

EAST AFRICA

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN EUROPE DEVOTED
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THOSE LIVING, TRADING, HOLDING
PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.
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FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. H. JOELSON.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES.

at Great Fitcham Street, Oxford Street, London, W.1.
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FINDING AN EAST AFRICAN LEADER

Nothing is more hopeful for the future of East Africa than the steady growth among officials, settlers, traders, and missionaries of a spirit of goodwill, understanding, and co-operation. That there was still room for tremendous improvement eighteen months ago has been plainly stated by the East Africa Commission, whose members were amazed at the lack of knowledge and facilities in the various territories, of conditions in the neighbouring Dependencies, but the Royal Commission of Enquiry, which takes over the first East African Conference at Nairobi, of the first Anglo-Egyptian Conference at Fukuva, of the Tanganyika Education Conference, of the Convention of Associations of Kenya, of the joint East African Board, and of other bodies and individuals, testifies that the various sections of the European community are coming together in a most encouraging fashion.

Anyone who heard or has read the speeches made at the recent East African Dinner in London by Mr. Amery, Lord DeLamont, and Mr. A. G. Hollis must have been struck by the fact that the spokesman for the Colonial Office and those who voiced the views of the Government and the administrative service all thought and spoke of East Africa as a whole, not of quarter more of its parts. As recently as a year ago parochialism had its champions, and a definitely East African standpoint on major questions is being found and expressed.

Elsewhere in this issue we publish two important records of missionary views on the present general position in parts of East Africa, important not only on account of the authority with which Mr. J. H. Oldham and Dr. C. F. Lorant speak, but on account of the broadminded, generous way in which they deal with the problems and achievements studied by them in the field in East Africa. They are neither blind nor silent when improvement is possible, and they are equally ready when improvement is not only entirely unobtainable, and Dr. Lorant suggests frankly that the missionary who becomes a "friend of the Native" does nothing to help to improve the work, his influence on the European community in general and on the long run to the Native. The missionary who sees that such a man is of the type who does an education, labour, and native policy demand and deserves serious consideration, and we cordially commend to the attention of East Africa—and to their help, but local detractors—the views published on this page.



KENYA AND ITS PROBLEMS

THROUGH THE EYES OF A MISSIONARY.

The *Oldham*, Editor of the *International Review of Missions*, came to Kenya recently returned from a tour of East Africa, recently concluded two most interesting visits to the "Tropics." Their character is perhaps well indicated by the fact that they had been to the "Tropics" to see the work of a missionary. By the courtesy of the "Tropics" we have permitted to make the following quotations:

KENYA has been for some years the target of an incessant fire of criticism on account of its Native policy. This policy in Kenya cannot be imposed from without. Local opinion is hard to persuasion. It cannot be coerced. It is at present irritated and resentful at what is regarded as the brutal and unsympathetic attitude of outside opinion, and this makes more difficult effective co-operation between those in Kenya and at home who are sincerely seeking to promote the best interests of the Colony.

There is no doubt that mistakes have been made in the past, and that there is a need for reform in a number of directions. Not only anyone who is not a member of the "Tropics" but public opinion should be constantly on the alert to maintain a fair and just British tradition of justice and fair play in the government of subject races. But continual harping on mistakes and shortcomings is apt to have a discouraging effect on those who are criticised. It is having this effect in Kenya at the present time, so the effect is all the greater owing to the prominence given in the *East African Press* to every attack upon Kenya. The impression created is that the European community in Kenya is regarded by many people outside as exceptionally depraved. In reality Kenya is probably as humane and settlers as any other country in the tropics and in the white world. The spirit and freedom of settlement which are to be found in the Colony and here is throughout East Africa a keen and lively interest in the problems of Native health and Native education.

The medical department has been doing a large amount of systematic thought to the problems of Native health. It is convinced that the fundamental problems are those of nutrition and living conditions. Malnutrition is probably one of the principal causes of the general inefficiency of Native labour. A remedy can be found only by a combination of a good nutritious diet and the improvement of Native housing. The improvement of Native housing is being propagated through the village extension work. Native ignorance and conservatism, and the scientific investigation of the deficiencies of Native diet.

Careful consideration has been given to the most suitable type of Native house. The battle with many of the most serious diseases to the health of the Colony—ague, malaria, tuberculosis, dysentery, ankylostomiasis, and other harmful diseases—is largely a question of either proper housing or of the disposal of refuse. The medical department has just issued an admirable pamphlet dealing with the design and construction of Native houses in all places with sanitary arrangements. The pamphlet is written in Kikuyu for the owners of estates, and the growing interest of others in questions of housing and housing for their Native labourers is very encouraging. An essential condition of the physical and social advancement of the Natives is the improvement of their culture. Considerable work has been done and recently in many places in the Reserves. But a beginning has been made by the establishment of the Native Agricultural Extension Societies, and the work done in connection with the Scott Agricultural Extension Society in the other part of the country.

The present position of the Native education in Kenya is not such as to excite any special interest in the subject among those who are not members of the "Tropics." Many have concluded that the best way to improve the Native is to give them a good education. But it is not clear that the "Tropics" are more

entirely, and while it may sometimes express nothing more than the desire of an employer that his labourers should be sufficiently docile, the demand directs attention to an educational need which something more than a classical instruction is needed to meet. An exceptional difficulty arises from the restraints and obligations of tribal life, and the strange and unfamiliar worldly demands of the combined wisdom and effective co-operation of Government, missionaries and settlers.

Kenya can claim to be the educational experiment of exceptional interest. In the few schools for the training of Native supervisors, or, as they are sometimes called, "herring" teachers, a more thorough education is being made than is perhaps to be found in any other part of Africa to grapple with the problem of the village school, which is the fundamental educational problem of the continent. The school was established a year ago by Government with the co-operation of the Government. General help has been given to the Government Corporation in New York. The school is the Johannes School in Kenya to work out the assignment of the content of the curriculum and to adapt it to every point of the needs of village life. Special attention will be paid to hygiene, sanitation, living conditions and agriculture, and also to Native folklore, music and crafts-making.

An mission—and remains to be done before it can be said that the task of improving the physical, social and moral condition of the Native population has been adequately taken in hand. But if the promising beginnings are effectively followed up, Kenya may before long be leading the way in well-conceived and coordinated efforts to raise the life of the Native to a higher level.

The chief ground for encouragement is that Kenya has been able to secure the enthusiastic support of the Government, and the unanimous endorsement of the policy of equal development that there should be in East Africa a real and equal opportunity both for Native development and for European enterprise.

It is a different policy from that of West Africa. The "Tropics" can show whether the progress of African peoples will be more rapid under a system in which the European element consists of administrators, educators and traders who come only for a time and take their accumulated experience away with them, or under the continuous stimulus of the presence in their midst of a more advanced and progressive civilisation. It is whether the faith expressed by Sir Edward Craig, justified that the association of races which results from settlement may be made to serve the interests of both to a degree yet unfulfilled. Experience elsewhere suggests that under the former system the fostering of economic advance is not always equal to the excellence of the administration, and whatever speculations may be entertained in regard to the advantages of the two systems, the conditions of the "Tropics" with its extremely sparse population, are far from those of West Africa, and in view of the European settlement is an accomplished and undesirable fact.

In East Africa it is intended both the European settlement and the Native community to advance. It is not clear that the difficulties lie in the application of Kenya and to show how the dual policy can be made to work smoothly and successfully, but will have made a valuable contribution to the relations between white and black throughout Africa.

The question arises whether, if the Natives are encouraged and assisted to develop their own lands, there is sufficient labour at present to meet the requirements of European agriculture. There is an influential body of opinion in the Colony which sees an escape from the difficulty in the increasing development of crops and industries which make the least demands on Native labour. Differences in this respect are marked: Wheat requires only three labourers and yields ten to the hundred acres; while coffee needs for the same area a hundred labourers, being at the same time a hundred and fifty, and tea is even more exacting in its demands. There is a probability that certain general substances at present lacking can be supplied, as is the case in Kenya, by a great future. In so far as the development of the Colony goes in the direction of dairy farming, wheat and maize, the problem of labour will become easier. This, however, is only one aspect of the labour problem. The question of labour supply is obviously fundamental in giving effect to the policy of dual development, and will demand the careful attention of the Government.

A serious adoption of the dual policy implies that the Native point of view as well as that of the white community must have a share in determining the course of evolution in East Africa. Few who know African conditions would favour the inclusion of Natives in the register of white voters. The recently formed Native Councils may for the present furnish an outlet for the expression of Native opinion and out of them may perhaps develop a Central Native Assembly similar to that which General Heriott proposes to set up in South Africa. The important thing is that the political implications of the dual policy should be frankly faced and that it should be recognised that Native opinion and desires must have a place in the shaping of policy.

The dual policy is the only policy which can assure a real future for East Africa. On a long view the white and black races are necessary to one another; their interests are complementary. Denied a real opportunity, the blacker race will react against the injustice, and by a hundred insidious means and passive opposition, if not by open revolt, must succeed in the end in defeating and destroying the white civilisation. The latter can survive only if its existence creates a real opportunity of advancement for the native peoples. Those, therefore, in Kenya who take the longer view may be expected not merely to assent to the policy of dual development, but to grasp it with

both hands as the key to the future prosperity of East Africa.

If the complexity of the problems of a modern State be such that the Imperial Government has found it necessary to set up the Committee of Civil Research, the complex of economic, political, cultural, and social problems of East Africa, which are without any real precedent in human experience and history, no less urgently require the help to be derived from disinterested study and research. It is noteworthy that the appointment of the Committee of Civil Research was announced in a debate on Kenya. Lord Balfour urged on that occasion that the problems arising from the impact of European civilisation on the life of the Natives were of such importance that a solution could be hoped for only from profounder study, increased knowledge, and the setting up of new machinery for this purpose. The study of East African problems can be carried out effectively only in East Africa itself, though valuable assistance, expert advice, and co-operation may be afforded by the Committee of Civil Research in London.

The questions in which disinterested scientific inquiry would contribute to a wise and just decision are so numerous that no department that might be set up for the purpose could do more than enter the main field. They would include the use made by the Natives of their lands, their methods of cultivation, and forms of land tenure; the causes affecting adversely the healthy growth of agriculture, a question of vital importance; the future of East Africa; questions relating to the efficiency and economical use of labour; the causes, social and psychological, regarding the advance of Native populations; the effect on the Natives of the social organisation of the white races introduced by European civilisation. There are but a few illustrations of the subjects on which fuller knowledge is essential to sound decision, and in each of the examples given a further inquiry will be found on examination to be almost unlimited in extent.

The idea that research may have an important contribution to make to the solution of its problems has met with a good deal of sympathy in Kenya. The more quickly it transforms the attitude of the white towards Kenya to one of sympathetic respect, the more the Government were to initiate an experiment in working out its problems in the light of disinterested investigation and study of the facts.

MISSIONARY NEEDS, AIMS, AND FUTURE

DR. C. T. LORAM'S FRANK REVIEW OF THE POSITION

From a Special Correspondent.

The missionary situation in East and South Africa occupied the attention of the Conference of British Missionary Societies at their fifteenth annual conference at Swanwick, Derbyshire, last week. One hundred and fifty delegates from fifty societies were present.

Dr. C. T. Loram, who recently visited East Africa and who is one of the three members of the Native Affairs Commission in the Colony of South Africa, mentioned that he was in South Africa, born and had in his early days appeared, parading, and ridden calves with his Zulu boy friends. It was the aim only in the past few years that the work of the Church in East Africa had seemed to be leading to the importance of Native education. As they were awakening and realizing the importance of education, their activities were almost everywhere and they were being given encouragement. The Government's initiative in education had passed from the hands of the missionaries to the Government, and there was a danger that the Government might develop an educational system of its own, in competition with the missionary

enterprise. This was partly due to the presence of a Moslem element, for the British Government was always very sensitive when a Moslem population was concerned.

On the other side, there was the reason that in East Africa there were no missions which had not been willing to co-operate with the Government system, while there were too many missionaries, respectively outstanding exceptions, who did not reach the same high level of education as elsewhere. In East Africa, also, as elsewhere, there was a lack of appreciation among many in the white community of the work of missions.

"It would be most unfortunate," said Dr. Loram, "if the goodwill and activity of the Government is not to be behind the missionary machine. If the latter is to be a help as well as it might be a hindrance, the Government ought to be turned to improve it rather than that another machine should be set up. The Governments concerned should be persuaded if possible to stay their hands at the present of the Government systems and the existing forces

FROM THE MISSIONARY STANDPOINT

Thoughts on the African

have been fully tried and found wanting. Excep- tions, however, might be made regarding special schools for Moslems, and industrial and agricultural schools.

I do not see any hope, however, of an efficient system till the home mission boards realise the necessity of an improved personnel. I would plead that they should send some of their best men to East Africa at once, so that the activities of the Governments may be taken advantage of.

Racial Conflicts

The speaker also dealt with the clash in South Africa between whites and Natives—a subject of importance to East Africa.

Fear for white civilisation was, he said, the dominant note in South Africa to-day, and arose mainly from the 1921 census figures, which purported to prove that, if the present rate of increase continued, there would in ten years be in South Africa 4,000,000 whites and 19,000,000 Natives. "This will explain, though it may not excuse, South Africa in some of its recent legislation," remarked Dr. Loram. He referred to the protest against the Colour Bar Bill which the missionaries had addressed to the Govern- ment, and recalled that whereas 83 votes had been cast for the Bill, there had been 67 votes against it. The measure was one which the Native Commis- sioners in their capacity as advisers to the Govern- ment had strongly opposed.

The South African Church would be glad of advice as to when it is right for a Church to protest against political measures which it believes to be morally wrong," said Dr. Loram. "Personally I believe the Church should keep out of political ques- tions, as long as it possibly can. Missionary societies are not always in a position to judge what are the real motives of a Government. There is sometimes the danger of missionaries losing their influence in European communities by becoming the professional friends of the Native peoples, and being prepared to say that the Natives are always right and the white man always wrong. Never- theless, the Church has a right and even a duty to watch legislation, and as keepers of the public con- science, to speak out clearly upon occasion."

The future evangelisation of the Natives in South Africa would be mostly done through Native agencies, and the white missionary must become more and more a missionary superintendent. Much of the work of evangelisation would be done by the separatist Native churches, of which there are already over a hundred. The standard of the edu- cation of the leaders of some of these churches is sometimes very low. Dr. Loram knew of at least one archbishop of a separatist church whose educa- tional achievements had not risen above Standard II. He had also stated that these churches were not of African origin, but nevertheless, those Natives who had a feeling against the white man were inclined to join themselves with such com- munities, and careful consideration had to be given as to what use should be made of such churches.

There is great need for medical missions in South Africa, continued Dr. Loram. "Nyasa- land, Uganda, Kenya, and Tanganyika are much ahead of us in this respect. We want an army of medical men for Native work, and help in the form of an economic side to help the poor. I suggest that a flow of agriculture and manu- facture in the reserves is a great field for Christian social service in South Africa, while the masses of the Native crowded in the cities and centres provide a perhaps the most promising missionary field in the land."

The Bantu peoples have a genius for worship, a capacity for adoration, which does not come readily to the average Englishman," says a writer to *The East and the West*, adding, "the African has a passion for witness. Give him only a fragmentary idea of the Gospel, and it is such good news to him that he must go and tell everyone else."

There were choice spirits among God's ancient people, the Hebrews, who contemplated the conver- sion of the African peoples, known to them by the general title of Ethiopia (Hebrew *Cush*). There is one recorded occasion when black ambassadors came from Ethiopia to the Court of the King of Judah when he was confronted with invaders and offered military help.

It is for the Church to see justice done to the peoples of the African continent. They must not be exploited by European nations to dig gold out of the earth, to grow cocoa for European breakfast tables, to cultivate and coffee for European factories, and copra for the manufacture of European soap. They must be brought into the City of God and lay at His feet their gifts of worship and service and witness.

An African catechist, discussing the things that made it difficult for his fellow countrymen to become Christians—witch doctors, magic, belief in evil spirits, tribal customs, and so on—expressed in characteristically picturesque lan- guage the case against the white man. He put it thus: "We black people can scarcely hear the word of the missionary, because the lives of the white men make such a noise."

TANGANYIKA MANDATE RE

The Geneva correspondent of the *Times* tele- graphed on Monday that the Permanent Commission of the League had that day examined the report of the British Government on the ad- ministration of Tanganyika Territory. Mr. John Scott, Chief Secretary of the Tanganyika Government, being present.

