

EAST AFRICA

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

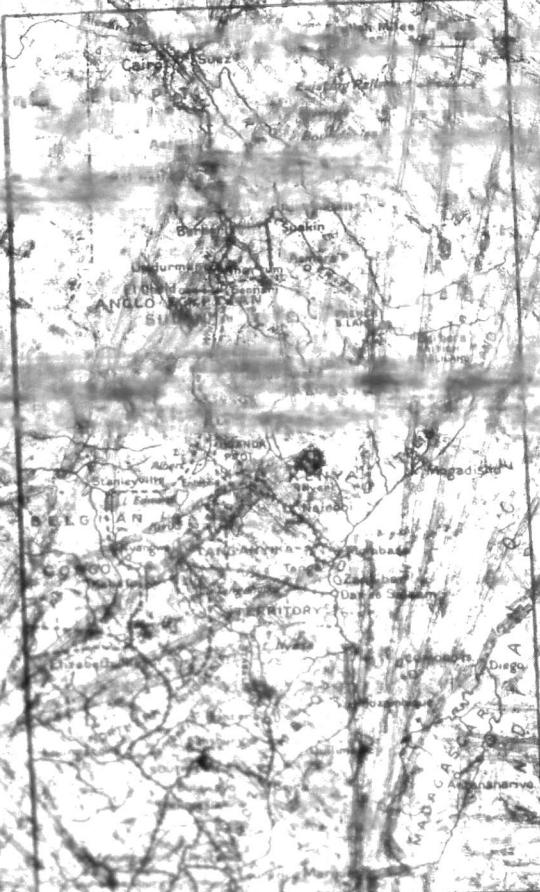
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OFFICERS

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THE TANGANYIKA MANDATE

In the course of debate on the Tukia District Association's motion that the Tanganyika Mandate has been conferred on Great Britain, it was said that

the inhabitants have to decide by referendum as to their future, and that public works then automatically revert to the mandated state.

These statements—which have been given a good deal of currency especially in the Kenya Colony, Uganda, and Tanganyika—are entirely erroneous, and will be fully and accurately shown if analyzed before misconception becomes widespread. The

referring power does not sit in judgment on the mandate project by either its own members or its delegates to the assembly.

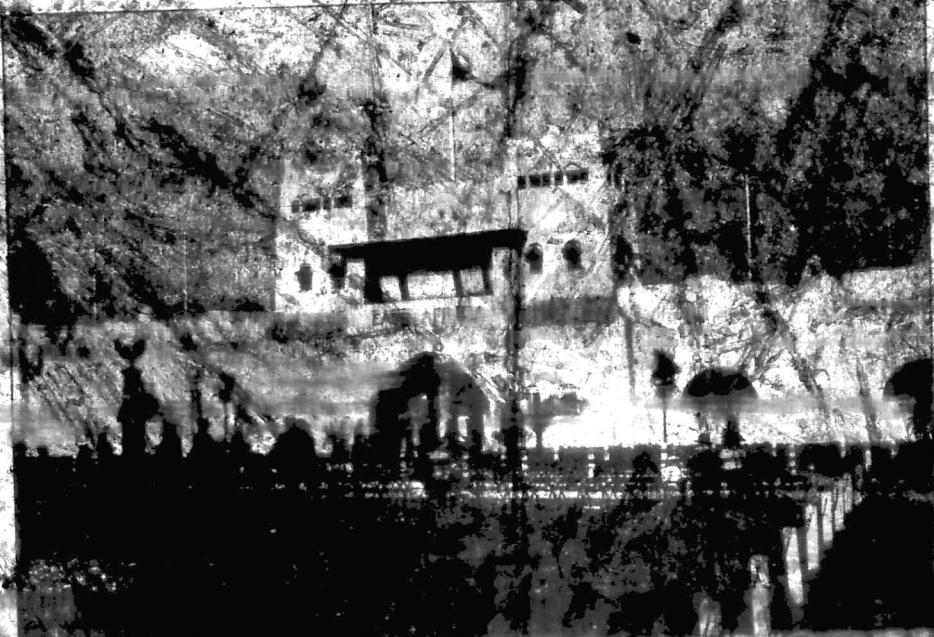
Firstly, the referring power is not a member of the Council of the League, so that it is not entitled to permanent membership. In other words, Great Britain cannot be described as the main authority, and consent is not given.

There is another fallacy here and, indeed, this is the root of the misconception. When the League of Nations was founded, the existing federations were to be dissolved and transferred to the mandate, and even the original charter contained a clause to such effect. This was strenuously opposed by the Tanganyikans, who wanted to remain under the former German government.

The former German Colony of Tanganyika did not remain under the former German government, but was then German East Africa, and in favour of the said Powers—Tanganyika was therefore added not to the League of Nations, but to the Principal Allied and Associated Powers. The importance of this distinction is that though Germany may one day become a member of the council of the League, she can never become one of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, and can therefore have no part or share in the ownership of her former protectorate.

The statements made at the well-attended Tukia meeting were evidently accepted by the settlers as correct, and from the copies of Kenyan newspapers which have since reached us it appears that the misconception is general throughout the colony.

Statements of this nature naturally contribute to suspicion and uneasiness in business circles when the colonization of Tanganyika is considered. As we say, there are no grounds for this fear. Tanganyika will develop rapidly under the guardian care of Great Britain's mandatory, but the dissemination of "so-called facts" that have no real foundation retards progress.



EAST AFRICA'S PART AT WEMBLEY

On Saturday last the opening of Wembley, the Royal African Show, was witnessed by the President of the British Empire Exhibitions, Lord Curzon, and by the members of the Royal family who had come to witness the opening of the exhibition. The King and Queen, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, all paid their respects to the exhibits, and the King and Queen were particularly interested in the East African exhibits.

East Africa has played no small part in the exhibition, and its position is due to its attractive and Picturesque beauty. It is one of the general curiosities of the past six months that the East African exhibits have done more to inform the public of the present and future prospects of the great East African dependencies than all the years before, during which we have been engaged in preparing the African, Indian, and Malayan Colonies, and in those little-known lands.

Wembley has been a wonderful place of opportunity. Never before has East Africa been so much in the mind and the mouth of the public. Directly or indirectly influenced, almost at once, will be the activity of the immigrants from the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom, and of the inhabitants.

East Africa's participation in the exhibition has been faithfully represented in the press, in the journals and in daily life. We have done our best to credit our own native dealers, responsible for preparation and execution, with the best African products. The Indians have been equally successful, and in all sincerity we thank them for their help in considering the various

Sh. George Davis, B.M.C., Deputy Chairman.

S. H. B. F. G. and the African Exhibitors.

Sir William Walmsley, Mr. E. G. B. B. B.

Sir Charles and Lady L'Estrange, U.E.A. Committee.

Alfred Wetherell, Mr. W. T. London representative.

Mr. R. G. and Mr. J. C. London.

Mr. A. G. and Mr. E. D. London, Native Art, Uganda.

Mr. C. J. and Mr. J. S. London, Representative for Nyasaland.

Mr. G. and Mr. J. London, Rhodesia.

Mr. J. and Mr. J. London, Representative for Tanganyika.

Mr. J. and Mr. J. London, Representative for Somaliland.

Mr. J. and Mr. J. London, Representative for the Colony of Comoros.

Mr. J. and Mr. J. London, Representative for Zanzibar.

Mr. J. and Mr. J. London, Representative for the Royal Geographical Society.

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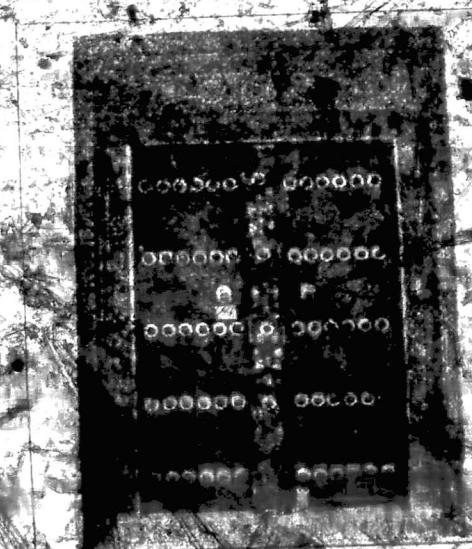
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EAST AFRICA



ZANZIBAR AT WEMBLEY

Zanzibar's participation in the British Empire Exhibition must be attributed almost entirely to patriotic motives. Self-interest in no way entered into the question. For the spice island of the Indian Ocean, which still remains the "Metropolis" of Eastern Africa, has had a simple field of land for alienation to European settlers, and is in the fortunate position of not having to create markets for its exports. They are easily brought by boat, and so there could be no commercial object in exhibiting them in the capital city of the empire. All the more credit, then, to Zanzibar for its dignified effort.

The Sultan holds attraction for the crowds who throng the African pavilion all day after day. In thousands of them the building is a copy of his native Kenya, and Tanganyika are nothing more than the names of the Sultan means, said and done. And so it is. So the place where he now reigns is a copy of his home, where Nyanza is a monument to Livingstone. Mounting the colonnade that shows sugar and bassa garrison.

But even to these good, though simple, Zanzibar does mean something. The word is romantic, decked with memory. Stanley Burton and the gallant band of African heroes whose wise quest of knowledge stripped the well-stocked library of the Conqueror of Sennar, which had housed the thrones of the world.

It is not the past that Zanzibar holds, but the present. The transition from slavery to the middle-aged and older visitors, while the younger recall the sinking of the cruiser "Dreadnaught" by the German cruiser "Konigsberg," soon after the outbreak of war. Even now many a man does not regard Kenya as the old British East Africa, or the Tanganyika as the old German East Africa, but rather as the Zanzibar of the Empire.

What a change in the days that have passed so rapidly and anxiously.

How many people are aware that the exotic white fort like Pahinde of East Africa at Acrebey is reproduced from a steamer ship in Zanzibar? Only a small percentage of visitors one year, for the press has again and again neglected the fact when mentioning Sultan's contribution to the success of the undertaking. The great wooden entrance door is quite unadorned and always has its thousand admirers for on it can be affixed notices that are an exact reproduction of one of the most specimens of wood carving in the island. Zanzibar then has but only to operate from considerations of neutrality, but has given the shelter and the important doorway that leads to the different territories. Perhaps Zanzibar's provision of the door was not symbolically intended, but there are more indications than the Queen's world still failure to regard the island as the gateway to the mainland.

Fragrance and Beauty

Those who have seen it know better than to content themselves with a day here at Wembley. In fact the same experience leaves a satisly less impression. The site is rugged with aromatic sweet-scented trees, the gum arabic investigation, the senna in coming from the far end of the hill, where an exceptionally well-ribbed and well-proportioned senna stands out strikingly along the rim with the "Court." A few steps up that direction and our intuitive sensations proved to be correct.

The view is of cloches and the red roofs of houses of a fine clove plantation. The great green trees, which attain to fifty feet in height, fill the right and left background in the foreground, however, spread with cloves. Above a long slope, while in the middle distance are native houses round which all the clove trees are trained in a zig-zag system—an article that has patently been a cause of slumber. One cluster of children, who speak from the teacher that it was a real bottle, while many an amateur ecerone devotes his spare time to crude machinery that plays upon the preparation of the clove. On market days the clove is sold at an aristocrat of the clove family, some that has travelled far, spoken of men of many countries. Some may be from the Malabar, others from Sumatra, the Philippines, and so on.

Clove oil is also produced on the island, and is sent to England, where it is used to perfume cosmetics. The 15th century clove oil island, which now supplies nine-tenths of the world's consumption, had not a single clove-tree.

The industry seems to the remnants of commerce, with the same importation, the Gold Coast, and the establishment on the Gold Coast plantations of the best. In fact under a few weeks brought away from the mainland, we find in

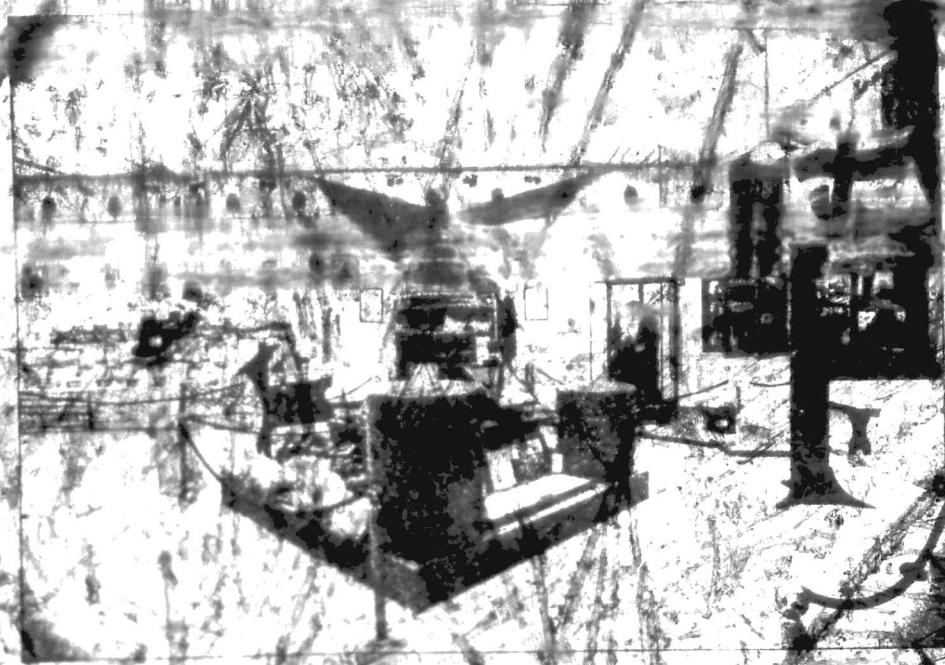
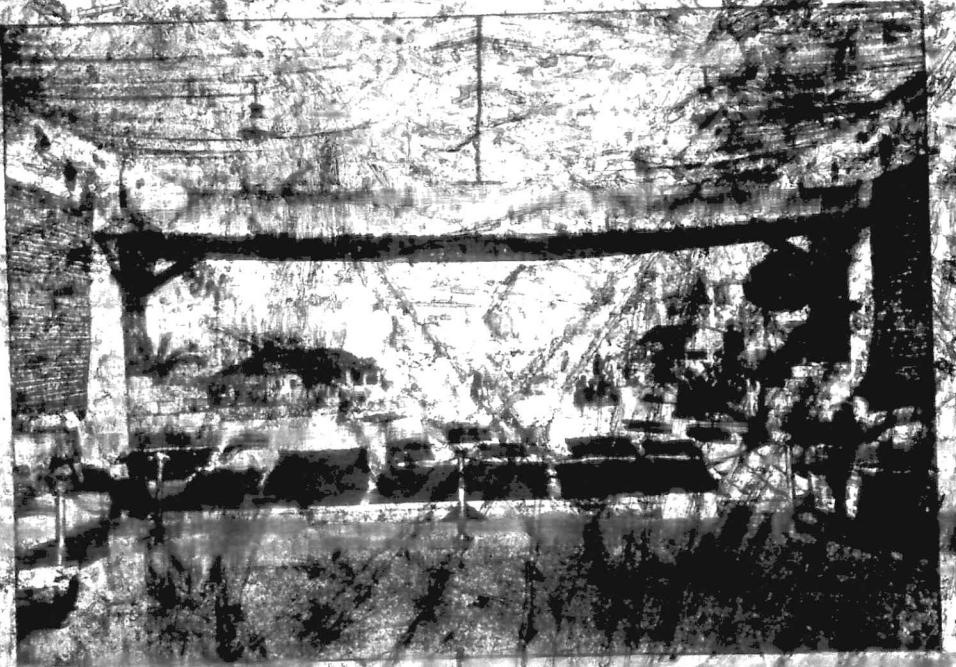
the clove oil of the clove oil of the clove oil, and the supply of these used their influence to extend the cultivation of the new crop. Many have turned and worked the estates, and with the abolition of slavery came diminished attention on the part of the slave owners, who, however, are now being induced by bonuses to give greater care to the collection and preparation of the flower buds.

For the clove that we use in our kitchen in the bud, gathered immediately before the flower expands, just when the buds have turned from green to pink. The bud dries in the sun as the strong little blossom agent for which the world relies practically entirely on the islands of Pemba and Zanzibar, the two four-things sea-girt provinces that own allegiance to His Highness the Sultan.

To talk of thousands of tons of the little buds seems an absurdity yet these are obtained cloves from 7 million wreaths 8,000 wreaths varying from 300 tons in a bad year to 14,000 tons in a good year, and it must be remembered, the date is not

NOVEMBER 6, 1921

EAST ARRIVAL



leads to the country that extends from the coast to the sheltered coves, a period extending longer than half as much again as the time required for any given year.

Forty thousand acres are now under coconuts and the trees are estimated to number four million though in 1879 a great cyclone decimated all the plantations on Zanzibar Island. It has aggravated trapping. But Zanzibar must not complain of damages. For she has gained from the monsoon a new and steady party of still encouragingly consistent growth by contributions that in no small measure, as a result of the Maurice plantations bring sweat away by herringines.

While Zanzibari clover usually finds their way to India and the East for use as specie or iron from Heming which constitute about three-fifths of the joint production, are for the most part shipped to Europe for distillation, the derivatives being clove essence, eugenol, aniseed oil and also eugenol and camphor. Samples of all except the clove oil once made at Zanzibar of cinnamon, nutmeg, cardamom in the Court by a local town full of distillers of essential oils.

Not many folks would guess such a lovely place, and its export in November, 1923, was as follows:—
Clove oil, 2,000 cwt.; the other essences are about a quarter of this; of the other products are to be seen in the stores, and vegetable quality cloves have been on sale a good percentage of about 10 per cent. The large white round things seen in our hotel room in France, &c., were what we call "black pepper," French black pepper, being deluged by the English.

The clove is a small tree and the flowers are pinkish red, the buds being arranged in drooping clusters. The leaves are pointed and the fruit is oval, yellowish brown, with a dark brown seed.

Black pepper is a tall shrub and very fibrous, the berries are dark red, the stem very brittle, and the fibre very strong. The white pepper there is no hard core, the seed is covered with a thin skin, the fibre, partly of the seed itself, is used to smoke fish, &c., and the seeds are dried and then ground.

Cinnamon is a long narrow tree, with a light reddish bark.

It is usually harvested twice yearly, the branches and then dug up—the fibre being extricated by beating with a wooden mallet, the root being thoroughly washed and dried, it is ready for packing in bottles.

Though it is rare to break them each household in Zanzibar consumes one peacock feather day. As ordinary fibres, the copper reduced several tons annually, a figure that could be doubled by further development of the existing estates. The same 6,250 units to yield one ton effectually the many millions of tons harvested in the island each year could better imaginatively estimate the cost of producing cotton, sugar and soap.

Soap.

Zanzibar is the best Zanzibar, third world, short and sweet, of a golden scarce and laborious toilet. And those who think tasks when minutes are a luxury, may see this after, when had them to do and thought more time to work on the job than a second. Thus simple have become our soap-making, and soap-making in this place is a business of considerable proportions.

Established in the capital town of the island, the soap-making is conducted in a building slabbed floor, yellow mottled blue mottled and red mottled, soap being made and prize at the Zanzibar Annual and International Show in 1919. For this there was a good demand, but only in the winter months and the rainy months that visit them, but also in the dry months and the other coastal towns. As a result of all the monsoons and to make up for the Native trade, but little is there to cover the market for this washing soap, but however, good openings for sales.

In one side of the Court are ranged baskets of spices that will interest any old East African for he will find kapok, benzoin, orchid, wood, arrowroot and acaia nuts, black and white pepper, turmeric, galangal, the groundnut proper and the Bambara groundnut, kola, and cashew nuts, cocoa, mangrove bark, oil palm kernels, sinising cowpeas, chilico, sun dried cassava and rice.

Arts and Crafts.

The collections of articles of the art and crafts from a private collection of Mr. W. H. Langford, Assistant District Commissioner in the Zanzibar whose treasures will be the envy of many. There are cases, cases, cases, articles of all kinds. In addition to several large and small knives for ordinary use, are special ones used by toothless old women to cut up and stretch their cassava, another reason of women to cut wild, state pains in order for making bread a kind reserved for old

men, and the buckles, the bracelets, the rings, the elongated, by hammer, cassia, tongue, poker, &c., the beads, the glass, the shell and coral, the bone and ivory, the wooden bowls, a number of musical instruments are shown, one of the buffalo horns being particularly interesting.

