in those Highlands, but who can doubt that Kenya and, indeed, East Africa as a whole is the gainer by the presence of Sir Edward Grigg at Nairobi.

#### Inter-Colonial Conference.

The two most sensational events of the year in East Africa were the two territorial Conferences held at Takkyu in November and at Nairobi in January. If I were to attempt to pronounce judgment upon their relative importance, I fear I should bring a hornet's nest about me. I will therefore try to save my person and preserve my reputation by saying that in my opinion they were equally important in their respective spheres.

Let it never be forgotten that the Colonial White Settlers' Conference at Tukuyu was organised by private enterprise, that it assembled in a difficult country at a point approximately equidistant from each of the white centres chosen in disregard of personal convenience, and that it had the foundation for a good political understanding between the white men of four territories. Every such enterprise has a small beginning.

The Governors' Conference at Nairobi was the realisation of an ideal that had long been present in the minds of most of us. It was carried out with a wealth of preparation and care that guaranteed success. It provided Nairobi with all the pleasures and amusements of a good London season, and contrasted, I hope, to the wants of traders, as such a manoeuvre would. It included a formal report, speeches and other matter to be printed, but so far no report of its proceedings, or particularly of its conclusions, has been published in the public prints. In reply to an inquiry in the House of Commons the Secretary of State said that it was of his proposal to publish the findings of this Conference. Indian gentlemen may I hope have more to say on this, but the Secretary of State knows best. The Conference at Nairobi, like the former conference, will be followed by a full report of the proceedings and its conclusions should be published without delay.

We have two difficulties now in the way of publishing the results of the Conference. One is the difficulty with East Africa. Nairobi is a frontier town, and another very difficult arm of work lies in the preparation of a report for the Ministry of State. That is one reason.

Another sign of progress to be recorded is the installation of a Legislative Council in Uganda, which is to be followed by a similar council in Tanganyika, thus providing every territory in East Africa with the nucleus of institutions which though limited in the present scope of their activities and responsibilities, open the door to truly representative institutions as soon as the growth of population and public wealth warrant their adoption.

No record of progress would be complete without some reference to the Native races in East Africa, for whose welfare this country has made itself responsible, and upon whose advancement the whole prosperity of East Africa depends. While it may be said that their natural pursuits are mainly agricultural and pastoral, it should be noted that some of them are making extraordinary progress in the mechanical arts, and at a recent meeting in this city Mr. Felling told the Joint East African Board that the Railway Administration was highly gratified with the unexpected way in which the Native workshops at Mombasa had been able to meet all the demands made upon them.

It is a mark of progress that the Natives are displaying equal facilities in acquiring skill in the arts necessary for building. Not only is a programme of public works overdue in most of the territories, but it is the third time that the Native learnt to construct better housing for himself. This is a matter in which all medical authorities insist.

Native medical services are being extended, but in Ukerewe will be improved dwelling accommodation. Ukerewe will account most in raising the standard of Native health and hygiene.

Hoping thus to assist one another in the cause of humanity, I come now to the purpose for which I have been the topic of the evening. Our Guest.

#### Mr. Alfred E. H. Ormsby Gore.

To Mr. Ormsby Gore East Africa owes a deep debt of gratitude. It had been our intention to invite him to speak at our dinner, but after his return from East Africa, but in the interval of writing for the publication of the Report of the East Africa Commission, and also for the usual seasonal tour of East Africans in London. He was invited by his good friends the African Society, who are among the noble friends Lord Stratford, Sir George Grey, Sir R. G. Menzies, and the opportunity was given him to do so. Lord Stratford, as one of the leading members of the African Council of the African Society, and as a man of great interest and experience in African affairs, is a source of inspiration to them both.

In the short time we are specially fortunate for honouring him with his presence this evening, it is only characteristic of Mr. Ormsby Gore that one of his earliest moments of the year should lay aside his busy working week, and, without thought of personal convenience, offer to leave the place of his rest and comfort, just as in the case that would otherwise have passed the measures of a farce. Mr. America, we thank you most sincerely. You are delighted to find Mrs. America here also.

With a few words, however, of the African aborigines the House of Commons, or State, may be best wishes to Mr. Ormsby Gore. The year that has passed has brought many lessons to many of us, and the African is one of them. We all like myself, know parts of the world. Many of us, including myself, think we could perhaps do some things better, and—but this is another story—do a little more brilliantly. We are here, however, to hear him say that if every

single criticism that has come to my notice were accepted, and the Report re-written in accordance therewith; the picture painted by that Report, the spirit displayed in that Report, and the practical recommendations which it concludes would all be identical with those of the Report as it was first presented to the people of this country.

"When it was announced that Mr. Ormsby Gore was proceeding last autumn to West Africa, some of us became apprehensive as to the effect that wonderful country might produce upon his mind. How long could it be before he was gone from the old love and to with the new love? I had hoped that Mr. Ormsby Gore would this evening in person be able to allay any anxieties we may have felt on this score, and it may bring relief to some of you if I read the following letter, which I have to-day received from Mr. Ormsby Gore:

#### DEAR FRIEND,

I am very sorry to say that I am afraid I shall not be able to come to the Dinner to-night, as I am obliged to be under doctor's orders. I was particularly looking forward to the opportunity of speaking at the Dinner for one or two reasons.

I wanted in the first case to make a few plain, as one or two people have been asking me recently, that what I have seen in West Africa has not altered the opinions which were expressed before the late East African Commission above my signature. I still believe in the due policy in East Africa, as held by European settlement is the best way of bringing the Highland areas of Africa into the modern world.

I am glad that the time has been so prosperous and successful, and in particular the work of the market in the export of coffee, which has been most satisfactory. I can assure you that the events of the last twelve months have made that the results of the Governors' Conference will prove of great value to the several administrations, and that the establishment of the East African Trade and Information Office will assist in their development.

There is one other point which I should like to add, those who are members of the Committee on the matter. I am very anxious of Dr. Gurney's investigations, which are to be of great importance, into just such a question as Kenya is at the present greatest assistance in the future to farming and trade there.

I am very sorry to excuse a longer letter. I am so very busy at the moment that I will content myself with one present and regretful wishes of a happy and peaceful evening.

Yours sincerely,  
W. ORMSBY GORE.

Lord Delamere and Mr. A. C. Hollis.

Our friend Lord Delamere is a very fair visitor to this country, a world traveller, and speaks English so well that with us to-night he had intended to speak for half an hour of his tour to East Africa, the second part of which, but was persuaded to remain over his own dinner, to the imminent satisfaction of the Hon. W. A. Gurney, his son and admirer. Doubtless another man can better say that he is a little eccentric, though not so much as to absent any vote in the House of Commons. His manner is somewhat odd, and there is no colour in his face, and when during the dinner, the white nor the truth about him you might as easily suppose him a Strangers' Galley cook, somehow assisted the impression that he owned most of East Africa, had despotically overruled most Native tribes, and issued orders to East African Governors which were accepted without becoming servile. It has not been explained that the representative of His Majesty in East Africa is one of the most popular men of the world, display his popularity every day.

As the truth is, he is a man whom is more popular in the self-government of Kenya than any man in the land. He is a man whom every Native is better liked and respected by than I. Lord Delamere is deservedly and justly regarded as the champion of the white settlers in Kenya, but he has

a breadth of vision which looks far beyond the restricted boundaries of that Highland country which he loves so well. This was the inspiration that led to the Takuru Conference, and the generosity that made it possible. Here was the germ of a great Imperial idea, the stirring up of British communities separated by distance by more stretches of undeveloped country, yet animated by the same British ideals of progress, justice and orderly government. The links of to-day might be but the slender threads of yesterday, had minor difficulties stood in the way along, and these irreconcilable differences of interest, relationship, and common ideals.

Now, when all is said and done, the statesmen may be at home and plan, the pioneer may go out and blaze the trail, but on whom does the burden of making good the promise of the one and of the other, for the sake of the other rest? In the last analysis it is British administration that sets the seal on the work of both, and however at times we may deplore the administration, it is difficult to believe that we are in fact

any better for all its members do their best. For this reason that we are glad to have you to-night, the guest of member of that Service, Sir Hollis, the President of Zanzibar. And in this connection may I add very few words on the subject of the present service at this dinner of the wife of the said member, Lady Cave, whose brother, Mr. Lewis Matthews, was for many years the minister on Zanzibar, and who made his home in Zanzibar for no less than twenty years.

Another striking example of the close bond that people of this community have is Sir Hollis' problems are different from ours on the mainland, but to him, as to us, the most difficult and venture to say, not only where in East Africa are the relations between the inhabitants, their ruler, and the British representative more cordial than they are in Zanzibar? This is strikingly true to the personal worth of the man. The Governor of our King in that distant island, agreed to the use of this dinner represents not only himself, but the whole body of East African Governors, Sir William Gowers, Sir Edward George, Sir Donald Cameron, and Sir Charles Boyd, with whom he is in close association.

THE AMERY SPEECH.  
The toast "East Africa" was proposed by Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for Colonies, who was received with an ovation, not only of his long-continued keen interest in East Africa, but of his characteristic frankness. Coming at the last moment in place of Mr. Ormsby Gore, the Under-Secretary, he had been during the evening the card player, and was given to the very sporty and full action of the chairman. He said:

"Your Chairman has recounted to us the sad catalogue of the depletion of our ranks by fever, by the coal strike, by broken legs, and the League of Nations, in consequence of which I am compelled to address you to night. Most grievous of the losses, however, is that which has deprived us of the greatest of the young, my colleague and friend Mr. Ormsby Gore. He has been writing in his letter to the chairman to make it clear that his absence from the dinner is gallant, but not circumstances."

"It is no West African fever in a blood, but the ordinary, homely, unpleasant Burns of influenza with which it is not a case as your chairman sug-

## EAST AFRICA

g instead of being orthodox the old love because he is on with the new. (Laughter.) He is not one of those ungenerous and narrow individuals who can love only one at a time. (Renewed laughter.) Did I dare say to the ladies he is one of Nature's polygamists, one of those noble hearts which can cherish more than one deep abiding affection, in shall I say, harmonious simultaneity. (Loud laughter.) First it was the Middle East, then the West Indies, then East Africa and now West Africa, but if I may say so, his favours equally divided in theory, are perhaps still more deeply engrossed in East Africa, of them all the youngest, fairest and most temperamental. (Laughter.) Now then he has signed the number of four brides permitted by the law of Islam. (Laughter.) I have no intention of encouraging him to stay beyond the limit of the permissible major affections, and to make sure of that I have every intention of keeping him at work in the Colonial Office while I get away a little myself. (Loud laughter.)