The Commission asked for information in regard to the Native policy of the administration and the forthcoming creation of a Legislative Council. Mr. Scott pointed out that the Natives were not yet sufficiently advanced to take part in the work of the Council and that it was the object of the Mandatory to develop conditions in the Territory which would place the Natives in a position to discharge duties. Mr. Scott also gave information in regard to con- ditions, the construction of roads, and other mis- sions, recruiting for public works, and the measures taken by the health authorities of the Territory to combat sleeping sickness, which from an economic and from a health point of view constitutes one of the most important problems of the Territory.

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From a Subscriber in Berkshire.

"In sending you a lined hamper, I feel I join for future years, I may say that I took *East Africa* as an experiment last year, but have grown to look forward to it as a regular habit, and I wish you all success in its issue."

JUNE 24, 1926

NATIVE CRIMES AGAINST WHITE WOMEN

Death Penalty in Kenya

The Times correspondent at Nairobi cables that the Governor, Sir Edward Grigg, speaking at Kitale, announced that the Secretary of State had sanctioned the introduction of the death penalty in cases of crimes of a revolting character, against women and children, such as that known as the Kijabe case, which has recently stirred the feelings of the people. Presumably the intention is to strengthen the law in respect of assaults in which Natives are guilty. The change will not affect the Kijabe case, which will be decided on the present law.

The correspondent adds:

The sanction of the death penalty by the Secretary of State will go a long way to relieve public anxiety and put an end to a movement on the part of an excited section of the white settlers aiming at an interference with the course of justice, if dissatisfied with the sentence in the Kijabe case.

Referring to the growing signs of lawlessness among the Native population, Sir Edward Grigg said he believed that only a small section of the population was affected, but the signs could not be overlooked. Brutal crimes against women were calculated to embitter most terribly the relations between the races of the Colony. Such offences must be dealt with by law, and those who attempted to proceed against such crimes by contempt and breach of the law would be traitors to their own cause. He had no shred of sympathy with those who desired to break the law for the purpose of repressing crime, however heinous. The law must be respected in Kenya. He laid emphasis on this point as changes in the law could not be retrospective. While agreeing that it was foolish to speak of equality between members of an advanced civilisation and the Natives, the fact of superiority imposed upon Europeans the duty of building up on sure foundations an enlightened Native society.

In the case to which reference was made above is that in which Mrs. Ulyate of Kijabe, a lady of seventy years of age, was recently attacked by a Native who broke into her room at night, threw himself upon her, and when she struggled, treated her with callous brutality. Mrs. Ulyate has said that, with the strength of despair, she struggled for an hour, and a half, with her assailant, who grabbed her throat, tore her hair, scattered her head on the ground, stabbed her with a fruit knife, and, having torn every shred of night clothing from her bleeding body, threw a blanket over what he imagined to be the corpse, and ransacked the room for valuables. — R.P. 241.

ENCOURAGING WHITE SETTLEMENT

Eastern African Office to Help

At a meeting of the Executive of the Convention of Associations held in Nairobi at the end of last month the proposed amalgamation of the European and African Trades Organisation with the Kenya Land Settlement Committee was reported, it having been proposed that the joint body should work in close co-operation with the East African Trade and Information Office in London.

Colonel Franklin stated that his Office was prepared to do everything in its power to help white settlement in the Colony, and gave it as his opinion that the channel of liaison between his Office and settlers should be the Convention of Associations and not any smaller body. The Association would naturally have power to nominate such work to a sub-committee. The question of finance was discussed and Colonel Franklin stated that the Office would help materially by doing all the necessary clerical work, if proposed or put forward in request of the Convention, which in regard to financial assistance from the Government, it was decided that Mr. J. H. Tucker and Colonel Tucker should prepare a scheme for submission to a panel of members.

EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE

East Africa Loan Bill

SIR ROBERT HAMILTON asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies when the East Africa Loan Bill would be discussed and if he would provide a large scale map in the Lobby showing the projected lines of railway before the discussion takes place.

Mr. Amery: I hope that it will be possible to arrange for the introduction of the Bill at an early date. It is not yet decided what projected railway lines are to be included in the Schedule of the Bill, but as soon as the information is available I shall hope to arrange for a map to be furnished, as desired by the hon. Member.

Elephants and Whales

In the House of Commons last week Sir G. Strickland asked the Secretary for the Colonies whether, as Belgians on the Congo had rediscovered the possibility of utilising the African elephant, he would encourage or similar experiments in East and West Africa; and whether, as an effort to breed in Western Australia islands given by the Duke of Bedford was partly successful, he would refer the utilising of these and other useful animals in Crown Colonies to the committee dealing with the exploiting of whales. (Laughter.)

Mr. Amery: I understand that the Congo experiment is still in its early stages and that no definite conclusions can yet be drawn from it. I do not think the Committee which is studying problems of research and development in connection with whales is suitably constituted for the purpose in hon. friend has in view. (Laughter.)

Kenya Land Grants

In the House of Commons last week Mr. Thrift asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would state on what grounds the case of Lord Delamere had been selected for special investigation from amongst the numerous applications of obtaining grants of land, which accusations of obtaining grants were applying in the names of other persons brought against residents in Kenya Colony, and why Government resources have been used to enable him to meet the accusations made against him?

Mr. Amery: The charge of "dumpling" alleged against Lord Delamere in the local Press was quoted, not only in the book "Kenya," but also in another place by a Noble Lord who said:

We want to know what has been the action of the Colonial Government itself in the matter. Lord Delamere is entirely free to meet any charges, but he is concerned to get his rebuilding charges made at the expense of the Government.

KITCHENER HOUSE TO CLOSE

It is announced that Kitchener House for Officers and Ex-Officers, 49, Sloane Street, S.W., the educational club established just after the Armistice, will be closed in August unless funds are forthcoming immediately. The institution had been faced with the prospect of the withdrawal of the grant from the Officers Association, and cannot carry on. Kitchener House afforded ex-officers opportunities for studying various subjects to fit themselves for employment, and had also been able to help many of them to secure posts. No fees were charged to any who received tuition or other assistance from the club, and tea was served to them every day. A large number of men who used Kitchener House were nearly eight years after the war, and it is daily becoming more and more necessary to make even yet to prevent the closing of an institution which has been of such value to many of our ex-officers. It is the knowledge of East African ex-officers.

THE ZAMBEZI COALFIELD.

Progress of New Colliery Works.

From a Correspondent.

At the ordinary general meeting of the Societe Miniere et Geologique du Zambesi (the Belgian subsidiary of the Zambesia Mining Development Ltd., which is developing the Tete coalfield) which was held at Brussels on June 15, shareholders learnt that the gallery at the 385 metres level had already attained a total length of 580 metres and had shown the perfect continuity of the Grande Calaise, now being worked. The incline has also been prolonged to the 50 metre level which will be prepared for future exploitation. No lateral variations have been found in the composition of the seam from which coal is being obtained and, although the deeper workings have been carried below the hydrostatic layer of the district there has been no difficulty with water entering the mine. Not the slightest trace of fire damp has yet been encountered in the workings. Exploration from the surface in the layers above the seam actually being worked have encountered a seam giving a thickness of 1.70 metres of excellent coal in two layers separated by 0.10m. of schist.

Satisfactory Results to Date.

Since the beginning of active exploitation in 1925 operations have been concerned with the upper part of the seam where the coal is much altered in composition. The consequence was that the proportion of large coal did not exceed 25% of the total extraction. *Pari passu* with the deepening of the workings there has been a marked rise in this proportion which for the last six months has attained 41%. This must be considered satisfactory, especially as the coal has come from exploratory galleries and is extracted by labour which does not yet possess the technical ability of European miners.

From April to August last year when river navigation ceased for the season, coal was shipped to various consumers on the lower Zambezi. These trial consignments gave complete satisfaction and have resulted in the sale of large quantities since navigation was resumed last January. It may be noted that coal is being transported to some extent by steamers which had hitherto never ascended the river as far as Tete but which are now going there to obtain coal for their own consumption. The transformation from wood to coal fuel must be a gradual process, since it obliges the industrial establishments to make slight modifications of their existing plant, but a recent despatch from Africa states that there is reason to hope that in view of the favourable results obtained this year, the important sugar factories of the lower Zambezi will next year use Zambesi coal exclusively.

Importance of the Zambesi Bridge.

In regard to the important works which must be carried out before the railway enterprise can attain its full development, the first of these—the improvement of the part of the river in hand. The existing wharf which is to be prolonged by 130 metres and the new wharf of 170 metres of deep water, wharf is to be built, thus permitting large vessels to come alongside to coal. It is also hoped that the Zambesi bridge will be among the works to be carried out with the aid of the proposed £10,000,000 East African Loan, and if the British Parliament ratifies this project, it is anticipated that the work will be begun at an early date.

The direct connection between the mine and the Beira navigable route will follow the completion of the Zambesi bridge. Once these great undertakings are in hand the time will have arrived to enter the period of the scale of operations of the mine, and it will be...

to ask for further capital. The existing shareholders of the company will naturally be given a preferential right to subscribe the necessary sums, even in face of the requests of certain foreign groups whose attention will be attracted by the importance of the role which the company will play in the development of Mozambique and the coast of South-East Africa.

ARBITRATION ON EAST AFRICAN COTTON.

Annual Meeting of Liverpool East African Section.

Special to "East Africa."

At last week's annual meeting of the East African Trade Section of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, Mr. J. Pickering Jones, Chairman of the Section, who presided, said that undoubtedly good progress had been made and the membership had now increased to thirty. The report was adopted.

On the motion of Mr. Pickering Jones, Mr. E. Pomit was elected Chairman of the Section for the ensuing year, Mr. W. A. Ball, of the African-Grown Cotton Co., being elected Vice-Chairman. A vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Pickering Jones for his services during the past year, and especially during the initial stages of the formation of the Section. Mr. J. Sandeman Allen, M.P., was also thanked for his valuable co-operation in connection with the Joint East African Board.

Arbitration Clause: Cotton.

Mr. S. Simpson, Director of Agriculture of Uganda, attended the meeting to discuss the suggestion made that the Liverpool Cotton Association Rules on Arbitration should be adopted by the Government for insertion in contracts made for the sale of cotton in Uganda.

He explained the position and pointed out that, as the members were no doubt aware, Uganda had for some years been actively engaged in promoting the growth of cotton and had had more success of it than any other new field. It had been an uphill task as they had had to build up men and transport facilities, and last year a good deal of cotton could not be sent forward owing to the lack of transport, but he hoped that in future years no further difficulties in this connection would be experienced. He felt, however, that at the present time the state of the cotton industry was not satisfactory, as in many cases the ginner when he had ginned and baled his cotton and sold it to the merchants, had no further interest and accepted no responsibility as to whether it was up to the standard grade of one or other of the grades which had for the cotton trade and for Uganda. He therefore proposed to make it compulsory to insert an arbitration clause in all contracts for the sale of cotton.

A long discussion ensued, and information was given Mr. Simpson as to the working of the Liverpool Cotton Association Rules in connection with the arbitration clause. The members also promised to forward to Mr. Simpson duplicates of the standard grades of East African cotton as prepared by the Liverpool Cotton Association and other information which would enable him to take the necessary steps to prepare a suitable form of contract for the sale of East African cotton.

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SLAVERY IN THE SUDAN.

An interesting White Paper.

Can. 1950, published by H.M. Stationery Office. It does not, under the title of "Slavery in the Sudan," states that while the fixed policy of the Sudan Government has always been that all slavery should in due course come to a natural end, it would not be wise to produce that result in too short a time. The natural abolition of all slavery will ensue from the decision that no person born after the re-occupation of the country in 1898 is otherwise than free and by the recognition of the principle that no master has the right to retain Sudanese servants against their will.

Duties of District Commissioners.

In a memorandum circulated by the Sudan Government a year ago, it is laid down that where servants who have been brought up by particular masters in a status equivalent to the status of slavery under Mohammedan law wish to break that relation, and apply to the Government for that purpose, no obstacle is to be placed in their way, but it is not necessary for Government officials to take the initiative except on application of the servant. The District Commissioners dealing with the case may, however, attempt a reconciliation if he considers it to be in the interests of both parties, but in so doing he shall not only bear in mind that the servant has an absolute right to freedom, but make it quite clear to the servant that he has this right and abstain from putting any pressure on the servant. He will not, however, attempt reconciliation (a) where the master has hired but the Sudanese servant to another; (b) when the Sudanese servant was born since 1898; (c) where the master has ill-treated or neglected to support the servant.

In cases where reconciliation has been effected, District Commissioners are instructed that when subsequently visiting the place where the Sudanese servant resides, they shall see the servant and ascertain whether promises made at the time of reconciliation have been carried out. District Commissioners are also to take steps to make sure that Sudanese servants have an opportunity of complaining to them if they wish to do so, while if they have reason to believe that servants are being badly treated they are to make inquiries and put a stop to such treatment.

Real Slavery.

A definition of the clear line of distinction to be drawn between two forms of "slavery" is set forth in Memorandum No. 3.

First, there is that slavery, properly so-called, which permits of the capture of human beings, their sale and purchase, and their treatment at the masters' will, and which involves no recognition of all personal rights. The law in force in the Sudan since the re-occupation has always provided ample safeguards against this utterly inhuman form of slavery, and during the last twenty-five years it has been practically stamped out. Slave-raiding, by Sudan subjects, may be said to have ceased altogether. Isolated cases of sale and purchase come to light from time to time, but have always been dealt with very drastically by the courts; ill-treatment has always been punishable regardless of the status of the person ill-treated, and personal rights have never been denied to anyone.

On the other hand there has always existed, though in an ever diminishing extent, a status which is commonly referred to as "domestic slavery." The "domestic slave" in this connection is a person who is attached to the family in a permanent

relationship, generally speaking, he compared with the "Negro slaves" in the Southern States of America, who were permanent dependants, domiciled with their masters' families, but the fact of its existence has never been permitted to imply any stigma of disrepute, much less of alienation, and though some restriction of full liberty is implicit in the facts of the case, it must not be assumed that the measure of restriction in question has operated altogether to the disadvantage of the individual.

Why Action Must be Cautious.

The inhabitants of that part of the Sudan where it still exists are Mohammedans, and all matters of marriage, inheritance, etc., are regulated by Mohammedan law, which cannot be abrogated, and which not only recognises the status of slavery, but ensures certain definite benefits to the slave. For instance, if a "slave" woman, usually a concubine of her master, bears her master a child, she cannot be divorced as a wife may, at her husband's whim, but must be supported by her master. On his death she and her children are all free and share with the children of a free-born wife in the inheritance. The result of treating such a woman as free in law would be to cause her to lose her recognised position as a concubine, to bastardise her children, and to cause them to lose their part in the inheritance of their father.

Secondly, it will be realised that too hasty action taken in the face of a strong and universal public opinion is always fraught with danger, and particularly so when religious customs and prejudices are involved. Now that the source of supply is cut off and every man is able to obtain his freedom for the asking, the number of slaves decreases automatically. Public opinion too is becoming more and more enlightened and more accustomed to Western shades of thought and ideals. In the early years of the re-occupation of the Sudan, the taking of any sudden revolutionary step in this matter would have indubitably led to serious upheavals and the jeopardy of influence for good. A quarter of a century has elapsed, and the evil is dying out of its own cesses. It is the intention of the Sudan Government to hasten its end, but in doing so it will lay aside the various considerations of prudence which still arise.

1926

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East Africa in the Press.

EAST AFRICAN COMMERCE THROUGH THE AGES.

In the news supplement of the Zanzibar Official Gazette Mr. W. H. Ingram gives some most interesting quotations concerning the foreign trade of Zanzibar through the ages. From his collection we take the following:

"The loading of ships of transport with a great quantity of the magnificent products of Arabia, with all kinds of precious woods of the holy land, with heaps of incense-resin, with verdant incense-trees, with ebony, with pure ivory, with gold and silver from the land of Amu, with the odorous Tepes wood and the Kassiarind, with Afam-incense and Mademouge, with Arabi-monkeys, Kop-monkeys, and Tesem-animals, with skins of leopards of the South, with women and children." (From an XVIth Dynasty inscription).