Several types of bows and arrows and staff boxes, a set of spearheads, and other cutlery, glass, leather, stationery, &c., and the infinite host of odd items and articles. The prominent feature is an old Zanzibar sword, which will be prominently displayed, the blade being a single edge. A fine source of entertainment is the quango, the M. and S. and the like. These wares are the last of the collection.

The collection of the Zanzibar Museum is considerable, though not so large as the one at the British Museum.

There are also some fine specimens of dried fish, well covered, tree traps and brooches, &c., likewise well made. The cloth said to be made in Africa is made in the islands, the best is said to be that used in a dance to represent the sun, the fabric made thus being a reflection of the sun's rays. The "Asiatic" pattern is the most common, and the "African" is a little more like the "Grecian" and "Etruscan." A little bottle containing white powder prepared on occasions of solemn occasions, to be used in the "rites" of the slaves. This can be done in the "rites" of the slaves. The ardent, doomed love of a slave.

Arab, Merv and Scopus.

Near the fort is a small Arab house, a few rooms, the walls covered with dried skins, the roof thatched with palm fronds. On the outside of the house is a small door, through which the Arab enters, and the door is closed.

At the entrance to the fort is a small Arab house, a few rooms, the walls covered with dried skins, the roof thatched with palm fronds.

The fort is built of stone, and the walls are high, the entrance being through a small gate.

and women, the former having circled about them swords and scimitars, led by Dr. Charlesworth and Mr. Lindsey Smith, who together form "The Somaliland Chapter." On the neighbouring shore the London Chapter had the neighbouring shore the framed postage stamp and banknotes and to the south of Somaliland, beautifully displayed, were exhibited by Dr. Charlesworth, the London Commissioner, and one that had been put up in a special stand had been erected for the Somaliland which it met the love of the British people.

The sports and games, both in nature and number, were numerous, where the annual review of the British Association of Somaliland was held in a typical African style, and might be described as a vertical. Moreover, in the evenings, a real camel with the spirit of the Somaliland and its surroundings, the Sufi Islands and the like, was exhibited on the world on this side.

SOMALILAND AT WEMBLEY.

In the first issue of *Geographical Review*, the writing of the far-sighted and learned author of the British Empire, Sir George Trevelyan, we find the following:—
"Somaliland, like Sindia, and like Abyssinia, is a land of savagery and the savagery of the British Somaliland was there as elsewhere."
Since then His Excellency General G. H. Somers, C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, has the title of "General" because he has been good enough to inform us that he could not afford the construction of a separate colony, so will take a lesser title. It is for this reason that more space will now then available, and so it is necessary to restrict ourselves to a general outline of the country.

A good deal of research work is at an incentive, and extended investigation by intelligent prospectors of what is practically a virgin field. If no valuable deposits can be located, the whole course of Somaliland's history may be changed with surprising rapidity. Up to the present it remains, unfortunately, to the European reader, less known to practical men than to the landlubbers who visit those two

countries suggested by the scientific staff of the Imperial Geographical Institute in their analyses and deductions, and the

will be conducted in Somaliland may yet give us an idea of the land which, for so long ravaged by the Mad Mandar and his fanatical followers, is now commonly regarded as a long narrow strip of sand wastes, which we must hold only for strategical reasons.

Somaliland may be a very desolate suggestion, but the little heard in what would be called "the old world" is an experienced optimist who has seen the great changes reflected in the "Cinderella" of the East African colonies, where the natives are to be seen in the cities

organised we are privileged to publish the following:

The following is the Government's statement of its policy in regard to the organisation of the Somaliland Protectorate.

It is the desire of the Government to see that the

mineral resources of the Roman Somaliland are turned over to the control of the franc-tireurs and mafias, which become a producer of gold and silver, and subsequently an important element in the opinion that the results of racial and national integration of the soil and soil are certainly encouraging. These resources come from the British fleet which is dedicated to the protection of Africa, its caloric value being 7½ of that of Welsh steam coal, and similar to that of Nigeria. Lignite, marble, molybdenite and galena, ore of lead and silver have all been found and extracted, a second mine from a hill 30 miles from Berbera, 1741 ft. above sea, manufactures oil, paint, soap, linoleum, batik, from veins of oil and wax, and containing over a quarter of sulphur and gypsum, used as a fertilizer and as the ingredients of plaster and cement, also for construction, paper, paper making and tiles, powdered and garnet, from the mineral bearing granite at Lambo, the source of all of them being naturally faulted volcanic glass, that, however, is not entirely without British Somaliland lies.

The following is the programme of this country, the aim of which is to make the most of the geological and mineral resources of the country, and the best to be obtained by the African

and Africa, which serve that interest, not only of the Colonies, which are better known and more favoured by nature, also of the small Protectorates such as British Somaliland which, after years of most discouraging warfare, is gradually getting down to a more peaceful and, I hope, more prosperous future.

I see that in the first issue of your paper you say that British Somaliland is at present in the East African Pavilion of the British Empire Exhibition as a curiosity. This may tolerate well in the present, but it is to take a more suitable part, though it could not afford the construction of a separate Court, less in the day, however, as the Committee has itself unable to allot the space required, and the representation of the Protectorate had necessarily to be confined to the mineral exhibits.

It is possible that the future may show the British territory to be possessed provided with mineral and other resources.

English Somaliland, a successful and interesting country, the waters of the most fascinating and wealth-producing Empire.

WHAT EAST AFRICAN GOVERNORS THINK OF EAST AFRICA

His Excellency Field Marshal Viscount ALLENBY
G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

High Commissioner

I wish your enterprise every success. I have seen Britain's record in East and Central Africa, and of bold adventure, of broad statesmanship, of disinterested administration, there was no administration under her guiding hand thereto, for these territories a brilliant future.

His Excellency Sir GEOFFREY P. MARCHERON
K.C.M.G.

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Uganda and
Kenya*

This will be of value to the value of a new paper edited at England and dedicated to the service of the East African Dependencies and intended to meet the demand created by

These territories are progressive, well founded, and consequently engendering the highest interest in front of the public eye. Your weekly journal having as its sole object the advance of the new countries which are of great promise and of great potential value to the British Empire, cannot fail to be a success. I heartily concur.

His Excellency Sir HENRY BELL, K.C.M.G.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gold Coast

It is a matter of great interest to me to see the publication of a new paper.

In many cases our great African Dependencies and colonies have too much of late of water tight compartments, each one working out his own salvation more or less independently, and frequently inimical to the methods of others being adopted to deal with the same problems in the neighbouring dependencies. This will all be obviated

when you have a central organ of information

which will be of great interest to all who are interested in British Africa, and therefore wish you every possible success.

His Excellency Sir CHARLES CALVERT BOWRING
K.B.E., C.M.G.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island Dependencies and Comptroller-in-Chief of the Royal Navy in East Africa

A new journal should prove to be of real value in the East African Dependencies, and it would cordially welcome its appearance.

It cannot be denied that in the past, separate and uninterred actions have been taken in the East African Dependencies to stimulate the progress of these Dependencies. Some of these actions have been well meant but ill informed. Others have been the productions of cranks and faddists, while others again have borne the stamp of greed and merely maliciousness. Thus we are faced with a situation which has even wondered whether positive pro-

gress can be made. Your journal will be a welcome addition to the existing publications on the subject, and I hope

those who are taking an active part in this work, whatever avocation they may be engaged in, will find these men and women too, a journal conducted on the lines you propose, and how will I am sure be greatly appreciated.

His Excellency General Sir JOSEPH A. BYRNE
K.B.E., C.M.G.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Seychelles

I notice with much satisfaction that it is intended to include in this journal articles dealing with commercial developments in the Seychelles.

It may interest you to know that there is a growing trade between these Islands and East Africa fostered by an excellent four-weekly service provided by the British India Steamship Co.

I agree with you that our East African territories have an immense future before them, largely based on the products of the soil, and on this account particularly do you draw attention to the rich guano deposits which are found in certain of the Seychelles Islands, which should prove invaluable to East African planters.

The Government will do all in its power to encourage this trade by replying to inquiries and by putting plotters in touch with the firms who export guano from the Seychelles.

His Excellency Sir DONALD C. GEMBERT
K.B.E., C.M.G.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Kenya

I am interested to hear that you propose to issue a new journal devoted to the affairs of East and Central Africa, and I wish you every success in the undertaking. It has been shown on the face of the map of the continent that there is plenty of room for a journal of that kind issued in London. I am sure to make an early acquaintance with it.

His Excellency Sir ROBERT D. CONSIDER
K.C.M.G.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Rhodesia

I have no reason to doubt that a paper which will adhere to your slogan "Will it help East Africa?" and also to the best traditions of journalism will perform a very useful and timely service to these countries at this stage of their development.

The test you propose to apply as the watch word of your paper will not be an easy one to interpret into practice, namely, that the aggregate interests of Eastern Africa shall be regarded above those of any one partner of the firm, and the interests of each section of the community shall be accorded equal consideration and given equal justice. But if these principles are held to, I believe your paper will render a very useful service to these young countries, and with this belief I wish the venture every success.

His Excellency General Sir THEO STACK
K.B.E., C.M.G.

Governor-General of the Sudan

I trust your project every success. The people of the Sudan sympathise my times sympathy and I trust



NORTHERN RHODESIA AT WEMBLEY

company that territory has been able to give to thousands of visitors foreign residents of its existence and a striking conception of its present promise and future prospects. The North Charterland Exploration Co., Ltd., must therefore be considered to have rendered a real service to the whole country with which it is connected, and over a score of miles of which it owns the land and mineral rights. But far its participation as a private company in the Northern Rhodesia would have been there had the Northern Rhodesia been independent of East and Central Africa and had it been a part of the great panoply of British colonies.

The railway system of South Charterland Rhodesia is better developed, rather than to Southern Rhodesia, the very understandable reason being that the company's interests in the South African Republic and in the East African territories of Southern Rhodesia naturally took precedence over those in the Colony of Northern Rhodesia. The first railway was built by the British South Africa Company, and it was the railway which gave Northern Rhodesia its name. The first agreement between the British South Africa Company and the North Charterland Company, which was the first company to which the name of Northern Rhodesia was given, was signed in 1890, and the first company is still the largest in the colony.

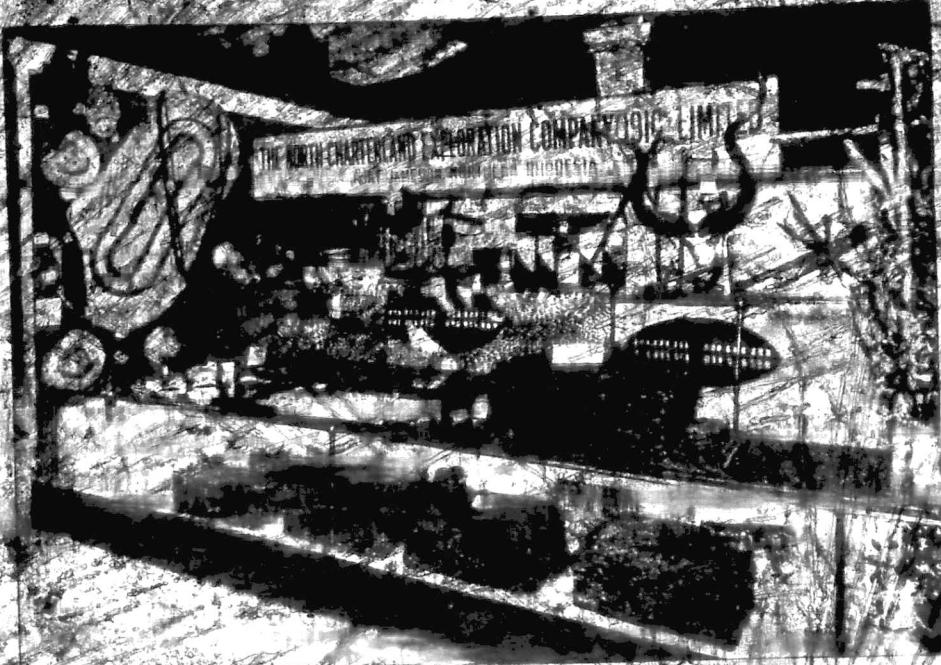
The railway system of Northern Rhodesia is now

quarters of the district, is the chief trading port of the colony, and the capital city of the colony. The road from Blantyre to the coast is about 100 miles long, and hence the railway, which is not yet completed, will shorten the distance between the Shire Highlands and the coast. The Zambezi Railways will, with the increasing importance of the Shire Highlands, be extended to the Shire Highlands and will be carried in the direction of the coast, so as to serve the important port of Beira. Will the proposed extension of the Shire Highlands railway be carried in the direction of Beira? This is a question which our officials cannot answer, but they can say that the railway will be extended to the coast, and for the convenience of the people of North Charterland Rhodesia, who are immigrating them into Rhodesia, largely by boat, will be connected with the coast over a number of the rivers and tributaries of the Shire Highlands, so as to facilitate the movement of goods and passengers.

The railway system of Northern Rhodesia is now well developed, and the value of carrying the larger part of the trade of the colony is increasing steadily, and the railway is now well equipped with rolling stock and locomotives, and the roads and bridges are in good condition. The railway system of Northern Rhodesia is now well developed, and the value of carrying the larger part of the trade of the colony is increasing steadily, and the railway is now well equipped with rolling stock and locomotives, and the roads and bridges are in good condition. The railway system of Northern Rhodesia is now well developed, and the value of carrying the larger part of the trade of the colony is increasing steadily, and the railway is now well equipped with rolling stock and locomotives, and the roads and bridges are in good condition.

ASIA & AFRICA

NOVEMBER 1951



white planters, so abundant in the country, was the miss of a good advertisement.

THE COTTON EXHIBITION.

Uganda is at the moment the main producer of North Charterland, and since 1903 has supplied, though great care is taken to protect its market, by experimental cotton-growing, has been followed by experimental cotton-growing, and now, however, Uganda ranks next to Egypt as the state cultivating both the long-handled and short-handled types, though the former is the greater in volume, and its quality is recognized as coming favourably with the best of American and English Bright, and medium bright, leafs. The kinds in general demand, from an average, usually high percentage of the crop, and expert opinion confidently estimates that this output will in the not distant future, run into millions of pounds. Already, other than Rumanian tobacco, is used by tobacco manufacturers in these countries and South Africa for blending their烟叶.

At Wembley, an exhibition of furthering products of the British Empire is being held, in a spacious hall, which includes the products of Uganda, which have been selling freely, and to a demand of ten. That the experimental appeal to the public is evidence of the fact that more than three-quarters of one million of cigarettes have been brought in the past year means it certainly seems that the Northern Rhodesian cigarettes find a ready market. Many of them may have entered again and again through the supplies and requirements of the British Army, but it has been difficult to recruit the Empire Exhibition with a sufficient number of exhibits.

It is to be hoped that the British wholesale trade, and the merchants, as well as the retail dealers, will turn and endeavour to gain for its publication. From the planters' standpoint, the outlook is good, for Shakespeare's opinion is that tobacco prices are likely to remain satisfactory, and stable. Northern Rhodesia is moreover helped by the small African population, which grows rapidly, and is to be hoped that the

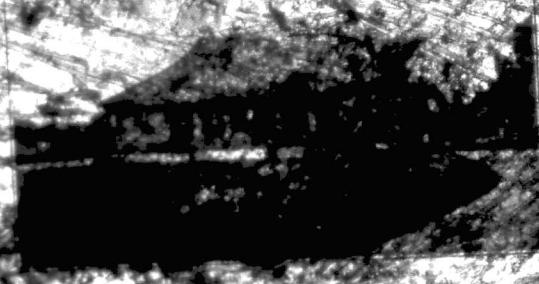
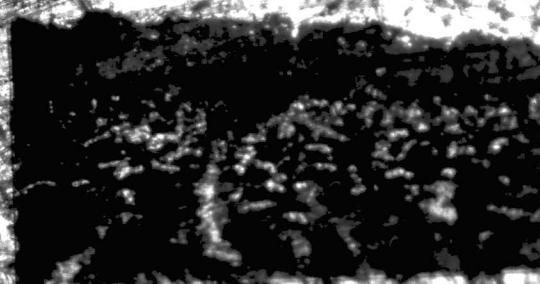
cotton lint and Arizona Long Staple and of a very fine and pliable quality, grown, reminding us that already 1,100,000 acres of Northern Rhodesian cotton, and predominantly in the North considerably more than Amherstia fully sown. The best cotton-growing districts are in the west of E.P.R., between the districts of Masisi and Lusaka, where there is every indication that a complete expansion of the area may be possible.

The British Chartered Company, which acts as agents for the British Cotton Growing Association, has erected a modern millinery at Fort Jameson, and this should contribute to increased cotton production, particularly in view of the fact that a specialist on the staff of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation surveyed the whole of the territory last year, and pronounced it as his definite opinion that a considerable amount is evidently suitable for cotton growing.

OTHER EXHIBITS.

There is coffee, oats, capsicums, linseed, rice, ground-nut, beeswax, sunflower seed, silk-worm, tobacco, leather, and so on, and all significant of the possibilities of this portion of Northeastern Rhodesia. There is also a good range of timbers, including akawa (African mahogany), gombe, manganga, mwinge, mgaza, mgola, mgore, mandane, mtombwa, and mchenja. Empire Ivory has in fact already brought a large quantity by the Empire Exhibition, and the author has seen exhibits to the much smaller extent of a few pieces displayed, but the larger quantities will be exhibited in the exhibition building.

As no artist is based, the Native handicrafts continue on Justice Stand. Besides the equipment for dances mentioned above, there are numerous and various spear, battle axes, hoes, adzes, clubs, shields, gourds, swimmers, native hats, basket work, wicker trays, wooden plates, articles in bark cloth, skins of records and so on, and some good examples of Native ivory carvings and



would still be much to live, rating the islands. But Zanzibar is so different from the mainland countries that no common policy is conceivable. While it is true that many labourers come from the mainland to the islands, the trade of the islands is a thing apart. Moreover, the Arabs have their claim to consideration. Nor must we overlook the intimate links that bind Zanzibar with India. The iron railway with Kenya as its terminus leads to parts of the island kingdom to the interests of the Indians in India over the Aral, and it may mean an outbreak of fresh trouble between English and Indian if the Indian subjects the Indian has the best right to consideration in Zanzibar. He has made his contribution to the world in it, and he deserves to be ignored. There is no place on the coast of Africa, and I doubt if any where else, but such a place within the Empire, where the English and Asiatic live on such good terms as in Zanzibar, if that was wise enough to solve the problem of race. But we have to work together in peace and mutual respect, and this will hold much further good, still for us than for the okoye of its dominant Zanzibar. Europeans and Indians, subject to the English will settle logs.

The Indians are a people who, however you look at them,

are plain and simple, decent and law-abiding. They do not want to be ruled by others. The Sultan's dominion, small as it is, can flourish in cloves and coconuts, and under British rule, steady revenue. The Indian Government will be able to take a substantial sum from the island kingdom, and by means of taxation, the islands of Zanzibar to the mainland, a very quiet sort of money. In the same way, the English in Zanzibar, though they may be a minority, will be able to keep themselves away from the dangers of our continent, and, like the Indians, few mosquitoes, and other such afflictions.

The English in Zanzibar, like the Indians, are decent and law-abiding.

It is clear, as far as I can see, that the Indians, as far as on Earth I do not know of them from sources that I can depend upon, will be kindly treated in Zanzibar, and the man responsible for the plan had better treat them well. But this only goes to show, in my considered judgment, that it is hardly likely that native governments, or indeed any form of entity, can stand up to our considerations towards them and their status. So far as my mere personal grounds I estimate the risk of the various nationalities coming to the rescue, rather than the reverse, to be held.

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NOVEMBER 6, 1924.

United African Company, and their representatives, the Federation with their agents or members, we have thousands of square miles of the country to administer, and the slaves with another 20,000,000 people? Who is to be responsible? The Government, the Federated African Companies, the Slave Owners, the money-lending firms? Is it the **British Government**, or another? How the **Swahili Government** will act will depend upon the attitude of the Swahili towards the slaves, and whether they are to be given any rights. We think, however, that the **Swahili Government** will be compelled to take a stand on the side of the slaves, and to do so in accordance with the wishes of the Swahili people. We therefore, we think, ultimately, the **Swahili Government** will do what it can to help the slaves, and to remove their difficulties from among them.

The **Swahili Government** is the people. As the people are to be given the maximum of land, money, etc., through Government, we shall do our best to see that the slaves that land will be given to the slaves.

