

East Africa, October 23, 1924

EAST AFRICA

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THOSE LIVING, TRADING, HOLDING
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EDITORIAL

GETTING TOGETHER

The other day we were speaking to a leading City business man with very great interests in certain parts of East Africa, and he was kind enough to refer very favourably to our paper. We said, however, pleased us as much as the self-evident fact that he had read "EAST AFRICA" from cover to cover. We mentioned our agreeable surprise that he had found time to read so thoroughly the pages devoted to some of the territories with which we know he did not concern himself. But what made the paper so interesting, was his reply, "that

is telling all."

A few hours later the post brought us three names which we all know in Africa now—

"...and it is well fulfilling its task of spreading its services to East Africa, since scarcely a day passes without bringing us messages of appreciation and it is a great satisfaction to add, visits from East Africans."

So we are "getting together," as the Americans so pithily put it. The first result of our efforts has been to find a spot in the "Great City" where it may

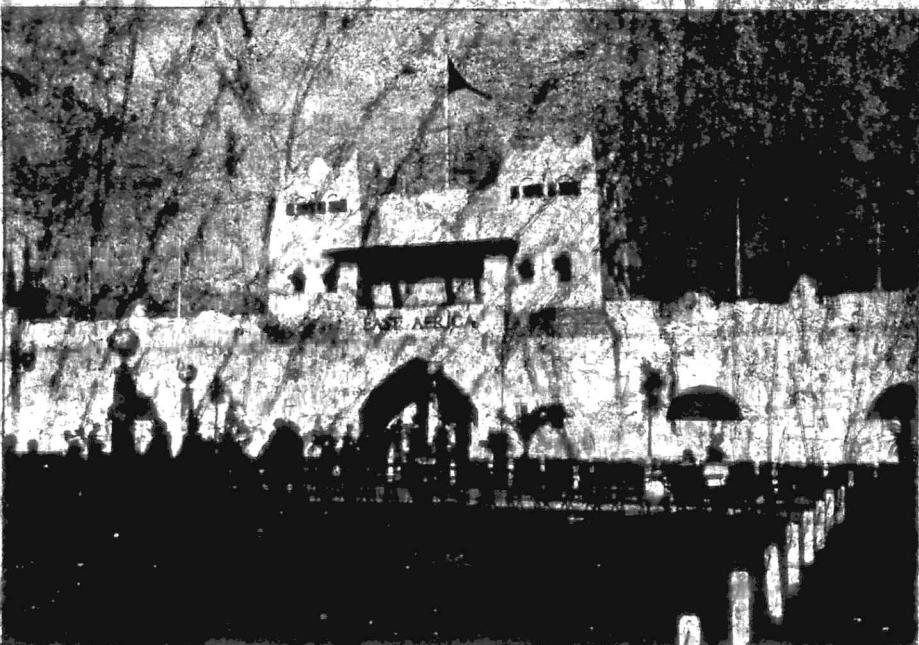
be when I am next in town. I am coming up for the Show, and will bring a couple of friends along to see you—assuring the others that reach us almost daily. This impresses us immensely. They prove that our readers are taking us at our word.

From the outset we have stressed our idea of personal touch. It is no device and here the spirit of East African fellowship that we most sincerely invite fellow East Africans to drop in and see us. We have been of service to most of our visitors. We have often put them in touch with the very men they were seeking. We know where the pro-East African spirit predominates.

Do not think because you have nothing very much to discuss that you had better not bother us. Your visit will be our pleasure. Write us now, where ever you are, Personal Touch, and put us in your debt by coming along for what the every foreigner has a rare opportunity. If you cannot come in, write us. "EAST AFRICA" needs the best together, start more than anything else, the whole world over.



* East Africa is published every
* Thursday in time to catch the outgoing East
* African mail.



THE SUDAN AT WEMBLEY

BY J. R. COOPER

THE Sudan Colony is probably unlike any other in the East African section at Wembley. Its name, where it is that of a Arab bazaar, though as interesting bazaar, many a stranger has expected things meets the eye. Across the scene hang "blown glass" mats, and coloured cloths, through which pictures are visible on the sides of the Connaught Hall. In the foreground there is a small shop, the door of which is covered with a variety of skins.

On either side of the entrance are two small bare and bald-headed men.

A studio van attractions, aridly impresses the Wembley visitor who enters the Anglo-Egyptian exhibition. Uganda, Kenya, and Somaliland, as well as "Eastern Africa itself" and minor Egyptian economic products, like tobacco and coffee, sugar, and rubber are represented. Instead of ageing, almost decaying, scenes of samples of well-known products, the visitor is treated to a variety of models, the people of which are learned in languages of science, and whose faces present a picture of the grim. The stall which gives up a small exhibit model of a grain park will be particularly welcome. In the background are teams of deer just beginning to bring in their great horns, to be seen near by, and a full array filled many days of the year across the sand, and the stiff waters of the surrounding lake, leading

causes and incidents of a glacial has convinced the visitors that he is in a new land.

CUM ARABES

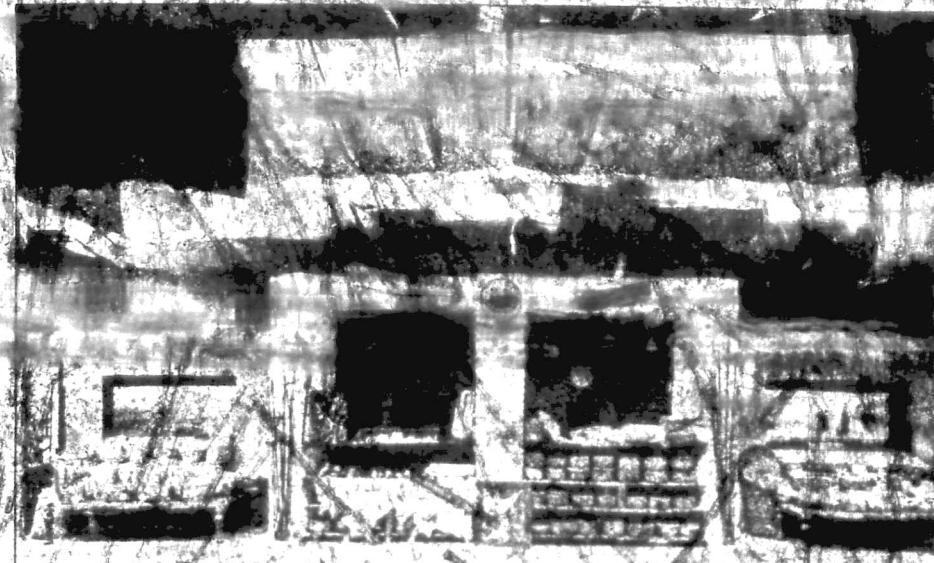
Opposite the tugged store is a mud shanty that represents more than a million pounds. It is the centre allotted to the going of the Sudan, of which 100,000 tons are exported in one year.

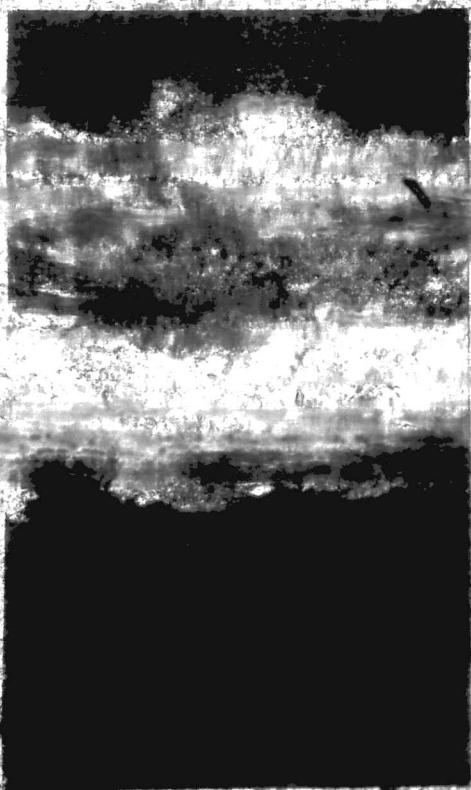
The principal product is the gum arabic, a subject and imagination for housing signs and cubicles, for lithographic works and in our offices. On the wall of the hut hangs an coloured illustration of the method of its extraction from an Acacia tree by a "Native," while the companion scene is of woman separating the bark and dust from the gum. Here again the stall proper is a patio room in this case of a gum market. On the left the pavilion is a palm forest, so exuberantly treated that the trees grow clearer and more numerous as the visitor gazes intently at the scene. This is an extremely pastoral growth thoroughly in keeping with the traditional conception of the desert.

Difference between certain parallels of latitude seem slight. As far as I could learn, except in small quantities, but it is that the Sudan and the neighbouring French province remain the only two exporters of

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importance, the country's gumman, Sudan, furnishing fully three-quarters of the world's supplies. Some times a strip of gum forest stretches by courtesy a stretches for a hundred miles. It is an area of the unbeautiful, but it is an area of wealth for the Native and the country. To teach the Native to treat the Acacia Vervet with skill, and so to preserve its life, is one of the self-imposed tasks of the British administration. If bark stripplings be carefully done, the tree will yield for some fifteen years; whereas rough handling may kill it in a third of the time or less. The months of the dry season, between December and May, are those in which the exuded gum is picked from the trees, brought into market, and sold immediately by auction, an arrangement which gives the gum collector spot payment for his work and a certainty of a fair market price.

COTTON.

Turning the back to the dryness of gum and sand, before one rises out of seed cotton and unique sights for the myriads who perpetually thumb this Cotton-cotton plant, some as much as four feet high, and some in flower, while lower down on the plant are maturing bolls and ripe bolls of bursting cotton. Lancashire's accent is often to be heard near this growing cotton, since evidently it appears straight to the Englishman's idea of cotton, and of the plant. Nowhere else in Membretton, probably nowhere else in Africa, are both bearing cotton plants to be seen. The cotton can stand a great deal of heat, and the "bulletives" (bullets) are imagined to have been so named.

Kassala Blue Nile, Gizeh, and Red Sea provinces, some of it from the 1924 crop, is shown as is ginned American from Kordofan, Berber, Dongola and the Upper Nile. Graphs and diagrams of the industry, mounted cotton staples, and wools and webs, complete a comprehensive and instructive display.

THE SENNAAR DAM.

£100,000,000, one-third of one side of the Court, is the cost, model of the Sennar Dam, 100 ft. tall at the base. It is 1,000 ft. wide at the top, 1,000 ft. long.

It is the largest dam in the world, and the construction is still in progress. The visitor is struck more by the magnitude of the undertaking, than by the size of the dam itself. He is told that the dam, when finished in July next, will hold sufficient water to supply the needs of Greater London for almost two years. That conveys more than the information that it is two miles long, and that incredible quantities of labour were called to the building. A general view of the dam is given, and a model of the

channels. The great scale model helps one to appreciate the immensity of the undertaking, though one can but vaguely conceive the reality. It is too grandiose for description.

This £100,000,000 irrigation work, thanks to which 100,000 acres of cotton will be brought under cotton cultivation, annually yielding another 70,000 or 80,000 bales, computed by the Empire is now more than enough to the British public, which, when told that irrigation is being encouraged in the Sudan, will think of the Gizeh scheme and know that Britain is well and truly fulfilling her protective duty. So arresting is this great scheme that no lucrative value must be imputed nor can its advertisement give to Messrs. Pearson & Son Ltd., the contractors for the dam and main canal, be small.

The Gezira scheme is so far-reaching, however, that it truly deserves the prominence given to it. In addition to the large model above described there are smaller ones, a little model of the Sennar Dam, a small model of one of its sluice gates, and a scenic model of a cotton field in the Gezira. Already 20,000 acres in the area are under cotton, for which water is being pumped from the Blue Nile. Next year irrigation will begin. Science will have won another outstanding victory, and the Sudan will have entered upon new status as a cotton producer.

PORT SUDAN.

The scenes displayed in which the Sudan has specialized with such conspicuous success are still not exhausted. For a panoramic general view of Port Sudan, nothing is more fitting. To the writer this latter is perhaps the most picturesque representation of all the colouring being wonderfully adapted to the subject. In the background, fifteen miles away, is anazing sweep of sea and the white gleaming buildings of the town, right in the forefront are some forty-looking Fuzzy-wuzzies, leaning against mud-walled walls which throw most realistic blue-black shadows, the bihlike posture of the fuzzy Sudanites holds the gaze at first sight, and then gradually the eye registers the whole landscape.

It is a masterpiece that must have made many a man ashamed of his ignorance. The port is obviously big and well equipped, yet to the average Englishman it is no more than a settlement somewhere in the Red Sea, built he hazily thinks, as the port of the ancient Phoenicians. To him it has receded as a strategical harbour, more or less of little use commercially. He is astonished to learn that 1,000 million tons of shipping called there last year, that it handles most of the import trade of the country, and that the traffic is so heavy that extension of the port is expected.

For such as have the time and energy with them to visit the Sudan in the winter, the steaming compartment on a Sudan Government Railway coach, stop.

Wagonway, tanked, must be a welcome, but somewhat slow, mode of transport, and the

steamer, when the river is very low, exercises a greater lure. brisk business is always going on.

The port, moreover, greatly surpasses ones' expectation, including, as it does, copper ore from the Nubian plateau, gold dust, gold dust, bodies, and gold oil, from Gabar graphite, lead ore, laterite, ironstone, manganese, talc, talc-slate from Rawaya, and shale clay.

Painted bird, the case-of antiphiles, the antelope, elephant, beans, dried, tanning materials, rubber, rice and various ivory, and the elephant tusks that remind the sportsman that his trip to Africa's fabled river can, if he wishes, lead him to some of the best elephant hunting grounds in the continent.

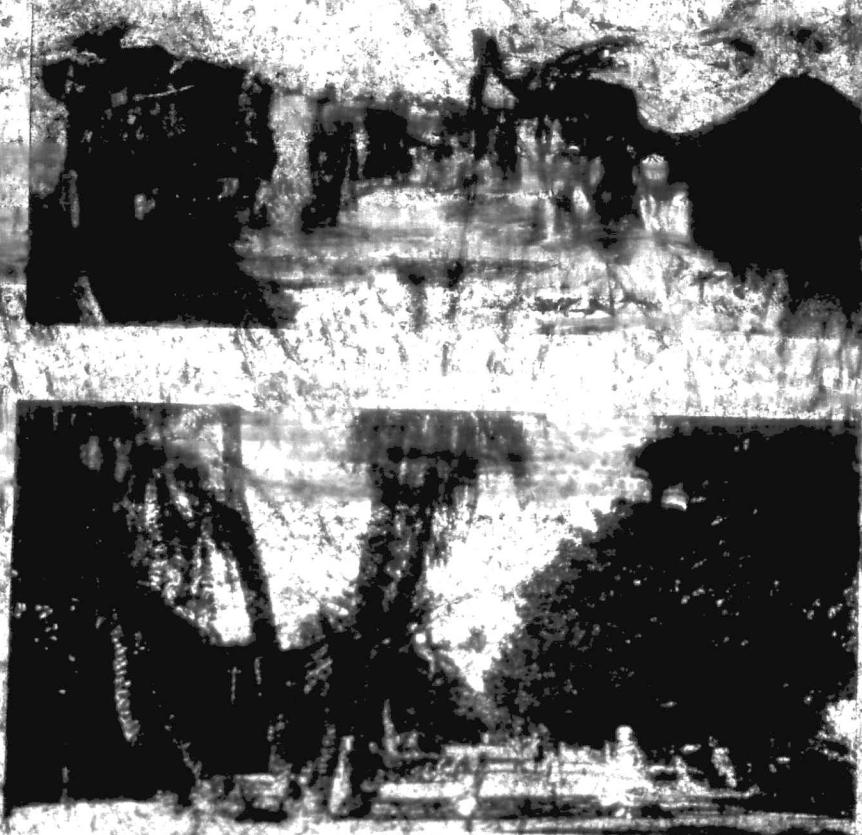
Or portrayal of the Sudan's game attractions this and built Native street— for that is really the model of which the Sudan Court has been set—is obviously not suited, but in the adjacent Central Court will be found many a trophy that lures the old African back "out beyond the City Wall". Mr. Ernest McIntosh's original water colours of Native types are exceptionally well done, and are constantly surrounded by admirers.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Sudan Government creates a precedent for the East African Pavilion by displaying in prominent positions notices acknowledging its indebtedness to the Sudan Chamber of Commerce, (Khartoum), and to the firms and individuals who have contributed to the success of the section. There follow their names, addresses, particulars of their business, and the amount subscribed by each towards the cost of the Court. It must also be recorded that the Harrison Line of steamers carried the exhibits free of charge, and that Messrs. Contomichalos, Parker & Co. handled them gratuitously at Khartoum and Port Sudan.

That the Court is a transcendent success is undoubted. It more than fulfills a desire longed for, and it can safely be predicted that its unique atmosphere of barbarity and wonderful forcible models will long linger in the memory of those who have visited it. Their thanks are due to all who have taken an active part in staging an exhibit of which the Sudan may justly be proud. SADDIYAH EAST AFRICA'S pleasure to record their names and to add a word of appreciation of the whole-hearted fashion in which the Sudan Government has worked to make the Court a worthy and memorable contribution to the great Panorama of Europe.

Credit for the design and general arrangement of the Sudan section must be given to Mr. H. J. Hewins, O.R.E., Exhibitions Commissioner and Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Sudan Government, and to Mr. A. S. Ball, Lieutenant Traffic Manager of the Sudan Government Railways and Steamers. While Mr. Hewins was responsible for the arranging of the exhibits and the work in the Sudan Mr. Ball undertook the preliminary work on this side, and at all times their man and labours deserve the highest credit. Misses M. A. Davis and F. S. Shattoe have also assisted materially while at the senior officers of the Sudan Government who have been in constant attendance are Messrs. E. B. Pollard M.B.B.S. Secretary to the Court, R. C. Couldry and C. A. S. Phillips M.C. Temporary duty is the name that has been taken by Misses A. Bowden, F. K. Evans, Mrs. G. Long, R. E. Colvin, Lt. R. March, Lt. Macmillan, Lt. A. Cameron, S. T. Twomey, V. F. Jones, and Capt. H. S. Blunt, all of the Department of Agriculture and Forestry and all of whom have spared part of their leave in order to help. Each one of them has claim to the gratitude of the people of the land they are serving, but also of the British public, whose conception of the Sudan will henceforth be real and vital, not hazy and uncoloured.



THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN.

MISSION STATEMENT IN THE SUDAN. (CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18.—*Continued from page 18.—Effect*)

These words were uttered by the carefully considered決策者 of Egypt's Britain's spokesman on the question of the Sudan. It need hardly be said that they would have no self-respect behind them; their words reflected merely a policy which a most unscrupulous force had forced upon us. Great Britain went into the Sudan without the name of imperialism and has transformed it into an Egyptian colony, discarding all traditional law and custom. vast improvements there are a credit to themselves and their administrators.

Just over a century ago an Egyptian army under pressure from Turkey embarked upon a two-year campaign in the Sudan. Direct and immediate result was its motive and opposition the characteristic of the régime set up. Slaves, ivory, gold, horses, and the produce of the Sudan that Egypt demanded, millions and more than half a hundred thousand slaves had been brought to a state of

utter degradation. The population of the Sudan was estimated at eight million souls. When Britain began the task of healing the wounds of the country barely two million survived. To-day under our benevolent administration they have increased to six millions. This is a remarkable achievement, as you know, freedom, a mere phrase, connoting a sound public safety, never even hoped for. Corruption and income-tax hold sway.

These were the factors that led to the signature of the Anglo-Egyptian Convention. Since that date the Sudan has been ruled by Egypt, and in this it was assisted by the United Kingdom which it was responsible. As the Bishop of Finsbury and the Sudan, who has spent three years in those countries recently, said in a few sentences words in everyday language: "The Egyptians were afraid of the Mahdi, and appealed to us to stop him, so we sent them at the instigation of the Dervishes, in 1889, in an attempt to stop him."

It is impossible for us to clear ourselves, stock and barrel at the present time. The Dervishes do not lack brains of physique, what they lack is character. We did not go into the Sudan with any hope of gain. Why are we there? Because Gordon died at Khartoum.

THE TRUTH ABOUT LABOUR.

No reasonable student of history can deny that Britain was the saviour of Egypt and the Sudan. It is a terrible blot on our history that we can still claim that we have lost as dearly and for which we have to thank many of our outstanding soldiers and administrators of the past forty years or so. In the last quarter of a century, the British military and civil services in the Sudan have wrought a miracle.