"And they came to Ophir and fetched from thence gold; four hundred and twenty talents and brought it to King Solomon. And the Navy also of Hiram that brought gold from Ophir, brought in from Ophir great plenty of almuq (or algum) trees and precious stones, once in three years came the Navy of Tharshish, bringing gold and silver, ivory (elephants' teeth) and apes (and peacocks)." (1 Kings ix, 28 and x, 11 and 22).

"There are imported into these markets the lances made at Muza especially for this trade, and hatchets and daggers and awls and various kinds of glass, and at some places a little wine, and wheat, not for trade, but to serve for getting the goodwill of the savages. There are exported from these places a great quantity of ivory, but inferior to that of Adul's and Rhinoceros, horn and tortoise-shell (which is in best demand after that from India) and a little palm-oil." (Pcriplus).

"The people live on rice and fish and milk and dates, and they make wine of dates and of rice and of good spices and sugar. There is a great deal of trade and many vessels, and merchants go thither. But the staple trade of the land is in elephants' teeth, which are very abundant, and they have also much ambergris as whales are plentiful." (Marco Polo).

In a note on the East African States says: "In Captain Colomb's book we learn that ivory (elephants, rhinoceros and hippopotamus) exports in 1701 were the most valuable item and were worth 670,000 dollars. Cloves had already reached second place and the value was 720,000 dollars. Slaves came third at 570,000 dollars, and bracketed equal fourth at 500,000 dollars each were copal, orchilla wood and cowries. The principal imports was sugar worth valued at 1,500,000 dollars.

Boards, coronut oil, cotton goods, dried fish, earthenware, glassware, glue, gum, copal, hardware, hippo teeth, ivory, maize (grain), millet (grain), molasses (sugar), rhinoceros horns, rice (grain), sesame, shells, skins, tortoise shell, wheat (grain), yams, yucca. In the trade of East Africa many raw materials are there for a greater or lesser length of time.

WRITING to the *African*, a Nyasaland reader of that journal says:

The enclosed statistics of motor vehicles in Nyasaland may be of interest to fancy they represent the highest percentage in the world, and they are, if anything, an underestimate, as there are a number of motor-cycles used on tobacco estate stock that are not included. I am glad to say the percentage of American cars is gradually decreasing, partly owing to the fact that there is an import duty of 23 per cent on any car of more than 15.6 h.p., but also because I really think the intelligent motorist is beginning to realise that a small designed European car of 12 to 15 h.p. will be a lot better than the cheap big-engined American car with its far greater comfort, at a lower running cost, and will not look like a cheap sofa and sound like a jazz band after 20,000 miles.

We, of course, have the specialist in axle clearance, who must have a Ford and does not know that he is getting only about two inches more clearance than the average. It is not extra axle clearance that is so important out here as clearance amidships and under the running boards, with the front and back wheels in positions, such things as low-hung exhaust pipes and battery boxes are apt to get scraped off, and the same applies to sunk boxes on the running boards when one's wheels are in a deep rut.

STATISTICS OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN NYASALAND COMPILED BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF POLICE FROM THE CENTRAL REGISTRY OF MOTOR VEHICLES.

Total number of motor vehicles in 1925	1,280
Number of cars in 1925	345
motor-cycles in 1925	893
trucks	100
trailers	31
Percentage of American cars	
English cars	5%
Continental cars	10%
American motor-cycles	80%
English motor-cycles	1%
Continental motor-cycles	1%
Number of motor vehicles per capita of white population	

SETTLERS IN EAST AFRICA.

Few East Africans will agree with Wildman, who writing to the *Overseas* from Nairobi, says: "Having come from Nairobi, says: 'Having come to seek a place to make my permanent home, 10 years here have convinced me that on the day I move I must seek pastures new. It is necessary to quit the country for a period every four or five years. Also, as it seems well-nigh impossible to do manual work in the open, one becomes very soft, and work is left to the Native to carry out inefficiently.'

Are there no happily married settlers in Kenya? Are there not many perfectly happy and healthy European settlers who have spent fourteen, not four, years wintering in the Kenya Highlands. Is it not possible to do manual work in the open? Are not East African settlers as a class the very reverse of 'soft'? What settler worth his salt leaves the Native to carry out inefficiently and without supervision? To put the questions is sufficient."

"EAST AFRICA"

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PERSONALIA

Major C. Luxford of Rumuruti has left Kenya on leave.

Major Russell Carr, formerly of Kenya, has died in an Ipswich nursing home.

Mr. J. Leslie Carlin has succeeded Mr. G. Peabody as editor of the *Bera News*.

Mr. A. Bemister, a well-known Mombasa business man, is home on holiday.

Major J. W. Milligan leaves London this morning to join the "Mancos" at Marseilles.

Mr. R. Davidson has been re-elected Chairman of the Livingstone Management Board.

Miss Platt, matron of the Dar-es-Salaam Hospital, is outward-bound for Tanganyika.

Dr. A. McA. Blackwood of the Tanganyika Medical Service is at present home on leave.

Sir Charles Bowring, Governor of Nyasaland, is now in this country with Lady Bowring and family.

The new Luangwa Freemasons' Lodge was recently consecrated at Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia.

Nyasaland and other African folk songs sung by Mr. John Van Zyl were broadcast from the Manchester wireless station last week.

Mr. C. C. Monckton, the well-known Nairobi land and estate agent who has been on the island for only a few weeks, is already on his way back to Kenya.

We learn that Brigadier General H. H. Austin's book of personal adventures in East Africa and elsewhere will be published in the autumn by Mr. John Murray.

Mr. G. H. Hewitt, J.P. of Liverpool, one of the first, if not the first, white man to be allowed to travel in Mashonaland, died recently at Cannes at the age of 87.

Sir Charles Arden, Chief Justice of Uganda, who is now home on leave, last week visited the Law Courts, Dublin Castle, and was introduced to several of the judges.

Colonel Massimo Amorna, a Portuguese Colonial official and a former Colonial Governor, has accepted the post of High Commissioner for Mozambique.

East Africa learns authoritatively that a further sum of £5,000 has been set aside by Sir Milson Rees to His Excellency Sir Douglas Murray for the Asylee hospital.

Owing to absence abroad, General Sir Reginald and Lady Wingate were unable to be present at the unveiling of the statue erected in the memory of the late Field-Marshal Earl Kitchener.

Mr. William Evans has been appointed an official member of the Kenya and Uganda Railway Advisory Council during the temporary absence from Kenya of Colonel W. R. Tucker.

Mr. C. R. Keyte, Northern Rhodesia's new Postmaster-General, and Mrs. Keyte have arrived in Livingstone from Somaliland, where Mr. Keyte had been Director of Posts and Telegraphs since 1920.

We learn with regret of the death near Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, of Mr. Allan Douglas, who served in the East African campaign. Mr. Douglas's death appears to have been the result of a gun accident.

Major E. P. H. Pardoe has been appointed a provisional member of the Legislative Council of Kenya during the absence from the Colony of Mr. T. J. O'Shea, member for the Plateau South Electoral area.

Major Munro, of Makuyu, and Colonel Gascoigne, of Nanyuki, have been invited to serve on the Executive of the Convention of Associations in the place of Colonel Fawcus, resigned, and Captain F. O. B. Wilson, at present in England.

The memorandum by Major G. J. Keane, Deputy Director of Medical (Native) Services in Uganda, on the relation between medico-hygienic considerations and labour conditions has been reprinted in several of the East African Government Gazettes.

Lord Dunraven, who died last week at his London residence at the age of 83, acted as war correspondent for the *Daily Telegraph* during the Abyssinian War of 1867, and was Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies from 1885 to 1887.

The gossip writers, particularly of the provincial Press, have commented freely on Mr. Ainery's action in deputising at the East Africa Dinner for his lieutenant, Mr. Ombaby Gore. In more than one quarter it is claimed that he thus established a precedent.

Sir James Currie, Director of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, said at last week's annual meeting that in 1913 he rode through a particular area of the Sudan where the natives were starving. He stated that area now, with the Natives well off and land as good as well looked after, was quite an experience. He was of the opinion that the Sudan system of land tenure was well worth study by an impartial tribunal. If such a thing existed outside the Sudan, it would be a very interesting study.

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Land Values in Kenya	Germany's Colonial Ambitions
Coffee Planting in East Africa	A Ruin of Prehistoric Days
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Nyasaland's Highways and Byways	The Woman Settler in Kenya
The Aschha District of Tanganyika	The Zambezi Bridge
Campuses of the Sudan	Cotton Growing in East Africa
East Africa at the Zoo	The Joint East African Board
Nairobi To-day	Beira - Past, Present and Future

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A Subscription Form will be found on the outside back cover of this page.

At last week's annual dinner given at Oxford by the Rhodes Scholarship Trust the following with East African interests were present: Mr. L. S. Amery, Sir Herbert Stanley, Sir Henry Birch, enough, and Mr. Herbert Baker.



Mr. J. Ricketing Jones, first Chairman of the East African Section of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, has rendered valuable service to the cause of East Africa on Mercyside, and it is certain that Mr. Edward Porritt, who has now succeeded him, will be no less zealous. There is room for a strong East African Section in Liverpool and we wish it all success.



The Rev. and Mrs. F. H. White are sailing from Marseilles to Mombasa on June 26, on their way back to Maseno, in Kavirondo. For some years past Mr. White has been technical instructor at the C.M.S. Central School for Boys at Maseno, doing work which was appreciated by officials no less than by missionaries. Feeling that he could be of more help to the African as an ordained man, Mr. White came to England to prepare for the ministry. He was recently ordained by the Bishop of London.



The R.A.F. flight under Wing-Commander C. W. H. Bullford arrived in the Solent on Monday after completing the flight from Cairo to the Cape and straight back to this country. Sir Samuel Hoare, the Air Minister, telegraphed to Commander Bullford.

I heartily congratulate you and the personnel of the Cape flight under your command on their arrival in this country. The successful accomplishment of this flight of 14,000 miles over land and sea without a hitch, by four Sereno machines, is a most creditable achievement, and the regularity with which you have been able throughout to adhere to your time-table is striking testimony to the high standard of training of the Royal Air Force and the reliability of the Farney machines and Napier engines employed. There could be no more convincing demonstration of the assured future of aviation as a mobile and economical instrument of Imperial defence, and as a reliable means of speeding up communications between this country and the Dominions.



The University of Edinburgh, which last week celebrated the bicentenary of its Faculty of Medicine, conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on a number of eminent medical graduates, amongst whom was Dr. Andrew Balfour, of whom Professor Mackintosh, Dean of the Faculty of Law, said—

Andy will be best remembered by his classmates as an international player of the rugby game, but he was no less resolute in tackling the study he specially attacked. His great opportunity came in 1907, when he went to Khartoum as Director of the Wellcome Research Laboratories of the Sudan Government, one of which he set afloat on the waters of the Nile. He found the Sudan a virgin field for scientific work in preventive medicine, and he was soon issuing reports and obtaining practical results of the highest value. Thanks to his untiring industry, the stability of the Upper Nile region has been visibly improved and the white man's health risks in tropical areas generally have been reduced. Since his return to London he has not only organised and run his own laboratories, but has also been in the forefront of public health work. He was the au. of Scientific Research in the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. In the sphere of the war he worked almost every theatre of operations to solve or mitigate afflictions of the troops. His distinguished career sets the stamp of approval on Balfour's beneficent work, which has benefited hundreds with new resources and improved methods of tropical prevention.

Sir Geoffrey Archer, Governor-General of the Sudan, is on his way to this country on leave. Mr. Lewis Huddleston Pasha acting as Governor-General during His Excellency's absence.



Cables from Nairobi report that a K.A.R. detachment under Lieutenant Robertson, accompanied by Mr. V. G. Glenday, District Commissioner, recently severely punished a band of Abyssinian robbers in the Lower Rudolph district. Though heavily outnumbered, the military routed the raiders, killing fourteen, wounding twenty, and recapturing half the stolen stock.

Mr. Glenday, who is an M.A. of Oxford University, joined the East African Administration as an Assistant District Commissioner at the end of 1913 and was at once posted to the Northern Frontier District, where he served for some five and a half years before being seconded to Somaliland for a short while as District Commissioner. Since then he has been mainly in the Northern Frontier areas.

EAST AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments to the East African Service have been made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies during the month ended June 10—

Kenya—Captain M. F. J. R. Mahony and Mr. P. W. Harris, Cadets, Administrative Department, *Tanganyika Territory*—Lieutenant and Messrs. J. H. A. Watson, B.A., and A. L. Harris, B.A., Cadets, Administrative Department; Mr. P. E. W. Williams, Assistant Master, Education Department.

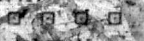
Recent transfers and promotions made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies are—

Mr. G. Wilde, Engineering Assistant, Posts and Telegraphs Department, *Tanganyika*, to be Assistant Telegraph Engineer, Federated Malay States.

Mr. J. P. L. Maingot, 3rd Check Clerk, Customs Department, Uganda, to be Assistant in Customs Department, Kenya.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. L. Smallwood—You might communicate with the Commissioner for H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, Royal Mail Building, Cockspur Street, London, S.W.1.



Mr. P. H. Edinburgh—You might communicate with the Private Secretary (Appointment), Colonial Office, 8, Old Queen Street, S.W.1.



Mr. W. J. Chepcow—The three London banks with East African branches are the Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd., Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) Ltd., and the National Bank of India Ltd.



Mr. A. A. Linnell—You might communicate with the Commissioner for H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, Royal Mail Building, Cockspur Street, London, S.W.1, or with the Secretary, European and African Trade Organisation, Nairobi.

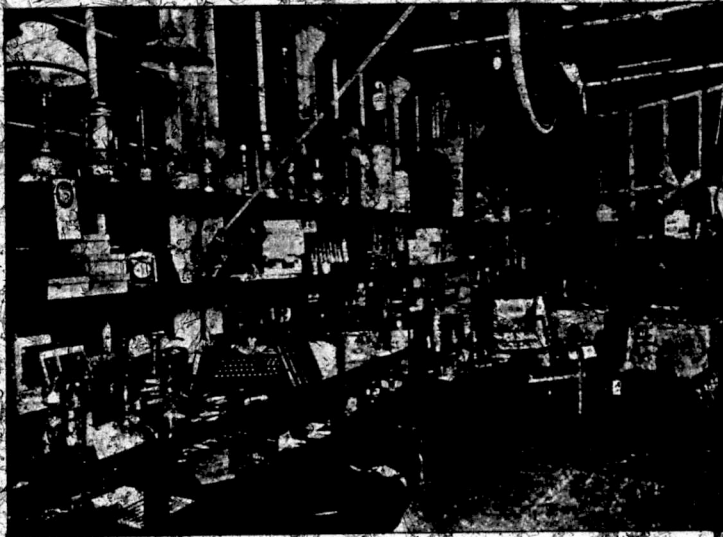
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OUR KENYA LETTER

From Our Own Correspondent

Nairobi

The squadron of the R.A.F. which had carried through successfully the African flight to Cape Town to the steps of Alan Cobham, and which had reached Kiambu on its homeward journey, turned aside at that place to visit Nairobi, where no airplane had hitherto been seen. Inwithstanding very threatening weather, which nearly caused Commander Purford to give up the mission, the trip was accomplished in little over two hours as taken nearly twenty-four to do the distance by the Uganda railway. After circling round the town, and thereby astonishing the placid Native—who has explained the occurrence to his own satisfaction by dubbing them "the King's birds"—the planes came to rest at the spot car-marked for future aerodromes, and the Commander and his officers were received by an enthusiastic concourse of leading officials and town-folk. After a quiet, restful stay of three days our visitors left us, manœuvring over the town for a quarter of an hour and then plunging into lowering clouds.

The Census

The full figures of the Census, which have been now published, are very disappointing to those who had formed the opinion that quite considerable numbers of new arrivals had settled in the Colony since 1920. That the population since that year has increased by about 3,000 offers no occasion for excitement, especially when one remembers that in the height of the immigration season in Canada this is little more than half the number which often used to arrive during twenty-four hours. The details of our non-African population are interesting and significant. There is ample increase in the Indian, Arab, and cross-bred members of the community, many of whom are quite worthy folk, so that the combined total reaches the figure of 53,000. But, except for the growing number of women, the developments of our own race—upon which the standard of civilization and the prestige of the Colony as a white man's country, and therefore a potent peer of other white Dominions, must be based—is unsatisfactory. Here's a chance for wise statesmanship directed to the increase of white settlers.