But I am truly sorry he is not with us to-night. You would have listened to a specimen full of interest, knowledge, enthusiasm, and human sympathy. I know well how admirable is the work he has done in the last few years in the Colonial Office. He has brought to bear very remarkable personal qualities, great ability, great powers of seeing the salient issues in any problem, and the gift of understanding the people with whom he has to deal, a gift invaluable in anyone dealing with great administrations and populations far separated by distance from the centre of government at home. He has, how much I personally owe to his loyal and capable assistance, and I only wish it had been possible for him to be here to-night to receive that tribute of regard in which you wished to extend to him.

Your chairman referred to that very remarkable document, the East Africa Report, of which he is the author and inspirer. It will be that from the point of view of pure literature the Report is probably as it does the views of three Commissioners and intended for the guidance and instruction of the Colonial Office and the public here at home, does not equal the work of some other writers who are not equal to facts and able to indulge in mere romance, but that Report has been not only of immense value to myself and to my colleagues in the Colonial Office, but it has helped the home public to understand East African problems better than ever before.

It has also helped to bring forward at home in East Africa the conception of East Africa as an entity of its own as a unit in the Empire, with its own characteristics, its own problems, and its own contributions to make. During the last twelve months the conception of East Africa as an entity in its own has made steady progress. You Mr. Chairman have referred to the establishment of a small East African office in London, and to the success of the Governors' Conference which has undoubtedly brought the Government and communities of East Africa far closer together, and which has ensured the steady development of an East African spirit. The same has been done in no less valuable a manner by that conference at Tukuyu which owed so much to the vision and generosity of Lord Delamere, and which is to be followed shortly by another at Livingston. The ideal of a united East Africa is steadily growing, and it is growing not least because of late that people are beginning to get away from the fear which has often hampered their friends since the war.

## Plain Words in Germany.

One fear was that the gap which the creation of German territory necessarily interposed between the

British territories to north and south had not really been removed. There was a fear in the first place that there was something temporary yet uncertain in our tenure of Tanganyika. That is an entirely mistaken notion. (Cheers.) It is a situation which has arisen, I think, from a misunderstanding of what is meant by the term "Mandate." Our mandate in Tanganyika is an *irrevocable* tenure or lease from the League of Nations. (Renewed cheering.) It is an obligation which might differ in degree but not in kind from the obligation which we have equally undertaken with regard to Kenya and Uganda under the Brussels and Berlin Agreements, which we have undertaken to the satisfaction of the League of Nations, a whole concession of trusteehip.

We hold Tanganyika not from the League of Nations. We hold it under a *mandate* from the League, but in our own right under the Treaty of Versailles. (Loud cheering.) The obligations of the League of Nations in Tanganyika are as momentous in Tanganyika as any of the other Latin American territories. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

The other fear, I think, was however if German rule had been displaced by British rule. It was to be displaced by British rule of an essentially different type from that in the adjoining British territories, that is to say, based on Indian and West African principles of administration and government. That is not the case. The broad principles of the policy which we mean to pursue in Tanganyika are different again, an application necessarily of the broad principle of the dual administration of the native and foreign of Tanganyika, a government a court, a recognition of native rights to the Native population whom we have found on the spot and whom it is essential to bring forward and develop, but also pursuant to humanity at large for the fullest development of the territory, and ultimately, through the efforts of our own race who have undertaken the task of leading up to progressive development.

## FAITH IN EAST AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT.

In that task there are two factors that must work together - I mean the administration and the settlers. (Cheers.) We have here to-day one whose name I should like to mention in connection with those ideals of policy, and of which he used to a large extent a pioneer. I mean Sir Charles Eliot. (Cheers.) We have others now engaged in bearing the burden and the heat of government in East Africa. As representing the settlers we have Lord Delamere, who has been a far-sighted and courageous pioneer in Kenya. (Loud cheering.) He started his fortune at what to many twenty years ago seemed a Quixotic venture, and to-day he stands justified. Young in spirit, he is now making himself the pioneer of an East Africa developed by the co-operation of a growing settler community and an understanding administration, a development calculated to strengthen and benefit the Empire and the Native communities. We wish him success in his work, and we shall listen with interest to what he has to tell us.

I have come at short notice to fill Mr. Ormsby Gore's place, and I know the feelings I have said are the feelings which he equally would have said in my place. - this, there is to-day no really substantial difference of opinion between us or any of us on the principles of East African development. We have confidence in the future prosperity of that great and beautiful Dominion of the future.

Your Chairman demanded that the proceedings had consisted of the "Governors' Conference"

should be published without undue delay. I always send you to me what he tells me, so I will assure you that a full summary and the conclusions of the conference are already in print, and will shortly be issued, price 2s. 6d." (Long sustained cheers.)

#### LORD DELAMERE'S REPLY.

Lord Delamere, who was warmly greeted on rising, said—

"It is a great honour to me to speak to-night after the Secretary of State. Years ago, when people used to come to dinners and not pay for them—(laughter)—it was always my rather disagreeable position on behalf of people in East Africa to do the 1's and cross the 1's of speeches made by representatives of the Colonial Office. Our people in East Africa will agree to-night that it is hardly necessary to dot any 1's or cross any 1's. The difficulties and troubles of East Africa have been largely due to two causes. One was the fear that our civilisation, which we were all determined to make paramount, might be swamped by some other policy. Now Mr. Amery has very fairly removed that fear; in fact, it is almost ridiculous to think that any fear is left. We do believe now that there is no opinion in this country which will in the future prevent our going on to our goal in a country where the dual policy prevails, which means that the Native, as well as ourselves, shall have his rights and his justice."

"Ignorance was another reason that caused a lot of our troubles, but it has now almost entirely disappeared. We have got together in East Africa in a wonderful way in the last few years, and the people in London interested in East Africa have joined up with us here, with them in one sort of general feeling regarding as to the future of East Africa. I think there are two main causes why it has been easy for us in East Africa to come together with the people who in the past had quite similar but a little impetuously batched the causes of the Native races. One of the causes was the visit to East Africa of Dr. Edward Williams and the Lucas-Stokes Commission, for very soon we appreciated that in their past methods of Native education they had not been right in encouraging a few of the best people of those races to stand out, that black could kind of education had resulted in a large discontented population unable to live up to the standards of the best among them. I cannot resist saying that this is not only what we had been saying for a great number of years. Mind you, we are not always right, and it might have worked out the other way, but that brought us together."

"Let me tell you a little story of how it helps Stokes' visit. I was laid up, and so he came to my house to meet a number of people and talk over their views on education. It was just at the time when people at home were talking a lot about our treatment of the Natives, and when Dr. Jessie Jones introduced a Member of the delegation to say, 'Now, Lord Delamere, you will be very interested to know Edward, whose ancestors were all largest slave owners in Alabama.' (Laughter). He did not quite mean that. What he had meant to say was that when the U.S.A. had to deal with Negro education and development they had to care in the people of the ones who had, and who had been brought up with them."

#### ON FRANCIS' PLAN OF EDUCATION.

"Mr. Francis' new plan of education is something that I must confess I do not understand. They were holding an exhibition so he asked me to go to it. The first question was, 'What was Socrates and what was his life's work?' I said, 'I am quite ignorant whatever differences are really basic about that, but, anyway, that is probably the wrong way.'

"There are 180,000 Natives. We have a Central Board in Kenya dealing with Native education, and I am a member of it. In that Board we were given a curriculum for native schools. I took it away with me, and the first thing I found on it was Morphology. I thought it over and felt that it must be the only member of the Board who did not know what it means. First I thought of Morphosis, since we could not be having a class to teach our Natives that. Then I looked up the 'Encyclopaedia Britannica' and this is what I found:

"Morphology.—A term introduced by Goethe to denote in biology the study of the unity of the type of organic form, in contrast to its "metamorphosis." Metamorphosis had been known before Goethe's time. It now usually covers the entire series of organic form."

"What sort of thing does this reaction in the mind of the practical man? Look here, because it is this—the sort of way we are educating our Natives." The first thing I say, that enabled us to come together was the admission of the racialists that their theory had come into line with the more practical point of view. That is, perhaps, it was only chance that they did it in the way they did, but it did help.

"The other foundation stone was laid by the Charnby Gore Commission in putting forward the dual policy, which, after all, must depend on the way in which this is demonstrated. It broadly says that everyone shall have a chance, and the way in which I think would make it break down would be if we took advantage of it, if the people on the other side took advantage of it. Under a policy one people have got to rule, and any policy is based on a parallel line. It is what Rhodes did in South Africa, but the dual policy is not like that.

#### LOOKING TO THE FUTURE.

"We are trying to find methods of developing a colony like Tanganyika side by side. This is a dream, far ultimately, Central Africa will be divided horizontally and not vertically. Some areas are very suitable to us and not so suitable to the Natives, and some not so very suitable to us are very suitable to the Natives but I think anyone who tries to lay down what the exact future of Tanganyika is going to be is a very foolish man."

"In the five territories presented to the Government Conference I do not include this Asian, which is only held in watching brief—we have one million square miles of country, a tract about more than British Isles. No one can tell what will happen in the future. We know it will make an enormous contribution to the country which has started it and so on."

"The question is always being put to me as to when we are going to ask for a further step in our constitution, and I would like to say that I believe that in Kenya the time is very near when we shall have to ask something of the sort. This appears to me to be nothing in the White Paper, so in event of us going a further step towards an official majority. That would cause fears to depart entirely."

"With regard to the future of the five territories Federation undoubtedly depends on and can occur only if Kenya and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are regarded in their construction for the future. It is certainly so in Kenya. There is the question whether Northern Rhodesia may be amalgamated with Southern Rhodesia. Mr. Amery has said this, I think. Mr. Thomas said something of the sort under the Labour Government—intends Tanganyika to remain a part of the Empire, but I you would naturally think, in Tanganyika Territories so that it can become a centre forming part of the five territories that would be a clear

July 17, 1956

## EAST ASIA

British Government to make a much better answer to anyone who sued for trial territory.

In conclusion let me say I am glad Sir Sydney Henn has taken out the motto which appeared on the original invitation. There was a couplet which ran:

"Never was isle so little, never was sea so wide,  
But over the scud and the plumb, there an  
English flag was flown."

Everyone believes in that, but does it visualise the  
great waste space of East Africa? That is all - no  
more! It started to grow wheat in East Africa to  
provide the people there, though I never heard of anyone  
there being much of a market for it. I was never in an equatorial country, now we are  
growing crops there demand less labour.

It has been the greatest pleasure to me to hear Mr. Avery. I came here because I hoped to be allowed to hear from him certain things of this sort. He has relieved the fears of the crushed populations of East Africa, and is very glad to have been at this gathering which, I think, proves to be truly historical. (Applause.)

MR. HONALIS'S BEACH

Mr. C. Hodin, British Resident at Zanzibar, who crossed the coast of Africa saying what if your play upon the title in Zanzibar and Africa as far as the Lake Victoria. That, of course, no longer held good, but had not been for the wealth and support of the old Sultans of Zanzibar and for men like Sir John Kirk and Sir Lloyd Matthews, it was probable that neither Kenya nor Uganda would have been British. Zanzibar was no longer a principal part of East Africa, but the East African climate was prosperous owing to the clove industry, which for many years—in fact since the abolition of slavery—had suffered, but which they were now making efforts to improve.