When, with the disastrous bankruptcy of Egypt, a new recognition of the Sudan became indispen-

sable to agricultural development, we set about breaking the power of the Dervishes. Cladton's measures were taken on account of the shape of the peninsula between the two Niles—represented by three states which Gordon had died on the floor of Government House. The evolution the following year of the Anglo-Egyptian Condominium formed the basis of a ravaging war.

Now its population is highly organized government, and every town, every hospital, law courts, and a large number of schools have been founded. Every year the slaves increase, wealth and foreign trade of the country amounts to £10,000,000. Five thousand miles of telegraphs, 1,000,000 miles of river transport, seventeen hundred miles of railway, etc., are a few of the present monuments to British suzerainty, the potential results of which are so vast that they almost surpass conception.

Cotton growing, thanks to British engineering genius and British funds, is progressing by leaps and bounds until already in this short space of time the Sudan is looked upon by Lancashire as one of the most important cotton-growing fields of the future. The possibilities are undoubtedly immense, and the day is not far distant when Port Sudan will be already a splendid modern port with direct railway, British equipment and excellent communications with Europe and Asia, affording facilities for the handling of the ever-increasing

DOSE DISCONTENT.

If the above is approximately true, it might well be asked why interest is apparent in the Sudan. Let us Bishop of Egypt and the Sudan explain. This is his opinion:

"There is no real cause of discontent. There is no discontent in Africa, which the French have not created. There is no discontent in the country of Egypt, though there is discontent among the Tigris and the Nubians."

It is a disappointed people. One reason is that they will do try to lift up the negroes to do our best for these backward races when we tax over 100,000,000. They quite desire in their hearts for improvement, and have become dissatisfied with the English rule. I have seen them having their backs against the wall, and they have sometimes the discontented negroes, and the people who work for the English, and like this discontent for alienation."

It is a long and discredited argument that the English are the best masters. The English have not been able to exert their authority over the negroes for three years, were brought by means of a rebellion, a number of displaced officials, and they are undoubtedly smaller now by 100,000. Ambassadors have seized every possible occasion to insult and misrepresent. An excuse is good enough for their unhappy subjects. Any king is disgraced into a formidable conqueror, which is what the Government is. But the Government has very wisely stood firm instead of succumbing, which is the agitators with our capitulation of Egypt in mind, thought inevitable. It is a shock to their boundless confidence, as blow as they steadily acquired, little realizing it. A new earnest and a demonstration of determination have put an end to the effervescence that a few mad professional trouble-makers have engineered. The vast majority of the population has no reposh to levy against Great Britain, which has taken in the White Man's Burden for the Sudan, and will not surrender the load ere the gods won.

THROUGH THE CANAL.

MEMORIES.

By A. G. HARRIS.

We're in the Canal. Suez has been left behind. It is morning. The searchlights, which have been attached to the liner's bows, glow'ing like the narrow beams of every lantern ahead in bold relief, the ship glides noiselessly along at regular speed, the vibrations of the engines are no longer felt; silence is wrapped around us.

On either side is the desert, a strip of burning yellow sand, flecked with darker boulders, and patches of low scrub backed by towering rugged and forbidding chains of stone-strown hills. Each craggy outcrop, its dimpled neighbour in bold harness of purple—symbolic of the country, supposed to its fastnesses. We stand almost breathless and awe-inspired by the scene, our soul strangely stirred, and goes on to this mystic country, wondering why all-providing Nature should have cast up such a desolate yet wretched world.

A Bedouin appears trotting along in the morn light on his palest camel. Child of the desert is he, born in its unfriendly heat, in its rough schools. He makes towards his tent amid the dark speck in the endless brown. This is the home, the care-free abode, to return in the stillness of the night. Even now her eyes are probably gazing upon you to catch the first glimpse of her Lord and master as she quietes a spoilt child at her breast. Is the desert harsh, repelling and soulless? Ah! them,

it is their home, it is their country, free to roam in where'er they will, as calm on the sun-baked plain as the unfeathered bird in flight. A rushing, clangorous machine of our modern life.

And under those hills, is there not an oasis, a gently-sloping land, the spot, shady and restful, for the weary to find? There is the first, the true oasis, the land of plenty, where they breed the

men of the tribe, fighting for honour for their family and their land. Truly, they sing, as old as trad to wake the wandering spirit of the land, "O Eastern monsignor, your searching approach in its overconfidence, after us, O! our friend, Muhammad, has this property."

It is the wish that they should people these lands, restoring other homes with them, wandering from place to place, rarely keeping what they have seen, always breaking the great fast, yet always poor in the very file of life to descend. For there is this that, and others alone, like the white man here, his smoking, racing machines, let us compare, pass hurriedly on the narrow road, cutting through the scrub, in the heat of the noonday sun, driven by these, and is of strange habits and devious customs.

We bathe on, strangely captivated by our thoughts, a great overwhelming desire continually growing in our breasts until it suddenly overcomes all else. We wish to follow the sandy waste, or the land, and see whether those huts, so far off, can explore the mysteries of the surrounding waste. With what reluctance, as saluting persons, we turn to enter into and study the life of the people, to draw on the shade of human penetrations.

As our mind hinders the session, and tries to convince itself that such penance would be of a truly pietistic kind, our meditation is disturbed and our cheerful picture splinters into a thousand fragments. "Are you mad?" exclaims one voice. "Are you mad, at last, come assistance." We turn abruptly, to be confronted by a vision of beauty almost fair-like in the moonlight. She is one of our own kind indeed, but, as our feet move mechanically to the noise of the passing, I am but mind still then, she is followed in her desert when softly, "I am a good woman, though I be poor. Help me, help me poor."

It is a picture of beauty, and the moonlight is the cruel and deadly instrument for its splendour.



THE POSITION OF A COTTON FARM IN THE SOUTHERN NILE VALLEY

AND PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS

CULTIVATION AND COTTON

In the present year the area of land placed under cotton in the southern Nile valley has increased to a considerable extent. It has been cultivated in the districts of Qantara and Al-Mazar (between the two cities of Qena and Asyut), in the northern part of the Upper Nile valley, in the districts of Gezira and Al-Mazar (between the two cities of Gezira and Al-Mazar), along the river between the latter and El-Matruh, in the northern part of the southern Egyptian in the Minya province, and in limited areas of the Upper Egyptian. During the 1922-23 season an experiment was made on considerable stretches of land in the Khor al-Ubin Shaduf of Firdaws, where the soil in the bed of the Achur is annually flooded every year.

It is evident in the southern zone of heavy rainfall that the cultivation of cotton grown in the field must occur in the dry season. Practically all the cotton is sown during south to

west winds, which have already been carried out by the government service, have proved that a specially long staple American cotton can be raised under rainfall cultivation. Valves were used to take seed and cultivate small plots under irrigation, and the results were excellent, with yields that have been most promising.

The experiments now proceeding in the Upper Nile valley, and the remaining provinces of Egypt, in connection with cotton cultivation, is interesting, especially in view of the following:

1. The great increase in the number of irrigated farms in the delta, which has increased the number of cotton-growing plots, and the consequent commercialization of its cultivation, and the banks of the River Nile. In this case it is seen that cotton is raised in the delta, which is a very efficient drainage system in the south. These have formed the basis of the great power of irrigation, which is now being developed in the delta.

2. The great increase in the number of cotton-growing plots in the southern Nile valley, where there is the advantage that the cotton is sown later than that of America, and the temperatures will hold a more favorable position for the ripening and the greater production. It is well known that fifteen years of dry seasons, which the natives say have passed since the last rainfall, is twenty years.

COTTON'S IMPORTANCE IN THE SOUTH

After reading the following, the writer, enthusiastic in mind, his confidence never fails him, associated with the cotton-growing industry, especially providing extra pounds for helping him. Cotton is destined to be the most important crop in the future, for the following reasons: (1) It is the only crop from the ground that is suitable for growing in the southern Nile valley, and the soil is good, and

there every requirement is met for irrigation and soil.

A report published in 1880 contained the information that the village of Koutchuk Ali (Al-Minor) situated in the far south of the Baris basin, was distinguished by its cotton-growing, and trees yielding cotton of the whitest, whitest, and daintiest, a strong fine thread.

In 1881 it was stated that in the vicinity of Kumber there is a good quality of cotton.

Emin Pasha reports "Papers Exploratory" of 1860 contained a statement that in the Baris country there grows in the desert, which is about 100 miles long, fine threads, some Native weavers of Dongola established a mill there, and many people earn their living by weaving fabrics.

There are, however, a number of problems which definitely retard rapid development, and which in fact give cause for a certain amount of anxiety. Certain of these problems may be summarized as—

(1) Scarcity of population, particularly of those people, hereditary agriculturists, who are not inclined to labour as non-agriculturists—a feature most surprising when it is realized that approximately half the population of the whole country inhabits the Southern Sudan.

(2) The present degree of civilization among these tribal peoples; and

(3) The very low price can possibly be offered per ton of cotton owing to the transportation difficulties and freight charges. When production is on a much larger scale, the difficulties of the latter will automatically lessen, and it is hoped, be finally eliminated.

HELP BY AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENTS

In the establishment of this industry, the Department of Agriculture has had a large amount to do with the Native cultivators, especially in those southern areas, so as to assist them in the production of cotton.

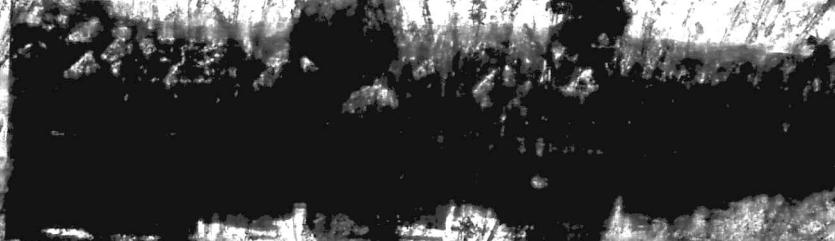
The high temperatures and humidity, and the large population and transport facilities. In addition to this it provides the necessary cotton seed, and the advice and assistance in preparing the land, the sowing, the superintendence during the growth, especially early and rainy, and the market for the crop.

It is to be hoped that most help will be given to the Native cultivators, and that they will be very successful in their arrangement.

It is to be noted that the latter, though not, may be remarked, does not bring money, since it does not occur for the greater part of the year, but rather must be paid, and is continually increasing. At the present time the sowing and the cultivation of the southern regions is done either at a fixed price or port Sudan, where it is sold by auction. This greater development will produce a demand for labor, and normally be established in the cities and the cotton sold to buyers there without any charge on transportation. This, it may be seen, that cultivators will naturally obtain better prices and development incentives.

Up to the close of the 1922-23 season the Upper Nile drainage was the only cotton-producing area of the southern African, and it was there that research work was carried out regarding the suitability of the long staple American type of cotton in preference to the British variety, which is a practically spindle-shaped, short and thick fiber, and only suitable for the making of Navy Cloth. It has

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one great advantage however, and this is that a cotton-harvest plant is considerably more drought-resistant and productive than any other American would believe. The cotton-growing areas now show a great increase in Americanity, which is the term I have adopted for Government and American firms being run throughout every new area.

In preparation of the cotton-cultivation activities have been extended to all the provinces of the southern zone, and the head of the department of the Nuba Mountain Province, Mr. G. J. H. has been issued with a series of cotton-growing reports which will facilitate the extension of the system employed by the experimental station at Kordofan, and which has been so successful. Up to some time ago, however, these notes and progress reports had been issued and unfortunately the rains this year have been late and late again in Mangalla Pore. Since progress has been made, however, owing to lack of rains it is not quite so important. There are over a number of native agriculturists possessing land outside the banks of the Nile who show a desire to cultivate the cotton, and utilizing their initiative in introducing cotton-planting in areas of artificial irrigation, the results have been very successful. The leading agriculturist among them has been able to cultivate his lands in areas and although the rains have been late the rains are ample, a sufficient amount has fallen to permit sowing. In this respect the natives are more enthusiastic than ever, and well for the future productiveness of cotton.

The method of cultivation system in all rain-land areas is slightly different from that used in Tora (detailed in the second part of this article). It is that all takes place almost as soon as the rains are discontinued and the soil has become dry. In the case of irrigating the rainfall is rather heavy, so that there is no need for irrigation during the winter time.

It is a fact that the cotton-growing areas are going too far away from the water, and it is always a risk of the opening cotton-bolls being damaged by late rains. It is therefore essential that no time should not be unproductively spent in half-months owing to the damaged cotton due to late rains.

Shipping of harvested cotton is to be carried out every arrangement being made with the shipping companies to ensure the safety of the cotton.

It is a fact that the cotton-growing areas are becoming more and more distant from the river, and the distance between such areas holds the cotton in store for a longer period of time. This is a serious factor in the marketing of the cotton.

always required, and the thinning down of plants to two or three at the end of each stand is essential.

The plant grows best and most potential during the remaining period of growth. After the picking season places all cotton stands are cut down and collected into big heaps for destruction by fire. This is insisted upon, as it is one of the best methods of preventing the spread of pests. A time limit for the destruction of cotton stalks is fixed every year, and before it is passed all the stalks must be burnt.

As may be assumed from the foregoing remarks, rainfall-cotton cultivation in the southern zone, the lack of heavier rainfall is an anomaly, and therefore little can be written on present conditions. There is, however, a great future for this zone, which will be referred to in the analysis of the census on "Cultivation of cotton-growing in the Sudan."

EDWARD L. GARDNER, his arms, examines the hills of the Nuba Mountains after a difficult climb, with a local Bedouin. The hills are covered with tropical vegetation, including palm trees, along the roads.

SUDAN ARABIAN TRADE

The second issue of the "Journal of the Sudan Chamber of Commerce" contains an article on "Sudan and Arabian Trade," which is intended primarily for the present constituency of the chamber, but which is also of interest to visitors to the Sudan. It is based on a speech delivered by Mr. G. J. H. in the chamber.

The trade between the Sudan and Arabia is of minor importance, but the Soudanese import silver coins direct from Austria and through Germany, and also from England. The imports consist mainly of tea, rice, and dried fish, while the exports consist mainly of cotton, cottonseed, and cotton oil, of its value to cover export costs.

The chief port of entry to the Sudan is Port Sudan, where

it is said, in 1923, 80 per cent of the imports were received, compared with 70 per cent in 1922.

The chief port of entry to the Sudan is Port Sudan, where

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OUR KENYA LETTER.

Nairobi, September 21, 1924.

The sensations of the week in the earth tremors which roused Nairobi from her beauty-sleep early on Monday morning. These tremors were most distinctly felt in the capital, but reports from the outlying districts prove that they were not merely local. One heard these very unpleasant subterranean symptoms coupled with the report of an earthquake in Turkistan, to the north of Kenya. It is thought possible that the centre of the convulsion is Turkistan, and that Kenya is being treated to minor waves with their origin thereon. Be that as it may, some worthy but somewhat ignorant citizens of Nairobi are beginning to wonder if Professor Gregorius who, some little time ago, engaged in a geological examination of the Rift Valley, may prove to be correct in his theory that Kenya is living on the crust of mighty mountains submerged but not extinct. However, no considerable damage is reported, nor is it recorded that any settlers have perished in their houses, but plainly the alarm of the worthy professor has not fallen.

Political—The session of the Legislative Council, necessary to pass the apostles of a free people spurning the yoke of bondage. It is a role that does little harm to us, and while our Government is not quite so bad as one might infer from the sanguine portions of some of our unofficial members, it is none the worse accustomed to unscrupulous opposition.

The topics of contention at this session were the introduction of a Bill of emergency, the new Master and the new Health and the new £3,000 education bill. In the former case the majority of the unofficial members supported the Masters, while the Masters themselves, after a long debate, turned by the Legislative Council and their submission to the Colonial Office, was turned down by Mr. Thomas and his colleagues. Some strong language punctuated the course of the second reading of the new Bill, which has been introduced to reflect certain of the changes in the original measure to which the Secretary of State for the Colonies has acceded.

On the subject of the Masters' Bill, Mr. Thomas said that he had received the action of the Masters as "an insult," by people at home "who knew nothing whatever about the facts." While a Plateau member said that if he were a Government official he would warn the Secretary of State for the Colonies that these repeated attacks are doing a great deal of harm from an Imperial point of view. However, the Governor gave an assurance that the feelings of the Colony, as expressed through the unofficial members, would be submitted to the powers that be at home, and His Excellency declared some of the strongest language which had characterized the debate upon which Mr. Thomas' Harvey with due regard to the Committee.

It is interesting to note, also, to note that with opinion it is now a Colony as ever growing more resentful of the from the Colonial point of view interference of the Colonial Office. The Unofficial Masters' Ministers, however, indicate that the percentage of their members who, having been approached by the Colonial Office,

ture, is not very great. None the less the case of this Masters and Servants' drainage merits particular comment. It is a measure originally considered by the Kenya Legislative Council for over three years, and, incidentally, a wholeheartedly approved by the missionary bodies through Dr. Arthur, the nominated missionary member appointed by the Government to represent Native interests. Consequently we all feel strongly that local opinion, as expressed in such Bills should not be set at naught at the whim of whatever political party happens to be in power at Westminster. We do not, of course, forget that the Colonial Office is the arbiter of the fate of the Native populations under a Crown Colony regime, and that "out" the whole Overseas legislation is fair and equitable if sometimes lacking a little in sympathetic understanding. Equally, in course of time a *bad* *measure* will be found acceptable to all parties.

WHO SANCTIONED IT?

Again ourselfed members were exercised by the enquiry. Who sanctioned the loan? The loan referred to is one of over £3,000,000 for railway development in Kenya and Uganda, and our very legislature smelled a rat. They wanted to know who was going to benefit—Kenya or Uganda?—Uganda's Uganda inter-colonial territory was characterized by some of the members as a good thing for Uganda, but not for Kenya. Uganda would reap the benefit and Kenya would pay the interest on the loan, as it were. However, His Excellency closed the argument by informing the Council that the Ministry of State for the Colonies had given the go-ahead. Westmen in the Kenya streets are still greatly worried for we consider the loan is being raised on such a sumptuous scale indeed, and it will, undoubtedly, bring in the days to come.

In reply to those who asked him what was that Kenya is a tropical country, how does the following data, weather report for 24 hours ending 10 a.m., Saturday, Sept. 21, 1924, add to His Excellency's contention? The temperature rose 10 degrees between midday and 10 p.m. The temperature yesterday was 75° F. at 10 a.m. Were not we, in the Andes, at 10,000 ft. in the hills, recorded for us by the U.S. Weather Bureau, 10° F. at 10 a.m.?

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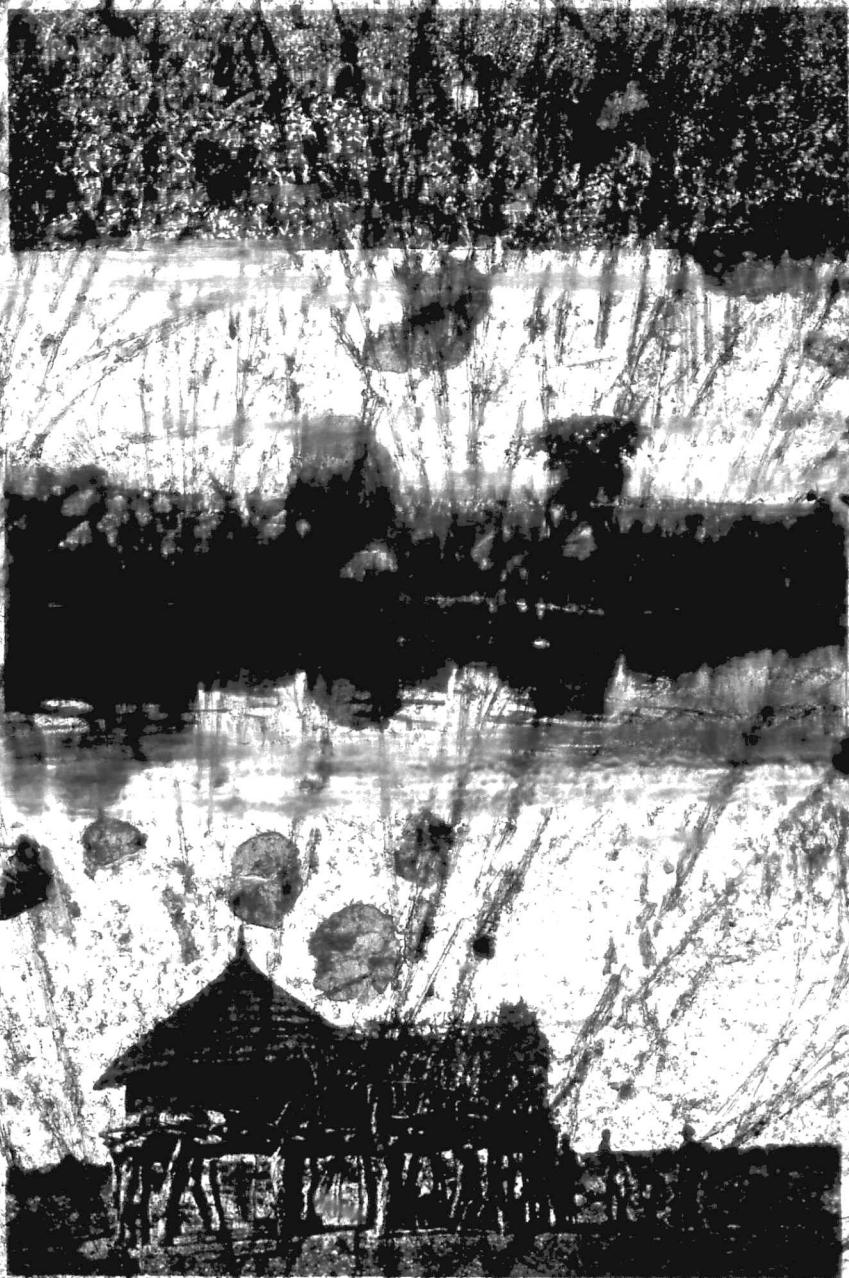
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EAST AFRICA



Indian merchants of Addis Ababa, who sell at the best prices obtainable obviously a must under any arrangement from the trading standpoint.