Resisting a protest

A strong protest is being resisted in the Masai Reserve at the expense of land understood to be set aside for European settlement. One can only wonder who is responsible for this action on behalf of the Administration, for the Masai Reserve is already the largest in the Colony, and the 70,000 or so of Natives comprising this tribe are quite unable to utilize, even in its wild state, the amount of grazing at their disposal. This folk has always been in lack of attention and consideration, though their party by pioneers, some of whom became their blood-brothers, and in consequence secured large numbers of stock from them, and also by the sentimental type of English. They are today said to be the richest folk in the colony, their wealth

stock in the world, and the immense value of their herds is almost entirely due to the agency of the white man, and his necessity for breeding, ploughing, and beef cattle. If the land already secured to the Masai were cleaned and brought under the best types of grasses and pasture, it would carry several times the number of heads now being upon it, and this is the only direction for development—not by giving them more land to sprawl across in their primitive and barbarous fashion, a practice which only perpetuates the savagery in which the tribe is steeped and confirms its hostility to civilisation.

Medicine for Natives

We notice with interest the queries constantly being asked at Westminster on all sorts of Kenyan affairs. The question of the supply of medicine to the Natives having been included in this week's interrogatories, it was mentioned that free doses are obtainable at many stations, in or out of the Reserves. It is worth while recording in this connection that the settlers—who probably distribute more European medicine than all the officials in the Colony put together, and do so at their own expense—feel very strongly that if free supplies of supplies at reduced cost are available, then they should be permitted to participate in such assistance, which ought not to be restricted to official or mission stations.

STOCK LAND IN KENYA

*West Kenya and Laikipia District
From Our Own Correspondent*

To-day the highlands of West Kenya, of which Nyuki is the centre and Laikipia the eastern boundary, comprise one of the principal stock-raising areas of the Colony. Eight years ago this part of the country had not been developed, but at the present time there is practically no land for sale, and very little Crown land.

The average price of land is from 10s. to 12s. per acre, although in one or two farms, as a result of changed hands at 15s. per acre, this however may be considered a high price, the chief reason being that it has included several wooded farms bearing the best timber. The majority of farms have good water, and the average yearly rainfall is 75 inches. As time goes on, the price of land is bound to increase, and it seems quite safe to say that within the next five years all land in this district will be worth at least £2 per acre. If water furrows are taken out, as has been done in some cases, thus making large portions of the farm irrigable, the values are of necessity greatly enhanced, and anything up to £5 per acre can be expected.

That the district is excellent for stock, especially sheep, was proved by the fact that wool from the Laikipia, when wool from Nyuki easily obtained the highest price for Kenya, to wit, 21d. per pound, a figure which compared very favourably with prices from the other wool-growing countries of the Empire.



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OUR UGANDA LETTER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kampala

The notices in the London Press about the visit to England of Sir Apolo Kagwa, K.C.M.G., the Prime Minister of Uganda, were somewhat premature, for though Sir Apolo did intend to go to England in a month or two, unfortunately he is seriously ill, and the visit, at any rate for the present, is off. Conjecture as to whether the visit was to be official, private, or a bit of both, is idle here. But now the Governor is going home to undergo a short course of medical treatment. Most of us know that Sir William Gowers has not enjoyed the best of health here, but whether the Home-going of His Excellency and the intended visit of the Native Prime Minister had anything to do one with the other no one is prepared to state. We all trust His Excellency will greatly benefit by the change, and we hope for a speedy recovery of Sir Apolo Kagwa, the Grand Old Man of Uganda.

The Cotton Crop

With a record crop of almost 200,000 bales of lint last season we cannot reckon on anything like that this present year. In fact, in the Eastern Province, from which comes the bulk of the cotton, those best competent to judge say that we may get about 60 per cent. of last crop. From the other Provinces we have not heard any bad reports, but they are not good by any means. Consequently, trade with the Natives is poor.

Whether trade will improve much is hard to say, but if the Native is storing his cotton in the hope of getting a better price, as some believe, and if he has to sell later on because there is no prospect of better prices, trade in some places may not be so bad. But there are many who believe that the Native is selling.

In the matter of the quality of the crop there is little to say. Uganda cotton is well known as the best, and from one season to another there is little change. The quality is as usual—good.

Native Prognostics

The Native grows either maize or pretends to fail to appreciate that the other are no more combined to grow with the former comparative comfort. Because one season is bad, he is not inclined to repeat what he did last season when it was good. In other words, he is easily frightened, and constitutionally disinclined to take the good with the bad. Consequently, after what he terms a bad price season, he fails to plant maize, much less so.

We have had many ups and downs like this, and it is not surprising that the cotton industry of Uganda will not increase of late. In fact, the natives themselves, indeed, good reasons will give us another record, and next year's trade with the Native may be as good as ever. Some observers are bold enough to claim that the Native may be already learning that if he produces more he can still induce in the future to which he grew accustomed when prices were good.

Plague

The fact that there is a return of the plague in a form which is not in any other form is hardly worth mentioning at all times, but our medical authorities are ready to say that when plague does not kill everything, everything is done to save it. They are very sorry to report that it has been found in many deaths, but they are very glad that it has not spread. It is a very fortunate thing that it has not spread. It is a very fortunate thing that it has not spread.

main be attributed to the fact that more Indians are engaged in occupations in which cotton is a principal factor, and also to the undoubted circumstance that the white man is more cautious and lives in better surroundings than do the bulk of the Indians.

Mr. C. W. Hattersley

Mango Planters Ltd. is one of the biggest business houses we have in the Protectorate. Started years ago, when Mr. C. W. Hattersley took over the management, afterwards Charles were made and Mr. Hattersley ceased to be connected with the firm. He is, as should be mentioned, one of the oldest white residents here, and he probably knows more about the Natives and their ways and customs than anyone else, either in the country or out of it. He is an adept at the language, and everyone is glad to have him back.

SUDAN COTTON PROSPECTS.

Speaking at last week's meeting of the Executive Council of the Empire Cotton Corporation, Sir James Currie said that in forestry in the Sudan vast possibilities, not only for the production of cotton under irrigation, but also in the south under rainfall conditions. The extension of the railway from Kasala to the Blue Nile, which was to take place under the Trade Facilities Act, would provide an alternative route from the cotton-producing areas to Port Sudan.

He mentioned with gratification that Mr. Jackson, the Chairman of the Executive Council, had appointed a member of the Sudan Committee by the Colonial Office, to examine schemes that might be financed from the Sudan Loan and East African Guaranteed Loan. An interim report of that committee was awaited with much interest.

At the Sudan last week's annual meeting of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, and referring to the unveiling of the Kitchener memorial, Lord Derby said that the Sudan is a better memorial to a great man than the Sudan itself. Lord Kitchener left behind him a country full of possibilities.

TRAVEL HOLIDAYS FOR CHILDREN

HAVING travelled extensively, and lived in Africa and the Tropics, the Ladies' Guide can competently undertake the charge of children, who would receive every care and home comfort. Bracing districts, really possible from London. Highest references given and required. The Secretary, Sunrise House, Oxford.

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Our Woman's

Page



NEWS, NOTES AND NOTIONS.

Memorial to Nurses

Although almost every regiment in the British and Indian Armies has subscribed, a great deal more money is required for the Memorial to Nurses of the British Empire who fell in the Great War to be carried out. Those of my readers who would care to send a token of gratitude in memory of the nurses who rendered such splendid service may be sure that donations, however small, will be gratefully received by the Secretary, whose address is 1870, Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital, 44, Euston Road, London, N.W.1.

Business and Charity

The action of the British Model House recently in devoting to the funds of the Westminster Hospital the whole of its profits arising from four days sales has called forth appreciation from many quarters. Funds are urgently needed by this famous institution, and the management of the British Model House conceived a scheme which served the double purpose of stimulating a purchase of all British Goods and at the same time contributing to a deserving appeal.

The Sales

The summer sales have begun this week, but are not as yet really in their stride. This year, for a change, it seems as though most of the goods offered will be absolutely new, and not, as is usually the case, goods which have been previously exposed either in the window or the show room. The reason of this is that the calculations of many buyers have been badly upset by the general strike and the consequent loss of extra money heavily hit the pocket of the consumer of the postal services, and the normal circulation of the usual daily newspapers during the last month of the year. But if the last two

months have been marked by bad business for our shops, the next few weeks promise to offer excellent bargains to shoppers.

Sunshades

Sunshades are to be a great feature this summer. They are now to be seen in shades of every hue and in all kinds of materials, some of the most original being designed in soft bright colors. Even in such a way as to resemble. Many have shades in plain or multicoloured woods stretched over the frame in long frames, and these are even more of a novelty in appearance when closed than when open. It is now possible to purchase a sunshade with a cover that can be slipped off and replaced by another or several others of different hue to match or in contrast with the gown worn. Although the stumpy is still popular, many of the new and dainty long-handled sunshades are being carried.

Strawberry Souffle

Now that strawberries are coming to their home, the following recipe for strawberry souffle may be useful.

Ingredients

- 1 pint strawberries
- 3 oz. castor sugar
- 4 eggs
- 1 gill cream
- 1 oz. gelatine
- 1 teaspoonful lemon juice
- 3 tablespoonfuls hot water

Method: Place the fruit, sugar, and yolks of eggs in a basin and boil for seven or eight minutes. Add the hot water and then melt gelatine in a little water, and when slightly cooled strain it into the mixture, and the lemon juice, stiffly whipped whites of eggs, and slightly whipped cream, and pour into souffle mould. Let it set and decorate the top of souffle with strawberries and whipped cream.

To Preserve Health and Strength



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

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The dealer can sell it at 2s. and still have a handsome profit. This set comprises a LEATHER GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR and a double edge GILLETTE BLADE with shaving edges packed in a neat push-in case. It is made within the Empire and is a splendid value for money.



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"EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU.

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

The exports of metal-working machinery from the United States to Portuguese East Africa during the past three years are officially stated to have been 1923, \$9,655; 1924, \$57,49; 1925, \$26,405. British manufacturers need to watch that market more closely.

The first January General Meeting of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), which represents the merger of the Colonial Bank, the National Bank of South Africa, and the Anglo-Egyptian Bank, was held last week. The proceedings were formal.

Among the articles imported into Tanganyika Territory during the month of March were: Condensed milk, 507 cwts.; cigarettes, 10,486 lb.; tobacco, manufactured, 20,002 lbs.; cement, 334 tons; galvanised iron sheets, 70 tons; Iron and steel manufactures, 1,892 tons; machines and machinery valued at £12,206.

Exports from Tanganyika Territory during March included: Coffee, 3,787 cwts.; mica, 7 tons; cotton, 7,605 cents; sisal, 2,104 tons; cotton seed, 571 tons; copra, 767 tons; hides, 2,934 cwts.; skins, sheep and goats, 548 cwts.; rubber, 1,503 cents; ivory, 220 cwts.; gold, 399 oz. tray.

Among the exports from Kenya and Uganda during the two weeks ending May 7 and 8 were: Cotton, 20,800 bales; hides, 1,393 bundles; maize, 11,537 bags; cotton seed, 10,004 bags; sisal, 1,100 bags; sisal and sisal tow, 2,303 bales; wattle bark, 1,113 bags; wattle extract, 400 blocks.

The American Department of Commerce announces that imports of machinery, motor cars, and electrical machinery from the United States into the Sudan amounted in 1924 to only \$83,240, or less than a quarter of those of the previous year. Machinery imports from Great Britain were in almost 60% within the same twelve months.

It is hoped that a Cotton Conference may be held in Nairobi in August, and that it may be attended by administrative and agricultural officers, entomologists, mycologists, and botanists engaged in work connected with cotton-growing in the dependencies of British South Africa (including Portuguese East Africa and the Belgian Congo).

The next session of the Convention of Associations of Kenya is to be held on Monday, October 18, and following days.

A recent Natalian Government Gazette publishes the Imperial Institute report on the Kosi deposits at Mlanje.

German manufacturers are now offering for sale in East Africa a number of brands of cement bearing good British names.

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) has re-opened its branch at Fort Jameson, North-Eastern Rhodesia.

We are informed from Uganda that in non-official circles the general opinion prevails that the 1926 cotton crop is likely to prove at least 15% less than the 1925 crop.

During the two weeks ending May 22 and 23 the Government Grader, Kisumu, received 1,950 bags of maize for grading, of which a total of 340 bags were rejected.

The Department of Overseas Trade announce that the next British Industries Fair will be held at the White City, Shepherd's Bush, and at Castle Bromwich, Birmingham, from February 21 to March 4 next year.

The Zanzibar Sultan wants to know whether the island's Bububu Railway is to have a grant from the East African Loan Roads. Had the Rt. Hon. A. J. A. J. ever travelled by our Bububu Railway, he would have immediately found a sum for its improvement.

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Triangular	1000	60
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Peaberry	1000	60

Uganda—

First size	1000	60
Second size	1000	60
Third size	1000	60
Peaberry	1000	60

Tanganyika—

First size	1000	60
Second size	1000	60
Third size	1000	60
Peaberry	1000	60

Kilimanjaro—

Greenish	1000	60
Triangular	1000	60
Peaberry	1000	60
Triangular	1000	60
Usambara	1000	60
Medium	1000	60
Triangular and small	1000	60

Bukoba—

Fair	1000	60
Damaged	1000	60

The present stocks of African coffee are 1,350,000 bags, as against 57,380 bags in the corresponding period of last year.

COTTON

The latest circular of the Liverpool Cotton Association states that African cotton continues in fair demand, a portion of East African sorts being reduced 30 points. The price of East African into Great Britain during the 10 weeks week August 1st have totalled 140,000 bales, as against 100,000 in 1924, 105,000 in 1923, and 120,000 bales in the corresponding period of 1922. Deliveries to spinner in 1925 are 133,712, the average weekly deliveries since August 1st being 22,400 bales.

The price of the 1925 crop of the Nyasaland cotton was sold at the average price of 152 per lb. 152 being the average price of the 1924 crop from the Mamba Estate, the average price of 1923, and the remainder 50 from the Mamba Co., Malawi, which sold at the average price of 110 per lb.

The price of the 1925 crop of the African cotton and its steady demand for August 1925. The price is being offered.

The demand for cotton has slackened somewhat, but the 1925 crop are reported sold for July/August and August/September shipments at 15-15 1/2 per lb. which price there are further offers.

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STOREY'S PLANS

It is announced that Mr. A. J. Storey, the well-known Nyasaland merchant, had disposed of the trading side of his business, both retail and wholesale, to The African Lakes Corporation, Limited, who took over on June 1 last.

Mr. Storey now advises us that he is continuing in business, but that he is concentrating on the purchase and export on commission of tobacco, cotton and other produce of the territory, together with the retention of his agencies for Fison's (retail) Nyasaland here, and fire, life and marine insurance, which he has held for twenty-one years. Since Mr. Storey has been in business on his own account in Nyasaland, and thanks to his initiative and hard work, the business in that period progressed enormously.

DAM OPENING COMMEMORATED.

The Special Sudan Number recently published by the African World to commemorate the official opening of the Sennar Dam on January 21 last is a most interesting, useful, and well produced record of the preparatory work, and inauguration of the great irrigation scheme. The history of the country is briefly traced, tribute is paid to some of its best known public servants and institutions, and articles are devoted to Khartoum, the Gordon Nile, Port Sudan, and gum arabic. Sir Murdoch Macdonald contributes a summary of the scheme, and explains why Makwar is the bulwark of the dam. This excellent Number, which is priced at 2s. 6d., is illustrated with photographs, plans, and sketch maps, and can be cordially recommended to all interested in the Sudan.

ANTI-MALARIAL MEASURES.

The Engineer and the Prevention of Malaria (Chapman & Hall, London, 13s. 6d. net) is a book by a Home—who has had personal experience in Africa, Egypt, Central America, and the West Indies—who seeks to formulate the principles underlying modern anti-malarial measures, in order that his fellow engineers may the better examine proposed and existing engineering works from the anti-malarial viewpoint, but the volume, which is more than a mere engineering textbook, will prove of interest to medical officers, estate managers, and others concerned for health preservation in the tropics. One useful chapter is given to the question of houses and quarters, and several to lowland and hill drainage, while an article by Colonel W. P. Macdonald on mosquito netting is reprinted as an appendix.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of copies of—

- The Annual Trade Report of Kenya and Uganda for 1925. (Price 5/-, from the Customs Department, Mombasa.)
- Tanganyika Territory Trade Report for 1925. (Price Sh.4.50, from the Custom Agents for the Colonies, or from the Government Printer, Dar-es-Salaam.)
- The Annual Trade Report of the Zanzibar Protectorate for 1925. (No price stated, obtainable from the Government Printer, Zanzibar.)
- Administration Reports of Malawi for 1925.
- The Blue Book for 1924.
- The Seychelles Annual Agricultural Report for 1924.
- The Seychelles Annual Agricultural Report for 1925.