Now, as regards the people. As the people are to be given the maximum of land, money, etc., through Government, we shall do our best to see that the slaves that land will be given to the slaves.

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in the East African Colony, and I think you will agree with me that it is a most important one. Why should not the Swahili be given the same opportunity?

Now, in view of the fact that still more slaves are being imported, and of the ruling of the High Court of Appeal, which held that I can not bind the Swahili to the conditions of service, we are in a difficult position.

It is my opinion that the **Swahili Government** is right in its contention that the system of federation is dangerous, and that the **Swahili Government** should make a better arrangement.

In the suggestion of the **Swahili Government**, I would like to suggest that the present policy of speeding up the development of East Africa is good, from the financial point of view, especially in mining. It can only be carried out by the native tribes, who are willing to leave their homes, and who are in the constant danger of yellow fever and other diseases.

But the slaves have gone too far, and no ruler could carry out such a plan, and I do not think it is a simple question of local labour, while the time immemorially, the **Swahili Government** has been a slave-holding nation, and looked forward to the day when it could become a slave-holding nation until

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LIPTON'S TEA

From Ceylon
To Tea-Shop

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EAST AFRICA AND THE DAIRY SHOW.

Editorial Department, 28, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.

The main exhibition to be held over the four weeks from November 1st to December 5th at the Daily Show will be the East African Dairy Show. It is estimated that about one million people will visit the exhibition during the time, and it is proposed to have a total of 250 exhibits, including about 150 from East Africa.

American dairy manufacturers came to the exhibition last year and have now invited the East African Government to send a delegation of their own, and they will be accompanied by Mr. T. E. Harvey, Vice-Chairman of the Scottish Agricultural Research Institute, who is to speak at the opening ceremony on November 1st. This is the first time that the Scottish Agricultural Research Institute has organized an exhibition of its own, and it is hoped that it will be followed by many others. The Scottish Agricultural Research Institute has been engaged in research work on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries for the past ten years, and has made considerable progress in its work.

This year's exhibition will consist of about 100 exhibits, and there will be a special section devoted to the products of the African continent. The exhibits will include cheese, butter, cream, milk, and various dairy products. There will also be a section devoted to the African continent, which will include exhibits of various kinds of meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, and other foodstuffs. The exhibition will run for the whole of the month of November.

The exhibition will be held at the Royal Agricultural Society's Agricultural Hall, in the Strand, London, S.W.1, and will run from November 1st to December 5th, 1937.

The exhibition will be open to the public from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily, except on Saturday afternoons, when it will be open until 6 p.m. The admission fee is 10/- per person, and 5/- per child under 12 years of age. The admission fees will be used to help to finance the exhibition, and the profits will be used to help to finance the work of the Royal Agricultural Society.

The exhibition will be open to the public from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily, except on Saturday afternoons, when it will be open until 6 p.m. The admission fees will be used to help to finance the exhibition, and the profits will be used to help to finance the work of the Royal Agricultural Society.

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CO-OPERATIVE DAIRYING IN KENYA

PROGRESS AND PROSPECTS OF THE LUMBEWA CREAMERY

Volume of Sales and Profits

The Annual Report of the Lumbewa Co-operative Dairying Society, East Africa, Limited, which has just reached us, gives a most encouraging account of the present position and progress of dairy farming in the Kericho Colony. This contribution to the firm establishment of the dairying industry in East Africa that has been made by this co-operative concern is indeed most gratifying. There is every evidence that their enterprise will be speedily followed by similar undertakings in other suitable districts.

The momentary in the nature of the converts plan is still under consideration by the Society for the time being, while the probabilities would indicate movement in the existing Lumbewa organization.

Kenya's determination to make other products known overseas is exemplified by the 14 factories in the twelve months under review. The Lumbewa Creamery has sold over more than 10,000 lbs. of cheese to both Britain and South Africa alone. The sales of cheese, their total output much of which is constituted by a mixture of milk and cream, a portion of which is sent to Kenya, to Uganda, Abyssinia, and Zambia, and also to various home markets, show of good promise.

It is interesting to note that the cash margin from the sale of cheese is not by the way of payment has not been established, this must be viewed as a foreseen satisfaction.

As an instance of the difficulties that have been surmounted and are liable to recur until cash margin is available at the various of the markets we may cite the case of Uganda, where the first sales of cheese of sufficient quality for the market in Entebbe, Africa, were made in a tour of

all day by a single truck.

Such a start does not augur well, but it only reflects the thoughless attitude of the time, and the administration of the Society located 14,000 per cent. On this one occasion the Society had losses of £10,000, but the market soon compensated this.

The history of the Society, which dealing with such an up-to-date without having been submitted by the product of retail factors, is a most instructive study, reflecting the care and interest of Kenyans who have always and in all the best traditions of Kenya, while those whose actions and interests are concerned in Africa, have almost forgotten the principles of trade. Kenya, however, has made in the past few years a very great advance in the matter of butter and cheese supplies, and is now established in the food and in various markets around the world, and its future development is to be expected and one may well look forward to the time when Kenya will be destined to supply Europe with cheese and butter from both countries, some coming from Kenya and the rest from Britain.

Now, as far as the co-operative dairying is concerned, the financial basis may be gauged from some recent statements. The estimated value of the Society's assets is £10,000, and the projected production is 100,000 lbs. of cheese per annum.

Estimated that a quantity of 100,000 lbs. at 10/- per lb., or £10,000, is possible in the immediate future, the fixed charges would be but slightly increased, and an increase in production would naturally be material towards the achievement of increased profits.

Locally, the growth of the demand for

local dairying stock, farming districts and so forth, will contribute substantially to the growth of Kenya's dairy industry. All that remains is to put it on a sound economic and progressive basis.

On the question of the provision of adequate and up-to-date cold storage facilities, the committee of the British Empire took the view of exerting consistently increasing supplies of East African butter and cheese, for which profits, thanks to the hard work of the enterprise and tenacity of the Stock Farmers, are still ample. The Committee

are fully conscious of impact to the community.

They are convinced are the Directors that the future

prospects are that they will continue to construct

plant, installing among other equipment the

most up-to-date pasteurizing plant procurable

and generally available throughout the country.

Broadly, dairy chamber manufacturers are

desirous to relate specifically the opportunities that have

arisen them in Kenya, due to the arrival of the

pasteurizing equipment have gone to America. Now

is their time to seize the market and watch it care-

fully, unless they wish to lose business that might other-

wise come to them. The Committee in question is at the

moment considering the purchase of a large steam

generator for power purposes and better for heating

and pasteurizing equipment, and the number of

new factories will need to be erected and the numbers

of buildings will increase greatly, from

the 15 buildings now in existence.

The financial position of the Society was someth-

ing as follows: the net profit being increased from

£11,490 in 1922 to £12,470 for 1923, after an

adjustment of payment for bond and capital debts,

and after allowing \$10,000 for maintenance of build-

ings and fixtures, the management of the

Society on a sensible moderation, and the Board

feel that the above should be returned to the members

by cash remittance, the immediate creation of cash

reserves being a priority.

There is no doubt that the Society has

been in the right direction the last five years in

its capital subscription, and that this amount of

£1,200,000, together with the sum of £12,000 now loaned

on buildings, should be a sufficient sum to meet the

needs of the Society for many years to come.

It is, however, the committee's opinion that the

present financial record and should act as

a guide to the members in their operation of the plant of East

Africa, and that it is in this and other ways

that the Society can be of great service to the people of East Africa.

Great efforts should be made to cover Kenya by

the sale of butter, cheese, and so forth, to the Sudan,

Egypt, Abyssinia, British Somaliland, and

Portuguese East Africa, and so forth, and so forth.

There is a great deal to be done in this regard.

The Society has a great deal to offer to the

people of East Africa, and so forth, and so forth.

There is a great deal to be done in this regard.

There is a great deal to be done in this regard.

There is a great deal to be done in this regard.

There is a great deal to be done in this regard.

There is a great deal to be done in this regard.

There is a great deal to be done in this regard.

the 10,000 ft. contour line, and, on descending, one may see across the distance over 100 miles away the snow-capped summit of Kilimanjaro, the mightiest mountain in all Africa, and such a round trip is a most delightful pleasure.

THE KENYA AND UGANDA RAILWAY

An interesting question was made by Government during their recent Leg-Studies Committee as to the cost of land, labour and capital for the extension of the railway from Arusha to Mbudi. By the way, there are many people who have not yet got over the explanations made by the Commissioner for Lands regarding the validity of huge concessions of lands to certain big local syndicates. It was suggested that Government are considering the alienation of a number of small holdings to settled farmers. "It is understood," is in the main, the system of peasant holdings or soldier-settlements. In view of the Government's certainities it has committed itself to the construction of the railway in spite of the expected difficulty of finding labour and capital (or funds) for the movement to disperse.

ENTERTAINING OURSELVES

Socially, the colony remains comparatively uninteresting. In Nairobi entertainments are rife, indeed, if it is interesting to note that our one-time famous troupe of entertainers is being recruited by prominent local personalities in the East as Mr. G. M. Treacher, one of these leaders at the bar, Mr. Schatzke and Mr. Morris. Of course, there are also the two stars about whom any entertainment worth while would be a minor attraction. The Duke and Duchess of York are due to arrive in the colony on November 25th, and the Duke's speech will be followed by a day of entertainment, including the singing of "The Times of Penzance," and this should be command performance, perhaps a command performance for the entertainment of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York.

KEVETTE'S ADVERTISING

Some of the most interesting columns of the daily press in the following recent issues are extracted from Kevette's advertisement for his new imported coffee from the Highlands of East Africa. The coffee is raised in large quantities of the best quality including board and lodgings at £1 per month, owners only. No other coffee in Kenya offers opportunity like this for a man to earn £100 a month. I am sure you will find Kevette's coffee and his facilities for board and lodgings are the best in Nairobi. This year has been a record year for coffee production and a public who want to buy coffee should buy it from Kevette. He is the only man who can give you a guarantee that he will supply you with the best coffee in the world.

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NORTHERN TANGANYIKA

DEVELOPMENT

GOVERNMENT VISIT AND THE RAILWAY EXTENSION TO

OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Arusha, Sept. 25, 1924

The Excellency the Acting Governor, Mr. John Scott, returning the "Himba" area, has recently paid a visit to Arusha, and is considered that H.E. by his frank and friendly discussions of the main outstanding questions affecting the district and the country generally has laid the foundation stone of better relations. New country Government had the settlers' Association, Ex-Soldiers' Association and the Arusha Local Council institutions all touched with the hand of the Excellency and Mr. Scott, who visited several local called on various associations, expressed their delighting the district's fine plantations and especially tea-plantations.

The Excellency had a confidential talk with a department of the planters' association, during which important matters the question of the railway extension to Arusha was fully discussed. H.E. was doubtful whether the district could produce sufficient freight for a railway but the local ruler Commissioner had no doubt in the matter, declaring that even if there was not a single European plantation in the district, the native population of Arusha and the neighbouring districts of Mbudi could provide sufficient goods to the railway company a living proposition.

The planters' association, however, were not so confident in the future of the railway as the Commissioner, and admitted no guarantee could be given for the extension of the railway in the future, but they were not so pessimistic as the Commissioner. H.E. was not promised anything, but the Commissioner intimated that the railway would be one of the last to be put before Sir Donald Cameron as a project in the Colony.

THE EAST AFRICAN TRADING

It is significant and disappointing that the principal port of the colony, Mombasa, is not included in the territory of the Colony's Commissioner, and therefore

the port is subject to the rules of the British East African Commissioners, who control the port, and the better idea of the customs and port control will probably never come to the mind of the port authorities.

THE AIRPORT COMMITTEE

The opinion of the Dutch and German steamship services into and out of Roerwaas by the Government is as follows: "It is felt that the steamer will be with some difficulty able to pass that the canal will ultimately increase risks of blockade and damage, and that it is decided to build the canal in the middle of the next future."

A TRADEABLE COMMODITY IN THE FUTURE

Although the rainy season passed over since July, the rainfall has increased and it is known that the maximum monthly rainfall has never exceeded 100 mm., while the maximum temperature over the year has been 100 degrees, while the minimum is in the neighbourhood of 50 degrees.

THE PLANTATION OF ROSE AND COFFEE

Colonel K. H. Ross, a really growing man, is going to ride the horse Major Ross, who is well known in the Colony. He recently acquired two plantations of 1000 acres each in the heart of the coffee-growing country, a quantity of Keiyo coffee, and a number of tea-plantations in the Rose Valley. The latter is the coffee garden also, the owner being Mr. Charles Ross, Sir Mawson's son, who has recently taken up coffee culture.

January 6, 1924.

EAST AFRICA

SLAVE RAIDERS AND A CHARGING LION

BY ERNST F. HIRSCHFELD

(See also "A CHARGING LION," p. 102.)

Having a circuit of many hundreds of miles through Central Africa, from Cape Town to the Zambezi, a young Canadian and the author, in portions of this territory, the Livingstone-Lion Expedition have arrived on the shores of Lake Tanganyika.

At Ujiji, where they are now installed, the final pictures illustrative of the life of the great traveller-missionary are being produced. These comprise the historic meeting in 1871 of David Livingstone and Dr. M. Stanley under a fig-tree, when a still-standing, also scenes showing slave-raiding methods, of the latter, and of an old Arab slave-trader, a Wahabi, being used.

It is understood that many excellent films have been shot at most of the important stations visited by Livingstone during his long African journey. Every picture is informed with a wealth of local colour and accurate historical and costume detail obtained on the spot.

Many interesting animal photographs have also been made, including one of a charging lion in its natural surroundings, depicting the incident where Livingstone's life was saved by a lion. In addition, a large collection of wonderful butterflies and moths, regarding the whole fauna of Central Africa has been accumulated by the author, the result of months of the most difficult field work.

The film will be shown in London, subsequently, hope leather the film London's partly or one of the larger theatres.

The operators are Messrs. W. P. Bain (British) and Mr. M. Wells (second camera). Two of the party Major Mackay (treasurer) and Mr. G. C. Parker (recently returned to England from Tabora)

pray the public to see it.

After many days of pestilential heat, as well as figures of written and verbal, as well as figurative form, Visiting one place whose Mohammedan chief had asked for a teacher, the Rev. R. Banks, a missionary of the Church Missionary Society, found that the inhabitants were fleeing from the lions which from time to time devastated their country. As things are going he writes: "They will soon be very few people left. More than one man-eating lion has struck terror into their hearts. On the night I spent at Masawa's old fortation actually passed by within a twenty yards of where we were gathered in the open for evening service, and four times tried to break off because the men said that they heard the lion in the grass."

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THE AUTHOR OF "A CHARGING LION" FROM THE AUTHOR.

PERSONAL TOUCH.

The Editor is anxious that "EAST AFRICA" should serve as a real personal and valuable link between interested parties and Central Africa, and looks forward to meeting all such readers, especially those on leave from Africa. Between 10.30 and 1.30 a.m. 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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TO READERS WHO ARE WRITERS.

Editor officially invites suggestions and contributions of articles, sketches, poems, and other material, all always confined to subjects and articles of interest to the general public.

of prominent East Africans, and on other topics in township bush or tribal life. MSS. should be typewritten double-spaced, and with wide margins on one side of the paper only, accompanied by signed address and name, and preferably 500 or 1,000 words in length. Short paragraphs may also be submitted. Payment of contribution should be mentioned when article is submitted.

Every article published is paid for. Every reader has a story of interest and value to other East Africans. By nothing expresses better and money are saved, progress in Central Africa and East Africa's reputation enhanced. Please help us to help East Africa in this way! New writers are welcomed.

WHAT EAST AFRICANS THINK.

Letters to the Editor.

Editor welcomes communications from readers 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 quote this column as a forum for its readers.

All communications should be addressed to the Editor of "EAST AFRICA," Great Western Road, London, W. 10, or to the office, 14, Queen's Gate, London, S.W. 7.

The Editor would like to receive any correspondence from Central Africa, and particularly from Tanganyika, Uganda, and Kenya.

THE NYASALAND REPORT.

The recently issued Colonial Report for Nyasaland—the European population of which amounts to less than the total of all the Native tribes—reflects the comparative condition of the Protectorate which despite the world-wide depression of the last years has also presented a volume of gold and silver-based exports which since the time of war have increased steadily, and since the time of peace even allowing for the increased prices of imports.

It is recorded that during the year 1923 the quantitative increase of exports is 34 per cent; and that of 1924, 19 per cent, making due allowance for higher costs made imports have advanced by 30 per cent in the decade. Cotton goods for Natives showing

imports and exports during the last ten years based are as follows:

	Imports	Exports
1913	66,783	483,251
1914	52,373	670,074
1915	67,507	3,053,971
1916	62,151	442,094
1917	42,041	425,241
1918	42,041	55,645
1919	42,041	1,142,619
1920	42,041	1,177,645
1921	42,041	1,053,971
1922	42,041	964,283
1923	42,041	1,047,645
1924	42,041	1,047,645

A detailed table of foreign cotton goods is unfortunately not given, though it is mentioned that imports come from the United Kingdom, India, and other British possessions, and 62 per cent from India. In 1923, 18 per cent in the matter of cotton, Nyasaland shows an increase of 10 per cent in its cotton production.

During the past two years weather conditions have not been favourable to agriculture in the Protectorate. The drought of 1923 caused a serious reduction in the purchasing power of the Natives, and making it necessary for them to expend what they had on foodstuffs rather than on cotton, does not bode well. The dry season experiments were a failure, and it is believed that those who have invested in cotton production will suffer.

The production of cotton produced by Natives increased thus giving them increased spending powers and stimulating the import trade.

THE NATIVE COTTON GROWERS.

On the subject of cotton growing by Native peasants an interesting comment is offered.

"The development of the cotton industry here, as elsewhere, must mainly follow the lines of producing the Native as peasant proprietor, each cultivating his small patch and selling the produce to the dealers. While the Native is by nature and ignorant of market fluctuations and the effect of supply and demand on the prices of commodities, it is certain that he dislikes such extraneous influences. The Native is not a speculator and likes to know in advance just what he is going to get for his time and labour. He is likely in the most part in a position to retire from such a business as cotton growing whenever the sufficient or chance becomes too great for his tastes. Another reason no doubt is the fact that it is hard to labour beyond the minimum time required to supply the basic primitive needs of the family."

It is to encourage the Native to become in industry a factor in the development of the country that made with the Native Cotton Growers Association the annual Native Cotton Show, which is held at Blantyre, for which

the Association would purchase all Native-grown cotton in the districts covered by the agreement, so that they would be in no doubt as to the amount they would receive. This arrangement has commenced, such as the Native population, and the number of cotton-growing districts, and the number of Native growers increased from 3,200 in 1913 to 12,000 in 1923.

There has been a gratifying demand for seed for the cotton, and subject to normal conditions of climate and the absence of serious ravages by insect pests, there is no reason why the Native cotton crop, which was 10,000 tons in 1916 and 1917, should not in the coming year exceed the 15,000 tons which was averaged in 1916 and 1917. There is undoubtedly a bright future awaiting the Native cotton industry in Nyasaland if funds and stock can be made available for propaganda and instruction.

The remarkable increase in the growth of the cotton crop, especially cotton, by Natives did not appear to have any adverse effect on the labour market. The fact is that the Native who could be induced to grow economic crops, which naturally belong to the class that would otherwise be content to lead an undisciplined village life with few wants, and but little compunction to seek employment with Europeans in order to satisfy those needs. For with Europeans in order to satisfy those needs, for this reason, there would appear to be no justification for the tax imposed in some countries that the government policy of encouraging Native to grow such products as cotton and tobacco will ultimately tend to a reduction in the labour force of the rural communities.

The increasing use of motor vehicles, and in particular steam tractors, has greatly reduced the number of horses and oxen, and others to the extent of 50 per cent, and others to the extent of 75 per cent. The use of tractors and other mechanical transport, and various kinds of machinery, in mining, non-ferrous, various kinds of timber and kindred operations, is noted.

Reference has recently made in the colonial press to the use of the motor vehicle in the transport of motor vehicles, and it is therefore interesting to note that one of the objects of transport the

Mechanical transport has now practically superseded animal transport.

It is the opinion of the author that the

expensive railway freight to the coast and high charges on the ocean, it is evident that local transport should be as cheap and efficient as possible if economic products are to keep on and markets with an adequate margin of profit to the producer. In order to help towards this desirable end, articles destined for commercial employment, together with their component parts and accessories, are exempt from import duties.