The Sudan Government which used to keep quite supplies of dollars or Gold, that it disseminated in exchange for Sudan currency, now holds less ample stocks, and as a consequence sources of merchandise have declined. Finally, there are ample supplies of dollars. The writer suggests that the Government should either keep at least 50,000 dollars constantly in hand for these above purposes, or entirely cease barter and allow trade to revert to the old methods of barter. As the volume of imports and exports at the frontier in question is approximately enough the proposal seems feasible.

Another suggestion is that Sudan currency should be gradually abandoned in place of the dollar by letting it be known that the Abyssinian can, at any time, change his Sudan currency for dollars. This question is considered to be of primordial importance in view of much investigation done.

Imports via Kassala and Roseires are not satisfactory, but the export trade has remained consider-

able business through Kassala since the expected rains start about November, when the rainy season is over. The cattle trade shows no signs of improvement, though it might become of great importance if export via the Kassala-Port Sudan line could be facilitated.

A brief outline of the exports on the frontier are cotton pieces, wool, and yarn, silk, tea, sugar, Italian and Japanese origin, and unguined ghee. There is also a little of sisal-thread, each of 300 grammes, and occasionally a trade which it is estimated would be of the order of 100. The raw silk is imported from Egypt, and spun by the natives.

The natives are very fond of wearing the neck by means of a chain, and a man who wears a Sudanese dress, everything on his person, must be very scrupulously clean. Consequently the price is always double the sum for his dress.

Macmillan's cotton is much inferior, though it does not compare in price with the Indian article imported for instance. This statement was based upon a little research in fact, the cotton originating in the Sudan.

There is a good deal of cotton produced in the cotton fields in the Kassala District. Since the weather conditions are more widespread, however, confidence is almost always given to Indian and Abyssinian labourers who are usually treated as slave employees in the Sudan.

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at moderate prices.

A NEW TRANSPORT SYSTEM.

The problem of better lines in tropical Africa has engaged the attention of many transport experts as well as planters, farmers and business men, and all who have visited Wembley will have been particularly struck by the Roadrail practical demonstration track, on which passengers are carried. The possibilities of this system are really great, and our reader will therefore find with interest the report which has been sent to the Times by their Johannesburg correspondent, who says:

An attempt to solve the problem of economical road transport has been inaugurated at Naboroom, South Africa, by the Minister of Railways, who recently opened the first roadtrainway constructed in South Africa.

Situated on the Pietersburg main railway line, 38 miles north of Pretoria, the roadtrain, 11½ miles in length, marks the culminating point in the history of a number of experiments. The roadtrain is essential

to influence transport conditions on the frontier. Experiments based on the adhesive possibilities of rubber and its gripping power led to the conception of a combined roadtrain.

The idea was conceived in 1915 of fitting a car-like body to a tractor so as to enable it to carry the full load. This leads to such economies in construction that it is possible to build a roadtrain which can haul 100 tons of goods, 100 men, 100 sheep, 100 mutton, 1000 sacks, and 1000 yards of cloth, and to do all this at a cost of 10d per mile.

It is prepared at a wharfside for the purpose, which is convenience, economy and time. The front wheels of the tractor are placed on a four-wheeled bogie, which is balanced to distribute the weight of the weight of the machine being borne by large rubber-tired wheels.

The tractor can leave the wharf and in various forms delivering supplies and collecting passengers, all in one roadtrain, and the load can be increased to 1000 tons.

The roadtrain, which weighs eight tons, can thus transport 1000 tons. The construction of the roadtrain has excited keen interest among Transvaal farmers, who hope to afford encourage and permit of more rapid development.

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**TRADE AND COMMERCE IN THE
SUDAN**
**APPOINTING AGENTS AND FOSTERING
PROGRESS.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

Khartoum, Oct. 27.—

The general and somewhat vague ignorance existing among men in this geographical area is mainly responsible for the supposition that the Sudan and Egypt are one and the same country. As regards conditions, trade and other matters, and they are most usually mentioned together in the same way as are England and Wales, notwithstanding the fact that Cairo and Khartoum are separated by some 1,700 miles, and that it takes 4 or 5 days to reach one capital from the other.

In the circumstances the appointment of agents for Egypt and the Sudan may be expected to prove even less productive of results than their counterparts in France and America, supply will be had easier in representation since no communication agent in representation must be continually writing to his home office. The two countries are naturally interested in a very possible way.

As far as the Sudan is concerned, it is independent of any connection with Egypt in fact, the customs of each country are so separate in every detail. That is, in the number of exportations the difference is negligible.

The increase in volume of trade yearly in the Sudan is due to the main cause to the advent of two influential bodies—namely, the Central Bank and the Sudan Chamber of Commerce. These institutions have done much to develop trade and commerce between the Sudan

and the world's markets. The first-named, an official institution has established its usefulness to the industrial and commercial developments of the country, while second-named, the Sudan Chamber of Commerce is steadily assuming a position of influence and authority as fully representing the commercial community and its influence is now far broader as well as directly local.

With regard to the Central Economic Board, this Sudanese Government Department was called into being by Royal Decree in June, 1920. The Board possesses no executive authority outside the exercise of its own particular functions, but the valuable work may be found on the solid, substantial and informative monthly which the Department publishes, as well as in its annual reports and statistics, in the diffusion of useful commercial intelligence and in the organization of exhibitions, etc., such as the present Sudan Coast at Wembley, in the extension of trade relations with other countries, especially those in the immediate neighbourhood of the Sudan, such as Abyssinia, French and Belgian Congo, Arabia and Aden, etc., etc. Of course, lastly, one in no way least—EGYPT, is to support and encourage all trade matters and developments in the scientific analysis, finding

country.

Our commercial community is composed of various nationalities, British, Greek, Syrian, French and others, who have now very big interests in the country. Most of the really speculators and冒险家, but interests founded on a sound commercial basis, are held in high esteem and standing high in the commercial community, having received useful and important members from the earliest days of the history of the Sudan.

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COME WHEN THE LEAVES ARE FALLEN, THE AFTERNOON IS SUMMER, BUT EVEN ON THE LAND WHERE THE SUNNEST OF EGYPT'S CLIMATE IS AT ITS SHINING BEST,

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Khartoum, at 1,200 feet above sea-level, enjoys an ideal winter climate. The surrounding country is covered by a network of broken rock and effective made up there in search of timber and

the like. The Giriba Hotel and other Hotels offer all forms of entertainment to visitors.

MONUMENTS of the wonderful African magnificence, instant with all the most characteristic native life, lies near by, stretching for seven miles along the shore of the great river. Every African nationality and tribe are here represented, practising their arts and crafts in the markets.

THE RIVER NILE, BETWEEN CAIRO AND KHARTOUM, IS ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL STREAMS IN THE WORLD, SURROUNDED BY LUSH FORESTS AND BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS, AND THE BANKS ARE FULL OF ANTIQUE STONES, AND THE COUNTRY IS FULL OF THE BRIGHTEST WATER.



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THE LAND ATTRACTIONS OF EAST AFRICAN HIGHLANDS.

NO. 4.—Wool and Mutton in Kenya.

HOW THE MERINO WAS BRED AND DEVELOPED.

By J. C. D. COOPER.

(Editor of "Kenya and the East African Highlands.")

At the present time there is no pastoral people in the East African Highlands so attractive or promising as merino sheep farming. Yet this is one of the last industries the pioneer of which ever even the most sagacious would have anticipated to prove so likely to withstand all seasons under our equatorial sun.

Indeed, Kenya has strayed almost blindly into this industry, for while the bulk of their flocks were straggling steers, the first rate of a wholesale trade was obtained by means of

the other countries in the neighbourhood, who, armed with sleep in the hope that a market for a second string to their bow—no matter how indifferent—might be obtained.

Now that the industry is on its feet and the right method of handling this nimble creature both in health and disease well understood, the leading pastoralists of Kenya reported 400,000 heads of stock last season, worth probably £200,000—the most

striking feature during the initial stages of development, and reading also from amongst the incredible but amusingly numberless lists of the Highways, however, it is evident that the bulk of the stock is now in the best condition, and that the country is in the hands of men

GOALS FOR SHEEP.

The tale is still told in a certain district of Kenya about a big estate that determined early in the history of the Colony to make a leading line of merinos. Controlled by hard-headed business men, they had a definite idea of what they wanted, and the result was that the world

excellent line of animals, and the very best stock—blasted they could obtain for money. The new Zealand manager they engaged was a young and energetic conscientious and determined to do justice to his employer. He had a first class importation of animals, and being determined to give them a good start, worked up a system of excellent feeding, training, and very backward breeding required. But the old school farmers persisted in going wrong. This was a disaster, especially as you can't make a Colony, could tell them the reason why. All ordinary complaints of the healthiest, shiniest country in the world of merino flocks could be met—such as scurvy, footrot, blisters, &c., but the very different fact was that had not seen the animals become so thin and gaunt.

On enquiry, he sometimes used to get into the office of the manager to tell him of the damage done to the animals, and the manager would say, "We are not here to change the animals, but to select them." Looking back over it, it is difficult to see how the management, having changed the diet, and the number of animals, could have failed to produce such a result, after applying every system as dictated by

his advice, and yet fail to create in defiance of the seemingly deadly solar power. A squad of natives under white supervision performedazing looks to keep them healthy, and a strong native steward in buck protectors that had gone awry. And when it was found that these precautions were of no avail, the master of the institution, the deaconite, the harassed manager, demoted, spirit-broken, and physically worn out by his endeavours, resigned and returned to his home in Great Britain.

Yet since this epistle in the Colony's history the microscope and a veterinary expert have plumbed the depths of blue-tongue, heart-water, pernicious anaemia and various other troubles. The microbes have been isolated. Methods for combating are entirely avoiding these diseases are successfully in operation by means of dipping, dosing and inoculations; and to-day the death rate on large areas with probably a carrying capacity that cannot be equalled anywhere in the world is as low as successive.

The basis of the Kenyan merino is the Merino of South Africa, a strain of early high elevation, the males averaging about 6,000 lbs., and very sturdy, strong constitutions, being selected sheep kept solely for the production of fine wool. Their colour is chiefly black, with reddish brown, and their coat is short and coarse, having very little resemblance to the woolly animal this species is popularly supposed to be. With the first cross to merino rams a remarkable transformation takes place in the colour and quality of the fleeces, and this process continues with each crossing, and generation until the highest grades are almost indistinguishable from pure-bred and carefully reared Ruggs.

Merino Crosses.
The first crosses were made with the local breeds, and the result was a strain of grazing sheep, easily recognisable occasionally come on the market, but the sheepfarms of Kenya are still mostly unfenced, and flock masters have naturally a disinclination to part with good breeding stock. Hence, though trade rams are however available at £10 to £15, and the usual plan is for a farmer to commence with these and the original native (native) native sheep is of value for this purpose, as it is the latter which is most easily obtained.

Kenya and pure-bred merinos in Kenya, where the average productive capacity in the neighbourhood of six pounds of wool per head. The local demand for mutton is constant and a good price is paid for the grass-fed rams, weavers, after two years old, averaging from 10 to 12s. the head, while the breeding rams, though not so valuable, are highly esteemed, and are often fetched as much as £10 to £12. The native value of a weaver is £15 to £20.

It is now proposed in making a settlement start with the native rams, but too big a price for land, labour, and capital makes it difficult to find a man who will risk a large sum of money, and the area of the subsequent improvements and extension of sheepfarms is limited.

It is to the danger from the predatory animals that the settlers have all looked forward to the day when the lions, leopards, and the rhinoceros, will be exterminated, and the animals will be the most numerous in the Colony. At the moment, however, the only danger to the merino is the want of a market, and the number of animals.

How Captain Cole was the last year 100 per cent. in the lambing trade. Of the above losses, over 100,000 was attributed to them, the sheep having disappeared without trace in spite of all precautions.

It has been estimated that the average annual cost of running a sheep in Kenya is £100 per head. If the wool is sold at 10s. there remains a net profit of £3.10s. No lamb extra and the cost of ewe's feed is therefore liable to be wondered at if the sheep owners are willing to part with them at any price that may be considered fit to be within reach of the market. The capitalization of the income is to be derived annually from a flock consisting which gradually may be reasonably increased so as to cover some of the bigger flocks sell in proportionality up to 250 to 2500.

POINTERS TO SUCCESS.

Land suitable for fine industry may be found in the northern parts of Kenya, where the rainfall is very cheap country occurs - at about 10s. per acre. The cheap sheep areas are found near Lake Naivasha and the basin of Lake Victoria. In the high plateau areas, the land is to be placed in under 10s. per acre.

Amongst the essential improvements necessary to a sheep farm are a dip and drafting yards, a shearing shed, a road store and various buildings for the care of stock. A man that is himself handy with tools should not be more than £400 per annum to look after a flock of 2000 sheep.

The first success will depend upon the introduction of a good quality of stock, mated

to found on their farms or in neighbouring forests; and the comfort that can be obtained in a climate such as Kenya possess. From such primitive buildings must be experienced as I believed. The key note of comfort in pastoral surroundings is spaciousness and a substantial flooring material. A bresite and single plank are also essential. At 6,000 ft. or over, sandstone is preferable, for the wet season more particularly, at lower elevations.

Native labour is naturally at a minimum in such an occupation as sheep breeding. The best herdsmen are obtained amongst the Masai, who are a purely pastoral race, but notwithstanding these are efficient. An occasional Kikuyu may be found to equal even the best of the Masai in the wages paid monthly, are 10s. per week for each shepherd and 2s. for an assistant and food etc., and the former is expected to look after and manage efficiently 1,000 to 1,500 sheep.

The main point about managing sheep successfully here is intelligent continuous personal supervision. It is well never to leave a country where vast flocks may be turned onto to graze for weeks at a time under natural conditions. It is the experience of the heads of all great sheep countries of the world that vary vastly sheep other than merino are not to be recommended.

And you certainly see declining sales of merino, especially in the world's markets, of including superiority in the world's markets. In some of the wetter, moister areas of the Colony an infusion of Romney Marsh blood has been tried with success for hardy sheep. There are also a few Texel sheep from America which are taking well in Kenya, and these do unusually well when crossed with Masai sheep. The main mistake the farmers make early and a

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OCTOBER 29, 1924.

OUR KENYA LETTER.

Nairobi, September 24, 1924.

The sensation of the week was the earth tremors which aroused Nairobi from her beauty-sleep early on Monday morning. These tremors were most distinctly felt in the capital, but reports from the outlying districts prove that they were not merely local. One hears these very unpleasant subterranean symptoms coupled with the recent big earthquake in Turkana and the north of Kenya. It is thought possible that the centre of the concussion is Turkana, and that Kenya is being treated to minor waves with their origin there. But that as it may, some worthy but somewhat nervous citizens of Nairobi are beginning to wonder if Professor Gregory, who, some little while ago, was engaged in geological examinations of the Rift Valley, may prove to be correct in his theory that Kenya is living on the crust of mighty molten continents but not extinct. However, no permanent damage is reported, nor is it recorded that any settlers have buried their babies in planks upon the floor of the man of the worthy professor has not fallen.

SUGGESTION.

Politically speaking, Kenya has been a quiet place. These days our members have got used to necessary to pass as the amanuensis of the people, spurning the yoke of officialdom. It is a role that does little harm really, and, while our Government is not yet so bad as we might infer from the soaring periods of some of our unofficial members, it is none the worse because it is a little irritated opposition.

Two bones of contention at this session were the introduction of the rules of emergency by new Master and Servants' Bill and the new £300,000 loan bill. In the former case the influence of the unofficial members was strong enough to bring the Master and Servants' Bill down. The latter, however, was introduced by Mr. Thomas, a member of the Legislative Council, and his proposal to the Colonial Office was turned down by Mr. Thomas and his colleagues. Some strong language was uttered at the course of the second reading of the new Bill, which has been introduced as if it were certain of its passage in the original measure to which the Secretary of State for the Colonies has given his assent.

The reason for this was that the members of the Legislative Council, the action of the Government in introducing the new loan bill was not mentioned by anyone at home. With this nothing whatever about the facts, while a Platian member said that if he were a Government official he would warn the Secretary of State for the Colonies that these repeated assurances in documents of state of harm from an Imperial point of view, if ever the Governor gave an assurance that the feelings of the Colony, as expressed through the elected members, would be submitted to the power that be at home, and the confidence of all elected members of the strong language which had characterized the debate, it is clear which side was in the right with the W. and Cape Colony and us.

It is interesting to note that one of the main opinions in this colony is that it is not representative of us from the Colonial point of view. After forty years of colonial rule, it will be difficult to find any of us, however, to insist that the people of Kenya be represented as having been born of and created by us.

ture, is but very great. Notwithstanding the care of this Master and Servants' Committee, no particular comments. It is a measure of very considerable by the Kenya Legislative Council for over three years, and, incidentally, whole-heartedly approved by the missionary bodies through Dr. Arthur, the nominated missionary; member appointed by the Government to represent Native interests. Consequently we all feel strongly that local opinion as expressed in such Bills should not be set at naught at the whim of whatever political party happens to be in power at Westminster. We do not, of course, forget that the Colonial Office is the arbiter of the fate of the Native populations under a given Colony regime, and that, on the other hand, Overseas legislation is fair and equitable if sometimes lacking a little in sympathetic understanding. Doubtless, in course of time, a middle ground will be found acceptable to all parties.

WHO SANCTIONED IT?

Again our elected members were exercised by the loan bill. Who sanctioned the loan? The loan referred to is one of over £3,000,000, to assist the development in Kenya. Who? They wanted to know who was going to benefit—Kenya or Uganda? Perhaps the members of the proposed branch of the Bank of Central Africa. The proposed branch into a galloping territory was characterized by some of the members as a good thing for Uganda but not much for Kenya. Uganda would gain the benefit and Kenya would pay the interest on the loan, as it were. However, His Excellency chose the argument by informing other Council that the Secretary of State for the Colonies had been his own authority. Well men in this Kenya streets are now greatly worried for we consider the loan is being raised on the strength of a term which will not run until 1929 and immediately burst in the days to come.

THE TROPICAL FROST.

Undoubtedly among subjects on which we are most interested in this tropical country, how does the following data in rather report for the last hours inform us. The thermometer at Mombasa stands at 70° F., the shade, 64° F., mean shade, 64° F., a potential dew point degree, 57° F., maximum temperature, 84° F., minimum temperature, 60° F. What is the year we can addendum our conjectures be pardoned for believing that the weather will be equally bearable in October.

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OLYMPIA FROM THE EAST AFRICAN STANDPOINT.

STUDYING EAST AFRICAN CONDITIONS

By a Special Motor Correspondent.