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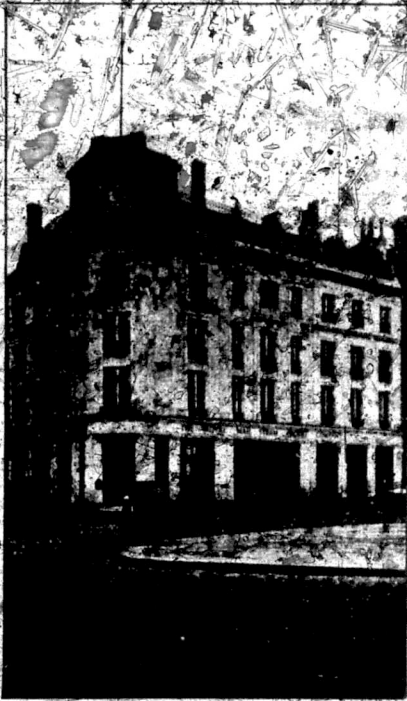
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MR. AMERY'S "WHAT I HAVE SAID, I HAVE SAID"

SUCCESSFUL DINNER OF CORONA CLUB

Specially Reported for "East Africa"

The twentieth annual dinner of the Corona Club was held at the Connaught Rooms, Kingsway, on Wednesday, June 23, the Rt. Hon. L. M. S. Amery, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies, being in the chair. He was supported at the top table by the Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby Gore, M.P., and Brigadier General Sir Samuel Wilson, of the Colonial Office, and by a number of overseas Governors and other distinguished colonial officials, those best known to East Africans being Sir Herbert Stanley, Mr. A. C. Hellis, Sir John Chancellor, and Sir William Prouf. There was a large attendance of present and past members of the Colonial Services, who look keenly forward to this annual reunion.

The loyal toast having been honored, Mr. Amery's speech was broadcast—said that they were once again gathered from all the ends of the world and that amongst those present were many distinguished servants of the Empire. Sir Herbert Stanley was the first Governor of one of the youngest but he thought soon to be one of the most progressive of Britain's colonies. They had also with them the Resident of Zanzibar (cheers), an old friend of everyone who had had anything to do with East Africa during the last thirty years. Having referred individually to the other Governors present, Mr. Amery said that he had to deplore the loss of Sir Gerald Summers, one who in Somaliland had shown the administrative capacity and his power of handling men of primitive races.

The last year had been one of progress and prosperity in every quarter. The difficult post-war period was beginning to draw to its close in the Colonial Empire, everywhere the tide had turned or was turning.

Progress in East Africa

Mr. Amery, who summarised the outstanding achievements of the year in all parts of the Colonial Empire, said regarding East Africa—

"The material progress in East Africa is remarkable. I do not think this a mere opinion, for which it is fair to mention figures, but the Department gave me a few statistics to-day, and I will mention a few of them. The imports of Uganda and Kenya last year were a little over £5,000,000 in the case of Uganda, and a little over £5,000,000 in the case of Kenya. The exports are a sign of productive development. The figures of 1923 were a little over £4,500,000, but they were over £5,000,000 in 1924. A similar development is being made in the cotton industry of Uganda. In 1924 cotton was responsible for £3,500,000 worth of exports, and in 1925 for £4,500,000, while in the first four months of the present year the export figures are 50% above the figures in the first four months of 1924. This development is an all-round one, and it has

been given cotton, but in maize, coffee, sisal, and in other directions the same healthy progress has shown itself. It has shown itself both in those industries mainly conducted by the natives, and in those mainly concentrated in the Native reserves. I notice that the exports from the Native reserves in Kenya have doubled between 1923 and 1924, being valued at £272,000 and £480,000 respectively.

That is the progress which has taken place in a country still in a large measure devoid of the essential conditions of progress—I mean communications. I need not repeat the theme so well preached by my colleague and friend, Mr. Ormsby Gore, in his admirable report. I will only say that we must carry into practice the doctrine which has been preached by introducing in the next few weeks the securing Imperial guarantees for £2,000,000 for railway and harbour developments in East Africa. Meanwhile, the railway being built by the 1924 loan is at this moment reaching the Uganda frontier, and will, I hope, be pushed on to the Nile.

In Tanganyika work is busily proceeding on the Mwanza Railway, the whole 240 miles of which tap a fertile region with a population of 10 million enterprising Native farmers, a region eminently suitable for cotton. I hope the 240 miles will be completed before the end of the year.

Administrative Work

Then again in East Africa we realize that the foundation of the future lies in understanding the essential conditions of our problems. We need to set aside a very substantial portion of the £10,000,000 loans for capital and non-recurrent expenditure for research. We hope to make rapid progress at Amani, at Kabete, and Mpwapu, and you will know that the League of Nations Technical Commission is already at work in Uganda, and education is therefore a lively and active branch in East Africa, while the Advisory Commission of the Colonial Office is stimulating amongst settlers and administrations there is a realization of the need to educate the Native. We must teach the necessary staffs that can assist the work of the settlers, we must teach the men who will become teachers of the future, and teach them practical work.

There has been progress in every direction. In Tanganyika the Legislative Council has elected its official representatives. We have the hopeful experiment of Native Councils dealing with agriculture, stock questions, and roads, on the lines that have been so successful in South Africa. Zanzibar has also a new Legislative Council, and in this matter His Highness the Sultan has shown his interest.

JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD

PROCEEDINGS AT FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

Specially reported for "East Africa."

At the first ordinary general meeting of the incorporated Joint East African Board, held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, on Wednesday, June 23, Sir Sydney Henn, K.B.E., M.P., Chairman of the Board, who presided, said:

"I would like to explain why this meeting is being held nearly a year after the close of the period covered by the second annual report. At the last general meeting, it was suggested that the constitution of the Board should be revised in the light of the experience gained since the original and necessarily provisional constitution was drawn up in September, 1913. Steps were at once taken to draft a new constitution, and as it was thought probable that the new Board would be incorporated in December last, it was decided to postpone the meeting until this had been effected. Unfortunately, however, we experienced considerable delay in obtaining a necessary certificate from the Board of Trade, so that the Board was not incorporated a company limited by guarantee until the end of March last, and as ten weeks' notice of this meeting had to be given to members, it was not possible to hold the meeting before today.

The new constitution

"The drafting of a constitution acceptable to all concerned was no easy matter. We examined the constitutions of somewhat similar bodies, but we could not find one that ensured that the governing body would be elected on a representative and at the same time on a truly democratic basis. The problem was finally solved by the institution of an Executive Council of seven members, of whom three are to be elected directly by members of the Board, and the remaining four appointed by such corporate members as are selected for that purpose by the members of the Board in general meeting. The legal form decided upon was that of a company limited by guarantee, which, whilst imposing few restrictions, prevents members from incurring any liability in excess of ten shillings in the event of financial failure of the Board's concerns, which I believe will agree is very remote. The preparation of the memorandum and articles of association occupied a considerable amount of work, and we are all very grateful to Messrs. Stephenson, Harwood and Tatham, who very generously placed them in their capacity of honorary solicitors to the Board.

"In the ordinary course of events the business before us to-day would have included the election of one Elected Member of the Executive Council and the consideration of any proposals made by members to modify the rights of corporate members who are entitled to appoint Appointed Members of the Executive Council."

"The desirability of avoiding any break in the continuity of the work of the Board of a nature that in the event of the Government's provision was made in the constitution for the nomination by the subscribers to the memorandum of association of the first elected Members of the Executive Council

and also of the corporate members, entitled to appoint the first Appointed Members. Furthermore, in view of the recent formation of the new Board, it was thought best to make these nominations inalterable until the general meeting to be held next year.

Composition of Executive Council.

The subscribers to the memorandum had little difficulty in deciding that the first Elected Members should be Mr. J. Sandeman Allen, Sir John Davidson, and Mr. J. H. Wilson; but considerable difficulty was experienced in deciding who should appoint the twelve Appointed Members. After a great deal of discussion it was eventually agreed that the following, or such of them as became corporate members, should make the necessary appointments, but you will, of course, be able at the meeting next year to make any modification you may desire:

Associated Producers of East Africa	1 Member
British South Africa Company	
Dar-es-Salaam Chamber of Commerce	
Liverpool Chamber of Commerce	
London Chamber of Commerce	
London and Liverpool Chambers were also invited to appoint one member jointly.	
Nyasaland Chamber of Agriculture and Commerce	1 Member each
Tanga Planters Association	
Uganda Planters Association	
Uganda Chamber of Commerce	Jointly 1 Member
Uganda Cotton Ginners Association	

Replies have not yet been received from all these Associations, but the following appointments have been made: Lord Lugard, Major W. Crowdy, and Mr. Campbell Hauberg have been appointed by the Associated Producers of East Africa; the British South Africa Company has appointed Mr. J. H. Wilson; the East Africa Trade Section of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has now appointed Mr. Edward Horritt. The Tanganyika Planters' Association has passed a resolution appointing Sir Trevaedyn Wynne, but his formal appointment has not yet been received.

Following a suggestion made by the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, we made every endeavour to have representatives of the East African Sections of the London, Manchester and Liverpool Chambers of Commerce on the Executive Council. Unfortunately, the Manchester Chamber was unable to come in owing to certain provisions of its own constitution. Lengthy negotiations took place with members of the London Chamber, but without success at any rate for the time being. The Liverpool Chamber has appointed a member and has accepted the failure of the London Chamber to appoint a second member.

"In order that the Executive Council should be able to handle the various subjects, small committees have been formed, upon which members of the Board, other than members of the Executive Council, have been given seats. I am glad to inform you that the three

JULY 1, 1926.

members of the Advisory Council of the old Board, namely, Earl Buxton, Sir Frederick Lugard, and Sir Alfred Sharpe, have all accepted appointments to the Advisory Council of the new Board.

Membership and Finance.

On June 30 last there were 61 subscribers to the old Board; of these 48 have already joined the new Board as subscribing members, and as most of the remainder are resident in East Africa, I hope that applications for membership will soon be received from them. Eight new corporate and 28 new individual members have been elected, so that the total membership now amounts to 84. This increase is certainly encouraging, but if the Board is to continue to progress, it is essential that additional support be obtained. That this is so is obvious from the present financial position.

The amount brought forward at June 30 last was £48, the balance of subscriptions for 1925 amounted to £101, the subscriptions for the current year at present amount to £227, making a total income for 8 months of £376. The expenditure for the eleven months to May 31 last amounted to nearly £270, leaving subject to income tax, about £100 to carry us through to the end of the year. The expenditure for this last eleven months includes two items that will not recur during the next seven months—the cost of the issue of the second annual report and preliminary expenses in connection with the incorporation of the new Board. Owing to the honorary services of the solicitors, Messrs. Stephenson, Harwood & Tatham, the latter were not very heavy.

As you are no doubt aware, the members of the Executive Council are all men actively engaged in business or in the service of the public, and it is therefore essential that the Board's secretariat should be such that no call is made upon them for work of a detailed nature. Despite the fact that we are, in the fortunate position of having honorary auditors and honorary solicitors, with the present financial support it means that a large part of the secretarial services are also given to the Board without payment. We cannot expect this state of affairs to continue indefinitely, and I appeal to you most strongly to do your utmost to get your friends interested in East Africa to become members of the Joint East African Board.

I do not propose to deal with the second annual report because, for the reasons already given, it is now some what out of date, but it may be of interest to give a brief outline of what has been done since June last.

Publicity.

At the last general meeting the question of publicity was raised. Owing to continued financial stringency, it has not been possible to conduct anything of the nature of a publicity campaign, nor has it been possible for the limited secretarial staff to issue to the press, as was suggested by a subscriber at the last meeting, a full report of the proceedings at the meetings of the Executive Council. Summaries are, however, circulated to the Press, and we are extremely grateful for the manner in which many papers have published them.

In order that full reports should be available to the public, it was decided as an experiment to publish the Editor of *East Africa* to attend meetings of this journal, occupying a rather unique position in that it is the only paper published in the country that deals exclusively with East Africa, and it is one of the few East African papers that circulate in East Africa. It is obviously impossible for representatives of the papers to be present at meetings of the Executive Council, and if they wanted to publish lengthy

reports, and it is hoped that the other papers who have given such loyal support will not think that the Board, by adopting this arrangement, is in any sense ungrateful to them.

I shall be very glad to hear any member's views on this subject later on, but I would like to point out that more publicity is required, not for the Board alone, but for East Africa generally, so that the public in this country may be made to realize the value and the potentialities of East Africa, and also the responsibilities that we as a nation have undertaken in that part of the Empire.

Work of the Year.

The Board had two important conferences with the Colonial Office in July and January, and it is hoped that another will be held next month. Considerable attention has been directed to the various proposals for the allocation of the £10,000,000 to be raised under the Guaranteed Loans Bill, and the Board have had the advantage of hearing first hand the views of the General Managers of the Tanganyika and the Kenya-Uganda Railways. The Board's memorandum on the subject was discussed at the Colonial Office conference in January, and was subsequently laid before the committee appointed by the Colonial Office to consider and make recommendations as to which of the various proposals should be included in the schedule to the Bill. It is hoped that this measure will shortly be presented to Parliament, and that it will meet with the approval both of those in East Africa and those in this country, so that an early start may be made on the development works that will become possible after the issue of the loan. It is unnecessary for me to emphasise that the expenditure contemplated will prove to be not only a stimulus to industry in this country during the next few years, but will also have a lasting effect upon trade and commerce in East Africa.

Attention has been and is being given by the Executive Council to the following amongst other matters: the recruiting of Native labour in the coffee industry; the clearing of the Upper Shire River in Nyasaland; the development of the ocean ports, particularly that of Mombasa; steamship passenger services; the high price of petroleum; the cable and telegraph system in Kenya; and the formation of a Customs Union. All these and many other important matters will be dealt with in the next annual report of the Board, which will be published early in 1926.

The Board met in London on June 17 to elect the most successful East African Dinner held on June 17. In the absence of Mr. Orplow, General, through illness, the Secretary of State took his place at a moment's notice and made a notable speech on East African affairs, the least important point being his definite statement as to the permanent nature of our mandate in Tanganyika.

Resolutions.

I now move that "The second annual report of the unincorporated Board, dated December 31, 1925, and the Statement of accounts embodied therein be read and are hereby approved."

Mr. Charles Housonby, seconding the resolution, said that the formation of the Joint East African Board had been directly or indirectly the cause of the publicity now accorded to East Africa, and of the much stronger feeling of unity and brotherhood existing between the East African dependencies.

When the Board met in London last year, the Colonial Office, they had been fortunate to secure as chairman Sir Sydney Henn. (Applause.) But for that fortuitous circumstance the resolution con-

cerning East Africa moved by Sir Sydney Henn in the House of Commons would never have been brought forward, then there would not have been the important declaration by the Labour Government that in future Colonial affairs would be outside the range of party politics; nor would there have been an East Africa Commission, which had formed the starting point of unification of arrangements in East Africa; further, there would have been no guaranteed loans up to £10,000,000 for East African transport development purposes.

Though he did not think the Board should blow its own trumpet, Mr. Bonsonby emphasised this fortuitous chain of circumstances, because he believed the Board had largely been responsible for them. It was not the function or the intention of the Board to initiate matters with the Colonial Office in this country, but it was the function and the intention of the Board to initiate matters for thorough discussion overseas, with a view to their being brought, if necessary, to the attention of the Colonial Office later on. The authority of the Board had been recognised in East Africa, and the Dependencies

there looked to the Board to represent their interests in London.

Mr. Bertie Heilbron proposed, and Mr. Philip Richardson seconded, the motion that the nominations made by the subscribers to the memorandum of association in connection with the formation of the Executive Council be approved; and Mr. Alfred Wigglesworth proposed, and Mr. F. S. Joelson seconded, that Mr. E. Denman Goddard, of Messrs. Goddard, Fryer & Mellersh, be appointed honorary auditor; Mr. Wigglesworth paid a tribute to the generous help at all times given by Mr. Goddard, who had increased the debt of the Board by lending them his partner, Mr. Mellersh, their admirable secretary.