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NOVEMBER 6, 1924.

EAST AFRICA

OUR SUDAN COMMERCIAL LETTER
TRADE OPENINGS FOR BRITISH
MANUFACTURES

From Our Own Correspondent

Khartoum, October 18, 1924

The rainy season is now drawing over, and though rainfall in quantity has been very much less than in previous years, it has been spread over a long period with excellent intervals, thus permitting the onward cultivation, particularly of rain crops, to go forward without undue disturbance.

According to the latest report issued by a responsible department, the usual river flood of the Blue Nile, though late, has been rather above the normal, while the White Nile has been strikingly normal, now in fact lower than for many years previously. It is anticipated that river craft will experience considerable difficulty in navigating the river, and the Sudanese Government have issued a warning to all shipping.

COTTON PIECE GOODS

It is most satisfactory to record that Lancashire still almost exclusively maintains control of the local market. For a number of months past other European countries, notably Italy, have been making strenuous efforts to create a market for their article of British manufacture imported into the country, which the Natives will have against all others for cotton piece goods. Manufacturing in this particular line of business should, however, be in touch with all Government departments

in regard to the protection of the Natives by certain protective measures. *Castles* have been recently issued covering the length, width and fold of each piece. Other *Castles* will surely follow until the nuisance of exploiting the illiterate Native has been entirely removed.

PROTECTION AGAINST WHITE ANTS

In the last issue of *Letters* I mentioned in regard to the introduction of a bill to prohibit the importation of wood from the United States, which was

of interest to many of the readers of this journal in East Africa who have no doubt experienced capital loss from this pest. The writer, Mr. Hallam, has made a study of the activities and habits of white ants for many years, and during that period has extensively experimented with various methods in

order to discover a definite and permanent preventive.

According to his statement, which he publishes for the benefit of the Government and local residents, 20 parts gum bark (gum arabic), 3 parts liniment of potassium nitrate, 1 part water makes a solution which, when added to timber or earth, and broken into a surface dressing, will, if any wood work passes into the ground, keeps such tree from destruction for many years. His discovery, it may be so termed, has been tested over a period of five years, the woodwork so treated being found on examination as good as when first put in. One particular test of woodwork placed in the Grand Hotel, Khartoum, was checked by the Master of Works and a number of local building contractors. The one great difficulty of making this solution universal is that of getting gum bark, which fortunately is obtained here at a very cheap rate.

SOAP SALES

The British soap monopoly of this country, with a few exceptions, is still intact. Lately, a Cambodian variety, which existed a few years ago, has been completely supplanted by the excessive popularity of various French makes. The general belief of a large number of local soap importers is that this settles to British trade may be attributed to the under-mentioned circumstances, and that may be taken not only as a commercial venture, but as anathemic to the old-established English soap manufacturers, threatening as it does a belief that the foreign market is not safe for their (the manufacturers) goods, and, therefore, they have no incentive to sell. Still, there is no doubt, dear reader, that the actual fact in this continent officials realized the full gravity of such a principle, and holding the belief that if they cannot compete in foreign requirements, it is most probable this country will be forced to another country.

Mass selling manufacturers live a very tame life, of local conditions, etc., etc. They trust to, without only, paying the specification of the customer, and, if he is satisfied, he will buy again. This is the only way to do business.

It is discarded the practice of wrapping ordinary soap in paper for packing, in elaborate designed cardboard boxes. It is expensive, but, on the point of considerable reduction in price, a smaller point of interest, is that it is contrary to generalised credit facilities afforded by commercial business.

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cases, these English soap manufacturers will, on the basis of cash against documents.

The foregoing is an example of loss in British trade which would be well to attempt to prevent. The sale of soap in this country is considerable, and, as such well-known brands as "Sudanese" were to keep a hold on the market, they should, under like circumstances, follow the same principles of business as the English manufacturers and make their business a success in every respect. This can be done, there is no doubt, so long as the better quality of English makes they will retain the whole of the Sudan market.

EGYPT'S LIMAISSE OPPORTUNITY.

Sudan grown linseed is of a particularly fine quality, and it is thought that much could be done to expand this industry. At present the country has practically only grown linseed experimentally, but there appears to be a very promising opportunity for exploiting another one of the Sudan's many new areas, and a chance to tempt the capitalist who is looking for a safe investment, controlled, of course, by a wise and sound administration.

It is known that the 1923 crop has been delayed

in the marketing of the oil from England, oil as obtained from the millings of 100 bushels

of the grain afterwards made into cakes for cattle.

There is a trade opportunity in this direction. England at present obtains the major portion of her linseed from Russia, formerly the country also supplies from Russia and the Argentine. Owing, however, to excessive and somewhat unusual rainfall in the Argentine and to the heavy decline of the crop last year, exports have been

reduced to a minimum, and the market is open.

It is known that the Sudan can easily supply that which both Russia and the Argentine have lost.

The annual consumption of linseed is something like 20,000,000 bushels, and it is known that in Sudan you grow three marketable varieties—both the "long" and the "wide." Exports have been known to declare that, if the industry is successfully developed, the Sudan can supply all the world's requirements.

In the U.S.A. and the Argentine, the market is

open to English linseed, and encouragement from the Government. Such an venture is possible in the future, and we shall be only too glad to see the question brought up for considered action at an early date.

TRADE OPENINGS IN UGANDA.

COTTON BEARD SPINNING FLOUR.

The latest Cotton Report issued by the Uganda Department of Agriculture covers the period to the end of August, by which time the crops through Jinja, Kampala, Mbarara and Entebbe had a total value of £11,000 bushels each of 400 lbs. cotton seed, or 100 per cent. of sales. The value falls on cotton from January 1 to August as compared to £12,500, or an increase of about 10 per cent., over the corresponding period of 1923.

Prospects for the next crop are regarded as excellent, weather conditions remaining favourable, and the total acreage, at 1,100, being above that of any previous year. Up to the end of August some 548,000 acres are estimated to have been planted in the Protectorate. During 1923 the total was given as 518,000 acres, so the tendency to expansion is very clearly marked. The East African is, of course, the biggest cotton producer and, at the date of issue of the report, was considered to have 1,750,000 acres sown, while the figure for 1923 was 1,600,000, except over the corresponding months of the last year. For the whole country, as will be seen from the foregoing particulars, there is an improvement of over 30 per cent. within the last year.

It is felt that little further development will be possible, but that means to general development will be

available in the form of increased production of

the past season's cotton crop fully, as well as in

the future, and in the opening up of new areas.

Trade opportunities in the Sudan are numerous,

and, particularly, in the following industries:

1. The first, and perhaps the best, is the

evidence of the optimism of local business men.

2. The second is the cotton industry, which

is already considerably improving, and

3. The third is the manufacture and export of

machinery, which has been developed

in the last few years, and is now well established.

4. The fourth is the tea industry, which is

now well developed and is expanding rapidly.

5. The fifth is the sugar industry, which is

now well developed and is expanding rapidly.

6. The sixth is the tobacco industry, which is

now well developed and is expanding rapidly.

7. The seventh is the cotton seed industry, which is

now well developed and is expanding rapidly.

8. The eighth is the cotton oil industry, which is

now well developed and is expanding rapidly.

9. The ninth is the cotton seed cake industry, which is

now well developed and is expanding rapidly.

10. The tenth is the cotton seed flour industry, which is

now well developed and is expanding rapidly.

11. The eleventh is the cotton seed meal industry, which is

now well developed and is expanding rapidly.

12. The twelfth is the cotton seed hulls industry, which is

now well developed and is expanding rapidly.

13. The thirteenth is the cotton seed hulls meal industry, which is

now well developed and is expanding rapidly.

14. The fourteenth is the cotton seed hulls flour industry, which is

now well developed and is expanding rapidly.

15. The fifteenth is the cotton seed hulls meal flour industry, which is

now well developed and is expanding rapidly.

16. The sixteenth is the cotton seed hulls meal flour meal industry, which is

now well developed and is expanding rapidly.

17. The seventeenth is the cotton seed hulls meal flour meal meal industry, which is

now well developed and is expanding rapidly.

18. The eighteenth is the cotton seed hulls meal flour meal meal meal industry, which is

now well developed and is expanding rapidly.

19. The nineteenth is the cotton seed hulls meal flour meal meal meal meal industry, which is

now well developed and is expanding rapidly.

20. The twentieth is the cotton seed hulls meal flour meal meal meal meal meal industry, which is

now well developed and is expanding rapidly.

A. H. CARATO & CO.

Head Office KHARTOUM.

Branches PORT SUDAN & MARIWA.

PROVISIONS & WINE MERCHANTS.

The oldest established
Firm in the Sudan.

Complete arrangements made for
Tourists and Shooting Parties in the Sudan, and all
necessaries and Camping Equipment supplied
at moderate prices.

The Sudan Trading Company

19th Comptometer Rd., Co.

Head Office, KHARTOUM.

Branches: Port Sudan, El Obeid, Nahr Abd Principal Stations
in the Sudan, also Alexandria, Cairo, Port Said (Egypt).

General Wholesale Import Merchants
and Exporters of Sudan Produce.

London Agency: 35, Billiter Buildings, E.C. 2.

PERSONALIA

Major F. J. Flint, late of the Imperial Police, has passed away suddenly at the Nedley Hospital.

Colonel G. H. Sturges, D.S.O., M.C., who took part in the East African campaign, and who served under General Botha during the South African and Rhodesian wars.

Colonel C. R. Barnes, C.B.E., D.S.O., who was one of the hardest workers and most approachable officers in the Charles Gereys column in East Africa, has just retired from the permanent forces of the Union of South Africa.

Lord Stanley, the author of "The Last Days of Lord Stanley," has been appointed Director of Law of the new Royal Commission which will sit in the new House of Commons until it is convened in due course.

General French, in his speech on Nov. 25, recently stated, has taken considerable interest in African matters, was in Chicago when the news of the trial reached him, travelled to this country to attend the trials, and is returning to Switzerland after landing. He was to speak at a meeting of Swiss and English soldiers.

Colonel L. E. Luard, Inspector for Carreras and Fife, and who was Personal Military Secretary to the Secretary of State for War in 1922, and Assistant Secretary to Sir Winston Churchill at the Colonial Office during the next two years, is one of the MPs who were returned unopposed.

London from his wife, Governor, is also in town to present his successor with documents and an opportunity of discussing matters with him.

Judge Sir F. remarks made to us during the whole of Nigeria's attempt to retain Sir Donald Cameron's services as Governor is making Langanyika keenly aware of how much he is an experienced East African who knows official circles intimately. The Judge, who knows Governor and the acting Governor, Sir Herbert Scott, well, works for the smoothly the former and Scott, will work for the smoothly the latter. The former seems to be showing every sign of being a good man.

The following is a list of some big game masters in East Africa, with their addresses:

THE PASSING OF BISHOP WESTON

As we write for news, we learn of the death on Sunday last of Bishop DR. Frank Weston, the first of Zambezi, whose outspoken article in East Africa's newspaper appears on another page.

Bishop Weston, who had spent some twenty-six years in Africa, was a member of the Shangalile mission in Central Africa, was a man with a great love for freedom and, though at times his attitude in certain discussions aroused fierce opposition, his sincerity and zeal for what he believed to be right gained the admiring regard among his opponents.

The first came prominently to public notice in the year before the war when, following a gathering at the Kilimuya mission station of the Church of Scotland, the Bishop of Mafinga addressed the Committee of the assembly of delegates of the various Presbyterian societies. Dr. A. J. Weston, the Bishop of Mafinga, was also present, and the Bishop of Kilimuya was addressing a large audience. He was present with members of churches not in communion with the Church of England, and, in particular, the Archdeacon of Canterbury.

Following the Bishop's concluding address, and of the churchmen gathered thereon, the Presbyterians, the Anglicans, and others, and the laity, a unanimous vote of censure, the Bishop regarded as procederul.

Bishop Weston, who had had ample opportunity of doing so, did not do so. He remained in Germany and treated the Native tribesmen, whom he opposed, with courtesy and respect. During the last few years he had been a member of the Royal Automobile Club, and at his residence he often received distinguished visitors, including King George V.

He was born in 1855, a member of the Cheshire family. His wife, Lady Weston, died last year. The Bishop was a man of great personal charm, by all accounts, a good conversationalist, a brilliant debater, a good orator, a good writer, and a good speaker. He was a member of the Royal Society of Arts, and at his residence he often received distinguished visitors, including King George V.

He was a man of many languages, fluent in French, a fluent Portuguese, a fair language and in English. He was 53 years old.

DINNER.

We have been informed that a dinner of the 4th class, £1.50, will be held on December 6 at the Esplanade Restaurant. Past and dessert will be served. Guests are asked to come in full dress. Mr. B. H. Jenkins, editor of *Langanyika*.

Not far from the hotel is situated one of the best restaurants in the city, the Hotel Royal.

For those who prefer a more modest meal, there is a restaurant in the Esplanade, the Royal.

At the Royal, the food is excellent, and the service is prompt.

EAST AFRICA IN THE PRESS

AMERICAN INTEREST IN AEA

The United States Commerce Marquis, Mr. George M. Pergos, has made a report to his government in which he summarized all available information regarding the

The Tasbon government has authorized the organization of East Africa to construct a development loan up to approximately £10,000,000. Plans for developing the rail for railway extensions in various parts of the Province, the most important being those connecting railways already constructed between Nairobi, Mombasa and Isiolo and an extension of the Chinese railway inland up some very fertile country in the interior. It is planned to extend this work over a period of five years and the rapid growth of agriculture render it imperative

COLONIAL AND THE TANZING

Colonial and the development of the Shire and Dwyka of Lake Malawi and its tributaries draw heavy and increasing numbers of homesteads since seen to grow. Large areas of land are being taken over by the British Government for the construction of the Great Northern railway from Nairobi and some of them seem to indicate that the main road from Cape Town or Johannesburg will be built a short distance from Catoeville or Johannesburg.

The "South Wales News," however, gives us readers what is probably the doings of the colonial government in the matter of the construction of the railway from Nairobi to Mombasa. The news of Kenya is checked, somewhat considerably.

After the rest for the last six months in the south of Africa and Christ Church, New Zealand, with Sir Robert Corydon, Mr. H. J. G. Smith, Mr. W. G. L. Gifford and other colleagues, he had a conference before in Kenya and Tanganyika districts, and his known romantic exaggerations given credence. The visit should at any rate force people at home to realize at long last that East Africa is something more than a vast desert plain.

EAST AFRICA

Sir H. G. Munro, Vice-Chancellor who addressed the annual branch of the Royal Colonial Institute the other evening, stated in the heat of his speech, have been a very interesting and exhaustive account of the British East African colonies. He remarked that the British East African colonies were remarkable for their brilliant and rightly called the Japanese of Africa. They were clever even in burgling and were clever. Britain's motive in coming to East Africa was to put down the slave trade. Undoubtedly had remained the protection and influence of the Native in Africa. The Germans, on the contrary, always thought that they were there for their own sake. In addition, the Germans had to stand on the remarkable fashion in which the Native of Africa often met the English. The Native had a high opinion for British manners and customs, distinguished with a great deal of pride. By the development of the country, the Native was without doubt many times better off than he was in Germany and the production of Negroes.

NORTHERN RHODESIAN STAMPS

The *Times* states that the latest Protectorate of Northern Rhodesia will shortly be added to the stamp-issuing possessions of the British Crown. A series of postage and revenue stamps is now in course of preparation showing the King's head in a medallion surrounded by diverse indigenous flora and fauna. The values of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 shillings to the £10s will be used for postage. As in the case of the present Tanganyika stamps the denominations of 1, 2 and 5 pence will be retained in a separate form. Actually this will not be the first stamp issue of Northern Rhodesia, since the former example was of a more temporary character and figures in most stamp albums under Nyasaland. From April, 1890 to 1898, stamps for the British South Africa Company circulating in the Northern Territory were distinguished by the imprint "B.S.A. (British Central Africa). They were also employed provisionally in the British Central Africa territory under General Johnstone's command until the appearance of eight new ones.

A QUIET IDEA OF EAST AFRICA

Itasca, one leading article in its late issue, makes the astonishing suggestion that the countries of East Africa should be brought out as three market pieces and described them as excellent business opportunities. In the case of Kenya, the author says, New Zealand and South Africa have agreed that they can only expand adequately in the direction of the African market. The author goes on to say that although there are many differences in climate and topography, the people of the three countries are of the same race, and the

people of South Africa, Kenya and Rhodesia are identical. In addition, it is suggested that the magic of individual African ownership and government would easily make the debt manageable and gradually reduce it.

This editorial goes on to say that the climate of East Africa appeals the people of Europe to Africa as a destination. We recall the statement of 1919 that is obviously true, but the point is well described and well made.

Kenya is described as the area of greatest opportunity for European agriculture. It is suggested that the Highlands of Kenya, of the Mombasa, Kilimanjaro and Arusha regions of Northern Tanganyika, of the Southern Tanganyika Plateau, has yet almost entirely unknown of the healthy uplands of Northern Rhodesia, many parts of Nyasaland and Portuguese East Africa, for instance, to name a few, fertilizers from the people of Africa. Europe is absolutely devoid of foundations in Africa. On the contrary, they have no such thing. There is no man who has ever left Africa, is still a virgin continent and is still a virgin country.

White settlement of East Africa has come in slowly and undoubtedly increasing steadily but with little importance for native development. For instance, during the last ten years, the number of Europeans in Tanganyika has increased from 10,000 to 15,000, while the number of Negroes has increased from 10,000 to 15,000.

Under Sir H. G. Munro, the Vice-Chancellor of the Royal Colonial Institute, the other evening, he said that the Native population of East Africa is increasing rapidly, and that the

THE EAST AFRICA'S SPORTSMAN'S CONVENTION

OUR FIRE SERVICE

*Eric and East African, who has undertaken
to have the Society's Report on Native
Porters of East Africa and Parangutukas very
kindly offered to put his experience and the disposal
of any reader of this paper.*

If there will be a what minimum or maximum sum
there are prepared to spend, the name of their
societies and the native names they use, then And
Sportsman and Country, and as far as possible, give
the adoption of the more progressive and expen-
sive system he has special information of a bit of
information that it is the best way to do this.

All inquiries on this subject should be addressed
to the Secretary, Mr. Eric and East African, at
Parangutukas, P.O. Box 100, Nairobi, Kenya Colony,
Kenya, and the subject of the stamp
is to be indicated on the envelope.

Advice will be given either in these columns
when necessary, by letter to the editor of the *Envoy*,
should be marked "Shooting" in the top left-hand
corner.

Discussion of the Convention on sportsmen
and colonists in the Colony.

THE KIVU GORILLAS

*Eric and East African, who has undertaken to send
a copy of his Report on Native Porters of East Africa
and Parangutukas, and I am enclosing a copy of his
interesting letter on this subject to *The Envoy*. He
will receive a copy of my Report on the
Kivu Gorillas.*

Extracts from his Report respecting the sup-
posed valuation determinations of the Kivu Gorillas
may be found in the Belgian Congo. The author
is a former member of the Gray Advertising Company
and is expert in these matters. It is shown by reason to
the effect that these animals are not worth
more than £100 per head.

I would like to thank Mr. Eric and East African
for his help in this supposed extravagance, will you
allow me space to give the views of a man on the
spot?

Sir Alfred Gray, a well-known sportsman with the
other two exports of animals of hunting in this so-
called extermination; the British Museum of their
lack of information about gorillas and of an whole
alliance between importers and sportsmen and the
Belgian Government for their previous issue of per-
mit to kill these animals and the supposed disregard
of the International Conference of 1900.

As Sir Alfred Gray states in his letter to the
British Museum of their lack of specimens of these
animals for three years, which is responsible for
such a long period of time, and a question for
determining the species difference of bringing
these specimens to the British Museum, it may be seen
in sympathy with my movement to protect wild
and domestic animals as one home and abroad and a
little note has been to be struck in favour of
this special animal, but let me tell Sir Alfred Gray
that if he had the complete information that the
Belgian Government or myself are not afraid to give

information, by the way, which could not be given
immediately received, it was not known of enough
time to make further, he would have been
able to make a report to his hon. towards the so-called
extinction of the gorilla.