He happened to be the first who attended the Governors' Conference at Nairobi to return to England, and he would say that it was a very great success, and that the results and recommendations made were to a large extent unanimous. Sir Herbert Stansfeld was now at home. Sir Charles Bowring and Sir William Cowper were on their way. Sir George Arthur would shortly be in England, and if the Governors of Kenya and Tanganyika came back they might resume their deliberations in this country.

While he had been in the districts which he had not seen for fourteen years, and he was most of all impressed by the results of settlement upon the Maines. It had had a very great civilising effect. He never heard complaints of shortage of labour, but the output of produce had increased a hundredfold since the war, and the various estates were now in large numbers over one thousand and fifteen hundred.

It was Sir Sydney Lee who had long urged in the House of Commons that the Boundary Commission should go out to East Africa so early as a result of this motion which he had himself introduced. The report of the great work done by the various territories of East Africa and for more than one year has been most encouraging to those living

"East Africa," I know how the East African  
countries are growing and coming into the  
world舞台, and we shall probably compete with the  
British in East Africa and in the Indian Ocean. Here  
and there our members are  
expanding, and the world  
is becoming the most beautiful in  
the world, and of Africa.

Sir Sydney Henn replied briefly

### List of Trade Agreement

Following is a list of those present.

Mr. P. L. O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Osborne, Mr. T. H. Osberton, Lady Beatrice Osbourne, Mr. L. P. Parsons, Sir A. G. Parsons, Mr. Pickering, Mr. C. Ponsonby, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pertlock, Mr. G. Penruddick, Mr. J. P. Raw, Sir John and Lady Ramsay, Rev. Sir W. Wigham and Lady Richard, Mrs. Thomas, Sir Benjamin Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Robertson, Mr. J. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Rogers-Brise, Major E. A. Roper, Brigadier-General H. Ropner, Mr. L. Sanders, Mrs. E. J. Sanderson, Mr. F. H. Saunders, Mr. W. J. Saunders, Mr. S. Schuchman, Sir George Schuster, Mr. and Mrs. John Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Mr. J. H. Sinclair, Miss K. J. Sinclair, Sir Herbert Sloley, Mr. H. F. Smith, Mr. H. Hamel Smith, Mr. Murray Smith, Mr. T. Sneyd, Mr. and Mrs. George Smeath, Mr. and Mrs. Hartshorne, Mrs. Hugh Ward, Major Edward Ward, Major Edward Ward, Major Edward Ward, Major Edward Ward, Miss Rosemary, Mr. F. Thackston, Major and Mrs. A. H. Thompson, Mr. P. Toland, Miss Tomlinson, Mr. W. C. Truswell, Mr. C. H. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Truswell, Lt.-Col. W. K. Tucker, Mr. A. E. Turner, Mr. G. Tyson.

Mr. D. Das, Udaipur, Mr. J. M. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Wallis, Mr. W. S. Waller, Major G. Corbett Ward, Mr. G. Watney, Mr. W. H. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. G. Watson, Mr. J. B. Webb, Mrs. and Mrs. E. Webb, Mr. E. S. Welch, Mr. E. Weldon, Mr. Frank Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wiggleworth, Mr. T. Williams, Mr. T. D. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. G. Wilson, Mr. F. O'B. Wilson, Mr. M. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. F. Wilson, Colonel R. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. G. Wood, Mr. F. R. Wood, Mr. M. Yule.

## PRINCE OF WALES ON TROPICAL AFRICAN PROBLEMS

### ADDRESS AT DINNER OF AFRICAN SOCIETY

SPECIALLY REPORTED FOR "EAST AFRICA."

The dinner given by the African Society at the Savoy Hotel last week to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales was a most successful function.

In response to the toast of his health, proposed by Lord Buxton, the Prince said:

"I am very grateful to your Chairman, Lord Buxton, for the kind way in which he has proposed my health, and to all of you for the kind way in which you have drunk it. Since my return to this country some months back I have had opportunities of referring to the better known parts of Africa which was my privilege to visit.

To-night I should like to say a few words about another part of that great continent which has only emerged from comparative obscurity in the last few years. It is not so long ago that newspaper belief caused our West Coast possessions to appear only in connection with some punitive or military expedition, and very few people even thought on the map to Kumasi or any other town. It is universally recognised that the West Coast colonies are the rising importance from the viewpoint of trade and industry, destined to play a large part in the commercial life of this Empire. We are all aware that some industries are an enormous drain on our supplies of raw material, and that we produce in some colonies, such as Nigeria, far more to our cost than the profits received for the output of these factories. Other West Coast countries are bound to be increasingly held in focus of attention for the satisfaction of their economic requirements.

For two weeks at the Great Exhibition of 1908 the British public had chance to learn something about the Empire and about the work that is being done to realise its potentialities. Life in the Colonies along the lines which send raw materials in ever increasing quantities and whose millions of population are to be found among our best customers for the good things not only to go to the annual exhibition of Wembley,

but also to set forth in the track of those great pioneer merchants to whom Queen Elizabeth gave a charter for trade in the rivers of the Guinea to see what British service has accomplished in the four Colonies in the last century.

It was a very wonderful experience for our people working in West Africa to see these four nations. The West Coast, the legendary white man's grave, conditions have improved in most remarkable ways, but there is still a great deal to be done to reduce the danger of disease. I am not going to bandy words, but I do feel that Europeans have a very bad and silly idea that Africans have a very bad and silly idea. We all know that the progress of the Empire and to the welfare of the majority of the Natives demand that everything possible should be done by medical science in their behalf and the needs of the African Native population for medical aid are also great. There is a magnificent hospital at Sierra Leone of which we are very proud, but I fear may be negligible in comparison with that which similar institutions in other countries.

In West Africa Nature is very bountiful, but she is also very fickle. Here again we should not be sceptical of the immense potentialities, are not to be properly developed. Up to now we have not done very much towards the training of men with technical knowledge of tropical agriculture. In Trinidad, in a new college, they are attempting tropical agriculture training. That is a very fine example, and should be carried out in other places.

Education is of great importance in West Africa, where the Native is desirous of bettering himself and of mastering arts and crafts and the secrets of nature. It most certainly is our duty in governing these countries to help them to develop their education and advance the material side of this, that is to say, I think especially to stress practical education (applause) in crafts such as pottery and agriculture. It is, I think, the most important of agriculture in those countries.

I could not help thinking of the future of the Colonies on the same basis made in the West

# "East Africa's" Empire Day Annual

has 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 the Rt. Hon. Lord Cranworth, M.C.:**

I cannot refrain from writing to congratulate you most heartily on your Empire Day Annual. It surpasses that of last year and indeed compares most favourably with any similar production that I have ever seen. It both surprised and delighted me.

**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 Messrs. Dalgety and Company, Ltd.:**

May we congratulate you on a most excellent and interesting publication, the more creditable owing to the difficult circumstances occasioned by the strike. We welcome East Africa from the first as an endeavour to serve an evident need, and we wish you continued success and full support.

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, Seychelles and Somaliland; Sir Alfred Sharpe and Sir Sydney

contains special contributions on numerous questions of great public interest.

Amongst the features are:

Land Values in Kenya	Germany's Colonial Ambitions
Coffee Planting in East Africa	A Rubber Planter's Lot
Settlement in North-Eastern Rhodesia	Lessons from Wild Life
Nyasaland's Highways and Byways	The Woman Settler in Kenya
The Arusha District of Tanganyika	The Zanzibar Bridge
Cameos of the Sudan	Cotton Growing in East Africa
East Africa at the Zoo	The Joint East African Board
Nairobi Today	Beira - Past, Present and Future

The price of the Annual is **2/8** post free in the U.K. and **2/10** post abroad. But it is sent post free and without extra charge to all annual subscribers. The rate of the Annual Subscription (20/-) now, and make full of news, will be sent post free and without extra charge all special issues of "East Africa." The paper will enable to all who would be well informed on African questions.

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

# LAST WEEK'S EAST AFF



Figure 10 shows the number of passengers per hour at the airport by day.

in the English Channel at the point of St. Saviour's Head, the coast of Normandy being visible to the west. The *Admiral* was in command of a small force of ships, and the *Admiral* had John St. Aubyn as his captain. He had been sent to intercept a French fleet which had been captured by the English. The *Admiral* had been sent to intercept a French fleet which had been captured by the English.

The annual African Dinner was held at the Hotel Statler on May 10, 1941. The dinner was organized by the African American Club of Atlanta, Inc., and was presided over by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois. The dinner was a great success, raising \$10,000 for the Club's activities.

Coast to solve the problems of that life for him self—~~and~~—I know that his wisdom is of value because I come from personal experience that all the books ever written, although many cannot tell you won't teach you as much as a few minutes spent by oneself up a place.

Mr. Gainsby Gore has set Government officials a magnificent example. It is really difficult to encourage enough the interchange of ideas between Whitehall and local administration overseas. It is personal contact with people and with conditions that counts. And it is all too short visits to West Africa which end thus most calamitously forgotten—and which will always make me remember the hard work our splendid people are doing there. Keeping the high-spirited—gives encouragement to those responsible for the welfare of our fellow subjects. Then it will add to the great pleasure which I derived from my visit (and others).

#### Cold Medal for Sir Reginald Wingate.

The Prince later said that a few years ago Mr. Gainsby, a member of the Council of the Society, undertook to give from time to time a gold medal to be presented to those who had done the best work for Africa. The fourth medal was being presented this year to Sir Reginald Wingate. Unfortunately Sir Reginald and Lady Wingate were unable to be present that night, but he would ask the Chairman to accept the medal from him and to give it to Sir Reginald on his return. There was no need to recall Sir Reginald's distinguished services governing nearly forty very exciting years during

the Sudan, Egypt and elsewhere; they were known to everyone. If he could not present the medal to Sir Reginald Wingate in the flesh, he could at least present it in the spirit.