From a study of British motor manufacturers' plans for the forthcoming year, it is obvious that the question of providing suitable vehicles for countries within the Empire is entering more and more into their calculations. This determination to abandon the policy of "light cars" that has hitherto prevailed, a policy which has been accentuated by intensive American propaganda, should be encouraged. It is with this in view that an attempt is being made in this article to lucidly East African interests British motor developments that directly concern them.

Olympia has been held earlier this year for special reasons. It was to give the many overseas visitors who have been attracted to the British Colony by the Vimbler Exhibition an opportunity to see the motor show before their return home. On the 11th November last there were over several thousands of visitors must have visited and during the intervening weeks.

It is a compensation that the exhibition now comprises of two days, the whole overseas community being drawn to the city for the opening of the railway, which is much more than twice what it was in 1923. This rapid development will be largely due to the motor vehicle. The day has passed when the building of a railway was the only important step to opening up a country. At present railways are still essential to economic development, but they are becoming more and more to the secondary than the primary factor.

The Royal East African Automobile Association has been instrumental in the future of the British car in East Africa. From its chairman, Captain H. J. May, the secretary of the Ford, and our own overseas manager, Mr. W. G. Ford, it is evident that the demand for a more representative car is coming.

It is a fact that the British car is not well suited to the conditions of travel in most parts of East Africa, therefore, have a strong interest in the future of how light it can truly be. Is not every fourth sealer a motor owner? This is true about 80 per cent of the motor traffic in East Africa, and of American origin. But British motor manufacturers are gradually taking up the possibility of a light car, and offering offers for the same.

It has frequently been stated that the British vehicle is unsuited to overseas conditions, and this must be admitted as being to a great extent true. In such a great area as East Africa, however, there is a distinct need for the light type of vehicle, which British manufacturers have specialized during the last fifteen years.

What is the typical vehicle best suited to East African conditions? The road of the African continent stretching from the Sudan to Lourenço Marques, and from the banks of the Congo across the Mozambique Channel to Madras, passes through some of the most severe and difficult mountainous and desert regions. Many have streets over which the types of motor vehicles that are built or removed from these difficult road conditions are the desert areas of the Sudan and Somaliland, the high region of the Upper Nile, and the high peaks of Kilimanjaro and Mount Kenya. Moreover, throughout this area every meteorological condition

is extreme. Hence every type of vehicle may be required.

It will be the desire of the writer to give East Africans some idea of the respective merits of the various British cars suited to overseas work, but owing to the diversity of local conditions, remarks must be limited to generalities. There is no reason why an overwhelming majority of the residents in East Africa should interest themselves in British motor production, with the possible exception of Madagascar and French Somaliland, which because of a protective tariff wall, must be regarded as a British preserve, as well as Eritrea and Italian Somaliland, where certain degrees are applied direct from Italy. The whole of this area is open to the import of British vehicles.

The writer is of the opinion that the recent abolition of the McKenna duties will in the end prove of advantage to the British motor manufacturer with desire to develop his overseas business. The Morris car proves itself important. Not only does Mr. W. R. Morris, found it possible to make substantial reductions in the price of most of his models, but he has also organized a world-wide organization for building up a large export trade. East Africa must benefit by his exertions. Based on American methods, and giving relatively low asking value for money, no doubt exists in the writer's mind but that both the Cowley and the Morris will find a market.

EAST AFRICA.

Service Stalls Required.

The success of the motor export trade centres on service. If service stations were established at Port Moresby, Dar es Salaam, Kisumu, Nairobi, Mombasa, Nairobi, Entebbe, Uganda, Elizabethville, Lusaka, Rhodesia, and Bulawayo, the British motorist could cross the continent without loss of length of time, and without having to depend on other means of transport. The roads in East Africa are in a state of disrepair, and the British manufacturer will be compelled to establish such service stations, and then advertise on the journals circulating throughout East Africa, so the extensive commercial traffic will be greatly increased, and the roads will rapidly become frequented by East African traffic.

A great deal too much has been said about the need for a light car, and the need for a heavy one. The need for a light car is apparent, but the need for a heavy one is equally apparent. The roads in East Africa are in a state of disrepair, and the British manufacturer will be compelled to establish such service stations, and then advertise on the journals circulating throughout East Africa, so the extensive commercial traffic will be greatly increased, and the roads will rapidly become frequented by East African traffic.

Especially is this AllAfrica, with regard to The East Africa. Many roads are in a state of disrepair, and the little more than minor tracks and the main track of many British roads is being used to negotiate these roads, than that of the wild and rugged, with some American-made vehicles.

Again, the cost of petrol is very high in East Africa, and the ability of the British vehicle to accomplish much greater mileage per gallon has a dual advantage. First cost, and operating costs, tell in favour of the British car over a few years. However, apart from the high cost of petrol, refilling the stations around many places remove from each other. This condition, however, rapidly tends to improve, for the service road has recently published by the Royal East African Automobile Association shows that Nairobi and Kampala have no less than 100 service stations, each capable of filling up a certain number of vehicles, while smaller places have from 1 to 5 fuel filling stations.

OLYMPIA FROM THE EAST AFRICAN STANPOINT.

CARS ESPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR EAST AFRICA.

(By a Special Motoring Correspondent.)

The list of British cars on show at Olympia which the writer believes will have the greatest appeal to East Africans is important, though it may not be long. It includes the names of the leading firms in the country, firms that have a capital and the initiative to build up a highly satisfactory sales and service organization.

The 12.25 h.p. 4-cylinder Star is naturally fitted with a 5-in. track and Colonial orders a 6-in. track are supplied. The engine of 25 h.p. has the experience of the Indian, the South African and Australia in the difficult three-seater conditions previously. The wheelbase of 8 ft. 6 in. gives a ground clearance of 4 in. The price with tyres is £330; the complete car being supplied

The 12.25 h.p. 4-cylinder touring model is 4.500. This make of car is very popular in Australia and New Zealand where running conditions are not so arduous as those of East Africa.

The Hispano has the popular Colonial track of 5 in. and a wheelbase of 8 ft. 6 in. Its chassis is however supplied with a four-seater saloon body, and it could not easily be converted into the present type of body. The recent appearance before full test of the Hispano by the

Colonial Office in East Africa is a further guarantee of its suitability. The 12.25 h.p. track of 5 in. is the best guarantee in new countries of the quality of the chassis. The price of this 7.72 h.p. model has recently been considerably reduced, the open car being for £150, the light four for £100, the saloon for £170, the sedan for £200. Balloon tyres are to be supplied. Extra £100 for saloon.

The Austin is also a good buy. The bodies can be customized as required for fitting the many traps and takes that will be encountered en route. During the war a number of Rossion bodies rendered valuable service in the East African campaign, and to-day the number of Austin cars run on these roads exceeds 600. The Chassis known as the "Fox" seems moderately successful. Its wheelbase is 7 ft. 6 in., its track 4 in., and its ground clearance 4 in. The standard four-seater touring model has been increased from £305 to £372, and the four-seater saloon from £340 to £385.

The 14 h.p. Bean is undoubtedly of interest to East Africa. Recently the 14 h.p. model of this range crossed Australia and, in doing so, created the Commonwealth distance record of 16,000 miles. This vehicle has a 6 ft. 6 in. wheel base, a 6-in. track and a 4-in. ground clearance.

It is complete with the Stevenson rackless system for £310 (£330). An exceptionally complete set of equipment and dashboard accessories are concerned.

The Wolseley range is now known as the 11.22 h.p., the 16.5 h.p. and the 22.5 h.p. instead of the 10 h.p., the 14 h.p., the 15 h.p. and the 20 h.p. as formerly. This designation is not only more accurate, but it also gives more information to the car buyer, inasmuch as the first figure represents the horse power taxation in England, and the second the brake horse power developed on the bench. The price of this popular Overhead car remains much the same as heretofore, although several improvements have been incorporated in the range.

The 12 h.p. Standard touring car has achieved a deserved popularity in many Empire countries, for it has a 6 ft. 6 in. wheelbase, a 5.5 in. track and 4.5 in. ground clearance. The price of this model, complete with balloon tyres, is £185. The open four-seater has persons with comfort in view, and fares can be had for an extra charge of £10.

ROUTINES FOR THE VEHICLES.

The automobile and touring car possess many attributes that make a particular form of vehicle suitable for the roomy body accommodates five persons with ease, and front suspension is accentuated by the fitting of shock absorbers. The body is built on a chassis of light weight, with artificial leather upholstery as well as a choice of the substitute leather suitable for tropical conditions than the real material. The very comfortable all-weather sun roof is an optional extra of the side-type. Another feature of this model is the 12 ft. 6 in. and the track 6 in. The price

of this vehicle twelve miles a number of £230. The open four-seater is £190. The open two-seater is £170. The open tourer is £200. The open saloon is £220. The open sedan is £240. The open trap is £180.

With the chassis stand will be sensitive minders who will attend to East African interests. The car will appeal to East African magnates. The 12 h.p. car will be suitable for the open setting for £175, gas at 12 miles per gallon. The open tourer costs £180 and a clear wheelbase of 8 ft. 6 in. and a clear track of 5 in. The open saloon costs £190 and its wheelbase is 8 ft. 6 in. and its track 5 in. The open sedan costs £210 and its wheelbase is 8 ft. 6 in. and its track 5 in. The open trap costs £180 and its wheelbase is 8 ft. 6 in. and its track 5 in.

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The 16 h.p. car will be suitable for the open setting for £230, gas at 12 miles per gallon. The open tourer costs £240 and its wheelbase is 8 ft. 6 in. and its track 5 in. The open saloon costs £260 and its wheelbase is 8 ft. 6 in. and its track 5 in. The open sedan costs £280 and its wheelbase is 8 ft. 6 in. and its track 5 in.

The 22 h.p. car will be suitable for the open setting for £310, gas at 12 miles per gallon. The open tourer costs £320 and its wheelbase is 8 ft. 6 in. and its track 5 in. The open saloon costs £340 and its wheelbase is 8 ft. 6 in. and its track 5 in. The open sedan costs £360 and its wheelbase is 8 ft. 6 in. and its track 5 in.

ROUTINES FOR OVERSEAS TRADE.

At the Olympia Show was a recent trade function at which the chief guests were the British car manufacturers, and, as far as possible, the export branch were Austin. This statement is undoubtedly true and exemplifies how important it is for competing publicity and advertising organizations to the handing up of a successful export business. Important price reductions have been made in the

whole of the Austin range with ten models listed as new fitted with mudguards. The Austin Swift has an improved auxiliary lighting system, body design has been simplified to give greater room to the passengers. The doors are built in the front-mounted side-screen fitted, and the body redesigned to give more head room. It is the fashion, however, that has done much to make the Austin popular throughout the Empire. This model has now been reduced by over 11 per cent in price and sells for £350.

The Morris equipment is so complete that it is not really necessary to purchase any additional accessory. The price of the Cowley four-seater tourer is £105, while that of the similar, but higher standard Oxford model, with front wheel brakes, is £105. These cars, as is to be expected, afford a comfortable accommodation and are safe.

The power unit of the 10-h.p. Swift has been modified to give substantial fuel economy. The four-seater tourer, which has a wheelbase of 8 ft. 6 in., a track of 46 in., and a chassis of 8 ft. 6 in., is well worth the money, although it costs £300.

The 12.30 h.p. Sunbeam touring car is a well-constructed representative of British motor engineering in many parts of the world. This car sells for £350, which is the same as the 10-h.p. Morris Cowley tourer, selling at £300. The track of this car has been increased from 54 in. to 56 in., giving more steering clearance, while the body has deeper seats, giving additional comfort and good appearance.

Air-Cooled Engines

Although air-cooled engines are not popular in hot countries, the 8-h.p. Rover has proved that it is capable of being operated with success under the most trying conditions. The Rover has the advantage of being smaller in the more rugged areas where it is concerned. The price of the 10-h.p. model is £600, although extra fittings such as heater and speedometer are not recovered in the cost. A new model, the 14.4, is now available in the 12-h.p. class.

The 12-h.p. Alvis is another model with a wheelbase of 8 ft. 6 in. and a track of 46 in. The tank capacity of 10 gallons gives a great consumption, especially in the tropics. For example, Motor G. Co. apparently has its eye on the overseas trade, for it is to show a 13.35 h.p. model designed to suit Colonial conditions. The wheelbase of this car will be 8 ft., its track 46 in., and its height 4 ft. 10 in. The upholstery is well suited to withstand tropical conditions.

The price of this model is not known at the present writing.

Several Vauxhall models are now obtainable in East African motorizing conditions, but their high price range is a retarding factor against large sales. In addition, the models on many other stands will appeal to luxurious and artistic taste. Among these might be mentioned Rolls-Royce, Lanchester, Standard and Singer, but this is to be regarded until conditions in East Africa approximate more closely to those at home, these machines can only have a very limited appeal to the reader.

It is doubtful whether the type of all-weather equipments that is now a feature of many models is fitted to withstand the tropical rains and fierce sunshines likely to be met with in East Africa. Firms aspiring to develop trade in this field should fit more durable hoods to their cars.

Lorries and Accessories

As is well known, the commercial motor vehicle generally has a checkbook to itself at Olympia. This year, however, the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders has not seen fit to hold such an exhibition.

The types of British lorries that have most taken the fancy of East African Government, transport contractors, planters and traders in the past have been Albion, Commer, Lorry and Daimler. Most of the lorries in use are of 2 or 3 tons capacity. In addition, the benefits of the roadtrain system are being appreciated especially in Uganda.

The Albion is unquestionably the most popular British lorry in East Africa. Some of these lorries have been known to exceed a total of 100,000 miles running, which says a great deal for their reliability and sturdy construction, especially when the diverse conditions prevailing in East Africa are borne in mind. Another great factor in their favour is that their engines, after starting up on petrol, can be run on paraffin, and this when the high cost of fuel combustion is a very persistent factor throughout in itself.

The Commer stands as the second most popular lorry in East Africa, and this is also true of the Daimler. This model stands at Olympia to a considerable extent, but this section of the show is not so important to the potential car buyer as it was, since it is now the custom of motor manufacturers to fit all essential accessories to their vehicles. Examples of these accessories are shock-absorbing devices, balloon tires, iron-wheel brake shoes, windscreens and fenders. There are more of these centralized marketing conditions in East Africa.

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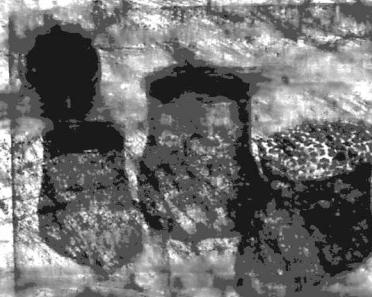
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The Editor is anxious that "East Africa" should serve as a real personal and valuable link between all interested in Eastern and Central Africa, and he looks forward to meeting all such readers, particularly those on leave from Africa. Between 10.30 and 11.30 am, daily (Tuesdays and Saturdays excepted), the Editor is always at home, to visitors, who are invited to drop in for a chat; those who cannot manage to call between those hours are requested to telephone or write for an appointment.

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O READERS WHO ARE WRITERS.

The Editor cordially invites suggestions and contributions from all parts of central Africa in which are included portraits and descriptions of men with commercial, agricultural, experiments, and achievements, sketches of the character and customs of prominent East Africans, and an interesting index in Township, bush or tribal life.

M.S.s. should be re-written, double-spaced, and with wide margin on one side of the paper only, accompanied by standard numbered entries, and preferably 500 or 1,000 words in length. Although the Editor is not able to submit articles, he can do so through his agent, Mr. W. H. White, 10, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W. 1, or through the publishers, Messrs. H. F. & G. W. S. W. Ltd., 10, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W. 1.

On receiving a copy of "East Africa" the author may request it to be published.

EVERY WRITER has a story of interest and value to us, and we are anxious to hear from him, and to reward him for his trouble and effort. Africa's civilization, enhanced by the work of the British Empire, is the best guarantee we have to help East Africa in this matter.

Editorial Department.

The Editor receives communications from our readers, who are asked to send full name and address, whether contributors are to be published under their name or under a pseudonym. The Editor does not necessarily identify himself with the views expressed, but will gladly make due acknowledgment to his readers.

All communications should be addressed to the Editor, 11, Great Titchfield St., London, W. 1, Telephone Museum 2077.

The Editor is pleased to offer advice and assistance to other East African writers in their applications.

"EAST AFRICAS" INFORMATION BUREAU.

East Africa's "Information Bureau" exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers desiring any "Editor's aid" in 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, importers, exporters, agents and experts working for their representations are invited to communicate with the Editor. No charge is made for the service rendered by this Journal in such cases.

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

The Kenya Public Works Department intends to commence a large pipe-building programme.

The first exhibition of the Kenya Industrial Messes, Ltd., opened at Nairobi on October 10th.

The last two issues of the Zanzibar Official Gazette to reach us contain no less than ten notices concerning imports.

The Schwarzer Schaf, a new newspaper on the Island of Pemba, seems to be most eager to reiterate the question of the duty on sugar.

The cost of building the Uganda Glassy Rail, estimated by Mr. G. J. Ayling, General Manager of the Uganda Railways, to cost some £1,000,000 or about £3,000 per mile.

Mrs. Arundell, Proprietress, General Manager of the African Mercantile Co., Ltd., in Mombasa has taken over the management of the Mombasa Metals.

The United States has just bought its first cargo of Sudan cotton, 850 bales having been shipped as a trial consignment. Egyptian cotton bags, of course, long been bought by America, but this is the first purchase of cotton grown in the Sudan.

Sixty cotton exports during the last week for which Customs returns are to hand amounted to 2,000 bales to Holland, 600 to Great Britain, 150 to France, 500 to France, 200 to Zanzibar, 100 to South Africa and 200 to Portuguese East Africa.

In view of the special circumstances surrounding the cotton crop in the Sudan this continent is sending out the largest imports of raw groundnut oil ever sent to the United Kingdom, especially in view of the fact that the cotton crop was very poor.

Agricultural products consignments to East Africa, particularly Kenya and Portuguese East Africa, are reported to show a remarkable upward trend. Labour scarcity in certain areas and confidence in the future are responsible for heavier purchases. Modern machinery is making big headway and promises to sell even more freely as cotton and maize production expand.

His Majesty's Trade Commissioner for East Africa reports that during the first six months of this year the imports of written paper gold were valued at £308,927; foodstuffs, £24,500; manufac-tured iron and steel, £18,254; spirits, £15,710; cigarettes, £12,925; tobacco, £11,797; kerosene oil, £11,500; wines and beer, £10,304; motor spirits, £9,200; and machinery, £7,212.

It has been suggested that the Uganda Railway should charge carriers free of charge as an inducement to shippers to use manure-horse traffic. The recom-pensation for the railway, says the manager, would raise its export freights slightly, thus asking the producer for the money only when it has been earned by larger crops.

A similar suggestion is made in the case of cement-free transport which would reduce building costs and be the most effective prevention of the ravages of white ants and rats. At present, as the exports of Kenya are so much bulkier than the imports, a large proportion of trucks return empty from the coast to the capital. Why not make a charge of, say, 5/- a ton? This would stimulate development by giving the free carriage proposed, asks our correspondent.

It would well do to have a suitable port in the interior of the country. It is suggested that the matter be reopened. The old German factory on the Pangani River is situated not more than 10 miles from the sea and is accessible to ocean-going ships. From the factory was off some time ago a small steamship built in Kenya—the first steamship built for building a port in the Boma.

Germany is reported to be interested in buying cotton oil along the river island, and indications given to suggest that the proposition is around one for availing in either a small or a large seal. The Germans did not make a financial success of the business, simply through over-capitalization, over-staffing by Europeans and recklessness and extravagance.

During the month of August the main exports of the Sudan were as under:

	Sealed Bales	Hessian Bags	Trunk Cases
Great Britain	2,117	31,972	57,237
India	10,125	16,618	11,670
Australia	10,192	—	—
Germany	1,950	17,935	2,757
France	1,200	14,782	1,144
Portuguese East Africa	1,100	9,761	1,144
Other countries	7,740	10,700	722,801

Practically the whole of this traffic, valued at some £18,000, passes through Port Sudan.