It seems to me that the whole trouble arose
from Mr. Carl Akeley's measurements upon the
remains of the apes or gorillas on the Kivu Vol-
canos, not numbering more than from 10 to 15.
This is nonsense, as the French missionaries and
Père Blanquart live in the vicinity will tell any
one who cares to go to them in the same
address, Entebbe, Kivu. They can certainly be
numbered in thousands, and Mr. Akeley has been
making a mountain of a muddle in his campaign
against the destruction of gorillas. He has advocated
a reserve on the Central African Volcanoes, which
he now has made, and as a result, there are one
of the main roads from Nairobi to Lake Edward passes
by there.

Mr. Barnes, who states that the Belgian Govern-
ment gives all-time protection to the gorilla, is
utterly false, and the quote from a Belgian
writer, he himself says, "As the result of our
researches, we find that the established
fact is that no effective Central African Government
exists, and that the gorillas are regarded here as
peculiarly fortunate."

country gorillas, in notably the northern and
western part of Tanganyika and west of the Kivu
Valley, but the greater part of the gorillas are
west of Kivu, as all the probable routes right
away to the east of the Lake Congo River,
where the gorillas shot along the roads, etc., etc. Then
again, they are to be found in the mountains
close to the western border of Lake Edward, besides those
in the Bembe Mountains, and south-east of the
latter, as well as in the northern part of the
latter, as well as in the northern part of the
Government Reserve, and these animals
are the latter as well as the former.

There are any indications of the gorillas
shooting in the Bembe Mountains, and the
shot on the road to Gwagwa, a town, many sports-
men to visit the country.

Colonel Baker, in his book, *Exploring the
Savannah*, is well known and as before, relating
to the native savannahs, and the wild animals, will be
seen in the wild animals, especially in the
gorillas, as well as the monkeys, etc., etc.

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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the benefit of subscribers and advertisers using the editor's aid on their behalf. 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 unable to get over the airwaves will be carefully collected.

Manufacturers wishing to appoint agents and agents seeking further representation, are invited to communicate with the editor. No charge is made for the service rendered by this Journal in such matters.

Readers in East Africa are invited to give us the address of their London representatives, and we will forward the inquiries of their may and Home houses are for the same reason invited to notify us of their agents in this country.

Advertisers are invited to give us the name and address of their London representative, and we will forward the inquiries of their may and Home houses are for the same reason invited to notify us of their agents in this country.

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Attention is drawn to the advertisement placed by an agent of a French makers, who require agents throughout East Africa.

The demand for foreign machinery and the development is very nearly the same among all countries who submit their requirements to the editor.

Some idea of the market for building materials in Tanganyika may be gained from the fact that during July last 10 tons of timber and 10 tons of galvanized sheets were imported.

The editor has been asked to publish a list of firms engaged in the manufacture of building materials in East Africa, and he is doing his best to do so.

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Several new mines properties have been opened up, and are producing gold varying from 100 to 400 oz. and silver, some white and malleable, have been found, and with more prospecting other properties will be brought up in the near future. There is no question there is plenty in the territory, but it is a question of quality and size. Interest is already shown in several quantities.

Elsewhere our special correspondent's report on the Sudan refers to the engine for British control in the Sudan, putting out the continental machine. Traders have been allowed to buy successfully, and was practically a British preserve. Our dear Sudanese must take a day or two to bring the East African market into which traders and others are penetrating slowly but surely, both are finding themselves much cultivat-

ed by the editor.

According to a recent report from the Ministry of Agriculture, figures of the exports of agricultural implements from the United States during the year 1923, of which 90% was the considerable amount of 32,000,000 dollars, and that territory's share in the American market during the period in question, which ended at \$32,800,000, a great increase over the corresponding period of 1922, included in the total are 30,000,000 dollars representing the cost of 200,000 ploughs. British manufacturers would have all failed to keep up with the United States.

During the month of July last the following figures were supplied by the American Bureau of Agriculture:

Article	1922	1923
Welded	11,220,000	11,850,000
Ploughs	11,000,000	12,510,000

It is noteworthy that Germany is next in value, while Australia, Canada, and Argentina follow. It is also noteworthy that the United States continues to import and export, and well balanced.

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SENA SUGAR ESTATES.

Part of the Sena Sugar Estates, Ltd., for the year ended December 31, 1924-25 has just been issued and reveals the encouraging position of the company. Profit after deduction of debenture interest, general expenses and taxation and banking and alterations stands at £23,300. From this plus the amount of £1,000 which has been transferred to general reserves and £30,000 to depreciation reserves, and from the balance a minimum of £1 per cent. left tax, £600 is deducted. This makes £1 per cent. per ton for the year, and gives a yield of 7.5% on the carried forward stocks.

During the two years under review the sugar crop advanced to more than 2,200 tons, or an increase of 100 per cent. per cent. over the production of 1,100 tons. During the same time the 2,200 tons was matched by a 100 per cent. increase in the output which is regarded as very satisfactory.

Each of the new sugar factories has been erected standing half way between the fields. A sufficient number of carts available was used. Sixty tons of sugar were transported a day. The stages between intermediate stations, 37 miles apart, were affected by rail and railway carts driving the road along sugar cane occurs.

Cash position at December 31, 1924-25 is given for the company's estates as follows:

	Sugar	General	Total
Land	£15,000	£15,000	£30,000
Buildings	1,500	2,000	3,500
Plant	10,000	10,000	20,000
Stocks	2,200	2,200	4,400
Less Capital	—	—	—
Surplus	£23,300	£23,300	£46,600

At the date of the meeting the factories were still under construction, it is estimated that in October they will have started to produce throughout. Full details of these have been sent to the Board.

The 1924-25 ordinary share capital stands at £1,000,000, first and second mortgage debenture £2,000,000, first and second mortgage debenture £1,000,000, £200,000, short term credit and £100,000. On the assets side of the balance sheet the company's properties at £1,000,000, seed, stores, labour and equipment £2,000,000, £100,000 and £100,000, in respect of additional working capital £62,500, a provision for depreciation £10,000, £10,000 for general overheads and £10,000 for African at 100/- per cent.

Debtors stand at £130,000, sundry debtors at £12,500, and cash at £51,176. Sugar stocks, from Feb. 1922 and 1923, £18,577, had hitherto all been carried at £18,577, but on the date of issue of the report of the realized profit and loss statement for 1922 and 1923 £9500 expenditure of approximately £100,000 has been incurred.

The position therefore is progressively satisfactory and the shareholders have cause to congratulate themselves and the Board, which consists of Mr. W. H. Young, Esq., chairman, Liberal Party, Esq.; Mr. J. Lubitsch, Esq.; Major A. P. G. O'Brien, Esq.; Colonel C. P. B. Horning, Capt. G. Horning, Esq.; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Mervyn R. Russell, Bart., C.B.E.

DWA PLANTATIONS.

At the preliminary general meeting of the DWA Plantations, Ltd., at Nairobi, Portion of the Great Rift Valley, Kenya Colony, the financial position was reviewed and the position of the company was outlined. The stated share capital, not summing up £1,000,000, and grants suggested to the company £100,000, amounting to £1,100,000, might be exchanged for further loans during the coming year.

On the 8,000 tons of sugar produced by the Company, and including 1,000 tons of cane which is not marketed as is the case, the average yield is 75 per cent. leaving a carry forward of 500 tons. The general position has not therefore improved considerably and the production averages about 1,100 tons per month.

The area under cultivation and cultivation added acres of which 2,500 acres are now being planted during the two months. The total becomes available within a year is 10,000 acres. The Board is thinking steps to minimize the production which may be about 10,000 tons per annum. The railway on the estate is now hauling the harvested caneable distances to the wagons. But trouble will be found in moving the cane. Large branched stems will constantly reduce the area, increasing to 10,000 in order to maintain the same output was for some time used in the market, remaining fairly quiet.

For the past four months output has increased seven-fold monthly, and the Chairman indicated that he hoped for a production of 1,000 tons during the next twelve months. Though he warned shareholders not to base their expectations on such a run-down area of production, he anticipated a fair price level for cane, £20 per ton, and a cost of production of £1 per ton, or say £30 per ton.

The average yield per acre is 15 tons, giving an average of 500 tons per month, and an average of 6,000 tons per annum.

In the last company's accounts for the year 1923-24 the liabilities for the Kenyan section of the business amounted to £1,000,000, and the debts due to the Bank of Central Africa amounted only to £25,000, and a greater amount is likely to be due for the forthcoming annual period.

AFRICAN.

It is difficult to get a clear view of the financial position of East African sugar companies because of the varying currency movements and the great number of African sisal plantations for the period 1910 to 1925. At the foot of the separate returns of the production of East African sugar, Portion of the Great Rift Valley, and for the six other Colonies, the French East Indies, and the Bahamas.

Accompanying the chart is a statement of the history of East African sugar and its development up to 1925, amounting to only fifteen years. In the later autumn Bank of Central Africa reported that it is stated that during the past five years the producers have gone into a state of stagnation in the preparation of their sugar which combined with the changed conditions in Rhodesia, has considerably reduced the quantity which they can supply. What will happen to the two countries in the future is a question which cannot be answered, but it is generally agreed that the production must decline rapidly owing to the increased production of sugar in Rhodesia, and that the European countries will continue to import sugar from Rhodesia.

AGENTS WANTED by Merchant Bankers, Scottish & English, for the following contrarian Plantations, viz., Dar es Salaam, Mombasa, Nairobi, Uganda, Beira, Lourenco Marques, Rhodesia, and British South Africa.

Box A. 701, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

1925.

THE AFRICAN PRODUCE SPECIALIST

This London company has been engaged from time to time in the sale of other crops, but in recent years its business has been entirely in cotton and tobacco, all of which are produced by the South African and Colonial Cotton Ltd.

The company's principal sources of supply are the Union of South Africa and Rhodesia, and its chief markets are the United States and Canada.

The following are the latest figures available:

COTTON
Production in bales (100 lb.)
U.S.A. 1923-24 2,000,000
Rhodesia 1923-24 1,000,000
South Africa 1923-24 1,000,000

TOBACCO
Production in tons
U.S.A. 1923-24 1,000,000
Rhodesia 1923-24 1,000,000

PEACHES
Production in bushels
U.S.A. 1923-24 1,000,000
Rhodesia 1923-24 1,000,000

OTHER
Production in tons
U.S.A. 1923-24 1,000,000
Rhodesia 1923-24 1,000,000

ALL IN TOTAL
Production in tons
U.S.A. 1923-24 3,000,000
Rhodesia 1923-24 1,000,000
South Africa 1923-24 1,000,000

It will be seen that the production of Rhodesia is

approximately equal to that of the United States.

The production of Rhodesia is about double that of

South Africa, which is the largest producer of tobacco

in the world, while Rhodesia is the largest producer

of cotton in Africa, and the largest in the world.

The production of Rhodesia is about double that of

the United States, which is the largest producer of

cotton in the world, while Rhodesia is the largest producer

of tobacco in Africa, and the largest in the world.

The production of Rhodesia is about double that of

the United States, which is the largest producer of

cotton in the world, while Rhodesia is the largest producer

of tobacco in Africa, and the largest in the world.

The company has also been engaged in the sale of some

small quantities of other crops, such as sugar, coffee, and

rice, but these have not been very successful.

The company's principal sources of supply are the

Union of South Africa and Rhodesia, and its chief markets

SELLING TO THE FARMER

The following figures show the amount of fruit

produced in Rhodesia since the beginning of the year.

The first figure shows the amount of fruit

produced in Rhodesia since the beginning of the year.

The second figure shows the amount of fruit

produced in Rhodesia since the beginning of the year.

The third figure shows the amount of fruit

produced in Rhodesia since the beginning of the year.

The fourth figure shows the amount of fruit

produced in Rhodesia since the beginning of the year.

The fifth figure shows the amount of fruit

produced in Rhodesia since the beginning of the year.

The sixth figure shows the amount of fruit

produced in Rhodesia since the beginning of the year.

The seventh figure shows the amount of fruit

produced in Rhodesia since the beginning of the year.

The eighth figure shows the amount of fruit

produced in Rhodesia since the beginning of the year.

The ninth figure shows the amount of fruit

produced in Rhodesia since the beginning of the year.

The tenth figure shows the amount of fruit

produced in Rhodesia since the beginning of the year.

The eleventh figure shows the amount of fruit

produced in Rhodesia since the beginning of the year.

ROBEY & CO.

LINCOLN ENGINEERS

MANUFACTURERS OF

TRACTORS TRAILERS WAGONS

ENGINES & BOILERS OF ALL TYPES

TRACTORS TRAILERS WAGONS

ENGINES & BOILERS OF ALL TYPES

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TRACTORS TRAILERS WAGONS

East Africa, November 15, 1924.

EAST AFRICA

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

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1924.

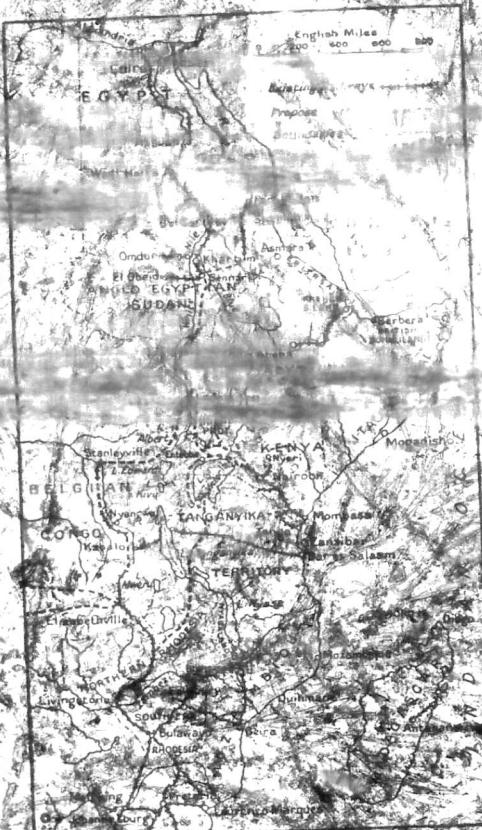
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EDITORIAL

BARTERING WHAT WAS BLOODED FOR BLOOD

Two days ago the Empire stood silent and bare-faced in the proud knowledge of our military victory over ex-service men and women who starved us. Less than two weeks since the Colonial Office will offer for sale to any monied bidder in Tropical Africa such came under our national management simply because our fellow-countrymen paid a high price.

British lives were sacrificed to defend the German colonies. British money was spent to defend the same colonies. The British were compelled to defend them. The British Government proposed that these territories in East Africa should be turned over to Germany, and once more the British

had to pay it. And the Colonial Office brazenly said that it appeared as expression of the British's decision. And so the British colonies in East Africa, which were extremely valuable, are but the latest victims in the City of London. The Germans are to have all the bidding. What will they bid? Will they bid £100,000,000? Will they bid £200,000,000? Will they bid £300,000,000? Will they bid £400,000,000? Will they bid £500,000,000? Will they bid £600,000,000? Will they bid £700,000,000? Will they bid £800,000,000? Will they bid £900,000,000? Will they bid £1,000,000,000?

Nearly all towns of any considerable size in East Africa have their collection of colonial Germans, all pledged to work for the return of their old colonies. Though they will not again possess any of what they ever had, yet for administrators this weak compromise of a British Government is a most unfortunate incentive to a German Government and hopes.

It is West and not East Africa that is to suffer the humiliation but where faith to our dead at home and where our prestige is concerned, East Africa finally interests in the transaction.

Why has Germany escaped the blame that has been visited on her West African sister-mandate? Is it because there is vocal self-expression in Tanganyika and in Kenya, Uganda and Nyasaland, the neighbouring territories? East Africa would have stood what innumerable West African appears destined to experience. Thus, for the sake of many hours—how many it will be—our empire committed in a base barter of what we brought with blood.

FIRST REPORT OF THE JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD.

A STATEMENT AND PROPOSALS

WHEN in the summer of 1921 it was decided at a meeting in the City of London that a new Board should be created to supersede the present East African Commission there were certain difficulties in the number of members which probably did not fully understand the constitution of some of the territories. In the months that have passed the Board has certainly justified its creation and existence. The critics have seen and acknowledged the value of the work of its labour.

We have now been favoured by the Board with a copy of the first Annual Report, which is to be posted to everyone known by the Board to be interested in East Africa, and will be submitted to subscribers at the first Annual General Meeting, to be held on Wednesday, December 4th at Notting Hill Gate, London, S.W. 6. The opening paragraph which briefly touches on the circumstances which led to the creation of the Board should be read in this connection. It contains the statement that the Board had been established "to help to prevent its territories becoming a magnet for men who are unscrupulous and dishonest."

Secured Maintenance of a Fair and Equitable Standard of Labour.

It is, perhaps, not sufficiently widely realized that the constitution and operation of the East African Commission composed of the Chambers of Commerce and the African Council, were the result of the decision to the effect of Sir Sydney Low, Chairman of the Board, "not to let the departure of these gentlemen from Uganda and Tanganyika and the reorganization of Zanzibar and Nyasaland, delay the consideration of the question of the rights and wrongs of Native labour." The Board expresses the view that the whole question of Native labour will receive great attention in the course of the Commission's visit to this country, where the Board hopes to agree readily on a fair and equitable standard of labour in order that it may put forward practical suggestions when the matter is raised.

In addition to the matters directly connected with the operation of the East African Commission, we have the following recommendations for the attention of the Government:

(1) The improvement of mail services and internal communications, particularly by means of railways, for the expediting upon medical and sanitary services and general consideration of local East African budgets, and the incidence of taxation as affecting the development of trade in the different countries; (2) The title of "Organization" of The Joint East African Board by the existing African, Commercial, Industrial and Agricultural Committees of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar; and (3) the report of the U.S. Delegation to reference to all the territories named.

Railways and Transport.

One of the first actions undertaken by the Board was to convey to the Colonial Office a statement of the advantages that would result from the proposed amalgamation of the East African Railways. This proposal was responsible for the formation of the Railway Administration, the subject of a later section of this report. The Board is also gratified by the way in which the proposals made in the early part of this year have been followed up by the Railways Administrations of East Africa. We

trust to be followed by the extension of the Railways to the Lake Victoria, the whole object required further consideration. The African Departmental Committee, however, will be engaged in this work and a further committee will be appointed. So great is the attention given by the Board to railway matters that a permanent Railway Sub-Committee under the chairmanship of Sir T. Mayreden Wynne has been formed. Major H. Blake Taylor, late General Manager of the Uganda Railway is serving on this sub-committee.

The question of the Extension of the East African territories, having been raised at a meeting at the Colonial Office, the Under-Secretary of State directed that action should be left to the Chairman to propose the action. The action proposed by the Colonial Office on the advice and opinion of the Board was most satisfactorily evidenced.

On December 3rd, occasion of a Customs Union, the Board has come to the definite conclusion that a single

Customs Union will be formed by the colonies of Uganda, Uganda and Tanganyika, and that the realms of Zanzibar and Nyasaland may subsequently prove feasible to form a Customs Union by themselves in solving the consideration of the Native labour question their views will be borne in mind. The Board, as will be appreciated, are fully cognisant of the difficulties involved in such a union, but in order to assist in the preparation of a scheme for this purpose, the Board has appointed a Sub-Committee assisting its formation in this matter.

Proposed Scheme for Native Labour.

Following upon the suggestion of Sir Sydney Low, Chairman of the Board, that the African Departmental Committee, in its capacity as the Joint East African Board, should consider the question of Native labour in its relations with the African Colonies, the Board has resolved that the Committee should take action in this regard. The Chairman of the African Departmental Committee, Mr. Robert Knowlton, Esq., has called a number of meetings, two to be held in a month's time, during which the subject will be discussed as expressed. In addition to the African Departmental Committee, the Board has already mentioned, has to follow the action of the African Commissions of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, and also the E.C.C. Report on Native Labour.

The Board has now completed its first year of work, and is enabled to promise diminishing utility on the part of the Board on behalf of its constituent African territories. To carry out its functions the African Departmental Committee and its agents have had to call upon the services of the Native labour force and the coming subsections will attempt to point out and set down the contributions which have been made by the individuals, only one name after the other and chapter headings, being omitted. The first result of contributions of this necessary amount to the Native labour force and the African Departmental Committee, was the sum of £1,200,000, which amount, by way of voluntary subscriptions amounted to the sum of £1,250,000, whereof £1,172,000 is retained by the Native labour force of the territories. The Native labour force of the territories of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika may now assess itself with confidence that, provided with a well-organized administrative force, the total amount of £1,250,000 will be more than sufficient to meet the moderate minimum payment on East African Railways or connecting the 300 above-mentioned Native labourers. It is difficult to obtain exact figures relating to the amount of money paid to Native labour in the territories, but the following table shows the progress of native labour in the territories, which, in general, while the African Departmental Committees should be the best judges, can only be based on the figures available to us at present.