Mr. J. Sandeman Allen, proposing a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman, said that those who worked with Sir Sydney Henn realised increasingly how great an asset he was to the Board. His knowledge was encyclopaedic, and for knowledge, interest and sympathy the Board was very fortunate to have such a chairman. Sir Sydney briefly replied, and the meeting terminated.

ACROSS AFRICA BY CAR.

From Lagos to the Red Sea in Sixty Days.

We have received a most interesting booklet* describing the remarkable trans-African motor journey from Lagos to the Red Sea undertaken in two standard 7-h.p. Jowett cars by Messrs. Frank Gray and John Sawyer, who covered the 3,500-odd miles in sixty days (forty-nine running days).

Mr. Gray says that 4 a.m. usually found them waiting for the dawn, with the cars pointing in the direction they intended to travel. After a breakfast of tinned salmon and tea they drove until 9.30, when they ate a second breakfast of tinned cheese and lime juice. Twenty minutes later they would be off again, travelling until 1.30—lunch time. Twenty minutes was the time allowed for this meal and then they continued until 6.30 p.m. The rations they carried consisted of tinned salmon, tinned meats, cheese, tinned fruits, and lime juice, supplemented by chickens, eggs, and anything else procurable from the Natives.

The Sudan section of the journey will most interest our readers, and we therefore turn to the notes on that part of the trip. Between Maidugari and El Obeidi a distance of some 1,500 miles, there was no chance of picking up petrol or supplies, and a good reserve supply of water was necessary, so they dumped all but essentials—88 gallons of petrol was no small load, but they dared not risk carrying less, but that, calculated on 20 miles per gallon, appeared sufficient reserve for any emergency. Each of the small cars carried a dead load of 12 cwt. in addition to their own weight.

There was one day when only two miles could be covered, and another precious day when Joseph—Natives were not chosen because he could cook, read, and speak English, French, Arabic and Hausa— upset a saucepan of boiling water over the legs of a fellow traveller, resulting in the loss of a limb, with the result that the cars had to go over 200 miles out of their way to find a doctor.

At Kordofan, twenty-eight days after leaving Lagos, Mr. Sawyer struck the first big game, and here they met the first of the "Fashas," as the most warlike tribe is called. They were "Fashas" where they met with "Fashas" and "Fashas" and "Fashas" the Government and the "Fashas" community, and the "Fashas" and "Fashas" made to

Khartoum. An outstanding memory is of El Duem, where they saw the first real flower and vegetable garden since leaving England.

To ensure that the Native interpreter to be abandoned when the languages of which he was master were no longer of use—should return to his home and not stop half-way, Mr. Gray had deposited money with various British and French officers all the way from Kano, telling Joseph that he could draw it as he returned. "That," said an official, "is what I call putting the carrots in front of him."

The whole story is easily told, and there is no doubt that the cars stood up to the amazingly good fashion. They frequently plished 45 miles to the gallon of petrol, even with their heaviest loads, and on the great run from Maidugari to Khartoum, over which stage of more than 2,000 miles they had to haul heavily laden trailers, the average consumption was appreciably over 30 m.p.g., notwithstanding the hundreds of miles done on bottom and middle gears. The Jowett had already made history in Mr. Galton Peppi's first test of a British car in East Africa, and in crossing the Continent from West to East it has now put up another first-class performance.

Look at the "Africa by Car" 600 Days, will refer to any reader mentioning "East Africa" and apply to General Manager, Jowett Cars, Ltd., Hereford.



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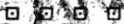
Sir Bouchier Wrey has returned to England from Rhodesia.



Mr. J. R. Orr, Director of Education of Kenya, is now at home.



Mr. D. K. S. Grant, Conservator of Forests of Tanganyika, has left the Territory on leave.



Mr. Archibald Macgregor has been appointed a J.P. for the Lumwa-Lomani District of Kenya.



Mr. Ernest Adams, Controller of Customs of Tanganyika Territory, has arrived home on leave.



Mr. T. D. Butler is now Acting Senior Commissioner of the Northern Frontier Province of Kenya.



Mr. L. M. Seth Smith has been appointed an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council of Uganda.



Mr. A. E. Hughes, chief engineer in Uganda of the British Cotton Growing Association, is now home on leave.



Capt. J. E. T. Phillips, M.C., who recently returned to Uganda, has been appointed to the charge of the Teso District.



Capt. A. T. A. Ritchie, Game Warden of Kenya, is among the many well-known East African officials now on this side.



H. R. H. the Prince of Wales last week received Sir Herbert Stanley, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Northern Rhodesia.



The Duke of Connaught last week honoured Lord Howard de Walden with his company at dinner at Seaford House, Belgrave Square.



Capt. C. A. Debenham, D.S.O., M.C., and Mr. H. D. Curry have been seconded from the Tanganyika Administrative Service as Labour Officers.



Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Davis are back in London after their visit to Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Portuguese East Africa, and the Union of South Africa.



We regretfully record the death of Mr. E. A. Ironside, managing director of Messrs. Ironside, Son and Co., of 39, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1, exporters to East African and other markets.



Mr. W. A. M. Sim, President of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce, who was asked to attend the Livingstone Union of Women's Conference, has been forced to decline the invitation since the Chamber is hindered by its calendar of public relations and political discussions except when they affect commerce.

We learn that Mr. Robert Williams has sent a donation of £25 to the London honorary secretary to the Sir Robert Coryndon Memorial Fund. The London fund has now reached a total of £640.



Amongst East Africans recently elected as Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute are the Hon. L. F. Moore, M.E.C., Northern Rhodesia; and Messrs. F. B. Coulson, W. J. Gould, and E. S. Smart.



Major F. H. de Vere Joyce, Capt. J. P. Williams, and Messrs. H. A. Clay, Laurence Gilbert A. Blaney Percival, and W. B. Thompson have been appointed Justices of the Peace for the Machakos District of Kenya.



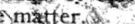
With the object of gaining all possible information on the whole subject of slavery, Mr. A. C. Willis of the Sudan Government Service, has been appointed a special commissioner to collate information and to report.



A few days before his departure Mr. H. C. Stiebel, Provincial Commissioner of Fabora, has taken his way back to Tanganyika from the pleasure of learning that his son has been admitted as a cadet to the administrative service of the Territory.



East Africa is informed on good authority that during his recent visit to this country Mr. G. C. Ishmael of Uganda, was successful in enlisting a good deal of interest in tin mines in Tanganyika Territory and Uganda. It seems likely that the matter will be heard of.



On Tuesday, July 13, the African Society is entertaining Sir John Chancellor and Sir Charles Coghlan, respectively Governor and Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, to lunch at the Connaught Rooms. Tickets may be obtained from the Secretary of the Society at 8s. 6d. each.



With reference to our recent report of Mr. Sandeman Allen's remarks to the Second British Advertising Convention, our attention has been drawn to the fact that he was unable to refer to the spending of £10,000,000 for East African transport development by the Government, whereas, of course, the fact that the money in question will be raised under Government guarantee.

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EAST AFRICAN MUD.

Specially Written for "East Africa" by "Twit"

My dictionary relates that mud is "wet soft earth" this definition gives an entirely incomprehensive notion of East African mud, though it may be adequate for the sorts of mud that do not carry associations beyond mud pies, mud baths, dirty street crossings, and dirty boots, and it leaves dry mud, in its various forms, out of the picture altogether. And dry mud is the product of the Natural Cement Company Unlimited, registered in East Africa.

Nearly all the earth in East Africa, wet and dry, soft and hard, is kept quiet under the thick grass, and its best and only opportunity to hinder, irritate and annoy is achieved when it takes the form of mud on roads; otherwise it is extraordinarily productive—but as such it is the bane of traffic in general and of motor traffic in particular.

Now this mud is not of the common variety that merely splashes you if you don't keep to the sidewalks, and messes your footwear and Oxford trousers. This mud comes up in huge chunks, carrying with it bits of grass or other convenient rubbish, and forming a cumbersome-looking imitation of a snow shoe—only it's a mud shoe. Any degree of moisture is sufficient to enable it to start these unpleasant operations; no degree is excessive, and it sites like burrs, anywhere and everywhere. But this foot-slogging business is a minor nuisance, compared with the picnic mud prepares for heavy waggons and motor traffic.

Now mud is able to prepare itself and get into action at very short notice. A heavy rain storm, and however bright and dry your out-going may have been, it is doubtful whether you will be able to return from whence you came that night, because of the mud!—And during the wet season particu-

larly, our appointments, businesses and pleasures are dependent upon the mud.

You may arrange to go to the railhead township on business, but the roads may be impassable—through the mud. You may calculate upon the day your waggons will arrive home, if they do not happen to stick—in the mud. You may anticipate the fun of a cheery dance at a neighbouring farm, but you may be held up on the way—by the mud. Or your car and another car and several other cars will meet at a particularly bad spot on the road, and when you have all had a chat about it, and put on chains (which you probably should have done ages ago, if you had only made up your minds to get down to it) and helped to shove and push each other, it will be difficult to distinguish between any of you—and the mud!

It must not be thought that these troubles and trials and excitements are permanent, even for a season. For a few days the roads may be impassable, but as often as not they are passable this evening—and you may be surprised to find you are you will be welcome guests, for of such is the country—next morning, it will be good and bright again; you will get home before the afternoon rains, and forget about—the mud!

But it has its humorous side too, and we learn to take things as they come, and laugh at every thing, including the mud; and it teaches us to help each other, when we all get stuck together in the mud. In fact, all things considered, I do not think East Africa would be East Africa if it would not like it to be without its mud.

So much for wet mud. And you may only could not get on at all without dry mud. What on earth would we do but for mud huts, and mud floors, and mud plaster? No, I do not think that we could muddle through without the mud.

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 - Cameos of the Sudan.
 - East Africa at the Zoo.
 - Nairobi To-day.
 - Germany's Colonial Ambitions.
 - A Rubber Planter's Lot.
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OUR MISSION NOTES.

The Rev. A. Lagard of the Paris Missionary Society, Sesheke, Northern Rhodesia, who had been in that territory for twenty-five years, recently passed away.

Speaking at Northampton recently, Mr. W. J. W. Roper, Secretary for East Central Africa of the British and Foreign Bible Society, said that Moscow was now taking many African Natives to Switzerland and to Russia, for purposes which could be readily understood.

We had an interesting letter recently from the Rev. F. B. R. Westgate, who will be remembered by many of our readers as a former missionary in Tanganyika and who now has the oversight of seventeen large Indian Residential Schools in Canada, which duty entails travelling some 15,000 miles annually.

Dr. Howard Cook, lecturing recently in Brixton, referred to a Native who was struck on the head with a fairly large cement brick. He fell to the ground unconscious. Dr. Cook was called to the man, and though he searched his cranium most carefully no sign of a fracture was apparent, and the man eventually recovered. When the brick was examined, it was found to be cracked across the centre.

The Bishop of Uganda has appointed Canon G. R. Blackledge as Archdeacon of Uganda in succession to Archdeacon Kitching, who is to be Bishop of the new diocese of the Upper Nile. Canon Blackledge is widely known in Uganda, having first gone out as long ago as 1894 as a missionary of the C.M.S. In former years he did valuable pioneer missionary work in outlying regions, and has more recently acted as Canon Missioner for the Diocese, with his headquarters at Kampala.

The Ven. Archdeacon and Mrs. Owen have arrived in Lusaka from Kenya on furlough. Archdeacon Owen, who was appointed Archdeacon of Kavirondo in 1923, has spent twenty-two years in Uganda and Kenya as a missionary of the C.M.S., and was instrumental in founding the Kavirondo Taxpayers' Association, with the object of encouraging the people to provide better food, clothing and housing, and also better education and hygiene. Though formed only about three years ago, the organization has already seventy locations in Kavirondo, and over 5,000 persons are connected with it.

The Rev. J. A. Ross, of Kambole, Northern Rhodesia, has told the London Evening News of a match-making effort that turned out to be highly successful.

"When you going to marry again," he said to a young native woman, "about a year ago."

"I'll blush," she said. "Oh, yes, the same," said Ross. Then he said much more concerning to her.

"Well, I left it at that," continued Mr. Ross, but the seed was effectively sown, for in less than a year I heard of their meeting at a friend's house for a feast of potatoes and fried cat-fish. And very soon after they were married and had a name.

MR. STURROCK LEAVES UGANDA.

Twenty-one Years in Central Africa.

MR. J. C. R. STURROCK, Provincial Commissioner of the Buganda Province, was given a splendid farewell dinner prior to leaving Kampala to take up his duties as Commissioner of Basutoland. As Dr. Hunter recalled in proposing the health of their guest, Mr. Sturrock has spent twenty-one years in Uganda; Kampala owes to his initiative most of its social and sports clubs and activities; the progress of Native football is largely attributable to his encouragement; and, best tribute of all, Dr. Hunter had never heard a single person say a bitter word against him, despite the fact that their friend had decided opinions of his own. East Africans will join us in wishing Mr. Sturrock all happiness and success in his new sphere of life.

DEATH OF FORMER ZANZIBAR

Major Pearce Passes Away.

WE regret to have to record the death of Major Francis Barrow Pearce, C.M.G., formerly British Resident in Zanzibar, who recently passed away in London in his sixtieth year, and who will be well remembered by a large number of our readers in Africa.

His first service in Africa was in the Ashanti campaign of 1895, and two years later he was seconded to the British Central Africa Expedition. In 1899 he commanded the British forces combined Anglo-Portuguese operations in Nyasaland, for which he was mentioned in despatches and receiving a brevet-majority. He was soon promoted to be Deputy Commissioner and in 1903 he acted as Commissioner, Commander-in-Chief, and Consul-General. In 1907, after the Protectorate had been transferred to the Colonial Office, he became Deputy-Governor and acted as Governor in 1913-1914. From 1914 to 1922 Major Pearce was British Resident at Zanzibar, and will be best remembered as the author of the best work yet published on the island.

IN MEMORIAM

FRANCIS BARROW PEARCE, C.M.G., DIED 1926. Place a Poppy Wreath made of the cloth of any brand or Memorial in France or Flanders on any anniversary. Inclusive prices from 10/-. Write, 26, Eccleston Sq., London, E.C.4.

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TACKLING THE ABYSSINIAN QUESTION.

Standpoints of Britain, France, and Italy.

The discussion of the Abyssinian question by Great Britain, France, and Italy has caused many newspapers in this country and on the Continent to devote a good deal of space to the matter, and we give hereunder extracts from a few of the more notable references.

A curious muddle has arisen in the relations of France, Italy and Great Britain as a result of certain innocent attempts initiated this spring to adjust the economic interests of the three countries in Abyssinia. This year was regarded as an appropriate occasion for bringing up to date the Italo-Franco-British tripartite agreement made with the Emperor of Abyssinia in 1906, whereby the economic interests of the three Powers were recognised. On former occasions the Emperor, true to his Eastern temperament, has found a ready reason for not agreeing to what Great Britain wanted because of alleged Italian opposition, and for not agreeing to what Italy wanted because of alleged British opposition. It was therefore thought in London and in Rome that if precedent agreement were reached between them, the diplomatic wheels might run more smoothly.

Great Britain wanted the water rights over Lake Tsana, which were of no interest to Italy or France but of considerable importance to the Sudan. Italy wanted some sort of transport facility between Italian Somaliland in the south and Eritrea in the north, one of her arguments being that nothing could be gained by making roads in Italian Somaliland if they had to stop short at the frontier.

Agreement was reached between Italy and Great Britain, not on any scheme of partition of interests, but merely on a basis of approach to the Emperor of Abyssinia, who, as a Sovereign Emperor and member of the League of Nations, had, of course, the final word. It was the intention of Italy and Great Britain to co-ordinate their policy with France before taking action.

At that moment the French Press started some unofficial propaganda designed to remind the world that Abyssinia was an independent nation, that France was the traditional defender of the small nations against imperialist designs from any quarter, that France had indeed been instrumental in bringing Abyssinia into the League of Nations. The truth was that French interests were in the position of *beati passivitas*, for the railway which runs from Central Abyssinia to French Somaliland is in French control. Any Italian enterprise in transport from Italian Somaliland to Eritrea would probably have to cut across that railway, and in any event would modify the French monopoly. Hence, no doubt, the outbreak of French idealism above alluded to.

The negotiations have now extended to France, and have become somewhat technical and complicated, because the concern of France is now directed, not so much towards safeguarding Abyssinian independence as to preventing Italy from securing means of exploiting the natural wealth of Central Abyssinia, and thereby offering herself competition to France herself.