#### East African Present.

Amongst those present were the Earl and Countess Linton, the Earl and Countess of Selborne, the Rt. Hon. Sir Henry, the Hon. W. G. A. Gainsby Gore, Lord Kylsant, His Excellency Sir John Chancellor, His Excellency Sir Herbert Stanley, and the following specially interested in East Africa:

Mr. and Mrs. Sandbach Baker, Sir Henry and Lady Bingham, Mr. John Bowes Major and Mrs. A. Smithwick, Mr. J. W. Brighten, Mr. and Mrs. R. Rungles, Misses Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Calder, Mr. F. P. Castellain, Dr. F. and Miss Charlesworth, Lt. Col. Lt. Col. H. Harrington, Major Herbert Chappell, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Donhead, Mr. D. P. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. James Finlayson, Mr. S. Goldman, Sir Robert and Lady Hamilton, Sir Baden Powell, Mr. W. H. Limburg, Lord and Lady Hindling, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hobley, Mr. Alan Lodge, Lt. Col. H. Marshall-Stoford, Miss M. A. C. Hobbs, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. E. Beach, Sir Humphrey and Lady Legge, Mr. E. Applefield, Lady Marjoram, Sir W. G. A. Mairns, Mr. John Massie, Mr. and Mrs. F. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. H. Charles, Portman, Lt. Col. Sir W. T. Scott, Sir Nelson Ross Major and Mrs. J. V. Richmond, Mr. Percy W. Rodham, Mr. Ronald Ross, Mr. and Mrs. John Scott, Sir Alfred Sharpe, Major G. Shave, Lt. Col. and Lady Sumner Major and Miss Bliske, Captain Morris and Mrs. C. C. Cole, Lieutenant Colonel W. G. K. Tucker, Mr. Charles Warneke, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Vermaul, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Williams, Mr. and Mrs.

On a  
with Gen.  
Earl Kit  
Royal H  
Guards  
and arm  
and othe  
more in  
leged pu  
ever link  
Represen  
the Egyp  
officers

After  
who w  
Guards,  
the mem  
standing  
the Uni  
following  
character

We  
who  
emmin  
ten  
not, b  
who see  
and fur  
justice i  
away

The  
early bu  
not for  
own cap  
to carry  
for his

The  
and play  
who th  
under th  
would  
people  
the stan

The  
South o  
to subje  
to harm  
the con  
will se  
in Indi  
wrote  
in India  
local ne  
war.

An  
be malle  
re medi  
years in  
Kharto  
Egypt

Consult  
us  
about  
Kits

Tailoring  
Helmets  
Uniforms  
Rugs  
Shotguns

Taxidermy  
is a  
115  
branches



A Corner of our London Showroom

HOBSON & SONS LTD.,

Established 1850

1-5, LEXINGTON STREET, GOLDEN-SQUARE, W.

LONDON, ENGLAND

Telephone, COVENT GARDEN, 1-7000

Telex, 10000

Outfits

Tents  
Crop Boxes  
Provisions  
Groceries  
Wines and  
Spirits.

Deal with  
actual  
Manufacturers  
of Kit and  
Equipment

Imports  
EMBOSILAGE  
FOLIO, LONDON

# IN HONOUR OF KITCHENER OF KHARTOUM.

## FINE TRIBUTE FROM THE PRINCE OF WALES,

On a perfect summer morning of last week and with befitting ceremonial the statue of Field-Marshal Earl Kitchener of Khartoum was unveiled by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the Horse Guards Parade. Many distinguished soldiers, sailors and airmen, British and foreign, Cabinet Ministers, and other prominent public men were present, but more impressive were the dense ranks of the unprivileged public assembled to pay homage to a name long ever linked with loyalty, duty, and with the Sudan. Representatives of the Sudan Defence Force and the Egyptian Army, and the King's Indian orderly officers stood under the trees beside the memorial.

After inspecting the Guard of Honour the Prince, who wore the service dress of Colonel of the Welsh Guards received the sculptor Mr. John Tweed and the members of the Memorial Committee. Then standing before the statue, which was draped with the Union Jack, His Royal Highness delivered the following fine appreciation of Lord Kitchener's character and career.

### The Prince's Memorable Tribute.

"We are here this morning to commemorate one who, as soldier and statesman alike, was pre-eminently a wise and faithful servant of the Crown. Ten years have passed since the star of Lord Kitchener, then at its very zenith, vanished with tragic suddenness from our view; but still I mistake not, he belongs to that little group of famous men who seem to grow in stature as they recede further and further into history, and to whom perhaps full justice is not done until long after they have passed away."

"The profession of arms was Lord Kitchener's but unhesitating choice. With neither favour nor fortune to help him, he took his life into his own capable hands; in his hands he was constantly to carry it in the face of his country's enemies, and for his country he was always ready to lay it down."

"The engineer who redrew the map of Palestine and planned the survey of Cyprus was the soldier who through fifteen long years worked and waited under the suns of Egypt for the hour when his hand would be strong to set free, and set forward, the people of the Sudan, and to wipe from our shield the stain of Gordon's blood."

"He was summoned in haste from the North to the South of Africa. Kitchener's object was not so much to subjugate those in arms against him, as thereafter to command the free energies of a great Dominion to subdue the recalcitrant a great Europe. And then, with scarcely a moment to draw breath, he began with the seven years' labour of reorganisation the armies in India. But for Lord Kitchener's work, so well General Birdwood, the present Commander-in-Chief, and we need no better witness, finds himself never able made her great contribution to the

"...the world has been given to him to rule to serve our military forces, to re-organise, to remodel and re-furnish them...".

"...he has always looked as to

close heed for the prosperity of a people for whom he had always cared."

"To such a man the day's work is chiefly important as the preparation for the day's work to come, and Kitchener's everyday work was in steady view of a trial of strength, which some time—little sooner or a little later—was sure to be forced upon us, and when that long day of blood and agony broke, placid, peace-loving England must be transformed by master-strokes into the mighty military power which in deciding the fate of battles would determine the destinies of the world. One man, and, so far as I know, one man only, stood forward at once to pronounce that vast transformation to be vitally necessary, and, no England's undying glow, he proved it to be perfectly possible. He roused the people to the magnitude of the task he raised the great armies with which to accomplish it."

"It will always be within just surmise that, had the span of his life been but a little extended, the forger of the great weapon of war would have been a great architect of Peace. But at least as regards the moulding of the armies which were to spell victory for the allied cause Kitchener could review a finished work, for the last of the divisions which his genius called into being were overseas on the very day when he himself set out on his mission from which there was to be no return."

"Throughout his public career, circumstances conspired with his own inclination to withdraw Kitchener from the public gaze, but the more he tries to read his character, the more it is burnt into one that underlying his high courage and vision, the qualities which raised him to the position where he imperishably stands, were his infinite industry and his infinite patience. In the heat and hurry of the present day, qualities such as these are apt to be outshone by showier and more decorative talents, but, unless I misjudge my fellow-men, Lord Kitchener will have not only history for his abiding witness, but posterity for his faithful friend. In regard to a special privilege how to unveil his statue—

### The Statue Unveiled.

"A cord was pulled and to the trumpeted salutes of the Royal Engineers there was revealed the statue of Lord Kitchener in service dress, bare-headed, his eyes gazing at the far horizon, his hands clasped before him. The inscription as of the simplicity characteristic of Kitchener of Khartoum, just

### KITCHENER, 1850-1905.

Erected by Parliament.

"Then came the laying of wreaths among those who carried tributes being Lord Salisbury, on behalf of the Government; Lord Birkenhead, for the Admiralty; General Sir G. G. Macmillan, for the Indian Government; General Sir G. M. Trevelyan, for the Governor General and others; Sir Herbert Maxwell, for the Sudan Government; General Sir G. M. Trevelyan, for the Army Council; General Sir Bindon Blood, for the Royal Engineers; General Lord Cavan, for the Irish Guards; General Sir L. Rennell, for the past and present officers of the Egyptian Army.

## JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD

## MATTERS DISCUSSED AT JUNE MEETING.

CONTINUED FROM "EAST AFRICA"

At the June meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, those present included Sir Sydney Henn, the Chairman, and Mr. J. Sandeman Allen, M.P., Lord Cranworth, Major Crowley, Sir John Davidson, M.P., Mr. Campbell Hausburg, Sir Humphrey Leckett, Mr. D. O. Malcolm, Mr. G. Ponsonby, Mr. E. Porritt, Major H. Blake Taylor, Colonel W. E. Tucker, Major C. L. Walsh, Mr. A. Wigglesworth, Sir Trevredyn Wynne, and Mr. F. G. Melkersh (the Secretary). Mr. J. W. Braden (Deputy to the Commissioner for H.M. Eastern African Dependencies), Mr. E. B. Denham (Colonial Secretary, Kenya), and Mr. Maxton L. Mailer were also present by invitation. Mr. Edward Forgas, who was present for the first time as representative of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, was welcomed by the chairman, who announced that the East African Trade Section of that Chamber had appointed Mr. James Pickering Jones as their nominated on the Executive Council, with Mr. Edward Porritt as alternate.

## Kilindini Port.

Much time was devoted to a discussion of the questions concerned with the Port of Kilindini, the subject arising from the Chairman's report of the evidence given by him before the East African Guaranteed Loans Committee, which is now sitting under the chairmanship of Sir George Schuster to make recommendations as to the priority to be accorded to works proposed under the £10,000,000 loans. The record minutes of his evidence had reached Sir Sydney Henn only a day or so before the meeting, and there had not therefore been time to have them copied for circulation to the Council, but it was decided that that course should be taken.

Sir Sydney stated that he had made it clear to the Committee that the majority of the Board viewed with favour the report of the Port Committee of Inquiry, but that a minority, including himself, felt that Kilindini should remain a lighterage port. He mentioned that the memorandum sent to the Colonial Office, expressing the Board's strong support for the decision of the committee had been before the Committee, and that it was upon that document that he was now examining, and that from that arose questions regarding his own personal views. Whereas he had given these personal views orally, there could be no doubt that the Committee really understood that the majority of the Board favoured the recommendations of the Port Committee of Inquiry.

## Sir Trevredyn Wynne's Memorandum.

It was presented to the Council a memorandum relating to cables, drawn up by Sir Trevredyn Wynne on the report of the Port Committee of Inquiry, as a result of his recent visit to the port of Kilindini, in which it is stated that it was his personal opinion that the professional staff of the port committee had no knowledge of port matters in the best and most effective way to conduct the case for them, who were, in his opinion,

Commission's recommendations. He (Sir Sydney) and Sir Trevredyn Wynne had been invited to go before the Imperial Shipping Committee at an early date, and this memorandum of Sir Trevredyn Wynne was being submitted to the members of that Committee.

Lord Cranworth, Colonel Tucker, and several others present felt that those who received the memorandum might conceive it to represent the views of the Board and not those of an individual member of the Boards and of the general opinion on this question. In view of the ready assent of Sir Trevredyn Wynne, decided that the Imperial Shipping Committee should be informed of that fact, and that in evidence before the Committee both Sir Sydney Henn and Sir Trevredyn Wynne would emphasise that their opinions were opposed by a strong majority of the Board. Meantime, it was agreed that Sir Trevredyn Wynne's memorandum should be remitted for consideration and report to the Transmissions Committee of the Board, which Colonel Tucker, as chairman of the Kilindini Port Commission, was invited to attend. It was also felt that the port Committee might be strengthened.