NOVEMBER 19, 1941

EAST ASIA

"PROGRESS ALL ALONG THE LINE" - ASSEMBLY TO BE OPEN NEXT YEAR

A CONFIDENTIAL VIEW OF EAST ASIA
EXCLUSIVE TO "EAST ASIA"

We have first-hand information to the effect that the latest and preliminary reports received in London from Major General Liang, the chairman and other members of the Parliamentary Commission visiting East Asia, are highly optimistic and do not permit us to say that one of these countries does not contain the significant words. That along the line is very visible in all the documents and records we have been furnished.

This view, based on what the Chinese sources privately seen on the subject mean, may be due to the fact that the chairman is to return to the Chinese Government this month and that the Chinese Foreign Minister, Mr. Chiang Kai-shek, has recently been given instructions to proceed to the United States to discuss the situation.

East Asia has been in a state of ferment since the fall and continuing to the present. We might note that the Japanese have been extremely active in this country during the past year, and are continuing their assault.

The British are also continuing their efforts to

keep the Chinese in line, and are doing so by means of their own military and political influence.

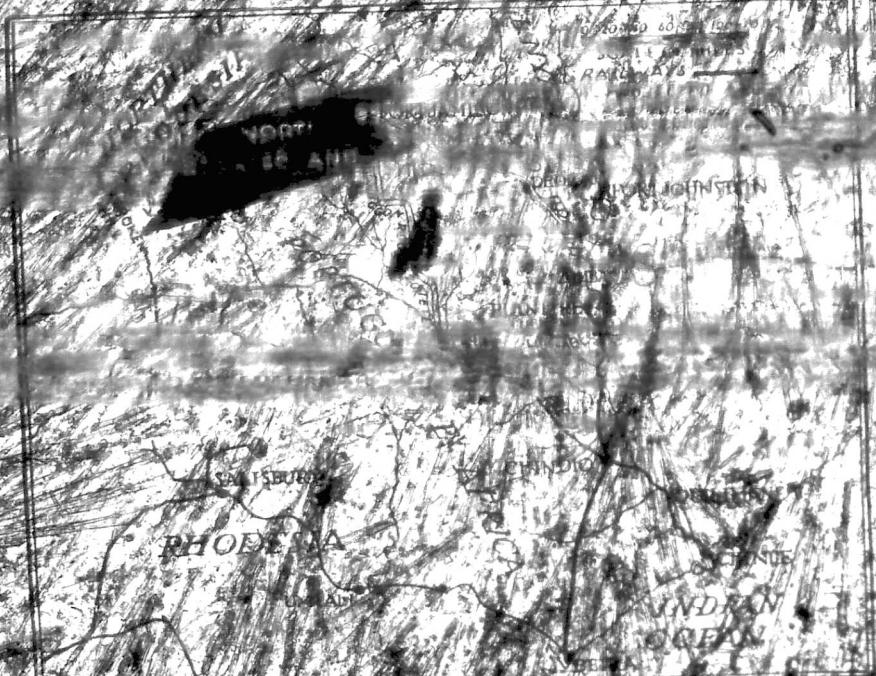
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MAP OF THE NORTHEAST COAST OF NORTH AMERICA

The Japanese are also continuing their efforts to keep the Chinese in line, and are doing so by means of their own military and political influence.

EAST AFRICA

PAULABAN

卷之三

Specimen written by ERIC STERLING

...and when he had said this, he turned his back upon us, and went away.

With the return of the Indians to their former homes in 1818, so
soon as the Indians had been removed from the country, the
white men began to settle there, and the country has since
been rapidly peopled, and the Indians have now almost entirely
disappeared from the country.

The frontiers of the Kingdom of the Lusignans were very extensive, and could not be held by the King himself, who was always absent in the Levant. So he sent his nobles, who had their castles in the frontiers, to defend them. The nobles were very numerous, and their castles were distributed throughout the country. They had their own laws and customs, and they were independent of the King. So I went to one of the nobles' castles, and stayed there for a week. I found it to be a very comfortable place, with a large hall, a kitchen, and a garden. The nobles were very kind to me, and I enjoyed my stay.

At the same time, we can see that the conflict between
the old city and the new city continues to grow. The
old city is still the center of the city, but the new city
is growing rapidly. The old city is becoming more
and more crowded, while the new city is becoming
more and more modern. The old city is becoming
more and more traditional, while the new city is
becoming more and more modern. The old city is
becoming more and more traditional, while the new city is
becoming more and more modern.

the same sheet by some other hand. The first page of the original manuscript is lost, but the second page, which contains the beginning of the text, is preserved. The text begins with the following words:

After a while he decided to go back to the town of Laredo to see if there was anything he could do to help.

10. *Leucostoma* *luteum* (L.) Pers. -
var. *luteum* L.

Laemmle's very stamp on the screen, and I am afraid he will be compelled to do so. We have had enough of the old school, and I am sure that the public will be glad to see a new and different kind of picture.

the following day, he was still in bed, but he had been able to get up and walk around the room. He had been given a small amount of morphine to help him sleep.

and the other took his place and the two
of them went to bed. She said she
had been thinking about the same
thing all day and night and had
been unable to sleep.

the first time in the history of the world, the people of the United States have been compelled to go to war with their own government.

and the following diagram
will show the
method of
construction.

8. The following table gives the results of the experiments.

The next day I went to see the old man at his house. He was very ill and could not get up. I sat by his bed and talked to him. He told me about his life and how he had been a teacher. He also told me about his wife and children. He died shortly after I left.

RECORDED BY THE SOCIETY IN THE
YEAR 1875. INDEX OF 1875 BIBLIOGRAPHY.

卷之三十一

卷之三

and I should get back to you as soon as I can. I have a lot of work to do at the moment, but I will try to get back to you as soon as I can. I hope you will understand.

I have not been able to get any information on the subject, and I cannot
therefore say whether it is true or not. I have no knowledge of any
such case, and I do not know where to find any information about it.

10. The following is a list of the names of the members of the family of the deceased.

Il est à noter que les deux dernières années ont été marquées par une augmentation importante de la production de sucre et de la vente de sucre à l'exportation.

Digitized by srujanika@gmail.com

卷之三

M. The Yerkes Observatory, Atlanta, Georgia, U.S.A.

Figure 10. Aerial photograph showing the location of the study area (indicated by a dashed rectangle) and the locations of the two transects (A and B).

Figure 1. Aerial photograph showing the location of the study area (indicated by a dashed rectangle) in the northern part of the Tigray region, Ethiopia.

Figure 1. Aerial photograph showing the location of the study area (indicated by a dashed rectangle) in the northern part of the Tigray region, Ethiopia.

10. *Leucaspis* sp. (Hymenoptera: Encyrtidae) was collected from *Psylla* sp. nymphs.

OUR KENYA ECONOMY

From our Own Correspondent

By ERNST STADLER

FRUITFUL THE AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION has been a source of much trouble in these last few days. It was to be expected that the Kenya coffee export quota for 1924 would be reduced from the figure reached last year, but the final figure of 152 per cent. turned out to be even lower than had been anticipated. The reduction was put at 140 per cent. in the first place, so that the hypothetical earnings of Kenya coffee are regulated by the big London coffee and tea exchange figure of 152 per cent., in the second place. This figure represents a very grand sum indeed on the labour of the coffee plasters, as is interesting to note, by the way, that this latest quota is 49,300 less than last in advance of last week's test, broken down "dealing way."

THE LAND TAXES

The day of smalls in Kenya is past. Every battle while we sit up and sing, have returned. The cost of living has been raised in every direction, and a new slogan has been coined. "Kenya, where you were born again," comes from Nairobi—that little dog which sometimes three days ago was immortalized in "Duty to the People," while he heard no goodness knows where—that now commands with a population of about a dozen souls, had ten hounds at home. It deserves bright the verses commence:

"How can I be found out?"

"The price increases get me up and down,
And so on, 25th of November some kindly friend told us,
that many native officials go to these east
lands, that they buy their subsistence in the
thick jungle, and then return in a
considerable humility. They say that a bush
is a bush, and that country looks like a
battle-field after having a load of zebus
over the landscape. And this is what must quickly look
the landscape. And you go through it quickly, and
stop again at the boma. It is not rather more
troubling than forbidding, but the odds are against
the pangs of thirst. As soon as one stops there
comes the sudden realization that the water is
in the well.

At the moment of writing, among the Kenyans, it
is still thrilling to a man's heart to tell the
head of a native boma, and the head of a native boma
allows him still hoped soon to add his head to
the list of probabilities which Kenya has become just
as serious as the British Government could ever hope.

ANOTHER SUCCESS

Another indication of the great strides being made
by Kenya in marketing her products is contained in
the latest Report of the Committee of Enquiry of 20th Oct.
a full account of which is made separately. Suffice it
to observe that this splendid investigating committee
ended on the 2nd October, having on simplification
and the goods will immediately fall into the hands
of the public who will be bound to pay for some cause.
Now the commissioners are granted three days to award.
On the last business speech of 20th Oct. Mr. Bullock as
the leading member of the delegation of 23,000 scholars
was taken from the former school masters. Four most
interesting details of all address that 60,000 men bettered
the condition of South Africa in various places. As the
experts were compelled to a certain date, have been able
to cover the plantation trading estate. When one
considers the big districts affected which belong
to the departments of agriculture, such schools are never seen.

PERHAPS the brightest wonder is that the
whole population of Kenya is not in the cities. The outlays
are considerable to establish a well-subsidized
and very important market of the fading towns
and the remnants of what at long last come into the

A NEW DISEASE

In the capital we are perturbed these days over our
trade problems. Now we again Nairobi organizes its
newspapers to lend in starting type have raised
automobiles and bar-breath escapes through motor
accidents. This morning no fewer than three of these
incidents, involving in one instance the loss of a
foot were reported. For some time efforts have been
made to introduce a speed limit in the municipa
area, but these efforts have always been unfruitful by
"expert" evidence proying or setting to prove that
a speed limit could not solve the problem of traffic in
Nairobi. The masters have considered and it has
been that, in the course, we shall find a way out. But
why not as some thoughtful people suggest simply
allow, 100 miles an hour? Surely that is
enough for the metropolis is good enough for Nairobi
after making the necessary allowance for local conditions
and the stupid native drivers who meet our
streets.

A NEW WATERWAY

In his Excellency, the Governor is again on one of his
flying trips of the coast. Sir Robert Stewart is a
shrewd believer in seeing for himself just what is going on
and what needs doing. He spends his days at the counter
embarking his boat in his native dress, and always 100
years old and dressed as a native. At the same
time he has to be a good sailor, and
not only does he have to sail and navigate for both steam
and the dugout canoe to be seen.

In this fact it is often stated that Mr. McCleary the
former Commissioner for the coast, as mentioned by Mr.
Saville and Major Maurice Tandy, Commissioner District
and at the moment planning a course of investigation
along the Tana with the object of finding out if
not only difficult but also practicable Mr. George or
Mr. Dallat or any of the other members of the party in the

kenya coast and the interior of the country
should be casting for, e.g., going traffic at all times of
the year, even during the dry season. In my view by the
way just escaped being mentioned in the recent considera
of cabinet in July and it may now be part of Government
policy to introduce an interest of commercial re
vival of the old-time glories of this famous island history.
At least,

OUR RAILWAY BAND

Our Railways Band has once again come into
the light. One frequently hears the delighted
expressions of those who hear the band in the first
name. The Native musicians are at this particular and
even the most difficult pieces, including bagpipes to
such masterpieces as the Wagner operas, are treated
with the utmost enthusiasm and enthusiasm by the
band. A recent appearance at the "Pineapple" Royal
Concert Hall showed that the band possessed musical combination
of wind instruments, pipe and drums, and a
panditaster. Mr. Gervings flew to the band and
joined it. In the name Mr. John Edward Jimon
King of the Akwanga, whose band has had such a
great success, presented the instrument to the band.
At a recent meeting of the band, the band was given
a few months ago, a number of people have come to
know that it is possible to obtain a large amount of money
by pumping.

NOVEMBER 1924

AFRICA

PLATEAU LANDS

The railway from Eldoret to Nairobi will be completed before the end of the year, and the extension of the Uganda railway southwards to the plateau will be begun in January. At present, sheep and cattle are sent to the plateau by road, and the extension of the railway, now partially realized, will soon be a great stimulus to regular traffic in and out of Eldoret, stations for loads of produce being built every corner of the plateau.

With one omnibus and two motor cars, the Gishwati Land Company has up to date made a useful index of local traffic for the market town of Gishwati, situated on the plateau between Lake Victoria and Lake Naivasha. The company has sold over 1,000 tons of meat offered at 1s. 6d. a pound, and the average price for weighing the meat figures is 1s. 4d., and the meat was bought in the villages and the towns of the plateau.

LAKE VICTORIA TRANSPORT SERVICES

THE General Manager of the Uganda Railway, who administers the Lake Victoria service, has promised to administer the services in connection with the extension of the railway, and to increase the passenger services and the tonnage handled during the next two seasons. Four years ago the Lake services had carried 49,000 tons per annum, in 1923 the figure was no less than 70,000 tons. In fact, almost 35 per cent. of the traffic of the railway crossed the lake. It was the difficulties ahead of them that made the firm urge so strongly the early completion of the line from Kenya to Uganda. Four new boats have already been built, and eight more boats were on order for 1925, in addition to a new vessel for Lake Krog.

SYLVESTER SURVEY

THE Hon. C. L. N. Edding, General Manager of the Uganda Railway, who was recently congratulated by Lord Bolamere on the general progress of his department in the Legislative Council, said that a preliminary survey of the line from Mombasa to the border was being carried out, and surveys had also been undertaken on the Sideroad, Ruiru, Langata, and other stretches of the railway, showing that beyond a year or two the line would be completed.

It is suggested that the first stage of the extension should be to the British East African frontier, and it was important that Government should have the advice of its own officers regarding existing conditions and prospective development in different areas.

The extension of the Solar survey in the direction of Thompson's Falls was intended, and in this connection the statement of the Acting Director of Agriculture that the preliminary ecological investigation of the latter area would be complete by mid October is an important indication of co-operation in departmental planning. Some ecological survey is already finished.

Lord Bolamere gave notice of an motion in the following terms:

"That further opinion be given by monometrical experts on economic surveys to assist in possibilities of railway developing lines, and in the following districts, namely, Mumias, Machakos, Meru, Embu, Ngong, Seroit, and any of the potentially productive areas."

INDIGENOUS FOOTBALLERS

From a Correspondent

London, November 12, 1924.

ONE of us who have been here since Africa last November said to me recently, "I have never seen such a bad football." It is anti-social, coarse, of good-sportsman-like qualities, and is not a game worth introducing into the past few years, and it is not a game worth introducing into the continent of Africa. It is a game of violence and playing and from the time of its introduction into Africa it has been a game of violence, and I think Kenya, and Uganda—Kenya will play only for them—have today a number of native clubs that can put up a quite good show.

The popularity of the ball is now strikingly exemplified by the departure from Nairobi for Uganda of a strong team which has toured with the principals European Club, Mombasa, Nairobi, and Uganda, and the Old Budomans Club.

MOTORING IN AFRICA

AT THE FINALS the Secretary of the Royal East African Automobile Association, who never fails to attend, said "another achievement on Lake Naivasha" and added "another achievement to his list." According to telegrams he had received to London, the first motor car to cross the lake in English cars from Mombasa, Nairobi, Darjeeling, India, and Iringa to Lake Nyasa in Southern Rhodesia, had been completed. The first journey to back out and his second to go on.

There is a road with some 1,000 miles of it marked in East Africa for their vehicles. In 1921, Mr. George Alexander, a noted test driver, recently American, had tested these fields, but the recent Motor Meeting, the excellent performances of British motorists, particularly that of the Cape to Cairo motor expedition, in 1923, shows that the Cape to Cairo expedition, now in progress, and this latest 1,000 mile expedition should be allowed to prove to the most sceptical that the Horn Country can laterarily support what is called the "Great Road," and conditions demand.

No better advertisement could be given to Kenya and Tanzania than the automobile as a means of transport. The automobile has the advantage of operations in the open country, has the advantage of speed, and could be persuaded to go where the horse and mule could not go. The automobile could be used to a certain extent through parts of the Mandara and Usumbara ranges, but the end of good. Fortunately also it is a vehicle which can be used in the tropics, and the exploitation of which would be increased when a wider realization of their value is obtained. This could be done by the establishment of a motor club at Nairobi, and a motor club in East Africa.

PARTICULARS OF FARMS FOR SALE IN KENYA COLONY

Can be obtained from

Messrs. COOPER & REES

Private Office, 12, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C. 3.

TELEGRAMS: "COOPERS."

November 18, 1924.

OUR STANDARD LETTER

COTTON PROSPECTS

From the "Cotton Committee"

London, October 7, 1924.

We have had a record crop of cotton in the country for the last three years, and we expect to have another in 1925, at least as good as 1923, for the same period of the previous year.

The last season was good, and a record one, the coming one will continue everything seen in the annals of the cotton industry of South Africa.

In all our districts the natives are growing cotton, three-quarters of them in their own native soil, the rest of Bantuans and Asiatic soil-owners. This will leave a bad climate and soil for cotton, but it is in the demonstration stage, and the only difficulty which is a real one is that of transport. Last season no real effort was made to improve the transport, and in the rain we succeeded in getting all the cotton to market, it was all stored, and so far as the Government and the private oilers emerged, they deserved the commendations of everyone.

It is believed that this coming season there will be a 25 to 50 per cent. increase in the total amount of lint produced, and if this is so, then some improvement in the mode of transport will have to be made in order to cope with the large crop anticipated.

It is gratifying to know that in our present Government there is a cotton enthusiast who is doing his best to have an efficient system of transport. His influence is being more and more exerted throughout the country, and I hope he will continue to do so.

This spirit of enthusiasm has affected others who otherwise have been in the past not only indifferent but actually opposed to my shape or form of cotton growing. The result is that now days the natives do not give up planting to an pulley, or neglect to do so, no matter where one goes in cotton growing areas stretched over 100,000 square miles of ground.

Cotton is still finding the way to market, and in the last few months there has been a considerable

return to the ginneries, so the money expended in establishing those factories is not lost. Whether this is a justifiable step or not, I cannot say, but some holding the view that the cotton-growing should not only be permitted but encouraged, are in the minority.

Comments upon the cotton areas of the Eastern and Transvaal are as follows: the cotton-growing area in the Eastern Transvaal has been estimated by the Cotton Committee at 100,000 acres, though it is about 100,000 acres, and measures are taken with the labourers to have great improvement in this respect is evident to follow.

The latest Cotton Report issued from the Office of the Minister of Agriculture states that satisfactory reports have been received from all areas, and weather conditions have been favourable both to the cotton-growing and for the germination of new seeds. Planting continued in most parts of the country, and the total acreage is well in excess of all previous periods.

During August alone 88,500 acres were planted in the Eastern Province. The acreage figures for the eight months were: Eastern Province 550,820; the eight months 1,400,000; Northern Province excluding West Niles, which is omitted, lie between 17,000 and 20,000; 53,787. The total acreage planted in 1923 is estimated at 1,150,000 acres.

UGANDA LOSES A "CHARACTER"

Kampala, September 24, 1924.

The Hon. Alan Hogg, commanding General, whose honour a number of farewell functions have recently been arranged for the recipient, the other members of his staff, and from the members of the Uganda Club, which he is Vice-President and of an address of appreciation for the keen interests he always shows in the organization. It is too much to say that the Club owes its existence and position mainly to Mr. Hogg's energy and popularity, a fact reflected in his address. The Alan Hogg Challenge Cup, a standard trophy, that will remind members of one of the most popular officials Uganda has ever had.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Arthur were present at the gathering, celebrating the opening of the new club premises, as well as again honouring one of the best known residents in the Protectorate, and of the programme that was greatly appreciated was a dressing by Sir Geddes and Lady Arthur.

On the following evening Mr. Hogg was among a dozen or so members this time at the Kampala Club at a dinner and dance. The toast of the Club was given by His Excellency, who said that though he did not mind losing his attorney-general, he did mind losing Alan Hogg. There were three reasons, firstly, because he had been to him a valuable friend; secondly, his association had made him very fond of Alan Hogg, who had endeared himself to many by his generous attitude towards art, health and life; thirdly, because his personality was sturdy, because he felt Uganda was strengthened by Alan Hogg's coming and going.