While this delicate issue is being discussed by diplomacy, its fulminating traditional role of catalyst by suggestion that the three Powers should undertake joint action in favour of the suppression of slavery in Abyssinia, a subject on which agreement is likely to be reached, and which therefore, incidentally, will do good on a wider scale than *beati passivitas*.

The One of Great Britain, acting possibly on its own initiative, rather than on that of Mr. Balfour, whose activities are naturally answered by the French domestic crisis, has been putting every manner of obstacle in the way of Great Britain and Italy. The three Powers are on the verge of doing in Abyssinia what France has already done elsewhere, to secure, with the consent of the Abyssinian Regent and Government, the right to give practical effect to the railway and other economic opportunities reserved to them under the Tripartite Anglo-Franco-Italian Treaty of 1906.

The British Power would evidently like to maintain complete Abyssinian territory, the only existing railway facilities of any value, and to secure the right of veto in the province of mineral resources. In the way zone assigned under the Treaty to Italian enterprise, any general international agreement, or any agreement between the three Powers, will be null and void.

There is no foundation for any suggestion that Great Britain and Italy intend to partition Abyssinia between them. Under the 1906 Treaty the signatories all pledged themselves to respect the integrity of Abyssinia.

It is stated that Paris has been lukewarm in urging upon the Emperor of Abyssinia the necessity of arming himself.

gave undertakings when, upon the pressing request of France, she was admitted a League member without being required to satisfy the League as to these matters before admission. These questions are bound to be raised at Geneva at an early date, although in no spirit of unfriendliness towards Abyssinia, by Great Britain and Italy. *Daily Telegraph.*

Abyssinia is an independent sovereign country, and is a member of the League of Nations. There is, therefore, a delicate problem embodied in the 1906 Treaty whereby the three Powers pegged out economic interests in Abyssinia with the agreement of the Emperor. When it comes to a question of specifying these interests and dividing up the economic advantages to be derived by external Powers from the country, still with the approval of the Emperor, the problem is still more delicate.

When this spring Great Britain and Italy agreed to support each other's claims—Great Britain for the water rights of Lake Tsana on behalf of the Sudan, Italy for road and railway communication between Italian Somaliland and Eritrea—France, a little concerned for her railway monopoly, naturally reminded the world by means of the Paris Press that Abyssinia was an independent country. None the less Italy and Great Britain agreed, and it seemed certain that the Emperor would. Now, however, France has to be brought into the diplomacy of France and Italy is engaged in bargaining over the potential value of railways as a means of economic exploitation.

France has dropped her traditional championship of the weak, independent State and has descended to railways and mineral wealth. The Emperor is understood to be surveying these difficulties with some satisfaction. *Manchester Guardian.*

HANDY MAPS OF EAST AFRICA

We have received from Messrs. [redacted] and Son, Ltd., 22, Fleet Street, E.C.4, useful pocket folding maps of the eastern side of Africa. The first (scale 12 1/2 miles to the inch) stretches from the shores of the Mediterranean to Lake Victoria; the second (scale 7 1/2 miles to the inch) is of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Portuguese East Africa, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, and Bechuanaland; while the third (60 miles to the inch) is of the Union of South Africa. The price of each map folded in case, unmounted, is 2s. 6d., or 6s. in cloth French case. The second is the map of most interest to East Africans, and though it could be brought up to date in a number of particulars, will be mainly of use to tourists.

Our London Contemporary South Africa has issued a new edition of its map of South and Central Africa, which is particularly interesting as marking existing and projected railways in the various territories. The map, which measures approximately 26 by 37, is obtainable in different forms, at prices ranging from 1s. 6d. on paper to 11s. 6d. on cloth or rollers. It is a very useful office map, but we are somewhat surprised to find that the old German names are still shown in Tanganyika Territory. No doubt this oversight will be rectified in next year's edition.

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FURNISHED FLAT, Maxwell Hill, to be let by East Africa for 6 or 8 weeks from end of July. One minute station, half-hour for City and West End, pass doors, bathing room, shower, 2 bedrooms, study, usual office, electric, 4 meals weekly. Suit East or West. Apply Messrs. H. & O. East Africa, 27, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

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Complete Catalogue for Shooting Parties. References refer to Messrs. Cooper & Co., Ltd., 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4.

East Africa in the Press.

NORTHERN RHODESIAN COPPER.

The growing importance of the Central African copper fields...

A large increase in the production of copper in Katanga and Northern Rhodesia will have a serious effect on many North and South American copper mines...

A horse which has already attracted a certain amount of notice at the International Horse Show at Olympia is Grey Fox...

Grey Fox has left his family in Kenya. He has a beautiful daughter, grey like himself, who will, I hope, come over for New Year's Show at Olympia.

A remarkable incident, says the Sudan Herald, is reported from Busata, a village on the east bank of the Blue Nile...

PROTEST OF MAURITIUS OFFICIALS.

A recent issue of Le Mauricien published at Port Louis, Mauritius, contained the report of a public meeting of protest against the appointment of Mr. Henri Herchenroder...

Opposed with this memorial resolutions were unanimously voted at the meeting...

GERMAN TRADE METHODS IN EAST AFRICA.

The Birmingham Post has recently published a report received by it from a British commercial house in Uganda...

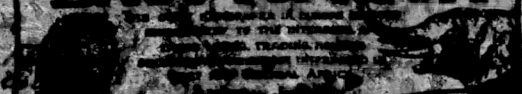
During the past two years there has been an increase in Dutch and German firms operating in East Africa...

Our objection to the competition which has come with the German and Dutch firms is the lengthy credit they give to firms of no standing...

There is no doubt that both the German and the Dutch have lost money in their bid for the business...

The educated Native has a taste for something better than the cheap Continental goods, and soon finds out the difference where wearing qualities are required...

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OUR KENYA LETTER

From Our Own Correspondent

Nairobi

The members of our Legislative Council were visibly interested the other day when His Excellency drew them a picture of what cynics have termed a first-class bureaucracy. It was when the Governor was supporting in very spirited fashion the idea of increased salaries for the Civil Service, the chief point being that by placing our officials on the same footing as those going to the West Coast, we ought to get at least as good men as now go to that part of the Empire. As a matter of fact, discerning candidates should give the preference to East Africa, the conditions and amenities of life and the climate being distinctly superior. The public here especially endorses Sir Edward Grigg's remarks on the desirability of putting the service pay and status of educational officers on an equality with the other members of the service—provided we can get good men. For having started with a high standard of personnel which maintains in our Government schools the spirit of the English public school, we should maintain this high level; and it can only be lowered by bringing in, for reasons of economy, an inferior type of teacher or assistant master and mistress. But while agreeing entirely in principle the settler community considers that the whole subject of Civil Service increases should be governed by a determination appropriate to "barbaclism" and we shall not be satisfied unless the mediocre types are ruthlessly weeded out.

Daylight Savings

This hardy perennial has cropped up again, just after those opposed to the measure in an equatorial country were congratulating themselves that it had at last died a natural death. But Captain Schwartz, a persistent and enthusiastic supporter of the idea, having returned from leave like a giant refreshed, brought in the Bill once more at the extraordinary session called this week to pass certain fresh Estimates. What is more, it nearly passed, and the Governor also supported it. Nevertheless, I believe that the general sense of the Colony is over the "chopping and changing" it. Here it cannot be personal, as in a continent it may be, but it is a "barbaric" one, and as such is regarded by many folk merely as a piece of white male self-deception amounting to dispoering. Each throws our (sic) the suit of gloves with a grin, while the Administration believe in it, they can initiate the plan without any disturbance by starting the clock of an official business an hour earlier. The commercial community will follow suit.

Parliamentary Questions

The strong feeling aroused in this Colony by the late and protracted Parliamentary questions of a cooperative character and generally based on a veritable list of facts, found expression at the present session of Council in an inquiry by an elected member as to whether the Government is taking any steps to counteract misrepresentations and unjust accusations concerning Kenya. Two examples of recent cases were referred to, (1) whether the Administration was in a position to force Natives to work for plantations of white settlers to be approved by the Government. The reply of the Kenya Government has promptly brought forth local dissatisfaction, for the answer was merely that ill-informed questions in the Imperial Parliament often arise from ill-advised suggestions or demands in irresponsible quarters here. General local opinion considers that it would be difficult to

compose a more weak-kneed and deprecatory answer to the above interrogatory, particularly since, as it happens, both the questions were based on recollections or remarks from quite responsible quarters. The first is from the Conventions of Associations though apparently willfully distorted; while the second is out of a speech of the Governor himself, who stated his belief that Resident Magistrates were necessary and desirable if drawn from a good class of settler who would be eligible to be J.P.s in England.

The Union Jack

If the South African Union possesses any ambitions to leadership amongst the white British settlements of Africa, and she has of late exhibited a tendency to claim or at least interest herself in making her influence and natural predominance felt in this direction—she is making the mistake of her political life by raising half-forgotten enmities and racial antagonisms by permitting the Herzogites to pursue their campaign for the abolition of the flag which is the common mark of unity and cohesion between all sections of the Empire. It is a thing of the past, but beneath the long-drawn agony of a far greater and more poignant time of suffering. Throughout South Africa and the newer white territories shaping into States to the north of the sub-continent are men who, though opposed to each other in the earlier struggle, have since side by side under the Union Jack in defence of a common humanity and it is a piece of wanton and malicious injury to their present cordial and harmonious relations to dig up and re-open a dangerous question. Unless the subject is dropped it will definitely alienate all the growing countries scattered between the Nile and Abyssinia, which were beginning to look to their other southern neighbour as their natural friend, guide, and ally in times of trouble.

Child Welfare

The movement with which Lady Grigg has identified herself ever since she landed in the Colony, namely child welfare irrespective of colour or race, is attracting wide attention locally and looks like putting the coping stone on Lady Northey's successful effort, which found expression in an institution for the maintenance of her orphans in Kenya remembered amongst us. Lady Grigg's design is on a much wider and more important scale, and the co-operation of all the inhabitants of the Colony is invited to achieve its consummation. A great fête is being held early in August on behalf of the movement. Thinking people here are glad to see that Africans are not neglected, and an endeavour is to be made on their behalf also, equally with the Indian and Native, to lighten the load which parents have to bear in Kenya and help them to raise their children successfully. It is poor business, but characteristic of the modern Anglo-Saxon, that every facility should be provided to foster the increase of the coloured races while handicapping and discouraging in every way our own natural and essential growth amongst those misnursing to this good

EAST AFRICA AND THE CONVENTION

At the last meeting of the Executive of the Convention of Associations of Kenya a letter was read from the London secretary reporting that he had completed arrangements for East Africa to act as the official organ of the Convention.

KENYA AND UGANDA RAILWAY REPORT.

The Report of the Acting-General Manager on the Administration of the Kenya and Uganda Railway and Marine Services for the year ended December 31, 1925 (recently published by the Railway Press, Nairobi, at the price of 5s.), is an excellent record, illustrated by a large scale map of the existing and projected railways, photographs of various activities of the Department, a number of charts, and most useful statistical tables.

Major G. D. Rhodes, R.E., the Chief Engineer, who has been Acting-General Manager during the absence of Mr. C. L. N. Felling, writes optimistically of the future of the territories served by the railway, and urges that a bold policy of development and expansion of the transport system must be continued for several years to come, adding that Kenya and Uganda owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Felling for having adopted a policy of development and betterment from the beginning of his administration.

1925 was for the railway a record year, the earnings in the twelve months being almost double those of 1922; goods traffic was more than 20% over the 1924 figures, while in some commodities, such as cotton, it was up more than 45%. Train and engine mileage for the year are up over half a million miles, and ninety-eight miles of new line were opened to traffic. The volume of goods carried increased by over 100,000 tons, and the gross tonnage, including revenue and non-revenue earning traffic, by no less than 1,917,34 tons—figures which will be some indication of the work done by the railway.

The report is packed with most interesting facts and figures of all kinds concerning the railway and its work, and will be of service to all concerned with the development of trade and transport in Kenya and Uganda.

HYRAX FURS FROM TANGANYIKA

DEAR SIR,—Your readers will no doubt be interested to learn that His Excellency the Governor of Tanganyika Territory has been pleased to order that the trapping of hyrax shall be permitted in certain areas of the Kilimanjaro Forest Reserve, so that the promising young hyrax fur industry will now continue.

Yours faithfully,
EDGAR R. BEECH.

(The writer of the above letter was the exhibitor of the hyrax furs in the Tanganyika exhibit at the British Empire Exhibition, 1924, for which he was awarded certificates of honor in 1924 and 1925. Moshi is the centre of the industry in Tanganyika.—Ed. E.A.)

SIR SYDNEY HENN TO VISIT AUSTRALIA.

SIR SYDNEY HENN, Chairman of the Joint East African Board, is one of the sixteen Members of Parliament chosen by the United Kingdom branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association to represent this country on the forthcoming Parliamentary delegation and conference in Australia. The delegation will leave England at the beginning of August and proceed via Canada and New Zealand to Australia, arriving at Sydney on September 22. The official tour ends at Fremantle on November 22.

After leaving Australia, Sir Sydney Henn will spend two or three weeks in India, and then visit East Africa. Starting in Kenya and Uganda, he proposes to give three months to touring the various territories, returning via the Cape. He will thus be absent from England for some six months.

MR. JUSTICE FEETHAM FOR KENYA.

Commission on Local Government.

THE Johannesburg correspondent of the Times telegraphs that the South African recently approached by the Kenya Government for the services of Mr. Justice Feetham as chairman of the Commission on Local Government, the duty of the Commission being to advise as to the best means of developing local self-government in Kenya. The Union Government has agreed, and Mr. Justice Feetham will leave Kenya about the middle of July. He will be absent some months.

From July, 1924, to December, 1925, Mr. Justice Feetham acted as one of the Commissioners to determine the boundary between the State and Northern Ireland.—Ed. E.A.

TANGANYIKA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Tanganyika Order in Council providing for the establishment of a Legislature for that Territory comes into force on July 1, cables the Naitobi correspondent of the Times. The date of the actual constitution of the Legislature will be fixed later by the Governor's proclamation. The Council will consist of the Governor (president), thirteen official members, and not more than ten unofficial members. The official members will be appointed by the Governor for a period of five years. Provision will also be made for the temporary appointment of extraordinary members able to assist in special subjects.

No reference is made in the Order in Council to the racial distribution of the unofficial representation.

COFFEE ESTATE IN FULL BEARING

OWNER, returning to England after fourteen years in East Africa, wishes to dispose of first-class coffee estate on slopes of Kilimanjaro, 105 acres freehold, 90 acres planted with 100,000 coffee trees in full bearing. Estate which is 10 miles from Moshi, is bounded by two rivers, and excellent climate. Good labour supply, good transport, more houses, improvements, etc. etc. For quick sale, all interested parties should apply to the undersigned.

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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU.

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

A Press reception is to be held at the Ross Institute and Hospital for Tropical Diseases on the afternoon of Thursday, July 8.

The Eastern Telegraph Co. Ltd. has declared a first quarterly interim dividend of 2 1/2% free of tax on the ordinary stock in respect of 1926.

The revenue of the Tanganyika Railways, during April is reported to have amounted to £32,500 as against £23,847 in the same month of last year.

The African and Eastern Trade Corporation Ltd. has declared a final dividend on its ordinary shares of 4% less tax, making a total of 8% for the year 1925, the same as for 1924.

Nippon's keen interest in East Africa is evident from the fact that two journalists, representing well known Japanese newspapers, arrived by the first direct steamer of the Osaka Line, which has recently instituted a regular Japan-East African service.

The Commissioner Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office, London, has received from East Africa telegraphic advice to the effect that Uganda seed cotton sales up to the end of May represented 167,000 bales, against 172,000 bales during the corresponding period of last year.

The Sudan Plantations Syndicate announces that the 1925/26 Gezira cotton crop has been exceptionally good. According to official figures, the area under crop for the past season was 80,000 acres, against 71,000 acres in 1924/25; the cotton picked amounted to 383,000 kantars, as against 477,797

Exports from Kenya and Uganda during the two weeks ended May 15 and 22 included: Coffee, 2,342 bags; cotton, 18,631 bales; hides, 1,000 bundles; maize, 9,792 bags; sisal, 4,600 bags; seeds, cotton, 11,018 bags; sisal and sisal tow, 2,333 bales; wattle bark, 1,260 bags; wattle extracts, 600 blocks.