## East African cables.

Consideration was given to a memorandum on the subject of East African cables drawn up by Mr. Sandeman Allen, M.P., Chairman of the Commercial Committee of the Board, and the Board resolved to inform the Colonial Office that it was strongly in favour of the proposal that the Eastern Telegraph Company should be permitted to deal direct with the public, and not, as at present, entirely through the East African General Committee, the following points may be quoted:

"The post office at Kilindini is unable to collect and deliver messages itself; all cables must be sent in and received from the Government Post-Office at Mombasa town. The post office there is open on week days from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., and on Sundays from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m., so that although the Eastern Telegraph Company's office is open 24 hours, and night cables leave the Mombasa Post Office, except during the hours mentioned, not only cables for Mombasa island, but also for the whole of Kenya and Uganda."

"It is obvious that serious delay involved by the present system is most prejudicial to the development of trade, while for commercial men having dealings with foreign countries, where comparatively untrained clerks operate in the cable telegraph services, the constant mutilation of messages passing through the intermediate and want of commercial training render a very serious trouble."

"The question should be separated into two headings—(1) the holding of cables to and from Mombasa, and (2) the holding of cables for Kenya and Uganda, (a) at Kilindini, and (b) might be best divided into local needs at Kilindini and at Mombasa town."

"Of the total cables with Kenya and Uganda about 75 per cent pass through Kilindini, and of these 75 per cent, 50 per cent are sent to and from Mombasa, probably one-half to long distance, and the other half to Mombasa town. It will be only to deal with the present position at Kilindini, as well as to consider what steps to authorise the Eastern Telegraph Company to deal directly with African people, cutting our transmission at

JUNE 17, 1924.

## EAST AFRICA

Mombasa post office, with its restricted hours and its delivery done there by bicycle. But this would meet only a relatively small proportion of the trouble. The Eastern Company's proposal is to transfer their office from Kilindini to Mombasa town and to deal direct with the whole island, collecting and delivering by telephone or motor bicycle as may be most convenient. The advantage is obvious; delivery would take place immediately, cables would be despatched without delay, and the danger of mutation of messages reduced to a minimum.

With regard to (2) the hinterland, the Eastern Company are prepared to open an office at Nairobi with a signal wire from Mombasa and to deal direct with Nairobi messengers in the same way as is proposed for Mombasa. They are also prepared to deal similarly with the whole of Kenya and Uganda, but the Government are apparently opposed strongly to this latter idea.

In the interests of commerce and development of the trade of the Colony and Protectorate, it is essential that the proposal as to Mombasa should be very strongly pressed, and I think a strong case could be made out for Nairobi as well. In view of possible wireless and other developments in the future, it would seem desirable to concentrate on these two points, at all events in the first instance.

The main objection so far raised by the authorities seems to be the loss of the terminal rate of thirty cents, but the Eastern Company propose that this charge should be made, as the public would undoubtedly gladly continue such payment in exchange for the advantages offered. Of the thirty cents the Eastern Company ask that two-thirds should be given to them to cover the cost of collection and delivery, and one-third should go to the post office, who would at once be able to reduce their telegraph staff in Mombasa by at least 50 per cent, and probably by a considerable number at Nairobi, so that there should be no loss to the Government by this arrangement, and in the long run it would probably bring in a profit.

### Nyasaland Tea Industry.

As a result of the representations made to the South and East African Steam Conference on behalf of the Nyasaland Chamber of Agriculture and Commerce that the density of a ton of tea shipped from Nyasaland to Beira was taken as 40 cubic feet whereas tea shipped from India, Ceylon and Java was taken as 50 c. ft. to the ton, a report had been received from the Conference pointing out that the chamber appeared to be under some misapprehension. The unit of 40 c. ft. or 50 c. ft. had no reference to "density of a ton of tea", but is the unit adopted for the purpose of charging freight, and if 50 c. ft. was the unit in the Beira to Newward trade instead of 40 c. ft. the rate of freight would be proportionately increased. It was pointed out by the Secretary of the Conference that the present rate of freight on tea from Colombo worked out at 15. 5d. per 40 c. ft., and further figures for other ports were given, equalling in some cases more than 70s. per 40 c. ft. As the present rate from Beira is 45s. per 40 c. ft., subject to 10% deferred commission equalling 50s. 6d. per 40 c. ft., the Conference felt that the Port of Beira was very favourably treated in regard to the rate on tea.

### Nyassaland War Contribution.

At the suggestion of Mr. Pensonby consideration was given to a recent statement of the War revenue of Nyasaland that the Protectorate's liability to the Imperial Treasury for expenditure incurred in the East African Campaign had now been ascertained to be £158,000, and it was recalled that when amounts of similar amounts in the neighbourhood of £100,000 were placed to the debit of Kenya and Uganda, representations by the Board to the Colonial Office had resulted in a decision taking that the matter would be proportionally adjusted, i.e. amounts which it was felt would best suffice to relieve the territories of such further cash contributions. The members of the Board strongly felt that in view of their heavy sacrifices in blood and treasure, the East African Dependencies should not be saddled with new additional charges, and it was accordingly agreed to bring the matter to the attention of the authorities.

### Fares to East Africa.

Complaints having been received from Association in East Africa on the subject of passenger services, Mr. Humphry Legge pointed out that the contention that the fares to East Africa were unduly high, could hardly be substantiated. As a matter of fact the fares by the British lines taking Mombasa as a basis were within £1 of those to Bombay, though the voyage to East Africa was a longer one. It was a curious anomaly that by going round the Cape to East Africa and booking right through, the traveller could save £10, and yet be housed and fed by the shipping company for six weeks instead of three.

### Petrol in Kenya.

Sir Trevredyn Wynne reported that during his recent visit to East Africa he had gone into the question of the prices ruling for petrol, and had submitted a report to the Anglo-Persian Oil Company pointing out to them that East Africa was ripe for great development, but that at present the charges for petrol were extremely high. He hoped that action might be possible.

### Coffee Committee.

The Secretary reported that the Coffee Committee of the Board had now been constituted as follows: Sir Sydney Henn (Chairman), Lieut.-Colonel R. P. Collings-Wells, Lord Cranworth, and Messrs. Campbell Hausburg and B. Heilbron. It was decided that additional members should be added to this Committee at a later date.

### New Members.

The Secretary reported that the East Africa Produce Co. Ltd., Usambara Sisal Co. Ltd., and the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce had applied for corporate membership of the Board, and that applications had also been received from Colonel John Shute (Liverpool), Mr. Martin Van Jaarsveld (Arusha), Mr. France (Amboni Estates, Tanganyika), Mr. Francis Vernon (Liverpool); all the above were duly elected.

### SISAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

EAST AFRICA.—For sale a large Sisal Estate, TANGA Township, 300 acres, 1000 old trees planted, factory complete, machinery, comfortable dwelling house. Minimum price this year £1,700—1927 £1,860—1928 £2,050 &c. Price £1,500 cash. Write Box 719, a/c Swiss, Fleet Street, E.C.

1926

## MOTORING IN ENGLAND

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

We SPECIALISE in Selling Cars with a definite  
guarantee to

RE-BORCHASE AT PRICE SPECIFIED.

We inform you that many 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.

WRITE US DIRECT for full particulars giving all  
possible make of car required.

The Eccleston Motor Car Co. Ltd.

10-14 Eccleston Place, W.1. Tel. 2238.  
FACTORY—

## ELEPHANT HUNTING IN EAST AFRICA.

By J. GRANVILLE SQUIRES, F.R.G.S.

Being Points from a Broadcast Talk.

GENERALLY you know elephants are about because of the noise they make. There is the trumpeting, rather like a boy-scout practising on a bugle. Then they sigh heavily, the ladies especially, and they are for ever flapping their sides with their great ears, as could imitate that for you if I had a wet sack upon which to slap the floor.

Then there is the crashing and rending of the great branches they are always pulling down, but the commonest sound of all is a deep rumbling just like distant thunder, and the first time you hear it you instinctively look round to see where the thunderous roar is coming up from. But that sound is nothing more than the tumbling roarings of an enormous animal that lives on a vegetarian diet. You think the herd is stampeding, a most alarming sound.

On approaching the herd the great matter is to be careful of the direction of the wind. On the least suspicion of a strange scent up will go all their trunks to full stretch, turning about like a lot of periscopes, trying to catch the scent. Their great ears stand out at right angles to their heads, and those ears will cover a standing man (they look like ragged umbrellas on broken sticks), and so with their trunks up and their ears out they will remain until they are satisfied, then they all come down at once and carry on feeding.

In the hot months just before the rains winds are variable, little toabit all round the compass within five minutes, and following the elephants is a ticklish business, so I carry in the pocket of my shirt a handful of grass seed or fluff, and drop a little every few moments, just to get the direction of those puffy winds. I never fail to follow a herd whenever I can, whether

there is good wary or not. I am just out to watch them. They are the most amusing creatures, far more human in their ways than monkeys, and infinitely more thrilling to watch.

About mid-day they will halt in the shade for a siesta, and that is the time to get up to them to observe. Then you will see the fat old snoozers, all with their Oxford bags on,互相rolling and tumbling away under the trees, sometimes pulling up great clods of earth and putting them on their heads like hats—they like the cool earth and to let the sand trickle down their ears—sometimes pulling down great branches and dishing themselves with them, for in spite of their thick hides they are terribly worried by flies.

Then the youngsters will wander away from the herd and get into mischief, and the mothers will go after them and spank them with their trunks and yank them back into the herd. It is all so human as hardly to be believable.

Of course, they love fruit. If an elephant can reach the fruit he pulls the tree over, he turns and calls to a friend to help him, and they worry it over together. Sometimes they will worry it over whether they want it or not. They are the most mischievous creatures.

I was once on a coffee plantation when they visited it at night. They had thrown valuable coffee sacks right and left and trampled things—well, an elephant's nose is 18 to 20 inches across, he has four of them, and his tons weight on top of that, so he is a good trampler. That place looked just as though a dozen steam rollers had been turned loose on it.

*Mr Granville Squires, who will be remembered by readers particularly by "Tanganika" and "The Elephant," broadcast talk from the London lecture circuit, has made me these extracts.*

## ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED

Required, by East African Merchantile Firm, an additional active partner with commercial experience and some capital for purposes of extension. Established and growing business with considerable scope. References required and given. Principals only need apply. Write Box No. 123, to "East Africa," 91 Great Titchfield Street, London, W.

## 15° - DEBENTURE INVESTMENT

Private Limited Company possessing tangible and very valuable assets and having no profits in sight requires £1,000 for exploitation purposes in one sum or fractions. Debentures redeemable by allocation of considerable portion of PROFITES will be given.

The undertaking is well known and thoroughly genuine, with a special appeal to those interested in East Africa.

A light and independent test of a gentleman's nature is open to a gentleman with sufficient and safe organising ability willing to provide a large amount of capital or solicitors only. Write, Investment Co. of East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield Street, W.

## BROWNLIE &amp; MURRAY, LTD.

MANUFACTURERS.