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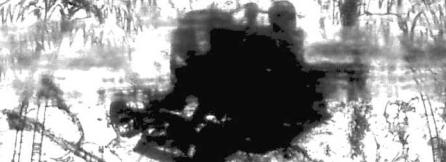
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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCT REPORTS

COFFEE

THERE was improvement in the coffee market, prices showing an advance and holding firm. Good prices were realized for East African sorts, which were more freely offered, and for which there was keen competition. East African offerings during the week, according to Messrs. Lewis and Peat, totalled:

	Kenya	Mombasa	Uganda	Portuguese	Nyaland	Tanganyika	Bukoba
Small bags	100/-	100/-	100/-	100/-	100/-	100/-	100/-
Large bags	110/-	110/-	110/-	110/-	110/-	110/-	110/-
Medium bags	115/-	115/-	115/-	115/-	115/-	115/-	115/-
Large	120/-	120/-	120/-	120/-	120/-	120/-	120/-

Kenya.—Ten bags of coffee cleaned, first size, realized the highest price of the week, namely 160/-; fifty other bags fetched only 10/- less, and make average. Intermediate came near this figure. A little medium to good, in samples 152/- per cwt., with D's at 155/- and C's 158/-.

Tanganyika.—38 bags from Arusha, marked 150/-, small, selling down to 104/-.

Uganda.—Two bags sold at 153/-, fer held.

Uganda top prices were around 140/- to 140/- 6d. The largest parcel of 35 bags held fetching 132/- 6d.

Nyaland.—Offerings of 100/- are reported by Messrs. Dulim and Co., who have a new consignment. All were sold at 108/-, 10/- 6d. for large, 100/- 6d. for medium & 122/- for small, and 10/- 6d. for peccary.

Bukoba.—Offerings of 104 bags coffee were retired. Stocks of coffee in London are considerably lower than those at the corresponding period of last year, when 20,787 bags were held, as compared with 5,821 tons this week. Although of the present stocks 20,300 bags are of African coffee, whereas at the same time last year there were only 13,400 bags.

Maize.—The general tone of the market has been one of improvement, with some amount of trading taking place. There is however a steadier tendency this week, as compared with the previous week.

The African Maize Exporters' Committee has now been formed, and its first meeting was held on October 21st. It has been decided that the export of maize will be restricted to 1,000,000 bags per month, and that the price will be fixed at 40/- 6d. bags for November/December, and further parcels could now be bought for 48/- 6d. though 48/- 10/- bags have been taken. The Committee "strongly" believe that business is being done at 40/- 3d. & 40/- 6d. has been paid for October/November and November/December. No. 2, though it is doubtful whether this part will follow, is also obtainable at 40/- 6d. deal also but No. 3 has been paid for November/December/January.

Wheat.—Trading in wheat has been limited to 100 bags per month.

Most odds is being asked, 10/- 6d. to 12/- 6d. on these. "Dulim Castle" has moved buy 10/- 6d. Business has been done to 10/- 6d. white flour at the excellent price of 40/- 6d. This is very worth about 10/- for November/December, and 10/- 6d. a sample price of 48/- 6d. bags bulk has been paid for No. 3 white flour November/December. No. 1 is fetching about 47/- 6d. & 48/- 6d. 8 South African Maize offered at 40/- 6d. in bags, which was also the price for bags bulk November/December.

Plates.—Plate Maizete freely offered, and 10/- 6d. has been paid for 10/- 6d. and 40/- 6d. for November/December, which may be a means of improving August/October, which may be a means of improving August/October, which may be a means of improving August/October. November/December, 10/- 6d. November/December, 10/- 6d. January/February, 10/- 6d. with No. 1 January/February.

SISAL

Practically no business has been done this week, during most of which the market has been very quiet, with an easy tendency. No. 1 long fibre, 10/- 6d. & 10/- 10/- bags held by buyers at 10/- 6d. & 10/- 10/- bags held by sellers, however, might change their price as far as 10/- 6d. towards the close. A slight improvement was noticeable, particularly in the 10/- 6d. with No. 1 January/February.

Messrs. Lewis and Peat, Co., Ltd., Fen Court, E.C.3.

EAST AFRICAN COCONUTS.—In the Ruby District, conditions for the much demanded by buyers. The latter variety, being particularly suitable for certain high-class work, on account of its general flatness, is commanding a premium.

Superior Class.—Shout and free from all defects, well trimmed and traded realizes approximately per lb. for No. 1 for No. 6 (full size), 7/- 6d. for No. 5, 7/- 6d. for No. 4 (medium size), 7/- 6d. for No. 3 and 7/- 6d. for No. 2. **Cream Green.**—Although not yet in season, realising about 10/- lower prices. **Spotted** is scarce and wanted, and is worth 5/- 6d., 6d., 7/- 6d., 8/- 6d. and 8/- 10/- per lb. for No. 5 to No. 6 grades respectively. The market is firm with an upward tendency.

FLAX.
The flax market remains quiet, and shows no change from last week, values being:—

D/R according to quality
D/R Tow

according to packed and unsorted. **Flax** prices have been mainly realized for recent arrivals of Kenya flax and tow into the market; though, owing to the reduced scale of demand in the Colonies, only 10 tons of flax and 10 tons of tow were shipped from Mombasa during June. The bulk of this was sent to the Continent according to the last monthly review of the Commodity.

WOOL.
On all hands we hear confirmation of our recent statement that the last sales have been excellent propaganda for raw wool which sold up to 3/- per lb., and very little of which realized less than 2d. We publish a special article on Kenya wool production elsewhere in this issue. The *Kenya Wool Corporation* is to commence on November 1st, and continue for four days.

CHITRAS.
The market is quiet, with 10/- 6d. bags being the prevailing price. **Chitras** are still in demand, though the market is fluctuating.

Regulation.—The market in Britain is continuing to fluctuate with the prevailing value, though it is difficult to say if the market in Britain is quiet or not.

COCONUT OIL.
The market is quiet, but there are buyers for small parcels of Mozambique oil, which will arrive shortly. **Coconut Oil** business is, however, restricted. White coconut oil has changed hands at 1/- 6d.

COPRA.—After fluctuations, copra has shown a tendency to improvement, and values are now quoted at about 5/- to 10/- above the figures given last week.

COCONUT SEED.—White is nothing to speak of, but yellow is irregular. East African importations are in the main about 1/- 6d. being controlled by East Africa, which is making handsome profits.

Coconut oil.—Though little business passing through East Africa, oil is offered at 1/- 6d. to 1/- 10/-.

COTTON.—Cottons are ruling firm, Zanzibar being sold at 10/- 6d. and 10/- 10/- according to quality, 10/- for October/December.

COCONUT OIL.—The market has remained quiet with little business being done, although there is an easier tendency. **Coconut Oil** is firm, though supplies are small. Freshly extracted is quoted at 1/- 6d. deodorized

EAST AFRICA

October 20, 1904.

PAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH INDIA.

Madura " arrived Port Sudan October 1.
East Africa " Khandala " left Beira October 10 for Dar es Salaam.
" Baron " left Beira October 11.
" Darling " left Port Sudan October 16 for London.

BULWARK FLEET.

" Ummah " arrived Beira from London October 1.
" Umiali " left La Pergua for Beira October 3.
" Umazi " left London October 17 for Delagoa Bay and Beira.

CLAN ELLERMAN HARRISON CO.

" Clan Macwhirter " left Liverpool to Africa arrived Delagoa Bay October 11.
" Clan Macwhirter " from Durban to Mauritius arrived Durban October 14.
" Clan Macwhirter " arrived East African Ports October 15.
" Arundel " Glasgow and Birkenhead to East African Ports left Aden October 15 for Zanzibar.
" Clan Matheson " for East African Ports leaves Glasgow November 6.

CHARTERED VESSELS.

" Swazi " left Walvis Bay October 12 for Beira.
" Newby Hall " arrived Cape Town October 13 for Delagoa Bay and Port Elizabeth October 14.
" Newby Hall " left Port Elizabeth October 15 for Durban.

HARRISON.

" Cambria " arrived Durban Bay October 12.
" Helles " arrived Cape Town October 13.
" Menelaus " arrived Cape Town October 14.

MESSAGRIES, MOULINS.

" Roland Garros " left Durban October 15.
" Leopold II " left Mombasa October 16 for Zanzibar and other East African ports.
" Africaine " arrived Port Said October 17.

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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

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EDITORIAL

WEMBLEY'S SIGNIFICANCE

At the end of this week Britain's great Panorama of Empire will be opened to the public—after six months or for good. In my event, it has been for good—for the great good of the Empire and the good of the England overseas. No one who has been able to visit Wembley again and again will call for a balanced sheet in order that he may estimate its success.

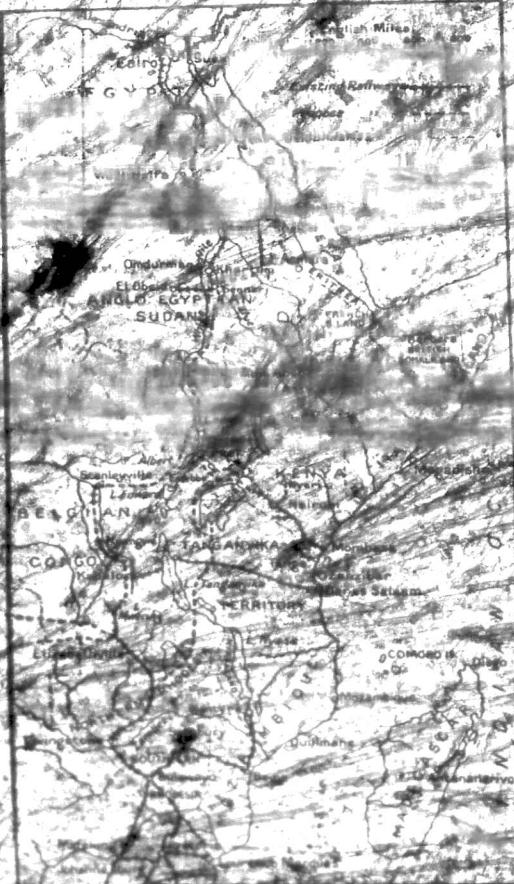
Family affection is above money, and the family will be at Wembley to see and meet their mothers, their sons and daughters, friends for a brief space, or in lands so far from the old centre, and not denied by their travel, and the expense of a high rate of interest, and the return sum not inferior to it. Each party lavishes hospitality. All too soon life's sorry will separate them. Meanwhile they will draw pleasure and strength from the sight of the Empire. The British Empire Exhibition has been a home of our brothers and sisters from the Seven Seas. We welcome the sight of them, stilled out in the quiet of their homes in the days of separation.

their difficulties, their hopes, and the strength of their character. They sometimes felt that our sympathy was of words only, that the family bond was weakening.

Back in the home circle they have found the old warmth, the old kindly helpfulness, the old unembarrassed questioning and answers. Mutual trust, and a mutual desire to help are still dominant. The sadness of parting must come, but thought of that moment is forgotten by remembrance of those happy, refreshing days in the quiet of the old home.

The Mother of Nations has gathered her children round about her. Her heart is proud and full of solicitude for their welfare. She cannot keep them all here, but she loves them in them. Their homecoming is a landmark in her days.

Empire Year has become substantial. Years set apart for rest and thought, for ideals and aims, for regeneration and reparation. We have vowed ourselves to high and noble aims. We have a work to do for the nations of the past. May we be worthy of our opportunities!



MAURITIUS AT WEMBLEY.

East Africa's Great Sugar Producer

To the man in the street Mauritius is a little island somewhere on the coast of South-East Africa, which he hazily imagines was once France and is now a British garrison station, and whence comes the world-famous Mauritius Joss, containing the stamp-valued at about £1,500. Of these conditions prevailing there he has but the vaguest notion, though the baby of his mind is a half-naked boy, a savage, a tiger and all that comes at the tropic sun; the rule rather than the exception being that pre-disposition to sickness, loss to human medical dispensaries or infirmary.

Even the average settler on the larger East African territories—say in Kenya, Tanganyika or Portuguese East Africa—is not much better informed. He knows, of course, that Mauritius is a great sugar-producing island, that wealth poured into it during the war has been reflected in Great Britain's demand for its sugar, and that the nonarrangement of a broad measure of self-government over a term of years has been due to the fact that for the Departmental development of such an industry is held up with the allied sugar industries.

It is only a party of economists who have been able to see the bearing of the spot the prospects of establishing further sugar factories in the Colony. It was a practical proof of keen enterprise and vision, and of the lands that will more and more unite the rich sugar isle with the African mainland.

A HISTORY OF SUGAR.—The history of the sugar industry in Mauritius is a well-known one, and the details of the sugar production of the island can be easily obtained from the literature.

In 1834, it is well-known, the colony had its first couple of dozen million pounds of sugar produced on specially constructed heated glass globe mills, and on sugar estates and plantations the extent of 51 sugar canes and cane molasses, the extent of Mauritius' sugar production. Poking in this central independent group of three antelopes amounted most attractively.

In the country for which statistics are available, in 1922, the colony imported 472 million hundredweights of refined sugar from territories within the Empire. If that total is more than almost 40 million hundredweights were of Mauritian origin. That is the best indication of the importance of the crop in the economy of the faraway East African island colony. It grows everywhere there sugar. Practically all available land suitable for the crop is now utilized for its production, which aggregate amounts to a quarter of a million tons per annum. Considered in terms of 100,000 acres, this gives one threepartite total area of the colony, or given up to sugar estates, almost half of which are under cultivation by Indian planters. Indian India Mauritius is the largest sugar exporter under the British flag, and is without any question at all the chief and empire supplier of the country.

Prominent Sugar Exhibits.

Mauritius at Wembley only reflects the predominant interest of the colony in sugar, its index does not tend itself to great spectacular arrangement, but the best has been done, and the exhibits are certainly a testimony to the thoroughness with which the industry is worked.

One of the outstanding features is the collection of coloured panels by Madame de Somay, painted from memory and illustrating graphically the several colours of many of the varieties of sugar cane, which have been raised being grown on the island. These all have been loaned by

imperialists, and these paintings have made impressions not merely on many a man interested in tropical expenditure, but on many a sugar manufacturer, but also in the generalities of their varied natural colouring demands.

Likewise remembered are the bottled exhibits of the 1920 exhibition of Sugar Technology by the Department of Agriculture, showing the various processes of sugar manufacture, and also worthy of note are

the dried oranges, according to the latest return of the Department of Agriculture, 1920, the value of the oranges in the Colony on the 31st of December, 1920, was £1,500,000, and the quantity 1,000,000 boxes, of which 90 per cent. were sent to Europe, and 10 per cent. to the United States.

With particular interest to the East African planter, it may be noted that the majority of the territories are embarking in a programme of production.

Other Products.—Cinnamon perhaps rather surprising to him, is a product and attention given to him, as a result of the Mauritius Cinnamon Bureau, a body which has a number of members throughout the world.

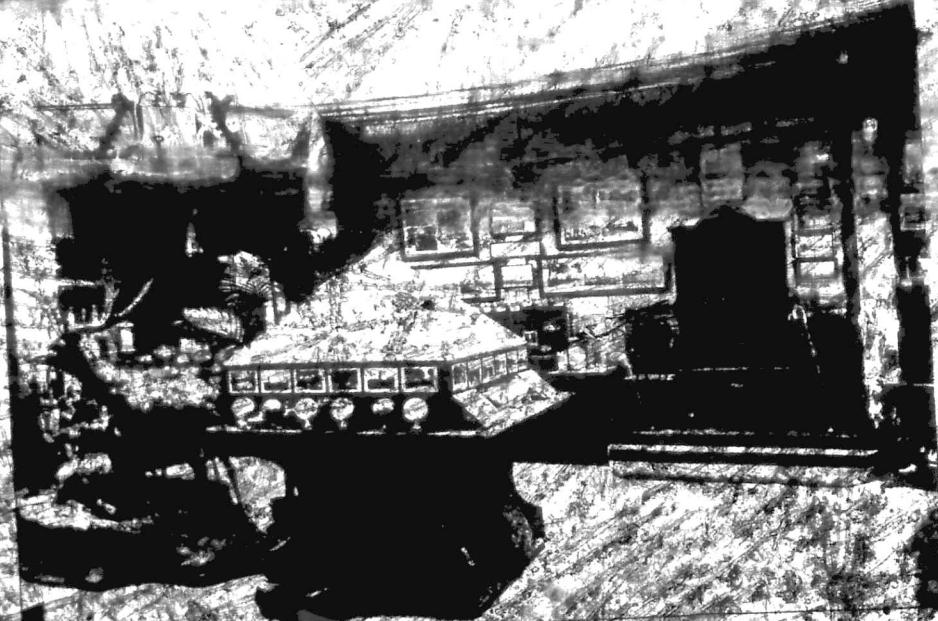
Cinnamon is a spice which the Englishman will hardly expect to find in the Colonies. Samples of it are grown by the Mauritius Tea Estate Company, and one of the surprises David V. Jones, with whose number of Ceylon planters in their old East African colony were necessarily acquainted prior to the outbreak of hostilities, represented the Ceylon Cinnamon Planter. Cinnamon leaves, and the cinnamon bark, cassia and clove, formed the principal exports, and performances were surprising, but nevertheless, some of the wood to us is packed in bullock skins, some in sheep-skins, walking sticks and umbrella, showing excellent of their size, and the common export by the Mauritius Cinnamon Bureau, is shown in the picture on the right. It can be seen.

CONCLUSION.

The author wishes to thank the delegates, and particularly the chairman, for a cordial and friendly reception, and the chairman, in a cordial and friendly manner, for his invitation to come again, and for his kind words concerning the local activities of the Mauritius Cinnamon Bureau, called the "Sachon." The author would like to conclude by saying that he greatly enjoyed his visit to the great city of Elmina, and

LAST APRIL

53



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OCEAN OUTPOSTS—THE SEYCHELLES.

It has become a habit to speak of Mauritius and the Seychelles as though they were contiguous groups of islands. Seen in East Africa one not infrequently hears statements that do not in the least tally with their relative position. Wembly, it is to be feared, will have tended to increase that erroneous impression in the minds of the British public, for the two Dependencies have their exhibits housed in one Court. As a matter of fact, of course, they are entirely distinct, crown colonies, each with its own Governor and its own administration. One thousand miles or so east of the Indian mainland lie the Seychelles.

Although the settled area of Mauritius is only twice as large as the Seychelles, it is twice nearer him than the Seychelles. There again is some misconception. The last-mentioned islands lie some three thousand miles due east of Zanzibar, whereas Mauritius is approximately 1,500 miles east of Beira, thus making Mauritius about one thousand miles south of the Seychelles. Of the 100 islands the total area of which is 3126 square miles.

In long-forgotten ages these islands were part of the African mainland, but to-day they stand alone, waiting to be colonized by Britain. They had subsisted until the days of Vasco da Gama, when ever it is believed that the islands were first visited.

HIGHLIGHTS OF SEYCHELLES HISTORY.

Probably they were never discovered by Europeans at the beginning of the sixteenth century, though some authorities claim that they were first visited by an English ship in 1509. Again, according to Aubrey, there is no record of another discovery, although there was in 1711 that of French Captain Boudin, who named them the "islands of the Seven Stars."

On January 1, 1756, the islands were ceded to France.

The French named them the "îles de l'Union," however Louis XV gave them to his son, Joseph Bonaparte, King of Naples, who, however, had no time to rule over them. In 1810, however, they were captured by the British.

Their history is romantic. Pigeon House, Port Louis, the capital, represents the old Mauritius, now as he lived in the eighteenth century, having noticed that the French had established missions on the Indian Ocean, started the first rice plantations. The Indian planters, however, kept pigs, and existed a strict secret. So, unfortunately, indeed, were considered that their existence should not become known before, at the time of the Duke of Brion's visit, the spice names of the last that were in the possession of the British did appear on the horizon. The plantations were promptly destroyed by fire, and the planters were promptly deported to India. It was too impulsive, however, for much haste had been shown for the imprisoned outcast, a French slave, which thinking the British might be lenient, had boasted of himself as a Frenchman and a refugee.

CHRONICLED DATES.

For several decades the Seychelles were constantly changing hands. Now a French colony, which had been a British colony, now a French garrison colony. The British, however, had a more distinguished record for their treatment of the natives.

Once more a British garrison appeared on the scene, and perhaps to take the islands. Not till 1810, at the time of our capture of Mauritius, did we leave a permanent garrison, and four years later, by the Treaty of Paris, they were finally ceded to us by France.

It is a remarkable fact that J. B. Deneau de Quincy, a Savoyard, who had been the old French Governor, was appointed our Agent Civil, and administered the islands for us until his death. Today his remains lie buried within the grounds of Government House. It was the foresight that led to the introduction of cotton, coffee and vanilla.