The Imperial Typewriter Co. Ltd. of Leicester announces that the Tanganyika Government has ordered one hundred machines and the Zanzibar Government a year's supply. Congratulations to the company, and to the first two East African territories to give practical support to the lead given at the British Industries Fair by His Majesty the King.

The Zambesia Mining Development, Ltd. announces that prospecting reports recently received indicate the possibility of the existence of a workable platinum field within the company's concession. Mr. E. H. Cunningham Craig, the company's consulting geologist, considers that similar conditions to those in the platinum fields of the Transvaal and Rhodesia prevail, and the indications are that some parts of the ground are worth very careful study and testing.

Among the imports into Kenya and Uganda during the two weeks ended May 15 and 22 were: Agricultural implements, 270 packages; cable and sheep dipping preparations, 27 packages; cement, 4,600 packages; condensed milk, 4,110 cases; cotton piece goods, 1,970 packages; cycles, 135 cases; disinfectants, 138 packages; galvanised sheets, 3,982 packages; industrial and agricultural machinery, 440 packages; iron and steel manufactures, 200 packages; lubricating oils, 2,012 packages; vehicles and parts, 441 cases; paints, 100 packages; railway material, 215 packages; other goods, 59,312 packages; railway material, other goods, 11,335.

The Mombasa Times reports that at a recent meeting of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce it was decided on the motion of Mr. R. S. Campbell, to appoint a sub-committee to frame suitable contracts for dealing with all bazaar business and also proposals for restriction of credit, and that the following firms were appointed to the sub-committee: Messrs. B. S. Clark Ltd., B. E. Corporation Ltd., Hasham, Jamal, African Mercantile Co. Ltd., Parsons and Co., Smith Mackenzie and Co., Wodemann Brothers and Co. The Chairman of the Chamber, ex-officio a member, and the committee empowered to co-opt others who might be helpful.

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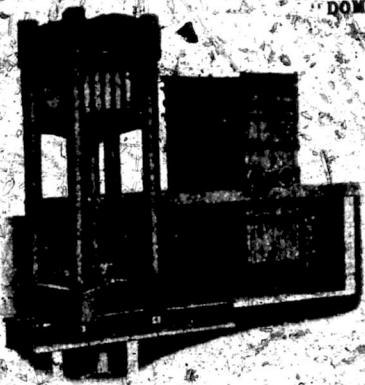
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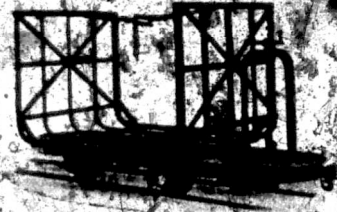
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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

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<i>Kenya</i>			
A sizes	1015	6d. to 1565	6d.
B	955	6d. to 1395	6d.
C	885	6d. to 1135	6d.
Peaberry	1025	6d. to 1515	6d.
Buni and brownish	715	6d. to 1045	6d.
London cleaned			
First size	1105	6d. to 1345	6d.
Second size	925	6d. to 1075	6d.
Third size	825	6d. to 905	6d.
Peaberry	1025	6d. to 1205	6d.
London graded			
First size	1445	6d.	
Second size	1215	6d.	
Third size	1095	6d.	
Peaberry	1395	6d.	
<i>Randa</i>			
Palish and greyish	805	6d. to 1005	6d.
Triage	605	6d. to 1755	6d.
London cleaned			
First size	1105	6d. to 1195	6d.
Second size	905	6d.	
Third size	815	6d.	
Peaberry	1085	6d.	
Robusta	855	6d. to 855	6d.
<i>Other</i>			
Greyish and greenish	455	6d. to 1245	6d.
Small	055	6d.	
Triage	705	6d. to 1865	6d.
London cleaned			
First size	1355	6d. to 1415	6d.
Second size	1135	6d. to 1155	6d.
Third size	1005	6d.	
Peaberry	1335	6d. to 1475	6d.
<i>Tanganyika</i>			
<i>Usambara</i>			
First size	1315	6d.	
Second size	905	6d.	
Third size	755	6d.	
Peaberry	1105	6d.	
Robusta	085	6d. to 1005	6d.

The present stocks of African coffee stand at 32,047 bags, as against 30,125 bags at the corresponding period of last year.

SISAL

The value of this fibre has recently advanced from 10s. to 20s. per ton. No. 1 Kenya and Tanganyika being quoted at £42.10s. to £43. per ton c.i.f. W.R./Continent, quotations for No. 2 qualities being about 1s. under the above.

Notes—The market is steadier, white brushed being valued at about £32.10s. per ton c.i.f.

COTTON

The latest circular of the Liverpool Cotton Association states that good business has been done in African cotton quotations being raised five pence. Imports of East African into Great Britain during the 47 weeks since August 1 have totalled 140,000 bales, as against 80,000 in the corresponding period of the corresponding year. The lowest price in deliveries since August 1 being 7.750 bales.

TEA

At the last auctions 255 packages of Nyasaland tea were sold at the average price of 75.48d., 120 packages being from the Kearsney Estate at 12.75d. per lb., and 133 packages from the Ruw Estates, selling at the average price of 16.74d. per lb.

OTHER PRODUCE

Beeswax—On a fair market the value of East African block is from 175s. to 180s., and 170s. c.i.f.

Castor Seed—The nominal value to Hull or Antwerp is £16.20s.

Cotton Seed—Very little is offering, and although sellers are asking £7.10s. ex-ship for July or later shipment, buyers' ideas are 5s. to 7s. 6d. less.

Cloves—The value of Zanzibar spot is about 10d. and June/July shipment 10d. per lb. c.i.f.

Flax—The linen trade being considerably affected by the present labour situation, prices are further depressed, those for East African being—

D/R Flax according to quality	£60/£68
D/R Tow	£40/£48

Groundnuts—Very little inquiry is being mer for this commodity, and although sellers have reduced their price to £23.10s. for June shipment and onwards, buyers are not inclined to take supplies. The nominal value is about £23.5s.

Maize—The feeling of the market is firmer and better, despite a temporary set-back last week, and although actual business is not reported, 31s. 6d. and possibly slightly more should be obtainable for No. 2 East African in bags for July/September.

Sisal—With no response from buyers East African sorts are offered at £26.5s. for June/July.

Wool—At the last auctions 300 bales of Kenya wool were offered and readily bought by the Continent at prices above those previously obtained.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

The neat little handbook of hydraulic and other presses which has been sent to us by the Engineering Co. Ltd., whose advertisement elsewhere in this issue, should prove of great value to many of our readers, to whom copies will be sent post free if they will quote booklet P 345 and mention *East Africa*. Of the numerous presses, illustrated and described, perhaps those of most interest to East Africans are the "Dominion" and the "Colony"—both designed for the baling of cotton, wool, fibre, etc.—and the hand and power screw presses for the baling of tobacco and hides. Our subscribers interested in baling of any kind might well communicate with the company at 28, Martin's Lane, London, E.C.4. The manufacturers, by the way, make rubber and cotton machinery, both of which classes have recently been supplied to the East African territories.

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PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA

The s.s. Guildford Castle, which arrived in London from Kilindini on June 27, carried the following passengers to:

Genoa.
Miss M. Batey
Mr. J. E. Buller
Mrs. J. F. Buller
Master J. F. Buller
Master H. F. Buller and nurse
Mr. E. Harrison
Master D. C. Heslop
Miss J. Irvine
Mr. A. C. Freeman
Pannett
Mrs. A. C. Freeman
Pannett
Miss J. Raleigh
Miss D. Roberts
Mr. R. R. Vail
Mrs. R. R. Vail
Mr. A. J. Walton
Mrs. A. J. Walton
Miss K. Walton
Master Walton

Marseilles.
Mr. J. J. Byrne
Mrs. E. M. Howatson
Miss Mavis Kalman
Hon. Dr. Lilius Mackay
Hon. Walter Mackay
Mr. A. E. Mayne
Mr. D. H. Norman
Miss A. Norman
Mr. G. W. S. Smith
Mr. H. I. Strickland

England.
Mr. W. G. Adams
Mrs. W. G. Adams
Master Adams
Master Adams
Lieut. H. S. Anderson
Miss F. Asher
Dr. H. Auchinleck
Miss M. Barr
Mrs. M. Mr. Bentley
Mrs. E. Beale
Miss M. Beale
Mr. G. A. Bentall
Mrs. G. A. Bentall
Miss Bentall
Miss D. G. Blair
Mrs. A. B. Biss
Mr. A. W. C.
Miss C. H. C.
Mr. K. S. J. Chatterlain
Mr. A. E. Collins
Mr. A. Canham
Mr. A. S. Canham
Miss A. Cockman
Dr. F. G. Cunningham
Mrs. P. C. Cunningham
Mr. C. V. S. Dyer
Miss E. V. S. Dyer
Mr. J. Finch

Mr. G. F. Fisher
Mrs. Gordon Fraser
Mr. Wilfred Godwin
Miss M. Gell
Mr. W. F. Green
Mr. A. G. Hansard
Mrs. A. G. Hansard
Mr. R. Hastings
Mrs. R. Hastings
Miss Hastings
Master Hastings
Miss M. A. Harding
Mr. J. G. Grenfell Hicks
Mr. A. E. Hughes
Mr. N. S. Harvey
Mrs. N. S. Harvey
Mr. J. G. Jennings
Mrs. S. Jewell
Miss D. Jewell
Miss H. Jupp
Mr. B. W. Kelly
Mrs. T. W. Kelly
Mr. T. P. Kelly
Master P. Kelly
Miss Kelly and nurse
Mr. J. Leary
Mrs. J. Leary
Miss D. Leunox
Mrs. L. G. Lewis
Mr. C. H. H. Lloyd
Mr. R. Loneragan
Mr. J. H. McDonald
Mrs. E. W. McLaughlan
Miss R. McPherson
Miss M. McPherson
Mr. C. Mewburn
Mr. E. L. Nurse
Mrs. H. Ogden
Miss J. Ogden
Mr. J. E. Opie
Miss S. E. Oxley
Dr. C. H. Phillips
Miss D. P. Reynolds
Mr. W. Rich
Lieut. F. A. Rundall
Mrs. B. E. Ross
Miss J. A. Sargent
Capt. S. Scarth
Mr. A. A. Seldone
Mrs. E. Shields
Miss E. Shields
Mr. John Scott
Miss H. A. Smith
Mr. A. C. Stewart
Miss D. E. Strange
Mr. G. B. Sinclair
Mr. D. S. Singaif
Mrs. D. S. Singaif
Miss M. E. Southey
Mr. G. B. Stobo
Miss E. J. Skinner
Mrs. A. E. Tunney
Miss Terry
Mr. D. C. Urquhart
Mr. J. Vanner

Miss M. Verlaque
Mr. J. Warrack
Mrs. G. D. F. Warren
Master Warren
Mr. A. Walker
Mrs. A. Walker
Master Walker
Master Walker
Mr. A. M. Watters

Mrs. G. E. H. Wells
Master L. N. H. Wells
Master A. K. H. Wells
Master E. B. H. Wells
Mr. A. Wye
Mrs. A. Wye
Master Wye
Master Wye

The R.M.S. "Saxon," which sailed from Southampton on June 25, carries for

Beira.
Mrs. Boulton
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hankinson
Master Hankinson and nurse
Mrs. Rigby-Rimmer

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.**BRITISH-INDIA.**

"Mubhera" left Port Said homewards from East Africa June 24.
"Manela" passed Gibraltar for East Africa June 23.
"Merikara" left Zanzibar June 24.

HOLLAND-AFRICA.

"Rietfontein" arrived Hamburg June 28.
"Randfontein" left Cape Town homewards June 19.
"Springfontein" arrived Beira June 19.
"Nas" left Port Sudan for further East African ports June 18.
"Jagersfontein" arrived Amsterdam for East Africa June 21.
"Meliskerk" arrived Hamburg June 21.
"Billiton" passed Gibraltar homewards June 20.
"Heemskerk" arrived Dar-es-Salaam for further East African ports June 18.
"Batjan" arrived Antwerp for East Africa June 21.

UNION-CASTLE.

"Banbury Castle" left Mombasa homewards June 25.
"Carlaw Castle" left London for East Africa June 25.
"Dundrum Castle" left Lourenço Marques for Beira June 27.
"Dumfure Castle" arrived East London for Beira June 26.
"Gaika" left Las Palmas for Beira June 27.
"Gloicester Castle" left Ascension for Beira June 27.
"Grantully Castle" left Lourenço Marques homewards June 27.
"Hamdover Castle" arrived Mombasa June 26.
"Sandgate Castle" arrived Algea Bay for Beira June 26.
"Sandown Castle" left Zanzibar June 25.

EAST AFRICAN MAELS.

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 o'clock this evening, July 1, and at the same time on July 5, 8, 15, and 20. For Mozambique, Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa mails close at 11.30 a.m. to-morrow, July 2, and at the same time July 6.
Inward mails from East Africa are expected at London on July 3, 10 and 15.

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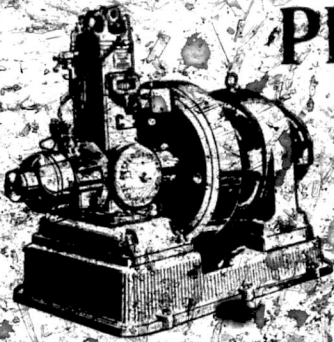


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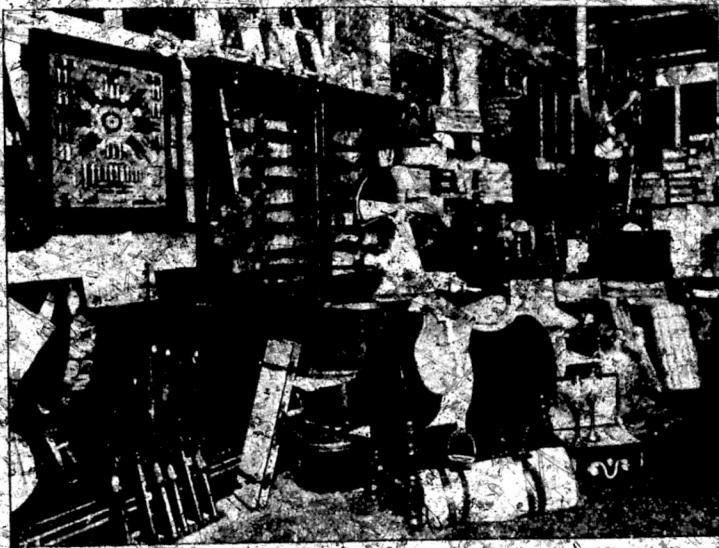
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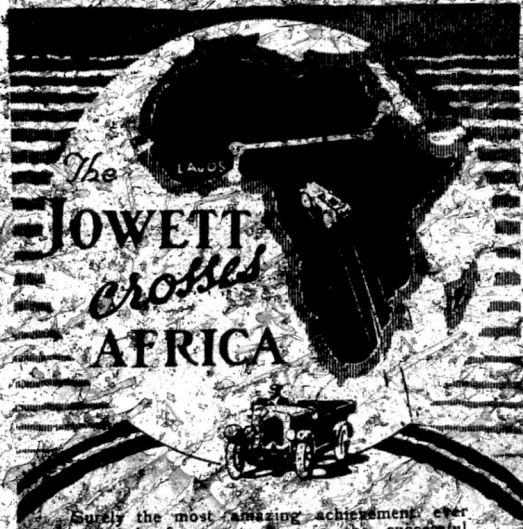
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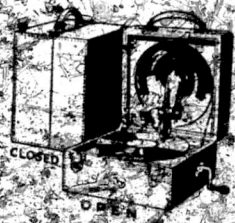
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| Crease Drill Jacket & Trousers | 27/6 | Sun Umbrellas | 10/6 |
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| White Canvas Shoes | 10/6 | | |

OVERSEAS POSTAGE EXTRA
 Hong Kong & India 3/6, 7/6, 10/6, 11/6, 12/6
 Ceylon 4/6, 5/6, 6/6, 7/6, 8/6
 Singapore 4/6, 5/6, 6/6, 7/6, 8/6
 SEND FOR COMPLETE PRICE LIST
ROYAL NAVAL MILITARY AND CIVIL TAILORS
 NEWEST LONDON STYLES AND MATERIALS
 REDUCE QUOTE COSTS BY CONSULTING—

Isaac Walton

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100