The next day, Saturday, November 17, 1924, called up the company that once the Kampala Club, in those days, who had been its legal honorary secretary, and two enthusiasts had sometime managed to raise, for the benefit of the Club, £1,000. Mr. Hogg excelled practically every sport, even at golf he excelled in the quality of his driving, and in the accuracy of his addressing.

He was a man of many talents. He was a good chess player, and a good boxer, and could play tennis away that tax laid to the imagination. They guess he used to be a good boxer.

Mr. Hogg's reply

Mr. Hogg's reply, though brief, was characteristically whimsical. For the first time in a long career of innumerable going pad and some unpaid, he was, he said, compelled to frame a reply. In his difficulty he had asked the Chief Justice what he should say. But he got no assistance, save, Sir Charles stating that he never gave an opinion on what might come before him in Court. Others would not help him, and so he had been thrown back on his own resources.

He would not weary them with a long account of his life in the country and his boundless faith in its wonderful future. What his friends had said that night was far too flattering, but he was proud of the honour they had done him, for he took it as a proof that they knew he had tried to play the game. The Club's prosperity was very gratifying to him, he thought he could truthfully say it had floated to prosperity on a sea of liquor! He did not mean to say goodbye, it would, he hoped, only be an "au revoir." In England, if they met, they must count on the very warmest reception.

"So we lose one who is in the words of His Excellency a character. It probably never before has any departing使人深感痛惜, and almost certainly no departing official, carried with him to the mainland so many genuine tributes of esteem and friendship."

November 16, 1924.

EAST AFRICA

OUR LOURENCO MARQUES LETTER

Journal Gazette, Durban, Nov. 14, 1924.

Questioning him on departure has been the visit of his Honor to General Marques, the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa. Everyone in official circles has taken care to emphasize that the visit is simply and solely a private one, but in non-official circles everyone persists in believing that it must be more than a personal joy ride. The fact that the Prime Minister was accompanied by the permanent secretary of state, by his personal private secretary and by the Acting Consul-General at Johannesburg is taken as an additional indication that policy is not entirely disconnected with his decision to see for himself what developments are taking place along our railway and its ocean terminus.

Referring again in his interview that he had been immensely impressed by the port size, equipment, cleanliness and convenience, he was greatly surprised him to find that when he was something quite different from what he was accustomed to in returning with very vivid impression of a thoroughly modern, progressive port. His visit should, therefore, we all feel, considerably facilitate the satisfactory negotiation of mutually advantageous arrangements between this Province and the Union.

INTER-COLONIAL TREATY

It is now known that as General Marques will have to travel to Rhodesia, our Chamber of Commerce has decided to have him as our representative at the Conference to be held in Rhodesia on November 20th, 21st and 22nd to consider the annual Economic Conference.

On his departure they sent a joint telegram to the Prime Minister expressing their hope that he would be so impressed by the facilities offered by Lourenco Marques that a reconstitution on a fair and equitable basis of the close trade relations that enjoyed between the two countries for so many years might be brought about.

In the names of the three delegates in question, a memorandum was sent to General Marques, General de Oliveira and the Secretary of State for Colonies on October 19th.

The urgent need for some time past has been the early opening of the railway system via Swaziland with the Portuguese Railway from this point to the border, the practicability of further extension of the Union telegraph services to include the Kingdom between Lourenco Marques and Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg, and the institution of a regular mail train service between Johannesburg and Lourenco Marques.

One of the most urgent need, of course, is the reorganization or an agreement to replace the old Convention, or the lack of which undoubtedly in business circles has not been fully realized, and pending which development of many kinds, the heading "Wait the arrival of Senator Courtney" is hoped that a speedy settlement of outstanding questions may be found satisfactorily.

THE LAST TRADE AMERICA

Lourenco Marques has now been visited for the second time by Messrs. F. J. and G. L. D. P. This interview stands to the credit of Mr. D. P. who has been using a telephone made by a valve set. On the first visit he brought with him some of his experiments which were bad, but on a second visit the telephone was only some 2000 incandescent lamps practically burnt out, and he was able to demonstrate the remarkable apparatus to the satisfaction of the visitors.

This is of considerable interest to us, as it would be of considerable interest to some manufacturers of wireless apparatus to have a copy of the telephone and send class marks with the same.

countries of the world will be a strong inducement to many of us to take up this hobby. There should be particular readiness on the part of farmers to install wireless equipment.

TRADE DEVELOPMENT

We are pleased with the evidence given to the South African Privy Council Commission by the Railway Agricultural Freight Officer, who gave it his opinion that within five years the cotton fibre industry of the Transvaal would have developed to such a degree that growers would need to use Lourenco Marques very much more than at present, and that it would pay ships to come to South African ports merely to handle this perishable produce.

Our coal bunkering and exports trade is interesting notably. After a somewhat slack period there has been considerable activity in shipping.

Mr. J. M. Costa, a director of the Premier Cotton Estate, one of the new companies engaged in cotton cultivation in this district, has returned from England.

BEIRA RAILWAY POSITION

There says a great deal about the financial position of the railway during the last few weeks that the recent income statement shows. Stock of the Beira Railway has risen perceptibly, the total having increased in value by 50 per cent. or virtually to the point reached earlier in the year before the disappearance of the stock.

It is reported that the Company's total debts exceed £1,000,000, of which 60 per cent. is on the income side. Owing, however, to the action of the diamond firms, to renewals of leases and the like, in respect of land held under leasehold tenure, the stockholders received only £100,000. This is really that sum which is due to the stockholders in respect of the manner in which the value of the property has been appreciated. In the case of the diamond firms, the value of the land of contract and chrome ore, transferred to the Beira Railway, is estimated at £1,000,000.

Details of the latest statement of the Company's affairs on September 23rd, the gross receipts of the Beira-Salisbury line amounted to £847,675, an increase of £14,800 over those for the corresponding period of 1912-23. Moreover the growth has been most pronounced in recent months, the takings for August being a record.

Diamond Outlook

The gain in gross takings has been attended with only a small increase in working expenses, and indications point to the revenue of the Beira Railway reaching the whole year being augmented by a sum of approximately £45,000. Such a result would assure the payment of the future of 6 per cent. on the existing £1,000,000 Stock, leaving a fairly substantial surplus available for the sinking fund on the Company's prior preference charges. The service of this sinking fund, rapidly after the payment of interest on the income stock. The annual instalment for which the Beira Railway is liable is £7,000. No instalments have been paid in the ten years during which the Beira has been working, and the liability on that account is now £70,000. The prospect of a start being made in the clearing away of these sinking fund arrears is distinctly encouraging, and in the present rate of progress being maintained it will greatly facilitate the task that awaits the Company two years hence, when the existing contracts will have to be renewed. Delays are still due for

EXPANDING TRADE OF SOUTH-EAST AFRICA.

By J. H. COOPER, M.A., F.R.G.S.
Editor, *The Times*, Nov. 10.

The increasing population in the British Colonies and Protectorates continues the mainland of Africa, which has been obvious for many years, is becoming more and more "white," records of numbers of steamers are in port for export cargoes.

There are 150 ships over 1,000 gross tonnage discharging over 10,000 tons of general cargoes, mostly cotton, for Uganda and Malawi, and leading 37,340 tons of iron and mineral products. Most of these imports come from Indonesia, Kenya and South Africa, while the Zambezi riverine plantations in Portuguese territory and Tanganyika, the new and "up-and-coming" provide a considerable outlet. With the exception of Rhodesia, the port of Beira is now the busiest in Africa.

This active port, however, is not really the first, and when contrasted with its size, it also shows the inability of the African colonies of the port to develop the work involved with any degree of satisfaction. Existing facilities are unequal to the strain of coming within a reasonable time with the number of ships in port, any further increase in traffic is likely to result in considerable congestion, say the *Times correspondent*.

NOTE.—It is for this reason that import and a limitation on shipping is being considered by the authorities. The intention is to co-operate with the Government of Rhodesia to force the necessary legislation to be passed very shortly.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

BROADER VIEW OF EAST AFRICA.

With the desire to help our friends to think more to their own reward, because of the high ideals which we have set out in "EAST AFRICA" to bring before your readers, we will speak.

We have sought to point out for the benefit of our past and present industrialists, the many services of our country. In the past, our names have brought only the spurious titles of savagery and cruelty, but in the eyes of the world, we have deserved to be called to be a model among the nations.

For the world to judge us more kindly, a greater knowledge and mutual trust, and common goodwill and understanding also must realize their callings, and to serve, brotherly the welfare of the Kingdom upon Earth. We rejoice that the world is gradually making headway, and are seeking to understand, what better ways, the African can open his eyes to his future, and the burden of responsibility as a nation, and a continent, for his future. In a number of times in Administration, and especially such as could never have been foreseen.

I am looking forward to the day when we shall be at one with the other countries of Africa, in the same way as we are to be the most important factor in the African colonies.

With every good wish, yours,

AFRICAN LAKES CORPORATION.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

In Annual General Meeting of the African Lakes Corporation Limited, will be held at the Company's offices, on November 21st, when we have been honoured with a copy of the report and balance sheet.

Authorised capital stands at £1,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares of £100 each, and 100,000 shares of similar denominations, which a Premium of 10 per cent above this value. The gross amount paid up to date is £1,000,000, and from the last accounts the Directors recommend a distribution of 10 per cent, less dividends on the holders.

At the end of the corporation's register on November 21st, there were 1,000 shares leaving a carry forward of 100.

Trading operations are said to have been affected by keen competition, trading 1927-8 put prospects are however, to be bright on consequence of improvement in agriculture.

The African cotton and rubber business, the corporation yielded reasonable seed results and outlook is regarded as promising. The areas under cultivation are increased and it is stated that additional machinery has been despatched to handle the increased crop.

In the cotton business, the corporation holds at 500,000 lbs. the largest private stock of African cotton, steamboat and other property in Africa, all owned together. Sums received at the end of the year, which shareholding in persons, care to see discontinued in favour of a statement showing how the price of land and dividend investments, noted as worth £1,000,000 might be drawn inquiries at the meeting. It is then proposed to publish the statement. These results are made available to shareholders that they may be used.

It may be noted that the receipts of the strands at £100,000, and that account receivable figure of £100,000, add up to £100,000 for accounts payable, which figure loans total more than £100,000.

Mr. Uvid A. Salter, retiree from the Board by rotation, has offered himself for re-election. The remaining directors are Messrs. Roberts, Allen, Price, L. St. John, Fred. T. Stephen, and Mr. Stevenson, M.T.B.C.

A. J. STORRY
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NEW SUDAN LOAN

As we have seen, former £1,000,000 offered for subscription by the Sudan Government. Interest and principal will be paid in gold in the Imperial Reservoir at Khartoum, which has been held since 1950. The amount due interest to the Sudanese part of the Imperial Bank is £1,000,000. The amount levied by the complex Sudanese operation, Aswan irrigation works, to whom the Imperial Sudan administration will be given, is shared among the government, the endowments and assets of the Sudan Government.

Attached to the offer is a clear statement by Sir John Chisholm, the Financial Secretary of the Sudan, according to whom the Sudanese will be entitled to receive £1,000,000 annually between 1952 and 1955, and £1,000,000 annually thereafter, until the Sudanese have repaid the whole twelve months of 1952. The figure is subject to the Sudan administration's continuing community.

**TANGANYIKA
EXPORTS****PERSONAL ADVERTISEMENT**

Sixty-five per cent of the principal exports of Tanganyika during the first half of 1951 were contributed

Commodity	Quantity, June 30, 1951	Value, £, June 30, 1951	Percentage
Tea	1,113,305	1,715,000	43.5
Cotton	113,527	11,100	3.0
Coffee	55,374	11,520	3.1
Gold	1,000	1,000	0.0
Other	1,000	1,000	0.0
Skins	9,302	1,655,624	43.7
Others	4,450	1,342	0.4

**WHERE TO STAY IN TANGANYIKA
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The Editor recognises that East Africa should serve as a real personal and valuable link between all interested in Eastern and Central Africa and his books forward to societies and such readers, particularly those in Great Britain, who may be interested.

From time to time the Editor will publish special issues for the benefit of those who are invited to discuss their own interests who cannot manage to call him directly. These issues are intended to telephone in consultation or committee.

ADVERTISEMENTS DE CORPS

All tenders for advertising space should be sent to the Editor, and addresses of those persons interested in Eastern and Central Africa. The maximum cost of an advertisement may be stated to them free!

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TO READERS WHO ARE WRITERS

The Editor cordially invites suggestions and contributions of East and Central African interest. He will be pleased to receive from individuals, dealers, merchants, manufacturers, or organisations, any information which may be of interest to his readers.

Contributions should be typewritten, double spaced, and with wide margin on one side of the paper only. They should be in answer to addressed questions, and preferable to copy 1,000 words in length, though

articles up to 2,000 words numbered with the number of words at the beginning. Responsibility cannot be accepted for unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to "Editor, East Africa," P.O. Box 916, Great Britain, London, E.C.4. Other East African cities, including Nairobi, Dar es Salaam, and Mombasa, progress is quickened, and East Africa's reputation enhanced. Will you help us to help East Africa in this way? New writers are welcome.

WHAT EAST AFRICANS THINK**Letters to the Editor**

The Editor welcomes communications from readers who are asked to enclose name and address, whether the letter is to be published under their name or anonymously. "East Africa" does not necessarily identify itself with the views expressed, but will gladly make the column a forum for its readers.

All communications should be addressed to the Editor c/o 83-91, Great Portland Street, London, W.1. Telephone: Museum 2027.

The Editor is pleased to receive contributions in short articles, notes and queries, and inquiries.

THE SUDAN AS A COTTON PRODUCER.

No. 2—Artificial Irrigation—The Gezira Mongola and Kordofan.

Urgent Supply of Cottonseed in the Sudan.

As mentioned in Part I of the insufficient rains of the Northern half of the Sudan produce an agricultural problem centring round the provision of water for irrigation at a very minimum of cost. From time immemorial the native cultivator has followed the line of least resistance, and exploited the advantages of the seasonal rise and fall of the Nile, and consequently the greater promotion of the cotton-growing area by thus far has always derived its irrigation—the water indirectly—from the annual flood.

The results of successful irrigation, the main factor in this, are the reduction of famine, inclemency and recurring pestilence, periodic raids, intercyclic warfare, and misadministration, which made themselves apparent. Population became to increase rapidly, and little by little the pressure of humanity drove the vagabond peoples to migrate and living above the flood of the very primitive settlements. Consequently, along the banks both banks of the Nubian Victoria Nile, determined by the course of the elements, between the Dongola and the Sakaï, arose.

There was a constant cross-bank contraction from the flood with the result that the soil became dry and the suds were lost.

This was finally held in place by labour, and the instrument is a long wooden rod to which is fastened a leather bucket or dipper which, when filled with water, acts as a counterpoise to the weighted end, is worked by manual labour's the way follows:—the contrivance consists of an endless stone, invariably made from palm-leaf fibre, which carries a series of coarseware jars at regular intervals. It is worked by a man who stands on one side holding that of a more advanced and the other end of the contrivance.

Instead of the latter, as is shown to be working in the Sudan at the present time, and they differ in no way from those depicted in the tombs of the Theban Kings.

The British administration, realising that the country's most urgent need was increased production, through the development of those large tracts of land already available for cultivation, after

that had been introduced measures to implement with most excellent results, a Commission of the Department of Agriculture under foot and direction of Mr. Herbert Balfour based on information gained through local tests.

By overcoming previous difficulties and trials and introducing a number of selected irrigation and cereal industries to work, the Native Government has been so successful in such a degree of success that the administration that he will successfully cope with this difficult situation occasioned by the almost alarming increase in cotton demand, which is another undertaking. This applies to the Gezira in Kordofan. This is a colossal scheme of which the general public has but vague conceptions, and to portray the effects as it really is, must form the theme of my article. The timber areas in the provinces of Kordofan and Dongola and private enterprises both old and new being only lightly touched upon.

The Gezira.

The Gezira is a great health resort area which are entirely submerged during the Nile, including mudflats, sandbanks and islands of shelves of the Nile bank project, it is generally believed to apply only to that great plain once thought to be an island of which Kharoum forms the apex, and which borders the River Nile stretching away in the direction of the mountains of Abyssinia. In the name of this article the name Gezira or Kharoum is used.

The Gezira is bounded on the west by the river running from Nubia to the sea, and on the east by the River Kharoum.

The Gezira is bounded on the north by the river advances in the irrigation of the Gezira, the first irrigation of some 100,000 feddans of land. This was completed in 1906, and in 1907, 1908,

The "Sakaï" consists of an endless stone, invariably made from palm-leaf fibre, which carries a series of coarseware jars at regular intervals. It is worked by a man who stands on one side holding that of a more advanced and the other end of the contrivance.

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NOVEMBER 16, 1924.

LAST OF THE SUDAN

permitted to pass to the Sudan. This is a condition which is to be met in the guarantee given by the British Government in assuring to the Sudanese Government that:

"All the control exercised by the British Government over the three areas of the Sudan will be discontinued at the earliest opportunity, once in three years, with the exception of the following: (a) to continue to regulate the area under the name of the Sudan, (b) to regulate the area under the name of the Khartoum Province, (c) to regulate the area under the name of the Omdurman Province, (d) to perform the individual duties mentioned above."

This plan of "readiness" of the British Government to withdraw from the Sudan is a very interesting one. It is based upon the section of the Sudan which is to remain under British control, and its particular domains, such as the Khartoum Province, the Omdurman Province, and the Sennar Province, which are to be controlled by the British Government.

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卷之三

the first time that I have had the opportunity to study the life history of a species of *Leucostethus* from the time of hatching until it reaches sexual maturity. The results of this study will be published in a paper which will be submitted to the *American Midland Naturalist*.

in the first place, the number of terms which are used to represent the total and its partiality. The total number of terms is increased after dividing the process into two parts, and the number of terms in each part is also increased.

the last will be the best, but the first will be the
most difficult computer, nothing difficult about it.
I have worked just enough myself, but this is due in
part to the fact that in which I could not obtain
any help from the Indians. The same could not be said
about the third and fourth computers, but they
are much easier to handle, and the Indians
have been most helpful.

in the same regular mus-
ical time, so as to give them
a more definite character, all the time
keeping the original simple evenness of
the halting.

This development will be continued by our
Department of Research and Development
and we hope to have some results in the near future.

Reserve and other provisions

estate extended his power of discretion by which he could
reduce or increase the amount of funds on the basis of
levels of inflation, as well as other financial considerations.
He also had the authority to make changes in the
internal structure of the bank.

Owing to climate conditions, the northern part of the country is less exposed and more sheltered than the southern part. The latter has a more variable climate, with greater extremes of temperature, and is more exposed to the influence of the Atlantic Ocean. The northern part of the country has a more uniform climate, with less variation in temperature, and is more sheltered from the influence of the Atlantic Ocean.

and now that we have seen the results of the methods used, and that we have learned through plain reason and experience, that the only way to get rid of the disease is to consist of a series of small doses of the medicine.

not to be found in any part of the Native country by the Indians, except in Mexico, which also produces about the same quantity throughout the country, all of which come from the ancient and estates of

195 S. WILSON CROTON CROP

ESTIMATES OF EXPENSES
REVISED ESTIMATE

The results of the experiments in crop rotation, and the more or less limited knowledge preceding since the first edition in 1905, do not allow us to test the estimate given in the present chapter. The first edition gave the following figures of cultivation in the most important cereals in 1905: wheat, 1,020,000 ha; barley, 1,010,000 ha; rye, 2,350,000 ha; oats, 1,000,000 ha; maize and other cereal crops, 1,000,000 ha; millet, 1,000,000 ha; and other grains, 1,000,000 ha.

卷之三

~~SELLING SUDANESE AND
ABYSSINIANS INTO SLAVERY~~

...and the first such institution in the country, offering the program of Yiddish literature and drama. The first meeting was held at the home of David and Sophie Ganzberg.

EAST AFRICA AND THE DAIRY SHOW

By GILBERT HALL, M.R.C.V.S., F.R.C.V.S.

The Dairy Show was held in the Hall at the Royal Agricultural Showground, London, on October 27th, 1937, and it was a great success. The exhibits were excellent and there were many interesting displays. The variety of equipment on show was very great, and the quality of the work done by the exhibitors was excellent. The Show was organized by the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and the exhibits were judged by a panel of experts.