The abolition of slavery ninety years ago brought about a change in the condition of slaves. It was not until 1834 that the condition of slavery was abolished, and the cost of this was added to the cost of coffee from India, for which we added coconuts from Madagascar. Even to-day the total population is only some 25,000 souls, of whom barely 700 are pure whites. Amongst these latter the French element largely predominates.

SEYCHELLES RESOURCES.

Commercially with a small a community traffic is maintained with the mainland being carried in a caravan of 120,000,000 in recent years, while exports amounted to £1,000,000 in 1923.

Trade with the islands is mainly with Aden, but

Coffee and France, Wine, spirits and articles of commerce.

Imports to the islands are increasing, and in the last financial year reached some

£4,000,000, the chief item being the coffee.

Vanilla, the cocoanut, tortoise shell, calmar, and

especially its silk find a welcome in the markets of Europe, America and Australia, and some 6000

people are employed in the production of these products.

There is also a considerable amount of copra, and a few years ago a large quantity of

coffee was shipped, and as His Excellency General

Gouvernor and Commander-in-Chief, General Joseph Bonaparte, recently the East Africa Government is

endeavoring to lend us £1,000,000 to the development of

the coffee trade. It is satisfactory to know that traffic

between the islands and East Africa is growing, largely

as registered by the bi-monthly service of the British India

Screamer Company. Already some of the coffee

planters of East Africa have contemplated experiments

with Seychelles coffee, which is of very high grade,

and one can easily look forward to development of

the coffee trade with the mainland in an early date.

In East Africa the Seychelles sometimes

serve as a port of call, but always a place of refuge for well

equipped ships, and hence at the beginning of the

century. Now we see they are fully African trouble-

makers to the native as well as to these beautiful little

islands. Perhaps the British under their

colonial government was it not necessary to turn the

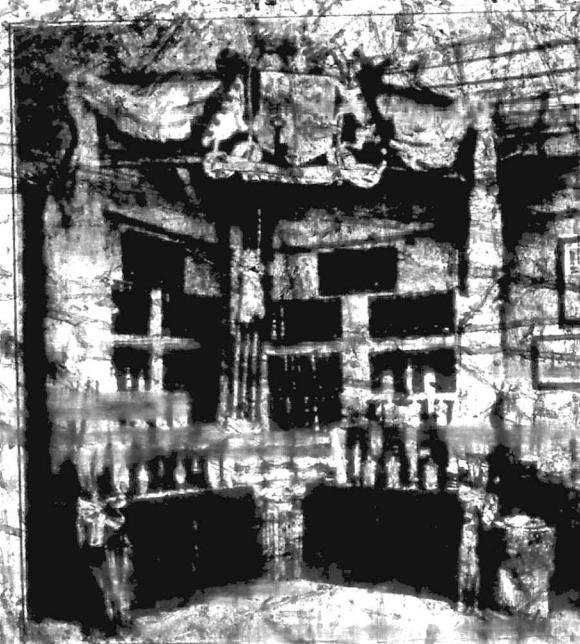
islands over to the French? But the peace

of the Seychelles these will be regarded as a leisure

time for the colony for their foamy gastronomie of the

islands.

EAST AFRICA



WHITE'S SUGAR PLANT EAST AFRICA



EAST AFRICAN FEDERATION

(Specially reported for "EAST AFRICA")

To the Thika District Association falls the credit of being the first East African local body to make a reasoned statement of its views on that question of Federation. In the presence of some fifty members an excellent mutual cultural debate took place, the following resolution being adopted:

That this Association in discussion that the difficulties and dangers for this Colony (Kenya Colony) of any scheme of Federation are almost insuperable, and while not negating any such scheme, considers that it should be approached with great caution and scrutinized with extreme care.

That this was the overwhelming sense of the meeting, apart from the fact that only two dissentient votes were cast.

The grounds of dissension had been well researched by each member having been given full scope of the debate on the subject at the Conference of the Convention of Associations, two days previous, on what the Kenyans could do for themselves in the matter of self-government.

That, in every decision made by the people of Kenya with regard to Federation with other British East African States, the following five points shall be demanded as indispensable conditions precedent:

(1) The political status of the Kenyan territory must be definitely settled either by a separate Crown colony or by the inclusion of the territory among those existing colonies, or by handing over the Mandate of the League of Nations for its administration with a view to its incorporation into Kenya.

(2) That the Kenyan Government should be relieved of racial sense arising to prevent the close union between the Kenya and Southern Rhodesia, including all the British States which lie between them, Tanganyika, and the White ideals in colonization.

(3) Any scheme of Federation accepted should be based on the principle of statelessness, and the paramount importance of statesmanship must be paramount throughout the Services.

(4) The Kenyans will not be responsible unless they are given a free hand after the dissolution of the Conference of Associations.

(5) Supplementary processes so that Uganda and the Sudan would be acceptable only after Federation southwards was accomplished and Federation northwards was an accomplished fact.

BEST WITH CARE

In speaking of his motion Mr. Hawtrey said that the subject bristled with difficulties but he considered it urgent that Kenya should make up her mind and put it into writing. When once Kenya had done this and made it known to the other dominions she would probably be admitted into the League of Nations. She would probably endeavour to recover possession of her former colonies. To day Kenya might lose them again to another colony. Hence it might be much more difficult to get Federation to include Tanganyika, than to include the former Mandate, nor as the direct successor of the former Mandate under the Colonial Office. The difficulty lies in finding the right way of bringing the Mandated States into any British East African Federation.

The reason for Federation at this time is that the reason is that Uganda and the Sudan are to be included. That would perhaps be very welcome news to the people who would Kenya the Home of the Empire. This would give Tanganyika a chance to be included. These three colonies would themselves be able to form a

before any extension to include what might be termed black African states.

It would be a grave mistake not to make it clear that Christianity should underlie Federation. It was necessary to give the religionless tribes a sound foundation and unless we filled the need by the teachings of the Cross the Crescent might extend its influence in Africa and in time rule our policy and methods of government.

The practical incorporation of Tanganyika by Kenya need not interfere with Kenya's hope of self-government. The elected Kenyan Councillors now carried a great deal of weight with the Government in the Colonies and at home, and the governance of a wide territory by them might induce the Downing Street to relegate wider powers to those on the spot.

Sir Northcote McMillan thought that the Federation which was suggested had adherence to Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. In these territories the European numbered something like twelve thousand and the native some twelve million. If therefore a Federation were brought into being Kenya would likely be swamped by the preponderance of the Native interest. The Colony had no self-government and one could hardly expect that the other Colonies would give it a mandate over another territory.

CRAFT CAPTION NECESSARY

It was Major Grant, who painstakingly and interestingly reviewed the different types of Federation, who moved the amendment that secured the support of all the two of those present. Several of his points were excellently put and had evidently been overlooked by the others. One emphasized, for instance, that the

Tanganyika Mandate must be included in the Federation, and not left out as it had been in the original scheme. The whole point of the original scheme was that the colonies should be independent. The whole point of the new scheme was that they should be under one government.

Those three were all pronounced as every autocrat was to the individual state.

He was of opinion that Kenya would be swamped by the surrounding native tribes in the same way as Rhodesia seemed to establish itself and would not long remain in the position of the leading power and so retain its leading position.

Colonel Russel was entirely opposed to any scheme of Federation, and said that the best thing to do was to let the colonies remain as they were.

Major Grant's amendment was carried, and the motion for Federation was then carried.

Mr. Hawtrey moved that the Conference of Associations should be invited to consider the matter, and that the Conference of Associations should be invited to consider the matter.

Major Grant's amendment was carried, and the motion for Federation was then carried, but for that the Colony should make up its mind. Major Grant's amendment was carried, and the motion for proceeding with the matter was carried, and the Conference of Associations was invited to consider the matter.

Major Grant's amendment was carried, and the motion for proceeding with the matter was carried, and the Conference of Associations was invited to consider the matter.

POSITIONING OF FEDERATION

Mr. Hawtrey moved that the Conference of Associations should be invited to consider the matter, and that the Conference of Associations should be invited to consider the matter.

Major Grant's amendment was carried, and the motion for proceeding with the matter was carried, and the Conference of Associations was invited to consider the matter.

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UGANDA PROTECTORATE

EXPORTS 1923	
Cotton	£2,026,820
Coffee	108,490
Ivory	58,673
Chillies	56,060
Cotton Seed	52,964
Hides	28,855
Sisal	24,383
Sheep and Goat Skins	11,639
Rubber	9,926
Other Exports	10,068
Total value 1923	£2,393,678

Representative Samples of the above are to be seen at the British Empire Exhibition.

Business enquiries on Cotton Exports can be sent to the Secretary, Cotton Control Board, Box 53, Kampala, Uganda, East Africa, or to the Secretary, Uganda Cotton Growers' Association, Kampala, Uganda, East Africa.

Information on other products is given by the Department of Agriculture, Kampala, Uganda, East Africa.

IMPORTS

Enquiries on imports should be made to the Secretary, Uganda Chamber of Commerce, Kampala, Uganda, East Africa, or to H.M. Trade Commissioner, Nairobi, Kenya, East Africa.

October 30, 1922.

EAST AFRICA

BORN WARRIORS OF THE SUDAN.

Blackwood's Magazine for October has a diverting article on the "Hillmen of the Sudan" by A. J. P., who thinks the majority of British officers who have completed their ten years in the service of the Sirdar will award the palm to the Nuba as the first fighters. "If they standly infest all the independent hillmen," he says, "they take to warfare as ducks take to water, and on adopting the profession of arms as regulars, they require time to settle down to the necessary routine of soldier-life when not in the field."

Their ideal programme for a month would be as follows: a fortnight's raid, with plenty of ammunition to expend on any old target that crops up; a week of indiscriminate looting; a week of song and dance to celebrate the occasion; interlarded with dalliance with the ladies who have been firmly abducted during the operations.

According to their code, a male "soule" (man) is entitled to his "soul" (woman). In account until he is due, the hillmen will often make an Afar border, their bush with envy. In spite of protective measures, Government rifles are frequently reported as missing, and find their way to the hills of the Mountain Province, but at last, the old legend of "Cannibalism" seems to find that God most favour, the reason being that the Nuba, though most ferocious, are not cannibals, but are satisfied with these out-of-date but still potent weapons. When on the warpath the Nuba are always accompanied by a "museum" consisting of the prisoners taken with them.

They are a bold, impudent, and somewhat lawless crew, and the power of punishment is exercised by the members in right of seniority, and frequently, benefit of the foresight as being an unnecessary piece of swank.

Their appearance in the neighbourhood is indeed strange. In order to attract the attention of surrounding tribes, and incite them to a proper attack, they smear their bodies to a glistening white.

In throughout their history they have been independent and correspondingly treacherous. In earlier days the Arabs fought them, and were generally worsted. During the regime of the Dervish Emir, an expedition was despatched to subdue the country.

but made no headway, and the senior commanding the Khanda's force wrote to his master master (who was in the habit of being a little testy with unsuccessful generals) to the effect that the mountains were inhabited by devils who turned his men's bowels to water—a malady due to drinking foul water rather than the machinations of supernatural powers.

With the British and Egyptian assumed the government of the Sudan, an avenue was explored which was intended to lead in the direction of good behaviour on the part of these wild and wily "Warriors." It being pointed out to them that in future the representatives of the Governor-General would adjudicate upon the knotty tribal questions, thus avoiding the disturbing elements which were bound to be incurred by a tax. The answer forwarded to Khar-toum contained language that was deplorably lacking in deference, left no room for doubt as to their intentions. Put concisely, it assumed ready responsibility for setting tribal quarrels in forever with all the attendant fun of looting, whilst as for payment of taxes, the Nuba wished to levy and collect. This answer was

judged to be incorrect, and a few additional questions followed at decent intervals. A vast amount of ammunition was expended, resulting in very meagre gains, and it was found that small columns were practically useless in the wide range of broken mountain country. The Nuba however gained a reputation as a stout fighting man, who could put up a fine show from the cover of his beloved bushes, when shooting was frequently at point-blank range.

It was decided to try the Khar-toum field.

When the Nuba came to the Khar-toum field they were

long enough to the high theatre, and were unaccustomed longer to the field, the result of which was that they were unaccustomed longer, the more deadly was the impact of the bullet when it struck.

At first, in 1904, the Nuba of the Nyime Hills,

who had hitherto been entirely neutral, suddenly

descended upon the Khar-toum garrison, rendering

it untenable, and forcing all and sundry to abandon

that fortress town and return all and sundry to a

sudden and most melancholy. The latter, a veritable

state of affairs, continued for some time, and

was only relieved by the arrival of the British

army, who had been sent to the local police under

a British inspector, made a reconnaissance to

assess the extent of the trouble. The hillmen,

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OCTOBER 30, 1924.

THE EAST AFRICAN

descended into the open, attacked the small force on all sides, causing a retreat from heavy fire during which the inspector was killed when trying to extricate his outnumbered command.

"As ill-luck would have it, another inspector of the same district died of blackwater fever at this critical time, and after these demonstrations of successful magic, many sections of the tribe who were sitting on the hills alighted from the enemy side. Khartoum sat up and took notice. The Government realized that a situation had developed calling for immediate attention, in view of the probability of further disaffection among those who were still loyal.

The tactics employed against the rebels, as they were officially known, although they had rarely observed any government but their own sweet will were as follows:—

Important hills were isolated by a thick thorn fence drawn round their base and strengthened with intervals, with sandbag block-houses; whilst a strong force was detailed to harry and snipe any enemy body that showed itself. It had to be carried out within close range of the hills, the work but parties would have been unable to sustain any claim to marksmanship or to possess a number of modern weapons at their disposal. As it was, the casualties were considerable under the constant rifle fire, which the mountain-guns were powerless to subdue, being quite ineffective against the protection afforded by the massive rocks. The boomer exhibited a marked disregard for safety, and to the light shells, for after the shrapnel had burst over them they were observed to dash out into the open to collect the bullets for future manufacture at Rema, a hill-top, looking far all the world like a giant's child, at the foot of which was a

small stream, in their usual豪放的，and the rebels were compelled to abandon their attempt to make a stand with an alternating persistence on these same heights with an irritating persistence on the same purpose.

"The two ring-leaders were duly tried by court-martial for their share in the revolt and on clear proof of the murder of friendly tribesmen sentenced to death. In this they were behind the rebels, for the chief of the tribe, in the manner of his kind, had himself been condemned to death.

— "When walking through the hills he recited a deplorable monologue describing the red-letter days of his life, how his young men had marauded the surrounding tribes and gained a thousand slaves, how the fairest women in the land had been his wives, and how for all he cared the Government could go to the devil indeed; it was a barbaric rendering of 'The winter home from the summer home' from the hills and gained him the admiration of all the hillholders."

"It was a still windless day and the great hills appeared to be silently shadowed in the monotonous calm, such then the lifeless body hung suspended on long, thin, taut wires, waiting aloft from the heights. The Arabas were keeping their leader."

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PERSONAL TOUCH

The Editor implores that 'East Africa' should serve as a real personal and valuable link between all interested in Eastern and Central Africa, and he looks forward to meeting all such readers, particularly those on leave from Africa. Between 10.30 and 11.10 a.m. daily (Tuesdays and Saturdays) experienced readers may call at home to visitors, who are invited to drop in for a short while. Those who cannot manage to call between those hours are requested to telephone or write for an appointment.

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Will readers help the Editor by sending him full names and addresses of their friends interested in East and Central Africa, so that specimen copies of the paper may be sent to them free? The circulation will enable us to serve East Africa with growing power and to extend the scope of the paper.

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TO READERS WHO ARE WRITERS

The Editor cordially invites the professional contributions of East and Central African interest. He will gladly consider any article dealing with commercial or agricultural questions, and with biographies of the characters and careers of prominent men, if it is well written and on the whole suitable for publication. Contributors should send three copies, one copy

accompanied by a postage stamp, and prefer a copy of 1,000 words in length. Longer or shorter paragraphs may also be submitted. Each contribution should be marked with the number of words it contains. While there can only be a copy of all matter submitted, the author will be accepted for its safety.

An occasional short story of East African life may be published.

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WHAT EAST AFRICANS THINK

Letters to the Editor

The Editor welcomes communications from all who are asked to send full name and address, whether the letters are to be published under their name or under a pseudonym. "East Africa" does not necessarily identify itself with the views expressed, but will gladly make this column available to its readers.

All communications should be addressed to the Editor, 10, St. Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1. Telephone: MUSCAT 2777.

The Editor is prepared to accept offers spontaneously from any East African concerning his services.

OCTOBER 20, 1924

EAST AFRICA

OUR KENYA LETTER

(From our own Correspondent)

Nairobi, September 19, 1924

THERE have been big doings in the Legislative Council these last few days. Following last week's vigorous protests against the "intolerable interference" of the Colonial Office and the "warnings" issued to that austere institution by our excellent member from the Plateau, we have been discussing an old problem. This was when it was quite customary for drawing room conversations to veer round to the question: "Is Kenya a white man's country?" Some of us said "Yes." Some of us said "No." Some of us maintained a discreet silence. The question passed from the ranks of an ordinary theme of discussion and was relegated to the Iblito of things forgotten or later forgotten. Now in the Legislative Council no less a personage than the Director of Education has reopened the subject.

LETTER OF THE DIRECTOR

AT ONE of the innumerable meetings of the Education Department, Dr. Herbert Clegg, the Director, said: "Children can't learn in these attitudes and feelings. He spoke the word from experience, and even figures. The question was one demanding urgent consideration. Dr. Clegg admitted, "In schools buildings throughout the Colony were not all that they should be. Not from schools for instance, can you get as much as really sun-proof. Now, the best available evidence after the nature of the above statement is given by the Director himself. Dr. Clegg said: "I am not at all surprised, and I am delighted that seven of the Executive Committee of the Legislative Council

have for a long time had been introduced as a means of income in many directions; therefore, the Civil Servants found his income curtailed much to his sorrow and annoyance. Now, an effort is being made to reconsider the whole question.

This effort is a result of two schemes propounded by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, alternative to the present local allowance. At the moment of writing no one save Government know what these propositions are. His Excellency the Governor would be inclined to put them on the table for consideration, but indications point rather to the retention of Civil Servants' salaries being recommended. And it has been left to the Governor to state that the various official figures could be culled from the accounts available here, "the cost of living was about the same as it was on the last occasion when the rate of allowance was considered—that was about ten years ago." A good many of us, however, not Clegg, consider that the cost of living certainly is not what it was ten years ago and that will brook no argument.

WATCHING THEM

The old art of "keeping a watchful eye on undesirable immigrants" was reopened in the Legislative Assembly. It was discussed thus: "It appears that there is a great influx of immigrants over the Uganda border into Kenya, and the strong part of the story is that these same immigrants are the strongest part of the story that these same immigrants have to go through the port of Mombasa and travel through so much of Kenya territory. However, through so much of Kenya territory," and said that the Governor gave assurances "that reliable information was being made available to the authorities on the Plateau, and that the situation was not as bad as it was a few months ago, but that it was still a very uneasy and trying situation."

THE CHURCH

Churchmen have been paying some attention of late owing to the decision of the Bishop of Mombasa to make by the end of October a visitation of the Diocese of Kisumu. In the course of this visitation he will pay a large part of his time to the diocese of Uganda, concerning which a synod of the Anglican Church in Uganda, Mombasa, Nairobi, and in Mwanza, Uganda, Middle Netherton, and so on, is to meet.

Appears that a declaration will be made that the proposed English independence would have far-reaching effects in the various countries concerned, if such a declaration is made.

The other important declaration made by the Bishop concerned the Church's political opinions. The following statement, for instance, is intended to serve as a missionary for thirty years among the aborigines: "greatly distressed if any one among them was not primitive, but it should equally apply to any suggestion that it was not primitive, and a primitivization. This does not mean that occasions may not arise, and occasions will arise, when it is the Christian's duty to oppose, and do it strenuously. There are cases where we must take the side of the employed against the employer, but there are also instances where the employed must be taken to see more clearly the true claims of the employer." These statements are copied from the *Letter of the Anglican Church to the World*, by taking a portion of each as announced in the statement of the Bishop of Mombasa?

SERVICE SITUATION

Another little matter is the following: the former Commissioner of the Central Province, Mr. W. H. D. Alexander, and son of a Civil Servant, eight times a "Good" and only once a "bad," was given a pension of £100 per annum. Now, the former Commissioner is dead, and the financial record of his son is not known, but after our experience in dealing with similar cases, we decided that his pension was to be cut down to £50 per annum, and should be reduced—say, if we

OCTOBER 30, 1924.