OF

STEEL FRAMED BUILDINGS FOR

BUNGALOWS	GODDOWNS	TEA FACTORIES
COTTON STORES	GINNERIES	NATIVE HUTS
DOOR-SHEDS	MARKETS	WORKSHOPS, &c.

WORKS  
FOSSILBANK, GLASGOW.  
LIVERPOOL.

Cables:  
A. S. S.  
A. S. C. 5th May.  
MARCONI  
BENTLEY.

LONDON OFFICE:  
56-60, QUEEN'S GATE, SW. 7.  
Telephone, 2299-2300.

JUNE 17, 1926.

## EAST AFRICA

**PERSONALIA.**

Count and Countess di Cornegliano have left for Kenya.

\* Mr. Walter M. Lynde is now Acting Director of Public Works, Kenya.

Sir C. J. Griffin, M.A., K.C., Justice of  
Uganda, has arrived in England.

Sir Herbert Stanley, K.C.M.G., Governor Northern Rhodesia, is now in London.

Mr. J. R. F. Postlethwaite, M.B.E., of the Uganda Administrative Service, is home on leave.

Mr. Athey stated last week that applications were now being received for the directorship of Amani Institute.

We have had the pleasure of a call from Mr. F. A. Crisp, manager of the Dar-es-Salam branch of the African Mercantile Co., Ltd.

The Middlesex Hospital has received an elephant from Northern Rhodesia as a gift for the Hospital Reconstruction Fund.

Capt. J. D. Tremlett, M.C., of the Tanganyika Veterinary Department, who has latterly been stationed at Dodoma, is now home on leave.

H. J. Wood C.M.G., Q.B.E., Is acting as a  
Provisional Chairman, member of the Executive  
Committee during the absence of Capt. H. F.  
Walde.

Montgomery elected members of the Association  
Colonial Congress in the following towns:

Mr. A. L. Thompson, general manager of the United Gas Co., has been elected Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce in successive years.

Franklin and Harry Hale left England on their return to New Haven River on Friday last. They had the unfortunate to miss Captain Alfred

During the session from November 1st to January 1st, Mr. J. A. Williams was elected a Provincial Unofficial Member of the Legislature to represent the Plateau North electorate.

The Duke of Connaught Grand Master and President of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, last week laid a foundation stone of the new Junior school of the Masonic School for Boys at Bushey.

We learn that the Hon. Alexander Holm, President of the Kenya Empire Exhibition Council, has addressed to Mr. Alfred Wigglesworth, Vice-chairman of the London Executive Committee, a letter in the following terms:

At the final meeting of the Kenya Empire Exhibition Council held recently I was requested to convey to you the Council's high sense of appreciation of the enormous amount of valuable work you did for Kenya as its representative on the East Africa Group Committee. In no small measure was the success achieved due to your wise counsel and advice given from time to time, and for that cordial spirit of co-operation I am personally greatly indebted to you and desire now to express my sincere acknowledgement.

We learn with deep regret of the passing of Mrs. New, wife of the Rev. W. H. New, Rector of Stapleton, Bristol; and in years Rector of Barton Court, New Milton, Hampshire, of whose children no fewer than four sons and two daughters are settled in Kenya.

Mr. Shaw is a whole-hearted champion of white settlement, and we have heard him talk gallantly of the great time Mrs. Shaw and he had on their first visit to East Africa in 1920, when they took one of their daughters out to be married, and inspected the farms they had selected in London for their sons under the 4½ Soldier Settlement Scheme. So pleased were they with the country that they changed their minds to settle there, then returned to England to make the necessary arrangements.

men.

"But the altitude had apparently affected Mrs. Shaw's health, and just a year later, after her return to England, she first experienced serious trouble. When it was something being tested that she ought to have been medically examined before going to East Africa, she would reply, "Perhaps I might never have gone if a doctor had examined me." She would not have missed the experience for anything.

Mrs. Shaw was a keen lover of Nature, and her birds, butterflies, flowers, the comet, the stars, and such things, were always the chief interest in her mind. She died on June 10, 1890, leaving two sons and a daughter in their childhood.

## ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT

**H. P. Cozzani:** We are not aware that such comparative statistical tables have ever been published.

#### **IN MEXICO**

IN  
THE  
NAME  
OF  
THE  
WING'S  
GRENADIER  
LEGION  
APPEAL FUND  
place a Poppy Window made by the disabled or the  
grave  
or Memorial in France or Flanders on its anniversary. Inch-  
es  
from team 100. 1000 West 12th Street, Chicago, Ill.  
1000 West 12th Street, Chicago, Ill.

WEDDING - A little woman, trim and experienced, Sister, and  
her son, Albert Fischer, desires congenial society, at  
the Village, Worplesham, Farnham, Surrey.

LADIES' OUTFITS FOR EAST AFRICA

A LADY who has many years in East Africa,  
and especially in India, China, South  
and Eastern Africa generally.

Also makes dainty lingerie of various choices. Garment copied. Chemise Watermarked made up, or material

**Major Thomas Major Thomas** (Major Thomas) (Major Thomas)

# 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 at a price the Native can pay.



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

## NO WONDER—

### GILLETTE RAZORS

Are selling better than ever for the East African Native Tribes.



TRADE WORLD OVER

Particulars and trade terms of this and other models through your Home Agents or direct from  
**GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR LIMITED**

184-8 Great Portland Street, London, W.1.

# GAILEY & ROBERTS, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1894.

## REPRESENTATIVES

Ransomes Sims & Jefferies, Ltd.  
Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd.  
Stewarts and Lloyds, Ltd.  
Standard Oil Company of New York  
Chubb & Sons, Ltd.  
Harrison, McGregor & Co., Ltd.  
Caterpillar Tractors, Ltd.  
J. Stone & Co., Ltd.  
S. L. Allen & Co. Inc. (Agent Junior Cultivators)

Hall, Dicker & Son  
A. Ransome & Co., Ltd.  
Samuel Osborne & Sons  
Lewis & Taylor, Ltd.  
Trewethett 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 Office

5, CHINELL STREET, E.C.

## YOUR KENYA LETTER.

From Our Special Correspondent.

## Nairobi.

In our last our most upright, law-abiding, and intelligent coloured community is the Goanese who have been largely drawn upon for the local civil service and are to be found in almost every line of business in some capacity or other. When therefore the Goanese Community of Mombasa petitioned for a session the District Council attention was at once paid to it and a request made to the Portuguese Vice Consul there to define the community. The answer was distinctly bewildering, for this official repudiated the idea that any such community exists and that he had no record of any such body in his office. There are in the eyes of the Consulate none but Portuguese in the Colony, and a request has been made to the District Committee to ignore any further representation from the self-styled and self-appointed "Goanese community."

## Fifth Column.

An extraordinary state of affairs has resulted from Government order that if a film is censored as unfit for natives to see, it must also automatically be forbidden to European children. The regulation is too naive for people to have become thoroughly acquainted with it, and when "Oliver Twist" was recently to be exhibited at one of the usual Saturday matinees parents looked to know the famous old story to their children—only to find that as the exploits of Fagin and his apprentices, not to mention Bill Sikes, did not quite fit the sort of thing to give to Natives who cannot understand the atmosphere of Dickens's great story. The children were also barred from seeing it. This incident reduced the regulation to an absurdity, for never before has it been suggested that this book, beloved by generations of white children, has caused increase of crime or evil tendencies amongst our race.

## Fatal Native Zone.

Somewhere in one of Jack London's books is a tale of murder staged by the over-repetition of a song within the close confines of an Arctic cabin. The defence was that the accused had inadvertently sung aloud. Little did the accused had lost all control of himself and after repeated warnings had finally killed him in order to still the drowning refrain. Something of the same sort has just happened at a Native wedding. It is a story old habit of the African teacher is to do and opinions to all and sundry and on this occasion it appears that a wedding guest had lost the whole assembly in his tent, took up the strength and continuance of his song. It is true that like the unfortunate singer in Jack London's tale, he was just a simple body, young, gay, innocent, unregretful, and happy; but as happens in the case, he jarred and irritated those near him, many with a contented spirit, and at length one, others urged and smote him so that he died.

## LAND EXTENSIONS IN LAIKIPIA.

From Our Narok Correspondent.

Of the numerous letters which have appeared in the Press in England and in Kenya on the subject of Laikipia land, the majority have voiced criticisms, but few have shown any real knowledge of the matter under discussion.

After the war Laikipia was opened up and farms were given to ex-soldiers men by ballot. It being clearly stipulated that certain improvements had to be made within a limited period; and, whilst the purchase price was asked at that time, a yearly rental had to be paid. In the majority of cases the improvements made were passed by the Government within three years, and the purchase price was then remitted in full.

Not long ago Government decided that the unit, or working factor, for each farm should be 7,500 acres, and with this aim in view a Commission was appointed, consisting of two Government officials and two unofficial members of the Legislative Council. This Commission has gone minutely into every single individual case, and extensions will therefore be granted solely on

say that in the district to-day there is stock easily totalling a value of a quarter of a million pounds sterling, so these ex-soldier farmers have not been idle, on the contrary they have done much towards the ultimate prosperity of their young country. It was also clearly an economic move to assign on land to such experienced men. Let it be borne in mind that these extensions apply not only to ex-soldiers, but also to any farmer in the Laikipia district whose unit is less than 7,500 acres, also that the extension of land is for general activities, and not for agriculture.

[Note.—Since the above was written news has been received that the extensions have been granted, but particulars are not yet available.]

## TANGANYIKA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Business News Now.

FROM a well-known business man in East Africa, who has evidently studied carefully the excellent report of the Tanganyika Educational Conference we have received a letter expressing strong general appreciation of the statement and especially drawing attention to the suggestion that the Native should be taught the honour and history of his own race.

"It is," continues our correspondent, "a splendid idea and in my view the only safe way of making him learn to love us. A full appreciation of the fact that but a few years ago he was sold as a slave and found necessary to take his women and goats on top of a hill every night to protect them from his fellow slaves. A good thing. If he learns this kind of history he will be the better for it and will stand in much better case of regarding us as his father and mother for a long time to come."

"Am Subscribing to East Africa?"  
By sending your Annual Subscription (30/-)  
now you will receive our

Empire Day Annual.

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



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 first 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.

**"BERINA" FOOD and  
BERINA MALTED MILK**

**BRING YOU HEALTH AND HAPPINESS**



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

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

**CONCENTRATED NATURAL NUTRITION FOR DAILY USE.**

**POWDERED FORM, READY INSTANTLY.**

The foods for the TROPICS.

**ONLY HOT WATER NECESSARY.**

These Foods are produced in our Big Mills, Maltings and Model Farms, we already in great demand. They invigorate all from Infancy-old age. A BOON TO CONVALESCENTS AND INFANTS. For babies "Berina" is the natural and human milk.