OUR TANGANYIKA LETTER

Editorial, Salala, Sept. 27, 1924.

In the last few months Tanganyika has come very much more into the public's notice, and its development—until some months ago—but meagre and straggly seemed to be the only matter worth mention in the press, and in private, but to-day a feeling of restrained optimism is prevalent.

The tone of His Excellency the Acting Governor of the northern districts has undoubtedly done much to improve the non-official community. The imminent arrival of the Ormsby-Gore Commission awakens hopes that glowing reports may secure a livelier realization of our actual conditions, and all the reports from Wembley convince us that the Empire Exhibition has immeasurably contributed to a better understanding of this mandate.

SHIPPING IN LAKE TANGANYIKA.

Our local paper has got hold of one or two very interesting items of information, about which we have been vagie whistlers for some time past. One of them concerns the late steamer lake steamer "Gootzen," which, when the Germans sank in August 1914, while during the war Commander of Ships, was the first to sail with the trade caravan into the Belgian Congo.

As will be remembered, this vessel was recently salvaged at Kisangani, and it is now announced that, at an expenditure of some £25,000, she is to be reconditioned. It has long been a sore point with us that transport on the lake has been practically a monopoly of the Belgians, and the creation of the "Gootzen" is an indication that our Government intends to bring more traffic over our Companys waters. The opening up of the lake should assist us in our efforts to bring increasing numbers of goods and passengers to our port.

Another item concerns the new steamer "Kilima," which is to be built at Kisangani. This vessel is to be built by a local firm, and is to be used for carrying backward and forward ore to and from the river port of Livingstone, in addition to whistling new alluvium, crane equipment, &c., and so to be competitive for Arusha.

It is opportunely suggested that this is a further step towards the opening up of Arusha, and a subsequent development of the port of Lake Victoria.

According to our informant, the British Consul, Mr. G. H. Wilson, the head of the firm which has been managing the port of the life and times of Dr. Livingstone is now at Umti, about 10 miles from Lake Victoria, with a week or so. Mr. Wilson, our informant, is now in the town of Arusha, and he said that he had no intention of returning to Umti, but to go to Arusha, where he would stay for a month or two, and then return to Umti again.

Mr. Wilson is the head of the firm which has been managing the port of the life and times of Dr. Livingstone is now at Umti, about 10 miles from Lake Victoria, with a week or so. Mr. Wilson, our informant, is now in the town of Arusha, and he said that he had no intention of returning to Umti, but to go to Arusha, where he would stay for a month or two, and then return to Umti again.

Paul, before forming his own body of Delegates, has just died from blackwater fever at the Fipa River diggings. The Major who was a personal friend of General Smuts, and very well known throughout the Territory, was also present. At the same spot another scout he will long be remembered.

COMPETING FOR TANGANYIKA'S NEW GOVERNOR.

Tanganyika gets Sir Donald Cameron as Governor, but it will be safe to count itself fortunate. Sigonians are firmly determined to keep him themselves, if possible, as will be seen from the following cable received a few days ago by the editor from Paris:

"The Nigerian National Democratic Party in Lagos held a meeting this 18th day of October. They have unanimously passed the following important resolution, as follows: Resolved that in view of the recent necessity for continuity of policy at this stage in the administrative history of Nigeria when this important dependency is in need of internal peace and is about to enter upon a period of progressive development, and in view of the prosperity this com-

pany views with anxiety and regret the recent decision of the Secretary of State to transfer, almost unimpeachably, responsibility to other Colonies, his Excellency Sir Hugh Clifford and Sir Donald Cameron, the two highest Executive officers, who are thoroughly conversant with Nigerian affairs, and this committee, in these circumstances, expresses the unanimous hope that His Majesty's Government of state for the Colonies may be graciously pleased to make arrangements for the retention of the valuable services of Sir Donald Cameron."

Views will, however, prevail in Britain to the effect that Sir Donald Cameron is not fit to be the one in the place. Furthermore, he is not the only one in the party. There is another.

There is considerable feeling about Sir H. Clifford and Sir D. Cameron both going from among us. In fact, the former's promotion was agreed before Sir H. Clifford was given "crown." And now it is nothing short of a tragedy and is felt to be an unfortunate disregard of Nigeria's interests that Sir H. Clifford, though, as D. Cameron should agree, "the ablest administrator" of those in office, is to be sent to the colonies.

It is generally agreed that things are not sufficiently serious to warrant that procedure may be set aside, and Sir D. Cameron given the Governorship. It would make a wonderful Governor, and as no one demands it, there is, surely, no reason why he should not go to a strange country.

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WHERE TO STAY IN TANGANYIKA.
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OUR UGANDA LETTER

London, September 26, 1924.

At the recent general meeting of the Uganda Planters' Association held at Kampala several matters of importance were considered.

Uganda is now well represented on the Joint East African Board, but the fact that Mr. Prentice will shortly be returning to England permanently has induced the association to resolve to apply for membership with the aforementioned gentleman as their representative. Mr. Prentice's wide travelled knowledge of Uganda and his close touch with all interests economic or otherwise to the board and to the Protectorate, and should also contribute to better co-operation in East Africa of the work which the planters do to do.

The F.F.P. Association has left Kempinski, the representative on the Uganda Cotton Control Board, and has recently approached the Government with a request that one of its members should be nominated on the ground that most of the planters are indirectly interested in cotton growing. This is an agreement the Association considers that it would certainly have availed in an agricultural manner well within its bounds. It is now in communication with the same body of commerce and the same body of planters that these bodies should influence the board to refer the nomination to the authorities.

If Government has differed from the Association on the question of the Cotton Control Board, it fully appreciates the importance of giving the planters access to responsible authorities, and so they are to be given an opportunity of placing their views on general matters before the Board on its first visit to this country. A first-hand study of the cotton crop is very much appreciated and the planters are requested to make every effort to assist the Board in this regard.

The appointment of a茶人 (Tea Master) is a matter of considerable interest, and on the morning the Government is believed to be contemplating the appointment of a Tea Master. No active steps appear to have been actually taken, though the addition of a qualified tea cultivator expert to the Agricultural Department is thought to be a matter that will be not long delayed.

On the other hand, there is a suggestion that when the present Tea Officer's contract expires some time in the future, the vacant post will be filled by another, and at the same time for any tea

factory manager, a time for any tea

factory manager to be engaged.

It is in the common basket is wise and strong, it may be anticipated that the suppression of the appointment would meet with considerable opposition. Uganda would meet with considerable opposition. Uganda needs to develop her coffee exports, and can undoubtedly do so with the co-operation of the authorities and the mercantile community. To forego the services of a coffee expert would therefore seem unwise economy.

A PORTRAIT OF A OFFICIAL.

The Honourable Alan Hogg, our Attorney General, is one of our oldest and most popular officials. It is almost exactly six years since he first came to Uganda, in which he has served until 1922, then being promoted and transferred to Nyasaland. Three years ago he returned here, and has in the meantime renewed old and many new friendships.

One of the reasons for Mr. Hogg's popularity is that he has always got on extremely well with the planters and merchant classes.

He has for long been regarded as one of the chief friends of the non-official community.

As a mark of esteem on his retirement, the Chamber of Commerce, the Engineers' Association and the Lawyers' Association have each an unprecedented gift. Never before have they joined in any presentation to a Government official but they have now asked Mr. Hogg to accept a silver salver as a small memento of recognition.

In returning thanks, our Attorney-General referred to his transfer to Nyasaland, possibly on account of his sins, and stated that, as soon as he possibly could, he would return to Uganda, the next best country to England. It was a sincere and nice little testimony that has pleased us all, for we all feel Uganda's indomitable attraction.

Mr. Hogg also sounded a note of warning. Though Uganda's cotton development had been wonderful, he felt it dangerous for us to rely entirely on one crop, particularly on one subject to such violent fluctuations in price. If quotations on the world market were to drop heavily, the planter would feel that he was being cheated and, losing sense of rhythm, "Uganda said the speaker, "will definitely on the highway to prosperity, but it would be prudent to encourage more than cotton, rubber, and others, etc." Mr. Hogg clearly told him, in his retirement, the heartiest wishes of the other members of the Chamber of Commerce, that he lose two or three friends, but it is not likely increasing four supporters in the home country.

OUR NORTHERN RHODESIAN LETTER

London, October 10, 1924.

Thousands of acres will be planted in tea where hitherto there were only hundred, and with a good season N. Rhodesia is looking forward to a large output. Last season's crop was considered by experts to be as large as that grown anywhere in the world, and shall be sold at £10.00 per ton per lb. per lb., our gentleman going so far as to say that last year's tea was of the highest quality, of which for length of fibre and colour, may be seen in the following sample.

It was then shown to the Hon. Secretary.

It was feared in some quarters that too great rainfall would be disastrous to this crop, but in Portuguese East Africa good crops have been obtained under a rainfall of 35 to 40 inches. Again, in Uganda during the rainy season May/August, they had a rainfall of 37 to 38 inches, and to the end of the year a further 12 to 13 inches, making a total of 50 inches for 8 months, and had good crops.

In Rhodesia, average rainfall is about 10 to 10 inches, except near the Congo border. Last year with an average of 15 inches, we had fine crops. Tea with 15 to 20 inches we should do much better. Growing of cotton will now be general all over Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Northern East Africa. In the North East and Central Africa it is now well established, and is also grown in the Transvaal.

Two new cotton-growing districts have been opened up, one in the Shire valley, and another in the Shire valley.

NYASALAND TALKS TO THE COMMISSION

Special to "East Africa."

BLANTYRE, SEPTEMBER 1, 1921.

The East African Commission has arrived in Nyasaland, and has been given a most hearty welcome. Two days after its arrival, Onslow, Stow and Mr. Lindell were entertained to luncheon here, but the time of the Commission in this country was so limited that the other two members, Major Hurst and Mr. Clegg, the secretary of the delegation, had to content themselves and party, in addition to the Fort Johnston district, to acquire information on the spot.

The Hon. J. Tom Bowie, our popular President of the Chamber of Commerce, presides over a representative gathering at which Mr. Charles Bowes-Lyon, the Governor, was present. Dr. Mr. R. S. Hynde, one of our oldest pioneers, and an active worker on many unprofitable public bodies, fell the task of presenting the report of the enquiry, and he availed himself of the opportunity to speak in his own inimitable and forcible manner, before which all the speakers despaired the Commission to give attention.

Mr. Hynde first dealt with the subjects of the Indians and the Natives, and the treatment of the former was a subject of considerable interest in view of their general welfare.

Indian problems were satisfactorily solved in our midland, and, until only recently, in our northern districts.

As to the natives, they could not get their minds at rest. There was a vast number of them, and they were free men, and did not require work at all, and no one would work for them, and they took what were known as "Banthususes," a term and a punishment, given by the Government to the body of men who had lost their sense of right and wrong, and the criminal and depraved, and they were sent to the gaols.

There was a great deal of trouble in the midland, and the natives were treated with a good deal of severity, and the body of men who had lost their sense of right and wrong, and the criminal and depraved, and they were sent to the gaols.

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The first necessity was undoubtedly the Zambesi River. The Commission had traversed the road through the Zambesi, and knew from firsthand experience what a handicap the present Zambesi ferry presented. As a consequence of the interruption of transport, the white settler has been forced to concentrate on a few white settlers, such as tobacco, tea and cotton, and the Zambesi barrier was a great hindrance to the export crops, which have economically raised the export

trade, once given the bringer, the possibilities of linking up a major trade for export were splendid.

The far extension of the railway to Lake Nyassa was of vital need, without which the large-scale development must be postponed. Then there was the question of reconditioning and conserving the Upper and Lower Shire rivers.

OTHER PROBLEMS

The general question of native development, our pioneer uttered a warning against too rapid a rate of progress, but the Native thought it was a waste of crops, as not an agriculturist in his senses would, for it was his reckless habit to take up virgin land, cut down trees, plant crops for two or three years or so, and then move to a new patch. It was a process that was ruining the land, and one of the bane of the country was rural education.

On the question of Federation, Mr. Hynde referred to the suggestion of Sir Alfred Sharpe that at the commencement there might be two spheres, one to include Kenya, Uganda and Northern Tanganyika, and the second to comprise Southern Tanganyika, Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia.

One uniform customs system hardly seemed practicable at present, Kenya favouring protection, but the others were in favour of free trade.

Mr. Hynde said we have always claimed a wide and ample market, quite content with 50,000,000, now we wanted a million, and to be made we needed more than double, so we had to pay 100 cents to the shilling in place of 50 cents, a really poor speaker made a plea for a loan for domestic purposes.

Mr. Hynde said that the Commission had been asked to consider the question of a loan, and that the answer was to go to the Bank of England.

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A. J. STOREY, BLANTYRE, NYASALAND

BRANCHES—Limb, Zomba, Port Herald, and Fort Johnston.

PRODUCE IMPORT AGENTS—

Campbell, Beddoe, Carter & Co., Ltd.,
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Produce bought for Cash or paid for Planters on Commission ADVANCES MADE.

EAST AFRICA AT THE DAIRY SHOW.

(By Our Special Commissioner.)

IT has been a decade since attended each annual show of the British Dairy Farmers' Association, but last week's experiences at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, were quite unique. This time the show with increased popularity stimulated it, in the former year consumers' demand of production with certain quality, now was bound to overshadow, or even supersede, the demand for volume and variety. The former was represented as a wet blanket. The latter, however, able to congratulate the British and other countries upon the fact that the most recent Dairy Show was as satisfactory, as preceding, to dealers and exhibitors, and as educational and informative, as in point of actual working experience. The exhibits were, if less numerous, but of superior scarcity, and quality.

The day previous to the opening of the show, the British found itself called upon to act as educators in their special sense. To all but a very small number of the exhibitors—among whom there were many from new lands—East Africa or any continent had no species shown to be all yet unbroken.

Kenya Colony has usually had a very small representation at the Gilbert Hall at previous "Dairy Shows," but South Africa is now available 200 miles inland, and, in addition, the Dutch East Indies, a Commissioner being present, and a number of firms carrying on business.

Kenya Colony, however, has now become the capital of dairying. Department of the country.

UNKNOWN DAIRY.

East Africa remains, as on old void of such manufacturers, propagandists, and individual publicists, dairymen, specially as, ever since I have hitherto known, no one has attempted to do so, ever they

have been, or can be, considered as a factor.

The Colony is, however, still very, still in its

most primitive stage. But one redeeming feature may be of note. In the Colonial Cladair, Coloured and uncoloured class of competitive entries, four cheese, not less than 60 lbs. each—the Kenyan Colony Ltd., Nairobi, Kenya Colony, came out in strong colours and competition with best qualities from Africa, so addors of that Colony, two postures, namely that there is, indeed, a strong and expanding dairy industry that grows from farm to factory characteristics, and, therefore, but that is already on the wrong road.

Considering that the whole Colonial Cladair class numbered more than 1,000 entries, from South Africa, it is assessed to about 200,000 lbs. of compound butter and cheese and buttered cheese, a particular dairy press (see *The Sunday Times*, March 20, 1910) of us own, had in the same, but as far as our own New Zealand—two entries, and these Australian, New Zealand, and the British Isles, and the respective associations filled all the rest of the entries, so saving the six Canadian entries, the total number of entries for Kenya.

Another, however, when we in Australia, South Africa, or England, visit the Dairy Show, which comes rather late in the summer season, the point to remember is, to go to the autumn, and to their autumn fair.

London in October, Grosvenor, and Stock Exchange, for cattle and sheep, marts, etc., and for not a few days, representatives of swine, hogs, dried meat, breeding animal, medicine, veterinary appliances, dairy machinery and stores, especially refrigerating and cooler, refrigerated and auxiliary vessels and consumers' bacon, and those factory utensils and installations.

AN EAST AFRICAN.

After all these, the moving, going and variety, nothing Anglo-African has been seen. If the Home land providers of all these things, were as keen on vending as their English cousins are on the products, there would be a steady and large increase in shipments to East African ports, several of which are gateways to Abyssinia, Lake Rudolf, and Lake Turkana, designed by nature to be the termini and the chief waterways, as well as the main trading areas of Africa, respectively. But, to secure and assist development, there is yet strong educational work to be done.

There are, however, farms with dairy farms, numerous and successful ones, in Kenya Colony, as well as enormous capitals, white colonists, keen to expanding on to a higher plane of industrial efficiency. This colony of Kenya, now assuming itself with government backing, of the requisited cold plants, and refrigerating outfit, for railway transport, and facilities for sea shipments, from the said cold storage, of dairy products.

But the advance—let me call it—will be gradual, and will be based on the following factors:

1. The establishment of a permanent, and continuing, educational institution, teaching the best, and, above all, the best.

2. The opening of a dairying, construction, plant, where all the various weating time, an infant, dairy shows, than was conducted, last week. And, even also, the building of a permanent laboratory, in Islington from Equatorial Africa, that will encourage education up to highest standard, in dairy, country, of the vice-secretary of the African Commission, of the Native Affairs, and, at the same time, to facilitate the discussion of the matter, and, in particular, the question of milk production.

3. The establishment of a permanent, and continuing journal, such as "The First Annual," and similar commercial indicators, and industrialists of Great Britain, engaged in the raising, rearing, and the activity of animal husbandry, and dairying enterprise, as existent and expanding to the terrains between Portion of the south and Mombasa, or the north, my experience, in London, in a few weeks, would provide that its influence could be most effective.

ADDITION.—WE are under special commission to contribute a further report of the Dairy Show to our next week's issue.

* * * * *
"East Africa" is published weekly.
The best time to catch the outgoing East African.

* * * * *

East Africa in the Press

By G. H. COOPER, D. B. M. D., M. A., F. R. S.

Editor of "The Standard," Nairobi, Kenya, East Africa

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY MEETING has been held at London of the Royal Society. Prof. Eddington says—

"One of the reasons for the success of science is the right to express itself in all countries and amongst those it is now doing so well in New Zealand, Kenya, Canada, Australia, and I hope to prove the world-wide popularity of its findings elsewhere."

This is, we believe, the first reference ever made in the popular press of this country.

LOCKING UP AN ENGLISH HIPPO

IN the "Daily Express" half-a-dozen visitors to the Newton Abbot Natural History Society

had a surprise. A youth of this animal was discovered in the middle of last century. So far no trace of the Hippopotamus has been found, but beneath a sofa in a room which took at least ten thousand years to form were discovered remains of a hippo with footprints and pottery giving evidence

of his having lived there. The sofa was removed and the remains were taken away.

AGAIN the question of tea growing in Kenya has been raised by Mr. J. J. Lee, in a letter to the "Daily Mail."

Mr. Lee, a people outside this colony seem to know that tea of good quality is grown in the highlands of Kenya and sun-dried tea and manufactured tea have been on view at the Panama exhibition.

No doubt the reason is that there are no tea plantations of any size which have sprung up in large and consequently no tea has been

been sent to market. The tea which has been sent has been cultivated on the land owned where coffee would fail, at 7,000 ft. and over. The Limuru, Kericho and Meru districts have all proved unsuitable. The reason that there is no tea plantation here of any size is the difficulty experienced in the past to attract capital for the venture.

W. H. CAREY,
Editor, "Kenya Gazette."

THE MAG DISCDA COMPANY

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY meeting to the Editor of this paper referred to the question of the reconstruction of the company and says, interestingly:

"We have some months since a brother was appointed chairman of the committee of the reconstruction of the company. There are other documents which will be published in due course. I have therefore omitted the name of the chairman, as he is not yet known."

The editor of the "Kenya Gazette" was understood to say that this was the case. This was the elimination of the reconstruction which had been so disastrous in the past. It was a great pity, however, that an attempt was made to have the effect of causing

such appeal to the public and an endorsement of the old policy of independence would only increase the gloom of the disastrous experience of the past. The capital sunk in this lake of tragedy would afford no more than a further confirmation of the utility of holding the competition for the more favourable placed British alkaline interests.

John Bell writing an imminent subject says:

"Let's say nothing about something which is the sinking of the S.S. Comer, with 1,000 shareholders who subscribed £10,000,000.00 in Kenya. There is talk of a further appeal to the public. We warn prospective investors against sinking further capital in this Keaya lake of tragedy. Let the lesson of the past be learned up first."

MURDERED BY TANGANYIKA NATIVES

UNDER this heading was referred in our last issue the news, which reached us from the natives in Tanganyika of the murder of Mr. J. J. Lee.

On the matter, the Director of Health gave the following account:

An English mining prospector had been killed by Natives whilst out hunting in Tabora Forest area.