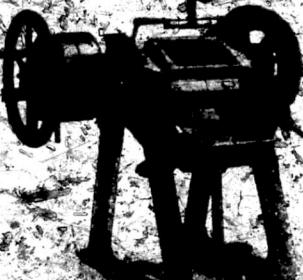
**THE FOOD AND DRINKS LONG NEEDED.**

**BERINA LTD., 114-120, REGENT ST., LONDON, W.**

**BERNARDIE & CO., LTD., 100, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.**

**EAST AFRICA** advertisements will always quote you prices.

## RUBBER MACHINES.



"type  
With rollers 8"  
diameter by 18"  
dia 21" face.

Heavy type for  
crepeing or  
sheeting.

Light type for  
sheeting.

Used throughout  
out the Rubber  
Growing Dis-  
tricts.

Also makers of:  
Hydraulic and  
Hand Presses.

The Planters Engineering Co., Ltd.

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

ASK YOUR STATIONER FOR  
**CHAMBERS' MANMANET PENCILS**

MADE FROM THEA COLONY CEDAR  
and GUARANTEED

100% BRITISH EMPIRE PRODUCTS.

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

**IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE**

**CLAGETT, BRACHI & CO.**

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

**Tobacco Brokers**

SPECIALISING IN COLONIAL LEAF TOBACCO.  
ENQUIRIES INVITED.

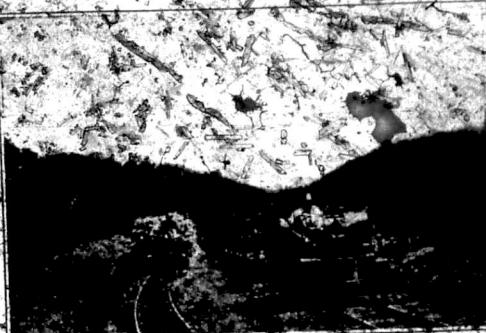
DIRECTORS

P. A. V. MAUNDER, J. G. BRACHI, K. S. THOMPSON

## SIMPLEX PETROL LOCOMOTIVES

Built for all Gauges 4 ft. 8 1/2" to 5' 6"

THEY INCREASE PRODUCTION & REDUCE EXPENSES.



THESE ARE NO STEAM LOCOMOTIVES OR BOILERS TO TROUBLE.  
THE IDEAL LOCOMOTIVE FOR PLANTATIONS.

ALSO RAIL AND INSPECTION CARS, 20 B.H.P. TO  
110 B.H.P. BUILT TO SUIT ALL CONDITIONS.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

**THE MOTOR RAIL & TRAM CAR**

Simplex Works, BEDFORD, England.

Telegrams & Cables: "Motra", Bedford.  
Codes: A.B.C. Eng. 5th Ed. & Bentley's.

**FRANCIS THEAKSTON, LTD.**

LONDON, CREWE, BRISTOL



**LIGHT RAILWAY  
TRACK, WAGONS, LOCOMOTIVES**

FOR SISAL, COTTON, SUGAR ESTATES.

Head Office: 50, TUFTON STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1

*C. J. Storey*

*Nyasaland*

**EXPORTER OF ALL NYASALAND PRODUCE**

Sole Agents for Fison's Fertilisers

All Classes of Insurance Effected

Land and Estate Agent.

Head Office: BLANTYRE

Agents: N.Y.A. Factories - NYASALAND

The satisfactory demand for most descriptions is continued, and prices generally are firmer, as follows:

<b>Kenya</b>	
A. Y.	103s. od. to 122s. od.
B.	93s. od. to 120s. od.
C.	80s. od. to 100s. od.
D.	101s. od. to 125s. od.
E.	104s. od.
F.	112s. od.
G.	100s. od.
H.	110s. od.
I.	104s. od.
J.	108s. od.
K.	110s. od.
L.	105s. od.
M.	108s. od.
N.	110s. od.
O.	108s. od.
P.	110s. od.
Q.	110s. od.
R.	110s. od.
S.	110s. od.
T.	110s. od.
U.	110s. od.
V.	110s. od.
W.	110s. od.
X.	110s. od.
Y.	110s. od.
Z.	110s. od.
<b>Bunyoro</b>	
Trunks to good	Down to 5s. od.
Small and mixed	Up to 5s. od.
<b>Uganda</b>	
Polish and greenish	108s. od. to 120s. od.
Trunks and small	90s. od. to 100s. od.
Robusta	93s. od.
London cleared	113s. od. to 125s. od.
First size	108s. od. to 112s. od.
Second size	100s. od. to 104s. od.
Trunks and small	108s. od. to 112s. od.
Peaberry	108s. od.
Greenish to good	113s. od. to 125s. od.
Trunks and small	84s. od. to 103s. od.
<b>Tanganyika</b>	
Bold size	128s. od.
Second size	108s. od.
Third size	98s. od.
Peaberry	124s. od.
<b>Kismayu</b>	
Extra good	100s. od. to 108s. od.
<b>Usambara</b>	
First size	113s. od.
Second size	93s. od.
Third size	50s. od.
Peaberry	117s. od.
<b>Arusha</b>	
Brownish	80s. od. to 96. od.
The present stock of African coffee stands at 37,553 bags, as against 38,389 bags at the corresponding period of last year.	

#### GUM ARABIC.

In their latest gum arabic report Messrs. Boxall and Company of Khartoum state that arrivals of Kordofan hashish (including Tendertil) were about 20% above those for last year, and 15% under those of 1924. The prices ruling are the lowest recorded for many years, and no improvement is expected, since further supplies of gum are due to come on the market.

During the first four months of the year Great Britain took 3,241 tons of gum, as against 1,260 for the same period of last year. America following with 1,826 tons (1,068 tons in 1925), while France and Germany took 228 tons and 50 tons, against 50 and 83 tons respectively during the first four months of last year; Italy and Belgium are responsible for 224 and 514 tons, as compared with 543 and 311 tons respectively in 1925.

#### COTTON.

The latest circular of the Liverpool Cotton Association states that African cotton continues in some demand, quotations for East Africa being reduced. Arrivals of cotton from African ports into Britain during the last week amounted to a total of 1,177 bales, as against 1,000 in 1924, 6,000 in 1922, and 10,000 in the corresponding period of 1923. Deliveries to shippers stand at 12,110 bales, the average price per bale on August 1 being 7s. 5d.

#### OTHER COMMODITIES.

**Castor Seeds.**—With June July claims of 100,000 bales to Hull, heard to about 100,000 per ton.

**Coconut Oil.**—Business has been irregular at £7.5s. for 100 lbs. net, but there is little interest, as even being sold at a loss.

**Coconuts.**—Although the market is still dull, business is done at £2.10s. per 100 lbs. net, but there is little interest, as even being sold at a loss.

**Maize.**—No news of maize transactions in East Africa during the past week, and in the absence of business quotations are nominal at 10s. od. for No. 2 maize in bags and 10s. 6d. for No. 1 maize in bags.

**Tea.**—The usual 10s. 6d. per cwt. payment to the Government should be about 3s.

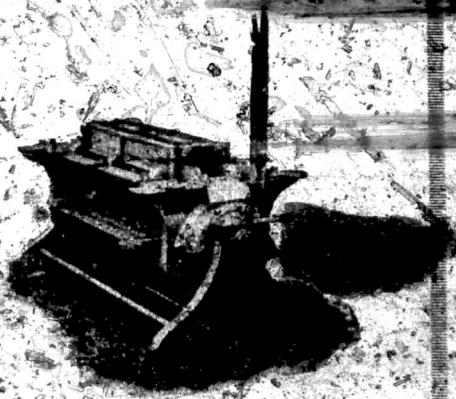
# BUILD WITH CONCRETE BLOCKS BY THE “WINGET” SYSTEM

THE IDEAL METHOD  
FOR TROPICAL CLIMATES

ROT-PROOF, VERMIN-  
AND DAMP-PROOF

ECONOMICAL

and easily operated  
by unskilled labour.



The "Winget" 32-in. Standard Concrete Block  
and Slab Machine.

White townships in Africa have been built in native lands with concrete blocks made on the machine.

#### BRITISH THROUGHOUT

## WINGET LIMITED

Founded 1909      Incorporated 1908  
Established 1924

10,000 ft. 32-in. & 24-in. Concrete Blocks  
10,000 ft. 12-in. & 10-in. Concrete Slabs  
London, S.W. 13

WINGET

## PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA.

The s.s. Medasa, which reached London on June 2 from East Africa, carried the following homeward passengers for:

# PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

The s.s. "Gloucester Castle," which sailed from London on Thursday last, carried the following passengers for East Africa.

## Marseilles.

Marcilla	Mrs. M. Davies
Mr. D. L. Barnes	Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Deakin
Mrs. R. Bamber	Captain and Mrs. L. A. Elmes and two children
Mrs. B. Bradley	Dr. A. Ewan
Captain O. I. Campbell	Mr. J. L. Fairclough
Mr. William Carnie	Mr. J. G. Foulds
Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Cavers	Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Greig
wand child	Mr. A. R. G. Hart
Miss R. N. Chalmers	Mrs. H. B. Hayter and child
Mr. J. F. R. Chantler	Mr. W. H. Jones
Mr. J. R. Cheshire	Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Jowitt
Mr. J. F. Cox	Mrs. Land and child
Mr. M. B. Cox	Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Lane
Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Daventry	and child
port and two children	Mrs. S. C. Livingston
Lieutenant D. A. Giles	Mr. B. Lowndes
Miss Harrold and child	Major N. C. Lewth
Mrs. M. Hill	Mr. F. Manning
Miss M. Jessopn	Mr. E. C. Maurice
Miss C. H. Knight	Mr. and Mrs. R. Mercer
Miss E. M. Langton	and child
Flying Officer R. Legg	Mr. R. Middleditch
Mr. H. A. Lian	Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Morris
Captain A. C. Lyons	and four children
Captain H. J. Magner	Mrs. J. H. Neill and two
Miss M. E. McCowan	children
Dre. J. P. Mitchell	Mr. A. W. Northrop
Mr. and Mrs. S. Morson	Mr. and Mrs. W. M.
and child	O'Grady
Mr. D. Muter	Mr. and Mrs. G. H.
Mr. D. Newbold	Osborne and two children
Archdeacon Owen	Miss M. Ovans
Miss E. T. Owen	Mr. W. E. Parnall
Mr. A. Petro	Mr. W. F. Poulton
Miss S. Reynard	Mr. P. R. Pring
Mr. E. B. S. Smith	Mr. and Mrs. G. B.
Mr. J. H. Thomson	Rimington and two chil-
Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Uribe	dren
and two children	Mr. H. A. Riordan
Mr. and Mrs. P. Welsh	Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Rolt
and child	and child
Mr. and Mrs. F. O. B.	Captain A. G. Scott
Wilson and three chil-	Major and Mrs. B. T.
dren	Stephens
Miss V. Yates	

## Plymouth and London

Mr. E. Adams	Miss Terry
Mrs. Aratoon and child	Captain and Mrs. A. V. Trewin
Mr. H. W. Bailey	Mr. and Mrs. D. E. C.
Mr. and Mrs. Colgate Birch and child	Truman and two chil- dren
Mrs. H. Bezman	Mr. H. W. W. Verral
Captain and Mrs. C. W. B. Bovell and child	Pictet and C. B. G. Watson
Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Brick	Mrs. Way and child
Mr. R. C. Briscoe	Mr. C. E. Whitehead
Mr. F. H. L. Butler	Captain W. H. Wood
Mr. and Mrs. E. Upton and child	Commander and Mrs. E. le G. Worster and two children
Mr. and Mrs. J. Davison and child	

Count G. A. di Cornegliano  
 D. S. O. M.C.  
 Countess di Cornegliano  
 Mr. B. P. Fayle  
 Mr. E. de la Hey Moores  
 Mrs. M. H. Partridge  
 Mrs. A. de la Hey Stafford  
  
 Beir.  
 Miss G. Bidgood  
 Mr. F. Buckle

Capt. W. C. Harvey  
Miss E. G. Rea  
Mr. C. B. Russell  
Mrs. Russell  
Miss B. Russell  
Mr. S. M. E. Smith  
Capt. A. E. Wheatley  
Mrs. Wheatley  
Miss A. E. M. Wheatley  
Miss D. P. Wheatley  
Mrs. M. G. Whitehead

## **EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.**

BRITISH-INDIA.

Modasa arrived London from East Africa June 12.  
Merkara left Aden for East Africa June 12.  
Mulhera left Mombasa June 12.

## HOLLAND-AFRICA

"Salabanga" left Antwerp homewards June 7.  
"Randfontein" left Durban June 9.  
"Springfontein" left Zanzibar June 8.  
"Nias" passed Gibraltar for East Africa June 6.  
"Meisnerk" left Marseilles homewards June 9.  
"Biliton" left Mombasa homewards June 3.  
"Heemskerk" left Lourenco Marques for further East  
African ports June 6.  
"Vanderkloof" reached Cape Town for East African ports

"Nykerik" arrived Cape Town for East African ports June 6.

June 7 "Bloemersdyk" left Rotterdam for East Africa  
"Klipfontein" left Antwerp for East Africa

UNION-Castle.

"Banbury Castle" left Beira homewards ~~on~~ ~~Suz~~  
June 10 "Chepstow Castle" left Beira for New York June 12  
"Dundrum Castle" arrived Cape Town for Lourenco  
Marques June 7 "Gloucester Castle" left London for Beira June 10  
"Llandover Castle" arrived Port Said for East Africa  
June 13 "Llanstephan Castle" arrived Lourenco Marques from Beira  
June 13

## **EAST AFRICAN MAILS.**

MAILED for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and  
Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m.  
to-day, and at the same time on June 22, 24, and  
July 1. For Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and  
Portuguese East Africa mails close at the G.P.O.,  
London, at 11.30 to-morrow morning, and at the  
same time on June 25.

A mail from East Africa was delivered in London on Monday last June 14, further arrivals being expected on June 15.

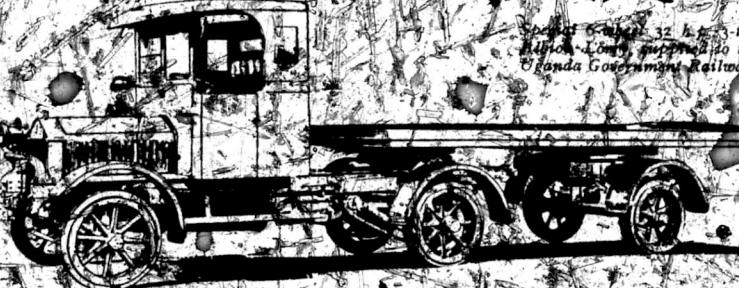
HAPPY HOLIDAYS FOR CHILDREN

HAVING travelled extensively, and been in Africa and the Tropics, the Misses KING are confidently undertake the charge of children, who would receive every care and home comfort. Braxton district, easily accessible from London. Highest references given and required. The Homested, Brize Norton, Oxford.

EAST AFRICAN LANDS & DEVELOPMENT

Registered Office - 18, ST. JAMES'S PLACE, LONDON, S.W.1.  
170,000 acres on Permanent Tenure from the Government in the best proved farming district of the Kenya Highlands. Miles of road, irrigation works, etc., available. Apply for details or convenient arrangements.  
Apply to Company, London Office, or Manager, Nairobi, U.S.A. or Kenya Colony.

EAST AFRICA



Albion 32 h.p. 3-ton  
Lorry, Lorry supplied to the  
Uganda Government Railway.

## Get Transport you can depend on

THERE is no vehicle you can so confidently depend on as an Albion. It will give you years of economical service, with a consistent freedom from breakdown which will more than justify your choice.

Do not be lured into buying a cheaply-built vehicle, however low the price. It means committing yourself to heavy repair bills - to a dead loss through excessive running charges - to costly waste of time and trade through breakdowns - to the necessity of fresh capital outlay in two or three years when your "bargain" vehicle is worn out and must be replaced.

For over 26 years the British-built Albion has maintained a world-wide

supremacy for lowest running cost combined with greatest reliability and greatest length of life. Decide on an Albion. It will pay you over and over again.

Write for particulars of Albion Models specially recommended for East Africa.

# Albion

COMMERCIAL MOTORS

ALBION MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

London, 20 KINGSWAY, W.C.2

Concessionaires for

KENYA COLONY & UGANDA

Barley and Roberts, P.O. Box 66, Nairobi.

## Across Africa on DUNLOP TYRES

The cable herewith from  
Mr. Frank Gray exclusively  
proves the superi-  
ority of British Dunlop  
Tyres under all conditions.

### CABLE

From Frank Gray  
Khartoum

To Dunlop Mfg.  
Received 1st May, 1926

Both heavy cars driven into Khartoum yesterday. These cars have been driven for more than three thousand miles through a trackless country of sand, rock, bush and camel thorn. These cars were forced through bush, raced into banks of sand and bumped rock, and yet only one tyre was destroyed in the process. You may safely challenge the manufacturers of the world to supply an equal record and claim this as a triumph for the British car and tire industry.

FRANK GRAY

YOU ALSO CAN

try Dunlop and be satisfied!

DUNLOP TYRE & RUBBER CO., LTD.  
BRITISH, FRENCH & GERMAN  
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

DUNLOP — THE STANDARD BY WHICH ALL TYRES are JUDGED

Tell our advertisers you saw it in "East Africa."

**KENYA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA  
TERRITORY, ZANZIBAR, NYASI-  
LAND and NORTHERN RHODESIAN  
OFFICE IN LONDON.**



PHOTOGRAPH OF LONDON OFFICE TAKEN  
FROM TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

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

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

## H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office

Royal Mail Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2

TELEPHONE WEST END 70172

TELEGRAMS: NEAMATACRE, NYASALAND, LONDON

"We wish to establish every colony in time to enjoy the benefits of our new office."

# PETTER OIL ENGINES

Awarded 35 Gold and Silver Medals in International Exhibitions.

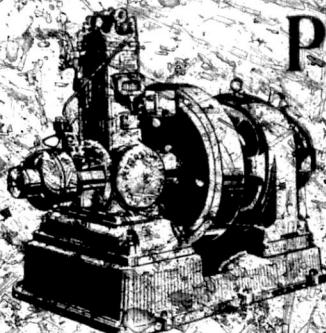


Illustration of Direct Coupled  
Electric Generating Plant.

Work on Two-Stroke cycle. No valves. No trouble. By means of the Petter Patent Cold Starter, 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. Efficient scavenging. Positive lubrication to all parts. Few cyclic variations. Occupy small floor space. Low foundation cost. No skilled attention required. Always ready for work and *never thoroughly cleaned*.

#### DISTRIBUTORS

**Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda**  
SOCIETY OF ELECTRICIANS & CO.  
P.O. Box 200.  
Nairobi Building, NAIROBI.

**Beira and District**  
Messrs. DAVIDSON & BROADFOOT,  
P.O. Box 325.  
Beira, PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

Manufactured by PETTERS LIMITED, NEWVILLE, 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.

Cables: GRADWELL LIVERPOOL

Western Union

A.B.C. 4th and 5th Editions, and

Arnold's Nos. 5 and 15.

ADDRESS:

27, Gradwell St., LIVERPOOL



## EQUATORIAL TRAVEL THROUGH EAST AFRICA

BY THE

## Kenya and Uganda Railway

### MARINE SERVICES

### ON VICTORIA NYANZA

### COMFORTABLE TRAINS & STEAMERS

### 8 DAY TOURS ON LAKE VICTORIA

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

Summit, Lake Victoria 17,040 feet.

FURTHER INFORMATION RELATING TO

AFRICAN OPPORTUNITIES TRADE AND INFORMATION OFFICE  
10, Queen Anne Street, Strand, London.

Map of  
the District  
of Nairobi

The P. & G. Co.  
10, Queen Anne Street, Strand, London.

Cochrane Street, London

C. L. M. FELLING,

BALMORAL HOTEL,

"...and when you will Bradix knock you down."



# Rowntree's of York

England

Makers of Fine Chocolates, Pastilles,  
Clear Gums, Lime Juice Cordial, etc.

The great Rowntree Factory is more than a cleverly designed structure of iron and concrete. It stands for an idea. It is the expression in material form of a determination to supply that standard of excellence in manufacture which the public increasingly demands. And its foundations are built upon the confidence of the People.

AGENT FOR Mr. Andrew Tolmie, P.O. Box 16  
KENYA COLONY Nairobi House, Nairobi

## Boyd Pianos

*Delivered to Nearest  
Port or Your Door  
at Inclusive Price*

Boyd Pianos have played their way into popularity all over the World. There's a good reason for this. It is that the musical quality of the Boyd doesn't suffer under adverse climatic conditions. Of course the Boyd Pianos which go Overseas are specially made for Overseas. And we know just what conditions they have to endure, and how to make them climate-proof.

We take a great pride in our Overseas business. Our Customers buy from our Catalogues are saved all trouble, and when—perhaps years after—they visit dear old London many of them have come to see us. We welcome such calls, for our interest in the pianos we make and sell does not cease with the purchase. Write for Overseas Illustrated Catalogue No. 14.

BOYD, Ltd., 19, Holborn, London, E.C.

(Established half a century.)

## 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 services will be given to all post orders and catalogues, pattern and self-measurement forms will be sent to any enquire.

YOUNG BOYS	14m. 6 gns.
SPRING LADIES	5 gns.
DOWN SOUTHERN	14m.

NICOLLS & CO. LTD., 19, REGENT ST., LONDON, W.I.