He was found slain with a spear and knife believed to be the cause for the crime.

J. J. Lee, who was known among the native tribes in Africa as "White Man" and "the Lion and Roar."

Following is a copy of the report:

"At the time of his death Mr. Lee, who was a mining proprietor, was alone in a shooting party after an elephant, and therefore occurs in his notes as yet not available leave a cable from Dar-es-Salaam."

"There are alluvial gold workings near Lake Kariba. The English miners are regarded as the Native slaves by the natives."

Lee has lived in a hermit's life, and the Native would despatch him up to the sky in a basket.

He was born in Liverpool, England, and was transported in a ship's many miles of travel and placed on Lake Tanganyika."

He realized the necessity of making a demonstration of British supremacy on the lake which was then under control of the German boats.

He sacrificed all business interests, and owing to lack of funds, worked his passage home to England. He arrived destitute, and it was only through the facility that he succeeded in interviewing Queen Victoria, then First Sea Lord.

He impressed the native authorities with his scheme and they gave him the rank of Lieutenant Commander, R.N.V.R. and he was made second in command of the expedition to Lake Tanganyika, which consisted of two armed motor-boats and a small boat.

The motor-boats were transported from Gibi, Tanzania, a town of transportation, a distance of 1,000 miles, part of the route being through 150 miles of dense bush country."

The party, after many exciting adventures, during which they overcame many difficulties, reached the lake, to the astonishment of the Germans, and after a series of encounters, the British party succeeded in destroying the enemy fleet.

Mr. Lee was about forty years of age, and came from Liverpool."

Car Sunk in the Lakes.**TEA AND CHICORY.**

Up to the present time there has been a little discussion over the question of what would save—

One of the best known securities is the £100 Chilian tea and chicory company. It is owned by Canadian, English, French, and amongst those French are some from New Zealand, London, Canada, and Australia. It is hard to prove they would wise popularity among English investors.

Thus, as we believe, the £100 reference to Kenya checks on the popular press of this country.

LOOKING FOR AN ENGLISH TELLER.

In addition to the Daily Express had a dozen enthusiasts for the African茶。 History Society are exploring caves, ancient in the hope of finding a teller. They have found a number of interesting things, but the most interesting find so far is the skull of the Hippopotamus has been found, but beneath a stalactite spot, which took at least ten thousand years to form, were disclosed remains of savages, with footprints and pottery giving evidence of human occupation.

TEA IN KENYA.

Again, the tea and chicory company brought up two inquiries this week by a letter to the Kenyan tea and coffee company.

The first inquiry was to know if tea could be grown on the highlands of Kenya and samui, if locally grown tea and manufactured tea have place on view at the Vampire exhibition.

The reason for the reason is that there are no tea plantations of any size which have sprung at the paying stage, and consequently no tea has been

grown in Kenya, and therefore no tea can be

grown. The second inquiry was to know if the Lamu, Kericho and Milimani districts have all received rainfall? The reason that there is no tea plantation of any size is the difficulty experienced in the cost to attract capital for the venture.

W. H. CAIN.

THE NAGADI SODA COMPANY.

A short while ago writing to the Editor of the Standard Times on the question of what constituted the best way to do business in Africa.

For many months since a brother was appointed a general manager of the African and South African Soda Company, there are considerable difficulties connected with the same. Furthermore, the same

is true of the tea and coffee company, which

was recently formed. The tea and coffee company was just sold to the British Tea and Coffee Company, which has been so disastrous

that it has been forced to lay off some anxiety

and to have the rest of the work done because

A fresh appeal to the public and an endorsement of the old policy of independence would only mean a re-enactment of the disastrous experience of the last. The capital sunk in this lake of stages, would afford no more than a further fresh proof of the futility of holding the competition of the most favourably placed British alkali interests.

John Ball writing on the same subject says:

"The situation is something like that of the Magadi Soda Company, which is controlled by shareholders who invested £100,000, now said to be in Kenya. There is talk of a further appeal to the public. We warn prospective investors against sinking further capital in this Kenya lake of tragedy. In the course of the past we cleared up many

MURDERED BY TANGANYIKA NATIVES.

Under this heading we referred in our last issue to news having reached us on the death in Tanganyika of the hands of native children. The hands of the hands of native children in the manner of the natives, following according to custom.

An English hunter, who up to this time had been killed by natives whilst out hunting in Tanganyika, formerly

He was identified with a spear and a knife, and believed to be the native for the crime.

The deceased was Mr. J. R. Lee, who was known as "the Native" in Africa, "the White Man Who Rushes About and Roars."

It is reported that he was shot in the head in the course of Lake Nyasa.

Mr. Lee's companion was also shot dead after an elephant, and therefore accurate details are not yet available (see a cable from Dar es Salaam).

These are unusual and most rare cases of native Rulewa. The region is unpeopled by natives and the Natives have reportedly withdrawn.

Mr. Lee had lived in Africa fifteen years, and the Natives would desert him, his and his bush when he sighted them.

Following the twin Mr. Lee

in the course of his hunting career he had been

hacked to death in Tanganyika.

He realized the necessity of making a demonstration of British supremacy on the lakes which was then under control of the German fleet.

He sacrificed all business interests, and, despite the lack of funds, worked his passage home to England.

He arrived destitute, and it was only after

great difficulty that he succeeded in interviewing Sir Henry Harcourt, then First Sea Lord.

He impressed the naval authorities with his scheme. And they gave him the rank of Lieutenant

Commander, R.N.V.R., and he was made responsible for command of the expedition to Lake Nyasa, which consisted of two armed motor-boats.

He started in October.

The smaller boats were transported from Giblary to Lake Nyala, a journey of transportation a distance of 1,200 miles, part of the route being through 150 miles of virgin bush country.

The party, after many exciting adventures, during which they overcame many difficulties, reached the lake, much to the astonishment of the Germans,

and after a series of encounters, the British boats were successful in destroying the enemy fleet.

Mr. Lee was about forty years of age, and came from Liverpool.

PERSONALIA.

Major J. C. Morgan, who is now in England, and taking an active part in the electoral campaign, celebrated his victory toast at the Cape-to-Cairo dinner the other night. □ □ □

Our Assistant Editor, the Honorable Leslie Gurney, member of the African Committee, has been elected to the Board of the Standard Bank.

The Honorable Hastings Alfred Courtney, High Commissioner of Mozambique, who had been touring the continent for some months, is for Portguese East Africa via Mombasa, on Friday last.

It is informed that H. M. Attorney General granted Mr. Christopher Attorney General's application for authority to file in the original of the Order of the Brilliant Diamond.

Colonial legislation is pointed out in the views in our issue of October 2 from the *Ilustrado*. The *Cesario* did not refer to an interview given to the journal by Captain Keith Caldwell, but was from a lecture given during some time ago in Europe.

The Khartoum correspondent of the *Cesario* has been threatened with death at Beira, Mozambique, by Minister of the Sudan, presumably in consequence of the paper's scathing article on Christian and Moslem liberties.

On the 1st of November, the Sultan of Zanzibar signed a decree for the cession of the island of Pemba to Somaliland. He again takes up the subject as soon as the treaty of cession has been ratified by the new British Parliament.

On Tuesday last the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge paid a visit to the East African College in the British section of Nairobi. They were entertained throughout their stay by Sir Robert Hamilton and Mr. M. M. M.

The royal visitors were naturally particularly interested in the Kenya Colony, as there will shortly leave King's Lynn colony, the relief-map detailed them for a considerable time, and among the other numbers whom they conversed very closely were a number of photographers, especially those of big-game interest.

On the 2nd of November, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and the rest of the party to Major Courtney's annual summer "Kenya," who were there on Saturday on Sept. 20 last, at the East African Club will wish this modest and very efficient Field Officer well with his great responsibilities and command, and his wife great happiness and long life. The exploits of J. C. M. are still fresh in the memory. □ □ □

Sir Robert Hamilton, late Governor of Kenya Colony, has been political editor of Liberal Party for the *Times* and *Standard*. He was in M.P. for the former and Sheriff of London. He was in close touch with a number of other M.P.'s when the Federation Government was defeated, but although his colleague finished third by the first majority steamer he remained, explaining that he was sure of his seat.

CAPE TO CAIRO DINNER.

At the Savoy Hotel the other evening Mr. Leo Weingthal was host to a distinguished gathering of men, many of whom have contributed greatly to the advancement of Africa within the past thirty-four decades, and particularly towards the realization of Cecil Rhodes' great conception of a Cape to Cairo railway.

Among the guests were Sir Edgar Waller, Sir Alan Brook, Sir George Whitehead, Sir Ernest Stratford, Sir William Berry, Sir Alfred Sharpe, Sir Dawson Ross, Major Edward S. Vaughan, Sir Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson Clark, and Colonel Pearce, the Vice-Commissioner of Mombasa (whose staff), another distinguished African who spoke of the Cape-to-Cairo route, regarding his authority. Until now, over the seven thousand miles separating the Cape of Good Hope and the Mediterranean world, the only way of travel has been by land or sea. The railway, which began also in Rhodesia, has been continued across the whole of Africa, through the deserts and the savannas, and had been modified and the distances reduced to enable the water medium and speedily, making all transporation much easier. The modern civilization is now to be found in the African bush.

Colonel Waller, who proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Weingthal, said he had seen all the great movements of the past forty years, and the greatest of them all was Cecil John Rhodes. Colonel D. Vaughan, the first man to walk from the Cape to Cairo supporting the motion, said a tradition of the African Native, and the like, goes in all probability back to the days of the African bushmen.

After the discussion, a vote of thanks was passed, and the chairman invited the guests to a reception at the Savoy Hotel.

EAST AFRICA'S SPORTS AND GAMES.

A green old lion, Mr. W., who has shot hundreds in Mozambique and Portuguese East Africa and Tanganyika, kindly offered to put his experience at the disposal of any readers of this paper.

They will state what minimum or maximum game they are prepared to allow the time in their disposal and the particular game they want the sportsman will readily and easily find as possible game, as advised of the more adventurous and experienced that he has special information of a lot of animals shot in Africa only slightly smaller than lions.

All animals on this subject should be referred to the author, and accompanied by a sketch of the country, and details of the date, place, and year, and your contributor may be on the Continent again back to the inquiry in case of need. These would be given either in the sketch or in the letter to the author. The author would be most pleased to receive the sketches and drawings, and should be most glad to receive the photographs.

Discussions on smaller questions to follow on the subject in this column.

THE EAST AFRICAN JOURNAL

AN APPEAL TO EVERY EAST AFRICAN, PRESENT, PAST AND POTENTIAL.

We believe that the East African territories have a great and glorious future before them, and that Great Britain is magnificently and unselfishly fulfilling its duty towards the British. We are conscious that the Briton who labours to manage our East African estates is as fine a type of sacrifice produces, and we believe that this same self-sacrifice matches our greatest colonizers.

To help them in their task and to stimulate British trade, there is urgent need of a paper dedicated to the service of East Africa, and suffering conscientiously and conscientiously for those young territories. No project designed and calculated to benefit East Africa as a whole will be denied but almost support. We shall esteem no less in esteem above personalities or party. To everything we shall apply the test: "Will it help East Africa?" Nothing that passes that test will have a warmer friend than the Editor of "EAST AFRICA," whose keen ambition it is to represent faithfully and with growing power those who do the work in the advancement of East Africa in any way.

The splendid encouraging messages of welcome which we have been proud to receive from an index of the same are what has induced us. We appreciate it greatly, but we know that our incentive and power must be kept strong and virile by close contact with the men who do the work.

We would like to offer you the services of our serving agents, want you to help us to serve it with increasing usefulness. We will be of service to you in your own particular work and interests. We want to establish a warm bond of fellowship built on understanding of one another's problems and aspirations, and so we want you identified with our hopes and fears. If you will help us now, we shall very speedily be of real service to you in the adopted land you and we have learnt to love.

You know what a determine canst the man out in the blue, although always glad to see a friend, is a sceptic, a cynic, a man who looks him up. That is how we are trying to show you from friendly feelings, while we are breaking new ground.

You could not pass us by in the bush, simply because you did not know us or because you could not get along with us, or because you were too far away before you call. Just give us a chance to show how good we are to others, and then we will go forward in your company. This is what we want to do, this is what we want to prove.

It is our desire to open the first edition to you, giving us the opportunity to tell you all in the introduction form on the name, and get it off by the next issue. You can help us in this way, and show you value our venture on your behalf. You will feel that you have helped us when we need it most at the beginning. You will appreciate our early response to our appeal.

THE EDITOR, "EAST AFRICA",
3991, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

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We shall be very pleased to loan specimen copies to any of your friends likely to be interested in "EAST AFRICA".

EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU.

East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the preservation of news concerning the countries comprising the British Empire and Central Africa. One of its main objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa, and any information which traders are willing to give for that purpose will be cordially welcomed.

Manufacturers wishing to appoint agents and agents seeking local representations are invited to communicate with the Editor. No charge is made for the space allotted by this Journal in such matters.

Firms in East Africa are invited to give us the address of their London representatives, or vice versa—such inquiries as these may, and should, however, be limited to bona fide business interests in East and Central Africa.

The services of this Information Bureau is open to all legitimate Agents throughout East Africa. Applications should be sent in unsealed envelope under cover to the Editor of this paper under reference E.A.I.

In our previous columns we have mentioned food manufacturers likewise contemplating establishing themselves in Eastern Africa. Agents from the following countries are available to handle thus business: Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Austria, Sweden, Norway, Russia, Poland, Hungary, and Czecho-Slovakia.

Applications from would-be agents in Zanzibar, Tanganyika Territory, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, Portuguese East Africa, Mauritius, and Madagascar. Applications should be sent in unsealed envelope under cover to the Editor of this paper under reference E.A.I.

It is the desire of the Editor to furnish every agent and firm with a copy of the "Commercial Handbook of East Africa," which has a present sales in Kenya, and the business can be developed by local representatives. Applicants should communicate with the Editor, under reference E.A.I.

In all the above and similar cases it is advisable for agents to inform the Editor in strict confidence of the representations now held with regard to the full particulars of business done. We fully appreciate these points save the time of the principal negotiations and most frequently mean speed in settlement of the matter.

Several business houses are constantly approaching the Editor on the matter of developing their East African business. We are frequently asked to put them in touch with local markets. Representatives of these firms are invited to communicate with the Editor, and at the same time giving full particulars of their present agents and all other relevant particulars. We will

call upon the Agent General to assist in finding suitable buyers for their products.

Imports and exports of motor vehicles and parts continue to be brisk, and sales are reported to remain satisfactory.

Recently Kenya cedar slats have been bought almost exclusively by Great Britain and the U.S.A. Now Belgium has purchased a considerable quantity and it is also in a trial consignment.

The extension of sugar cultivation in Kenya, Uganda, and Portuguese East Africa—and Tanganyika will probably follow-suit in the near future—provides a growing market not only for sugar factory machinery, but also for up-to-date field machinery.

Great Britain is still content to leave the African grain market to the French. Recent week-end imports shipped 1,307 bags to France, 3,030 to Holland, 2,100 to Germany, 320 to South Africa, and, once more, all to this country.

During 1923 Mauritius imported 1,000 motor-bikes and 10 motor-cycles, and at the end of the last statistic year 7,200 men rode motor-cycles and 4,700 motor-bikes were registered. The importation of motor-bikes amounted at home Rs. 40,000 annually.

India is the chief supplier of cotton and woollen goods, machinery, hardware, soap, tobacco, cement, paint, oil, rice, oil and steel manufactures to Mauritius. India is also a chief source of coal and has supplied a large amount of coal to the port of Durban.

It is gratifying to note that British houses are still taking a considerable interest in the African market, and it is to be hoped that the present situation will not be allowed to become permanent.

Agents of East Africans on leave visited the Dairy Show last week, and we know that several compared very carefully the dairy equipment on offer. Dairying is certain to develop rapidly in East Africa, and we manufacture of suitable machinery for the market will lose no time in making known their goods. Business is waiting to be done.

The African Official Circuit states that during the month of August last imports were as under: cement, 100,000 sacks; sheet iron, 200 tons; enamel ware, 1,000 boxes; galvanized sheets, 100 tons; hardware, 100 tons; 100 boxes of agricultural implements; 100 boxes of brewing machinery; 100 boxes of motor-cars; 1,000 tons of coal; 100 boxes of tea; 100 boxes of tobacco; 1,000 gross boxes of matches; 100 boxes of oil.

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EAST AFRICA

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

ENGLISH TRADE
 Kaoa 2 left Bay October 10 for Delagoa Bay
 " Manana" London 10/12/21 left London
 November
 Kimberley 2 left Klinfontein October 23 for Durban
 Madura 16/17 Aden Oct. 22 for Beira

ENGLISH TRADE
 Uviuma arrived Natal from Beira October 10
 Umrah 1st left Durban October 24 for Beira
 Umrah 2nd left London October 23 for Delagoa Bay and Beira

CRAVEN HARRISON
 Clan MacAvoy left Birkenhead to Liverpool and East Africa October 20
 " Clancy Hall" Isle of Man to Asia and East Africa left Birkenhead October 20 for Red Sea ports, Giaozzi and Suez
 anglo-Asiatic put out Beira October 20
 Clan Macwhirter from Liverpool to Mauritius arrived Durban October 24

FIDELMAN AND MCKNELL
 Swan arrived Durban October 20 for Delagoa Bay and Beira
 " City of Athens" arrived Algoa Bay October 19
 " Durban and Delagoa Bay" left London October 20 for South Africa and Delagoa Bay
 " of Evansville" left Durban October 20 for Delagoa Bay

FIDELMAN, CINI AND HALL
 City of Barbados arrived Durban October 19
 Delagoa Bay and Beira
 " City of Bombay" left Delagoa Bay October 20 for Colombo

CRAVEN HARRISON
 " left Liverpool October 20 for East Africa

HARRISON
 Benefactor left London October 8 for Delagoa Bay and Beira
 " Saint George" left London October 23 for Delagoa Bay and Beira

HOLLANDIA AIR LINE
 Lombok arrived Beira October 18 for Durban
 " Magerfontein" left Port Mysore October 18 for East Coast ports
 " Moedane" arrived Zanzibar October 19 for East African ports
 " Klinfontein" arrived Walvis Bay October 19 for East African ports
 " Bina" passed Zanzibar October 20 for South and East African ports
 " Toma" passed Pernambuco October 17 for Portuguese East Africa
 " Samanila" passed Pernambuco October 18 for East African ports

INDIA
 " Ispah" left Bombay October 19 for Beira

TRANSASIAN MARITIME
 " Archon" left Kilindini October 21 for Aden
 " Chambord" left Marseilles October 16 for Aden
 " Mar. William" leaves Marseilles for Mauritius to-morrow

UNION CASTLE
 Goonkha left Gravesend October 22 for Beira

refugee boat " " arrived Beira October 19
 " Bradford Castle" arrived Beira October 19 via route to Namibia
 " Cape Town Castle" left Zanzibar October 20 for South Africa
 Crawford Castle arrived Natal October 20 for Mauritius
 " Monmore Castle" arrived Delagoa Bay October 26 for Beira

Delagoa Bay 20

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA
 The s.s. Goonkha, which left London on October 23, carried the following passengers for Beira:

Mr. H. C. Ayton	Mr. Brown
Mr. E. J. Barlow	Major H. C. Newell V.C.
Miss C. C. Bingham	Mr. C. W. Bowles
Miss M. C. Brown	Mr. R. J. S. Butt
Mr. F. W. Chapman	Miss N. C. Clegg
Miss M. G. Chapman	Miss M. D. Clegg
Mr. H. C. Chapman	Mrs. J. W. Doherty

The R.M.S. Dunbar Castle, which left the Cape on Friday last, carried a large number of well-known passengers, including Dr. W. V. G. Barton, the Asst. Commr. High Commission, who returned after a long absence.

Other passengers included Mr. G. E. Robertson, Mr. W. C. S. Robertson, Mr. C. C. Clegg, Mr. G. C. Jones, Mr. J. H. Joe's English cricket team under the captaincy of the Hon. Lionel Tennyson, and many others.

EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN

It is officially announced that the following battle honours have been awarded in connection with the East African campaign:

WEST AFRICAN FRONTIER FORCE
NIGERIA REGIMENT
 (6 Battalions)

• Nobility

• Lyng

• East Africa 1914-1915

GOLD COAST REGIMENT

(3 Battalions)

• Nobility

• Lyng

• East Africa 1914-1915

INDIA COMPANY

• Nobility

• Lyng

• East Africa 1914-1915