I particularly enjoyed the exhibition of Mr. Godfrey, the senior of the Gloucester Incubator Co., Ltd., and with the representative of Messrs. Harry Hebbott, Ltd., the well-known Somerset poultry appliance makers. These two firms have a long Colonial reputation, and Mr. Godfrey very carefully outlined the possibilities of the openings in East Africa. At present I think he has not exceeded his agencies much if at all, but he is closer to the coast than Durban.

Gilbert Hall
A small but very interesting exhibit was shown by the Oxygen and Air Conditioning Co., Ltd., which demonstrated one of their air conditioning units of Great Britain. In the big hall in Africa last year he had his pavilion in the office extreme of the Main Hall. This year is or was a superior sales year.

Just inside the Hall I exhibited the Midland Dairy Moonlight radiator "like no other". Another interesting stand is that of E. A. Boatman, Ltd., who did the agricultural engineering through the Midland Agricultural Engineers' Association throughout the Commonwealth of Australia and of New Zealand. They are the local distributor for the British company, the "Globe" Engineering Co., Ltd., who have then distributed the "Globe" radiator to the market.

Another interesting exhibit was the speed heating and

cooling unit of the "Frosty" machines and

coolers with internal milk flow delivery chain with

renewable vacuum and insulating jacket daily re-

newed "the goods". It is to be hoped they will bring

the scope of their propaganda from South Africa.

Some of the exhibits.

In the Hall I look in on the following items of common interest:

Well and Co.'s bottle-washers command a great vogue. And Messrs. A. Graham and Co. another North London firm in bottle-washers, inflats, and capping and discing machines, are like the Coster's "Appy" and "Appy" "every 'ard to beat". Much the same description applies to Dairy Requisites, Ltd., apropo brushes, counter pans, butter or teard, charms.

Harking back to reagents and suchlike, I found Chr. Hansen's Laboratory Ltd. exhibits quite com-

fortable. The great stand of York Simley, Ltd., thought one of the best items in the Hall. Their Elmer glass-lined steel tank equipment is something to compete with.

The dairy jars without its "dose" is a deficient weakness, and Co., Ltd.'s exhibit provides an object lesson in making good against any such deficiency.

I was also greatly impressed with Messrs. Thompson and Co.'s milk powder making machines and their butter moulding apparatus. They are still with electrically heated and lamp-heated reductio-fermentation ovens, and especially noted their incubators of "Hebebe" milk and cream testing ovens in their degree of fitness. Their very glassware is excellent. Messrs. E. N. Headley and Sons had a fine range of dairy equipment in most varied forms.

I cannot be accused of carelessness in paying to the Cawthron Farm Research Institute.

Food and Medicines.

There is a continually increasing desire to hear on all breeding exhibitions. Roosters and other winged or feathered creatures attended on almost every hand and responded interestingly with one's vocal efforts that while conversations prevailed against these birds, those were fruitful of much edification as to the various methods of incubation, brooders, dry heat and egg hoppers, poultry and dog foods, laying meals, poultry and pigeon baskets, egg boxes and markers, poultry medicines, and cooled foods for dairy cattle.

I particularly enjoyed an interview with Mr. Godfrey, the senior of the Gloucester Incubator Co., Ltd., and with the representative of Messrs. Harry Hebbott, Ltd., the well-known Somerset poultry appliance makers. These two firms have a long Colonial reputation, and Mr. Godfrey very carefully outlined the possibilities of the openings in East Africa. At present I think he has not exceeded his agencies much if at all, but he is closer to the coast than Durban.

The firms are the following:

Easec, Ltd. Livestock can give most people points in poultry and dog foods, but I noted a larger range in Spratt's Patent, Ltd.'s foods and medicines, their Hearsall's incubators, seal-burning brooders and rearing appliances generally.

If you want a litter of pigs in piglet form, or a litter of young, ask your celebrated Somerset authority, C. A. Sydenham Hamford, to hand out some of his literature on the subject of sow-housing, feeding and incubating. It is great—in many ways.

Finally, cogent are the remarks of Mr. R. J. Rattray.

Poultry Appliances.

Another session to the exhibits of the Wilts firm of F. Linsley, Ltd., Abercrombie, Kings, Marshall; the Springfield interests, by far both of that firm and the wide range of aluminum and celluloid fittings and bowls, and also medicines and all the Messrs. Osbiston and Young, Ltd. Fliké also to note Birmingham's own, F. W. P. Jones, Ltd., who are also well known.

On the other side of the hall, I found the well-known firm of W. J. T. Smith, Ltd., and their chief man, William Tamlin, who has turned out a lot with his wife, Mrs. Tamlin.

I have mentioned "Caled" foods—Messrs. White, Tomkins, and Company's "Clarendo" specialties are quite—particular dairy sling—the proper cheese.

Descending to the Arcade, I had an interesting chat with the managing Director of a very well known Liverpool firm of bakers in cakes and meats for fattening dairy stock, puddin' pigmeals, and call mead. I refer to Messrs. Simmonds, Hunt and Montgomery, Ltd. Passing thence I became interested in the excellent Husky meat as usual by Messrs. Vipps and Headley whose disease-making ointments are just the thing for Kenya. Messrs. Pinkstone, Ltd., of Bristol, were likewise exhibiting the "Curcushine" remedy for all the hamilton diseases in horses, cattle, and sheep; while other convincing types of veterinary preparations and thriving mixtures were on show by Messrs. F. Hawthorne and Co., Ltd.; Meridian Sons and Co., Ltd.; and H. G. and K. Mandeville have just turned out this is a new product.

NEW APPARATUS OR INVENTIONS.

In the section which always drew others were 30 entries, and as usual the dairy Quigley, Ltd., was represented with their sterilizing cooling vessel—to be put on the market. At the novelties, as very apt, I greatly admired, too, the Dairy Supply Co., Ltd.'s

Kleindl's churn-washing machine, by British Woolen Manufacturers Co. (London), Ltd., and the "Automatic Drive," which should be specially noted for a colony where labour and climatic conditions should call for something of the kind; also the specimen tested by F. G. Phillips and Sons, Harford and Penkridge, Ltd.; J. Gravatt, C. D. Gabel and Co., G. Christensen, Sutherland, Thomson and Co. (not less than eight entries); and the Thermal Engineering Co. and H. J. Joyce.

There was also a very noteworthy class (140) in this same Section, viz., small Milk-cooling Plant for Farmers—capable of receiving 100 gallons of milk per hour at 40° F. cost. For this there were several entries from Messrs. J. E. Hall, Ltd.; Phas. Hall and Son, Ltd.; Dairy Supply Co., Ltd. (twice); F. R. Martin, Ltd.; Dairy Supply Co., Ltd.

Mr. G. P. Peacock, Dairy, Matchmilk, Ltd., and Phillips and Sons, Ltd.

KENYA DAIRY INDUSTRY REPORT

The Economic and Finance Committee which was appointed in January last to examine the position and prospects of the Dairying Industry in Kenya has just issued its report. A short sketch of its work will be given in our next issue. It is abundantly evident that the witnesses examined by the Committee are practically all convinced in the great future awaiting the industry in the Colony.

EAST AFRICA AND THE CYCLE SHOW

AN ABSORBING ARRAY AT OLYMPIA

By W. H. COOPER, International Cycle and Motor Show Correspondent, the British "Cycle and Motor-Cycle Manufacturers' and Traders' Association, Ltd., London.

It is not surprising to find that the British "Cycle and Motor-Cycle Manufacturers' and Traders' Association, Ltd., have put on a fine exhibition of the products and processes of their industry. In view of the magnitude of the production and proficiency of the cycle industry, Science, and art blended admirably in all the details. And agreement may be readily compassed with the verdict of a daily contemporary that in every sense the exhibition expressed the magnificent technology of an industry that pessimists have said and that wanted to decay as overdone or worse.

Sufficiently enough the Association itself deserved one of the greatest honours of the show, and it is gratifying to perceive the remarkable interest and enthusiasm shown by the general public in the exhibits, and especially in those of the proud owners of the Balloon-motor cycle-tyres.

Theme onwards the interest deepens and intensifies. Hard by another famous tyre firm (Messrs. Eaglehawk Tyres, Ltd.), at Stand 9, are quite familiar with African market requirements.

Much the same comment applies to the position of the world-renowned "Sunbeam" firm (Messrs. John Marston, Ltd.)—whose up-to-date models of weather-proof finished cycles with the famous little oil bath gear case (which ensures automatic lubrication to the chain and driving bearings) prove a great centre of attraction.

STANDS: African Needs.

Another great stand undoubtedly was the U.S.A. Cycles, Ltd. exhibit (displayed on several different stands) of motor cycles, bicycles (from road racers to tandems-de-luxe) and tricycles (including components, monobikes, de luxe, and racing); including components, engines, fenders, mudguards, chains, breakwork, and fittings of all varieties. It was interesting to hear himments of all varieties). It was interesting to hear from Mr. Goddard, the Company's agent, a report that they have a travelling representative present at a tour of exhaustively investigating the potentials and requisites of cycling in East Africa and their own reports which he showed every day in his fresh dispatches to the manufacturer and will ensure frequent updating of the information.

No one would dream of neglecting the Humber stand for one did not like the excellent craftsmanship of construction in respective shape and price.

One stand too, the Coventry Bicycles, Ltd., is paying a very creditable attention to an essential of a B.O.D.—it is also hard to deny. Sir G. of Coventry, Ltd., their claim that their hand-made cycles are the world's best, and that is as well as what their name implies. The range thereof also is put in a huge array at Stand 33. One need say, too, very much more than a sneaking regard for the Calthorpe Motor Cycle Co.'s solo mechanism, while Douglas Motors, Ltd., finds the demand for their products遍及 all over the world, and announces by telegram that specimens can be obtained within twenty-four hours, if not anything sooner. Blameless a boy, Mr. Douglas, a Douglas "was claimed

by a policeman as having been found guilty in

soil, pitching equipments. I found the Western Saddlers, Ltd., as creditable as ever of the fact that they can manufacture requirements at low cost, and yet consistent with both, good materials and workmanship. Quite appropriately may the same be remarked of Bowden Woodwards. "Boyage" control levers, wire mechanism and fittings. This company occupied its "customary corner stand in the gallery of the main hall"; but had also a separate stand downstairs for the "J. D. Motor Cycle De Luxe."

Most ingenious among adjuncts may be deemed the Esway Stands.

MOTOR CYCLES.

One could scarcely fail to admire among the Main Hall exhibits those of Veloce, Ltd., and in particular their 110 c.c. Colonial Model 3-speed. Another range of motor cycles, seemingly of much attraction, was that of the Indian Motorcycle Co. One likewise subscriber of the Indian Motorcycle Co. One likewise subscriber readily enough to the claim of Messrs. F. and H. Melen, Ltd., that they are "The 3 Triangle People." The 110 c.c. Express carriers are quite a great good.

Need we dwell on the merits of the Raleigh motor cycles and cycles, or assure our readers that this year's exhibit was as magnificent as the famous Nottingham firm so well known how to make it?

Norton Motors, Ltd., deserves a hearty commendation for its Colonial model 31 h.p. with its special study of the all-important clearance question.

November 11, 1904.

THE LATE BISHOP OF ZANZIBAR.

The passing of Dr. Frank Weston, Bishop of Zanzibar, of which we made brief reference in our last issue, has excited a certain amount of love and appreciation among us in many papers. The *Times* states that his character and service was indispensable to him, and the death of a man in a strong sense of duty could never have induced him to enter it. The nature was tenacious and affectionate and he possessed a certain winning charm which attracted the most diverse personalities. Above all else, he was imbued with the true missionary spirit, and even those who differed from him most profoundly in doctrine and Church discipline acknowledged the importance and the unselfishness of self-sacrifice of his work in Zanzibar, to which he had devoted almost his entire life.

Having volunteered for service in East Africa, Dr. Weston was succeeded for the diocese of Zanzibar by Bishop Bimbo, a teacher assigned to him by the Native teachers and candidates for ordination, and he became successively chaplain of St. Andrew's Training College, Warden of St. Mary's Theological College, and then in 1901 Principal of St. Andrew's College. In 1903 he was also made Canon and Chancellor of the cathedral. He continued to pursue his theological studies, and in 1905 obtained a degree at Oxford. In the following year he published *The One Body*, an Inquiry into the Manner of the incarnation, a treatise written by a missioner in the interests of the world in Africa, which highly praised by Dr. Sanday in his "Catechological" Ancient and Modern, a paper many pages in length, in which he says that the author "has a mind of unusual power and a spirit of impetuosity and energy, branching forth into the thick of the day, scoffingly rejecting all proposals of compromise. His natural temperament was the very opposite of magnanimity. Men of his type, however, not only prove first-class fighting men but also seem to their contemporaries to acquire a taste for fighting for its own sake. At any rate it is true of Dr. Weston that from the moment when he came into public notice he was a living rock consisting of the purest and most solid Anglican church."

Referring to the Kikuyu Conference in 1913, which first brought Dr. Weston into public prominence, the paper says that the dominant motive of the gathering was to remove the reproach so constantly and so naturally levelled against Christian missionaries, i.e., that if they are all servants of the same Master, it is strange that they are so divided among themselves. The conference therefore, of the Church Missionary Society, the Friends, the United Methodists, and the Presbyterians, set itself to agree, if possible, upon a common presentation of the cardinal truths of Christianity with a view to the ultimate union of the Native Christians into a single Native church.

The Anglican Bishop of Uganda presided, and certain broad proposals respecting doctrine and organization were assented to. It was resolved that "a federation of missions' societies should be formed, every member of which should accept the Bible and the Apostles' Creed, and certain necessary liberty as to interpretation being understood." The mode of baptism was to differ to each particular Church, but the conditions of admission to membership were to be standardized, and a form of Common Prayer was suggested which might be used by all the Churches, but which should contain no order for the administration of the Sacrament. Out of this arose heated theological discussions which disturbed the Bishop of Zanzibar, the result being open warfare in which he declared that

the Anglican Church was in such a state of decay that she was not capable of carrying the Gospel message to heathens or to Mohammedans.

In the opinion of the Manchester *Guardian*, the late Bishop of Zanzibar was the chief prominent figure of the Anglican communion since the foundation of Great Britain. His other colonial or national bishop occupied a position like the same place in the public eye. The Manchester *Journal* does not now wish to inflict the decision given in the Kikuyu conference, the feeling that there was a good deal of truth in Father Holland's judgment, and the judgment declared the united Communion service to be a thing highly pleasing to Almighty God, but one which went on no account to be allowed to happen again.

Bishop Wellington, an old good friend of Dr. Weston's, suggests in a letter to the press that there were two Frank Weston's, one the responsible controversialist, and the other the devout missionary.

The foremost place in the notable career of the missionary bishops who from Bishop Mackenzie downwards, have labored in Central Africa, is held by Dr. Livingston's. He visited the Diocese of Zanzibar; nobody indeed who has ever travelled on land ship with the Bishop to the Diocese, could fail to entertain a profound veneration for his simplicity, his disinterestedness, his self-sacrifice, and his deep personal loyalty to his Lord. It is not less, since Bishop Melville stood in the salutation of Zanzibar which occupies, as is well known, the ancient slave market. No place could be more desolate and desolate than the Cathedral of the blessings which Christianity has conferred upon a people who until he came had no hope of salvation, and that cathedral is still standing.

PERSONAL.

Lord Stanley has joined the board of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Insurance Company.

Mr. J. H. Stoney to return to Australia.

Mr. J. H. Stoney

Mr. A. J. Stoney, who is returning to Nyasaland via South Africa this week, writes of our recent visitors. His trip home has been a short one but he has found time to do a deal of business.

Sir Sydney Heath, K.B.E., M.P., Chairman of the Joint East African Board, was returned as the Unionist Member for Blackpool, and polled 31,317 votes in an electorate of 65,522.

The appointment of Sir Hugh Clifford as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Ceylon means that this progressive West African Governor is to occupy a post which has been filled for six years by Sir William Manning, a well-known old East African. Before being transferred to Central Africa in 1893, Sir William had seen service in Burmah and India. He raised and commanded the Central African Rifles Regiment, from which grew the King's African Rifles, which rendered distinguished service in Central and East Africa, and after being Commissioner of Somaliland, was appointed Governor of Nyasaland.

EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

East Africa's Information Bureau will be the principal source of subscribers' information concerning the Colony and on all matters of interest to the Colony, and will contribute bulletins, electrical news, news from throughout East and Central Africa, and news of business which readers care to have. It will also give the following services:

A bureau of its own will be set up at London, and agents and agents' bureaux will be represented, and facilities to communicate will be had. No charge is made for the service rendered by this Journal in such matters.

For our first Africa and Kenya, we can and will issue London representatives, to whom inquiries and notices can be addressed. These offices are open from 9 a.m. to noon, and their address is 12, the Strand, London, S.W. 1.

We learn that the Uganda Government has placed further orders for Allison lorries.

The Union Castle Company have been informed

that they will be in Kenya for the erection of new works at Mombasa.

The Uganda Railway Department has engaged British architect, Mr. J. H. D. G. Smith, and his firm, Messrs. Smith & Partners, to design new offices at Nairobi for the Headquarters of the Uganda Government. The cost of the building is estimated at £100,000.

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Great Britain still refuses to show the last frontier of African civilization. The last weekly report of the Customs in particular Hong Kong shows imports of 6,445 bags to Holland, 26,220 to India, 2,000 to Germany, 2,000 to South Africa and 2,000 to Australia.

It is suggested in Kenya that the Post Office department and the Colony are to be merged into one post office of authority by merging the local and postal services to be headed by the "Post Office" (Drum) Kenya College, and a Select Committee of the Legislature application of this idea has recently proved valuable.

It is suggested in Kenya that the Post Office department and the Colony are to be merged into one post office of authority by merging the local and postal services to be headed by the "Post Office" (Drum) Kenya College, and a Select Committee of the Legislature application of this idea has recently proved valuable.

Kenya's chief export annually until 1923 was tea. In the best week for which statistics are available, 1,450,000 lbs were exported. Last year tea was exceeded in value by cotton, which last year was worth £1,000,000 to £1,200,000. Tea is now the chief export to India, to Europe, South Africa, U.S.A. France, to Italy, to Germany, and to Rhodesia. Charles Colman

of the British Cotton Association, says that in 1923-24, United States manufacturers of musical instruments failed to enter the Portuguese market, but the American Department of Commerce has published a circular that the American pianos, gramophones and other musical instruments sold in the Portuguese market are worth more than twice as much as the means a bad should consider in buying a piano.

AMERICAN EXPERTS Motor cycles are still decreasing in popularity in America, but

foreign business which can be in part due to the attention United States business men are giving to motor cars, will not long be very long, but in less important fields, British motorcycle makers will be advised to relax their efforts in the territories with which we are particularly concerned.

COFFEE The coffee crop during the coming season will be about a million of bags, but the coffee business is very strong, especially in the United States, where it is increasing.

The British Board of Trade says that the coffee market will probably be very difficult to forecast, while coffee in India, Ceylon, Egypt, and in South America will depend for its output on the weather.

CHINESE INVESTMENT Reporting a well-known Chinese newspaper, a Chinese merchant said that he had invested £100,000 in the coal trade, and that he intended to increase his investment.

CHINESE TRADE During the last few years, East Asia has shown a large increase in the importations of Chinese goods, but the British firms and their partners, among them, the London and French partners, are said to be in a difficult position.

CHINESE TRADE The Chinese government has issued a decree forbidding foreign manufacturers to sell their products in China, and to prohibit Chinese manufacturers from selling abroad.

CHINESE TRADE The Chinese government has issued a decree forbidding foreign manufacturers to sell their products in China, and to prohibit Chinese manufacturers from selling abroad.

CHINESE TRADE In the first half of 1924, exports of cotton from Nanking, Kiangsu, Shanghai, Ningpo, Hangchow, and Chinkiang amounted to £1,000,000. This figure is the largest ever recorded in the history of Chinese cotton exports.

AT

EAST AFRICA

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

The following report has been prepared by the East African Produce Department of the British Board of Trade, and is intended for the information of those engaged in the trade in the various produce of the East African colonies, and for the guidance of the shipping interests.

1905.

Report No. 100. - East Africa. - 1905.

Report No. 101. - East Africa. - 1905.

Report No. 102. - East Africa. - 1905.

Report No. 103. - East Africa. - 1905.

Report No. 104. - East Africa. - 1905.

Report No. 105. - East Africa. - 1905.

Report No. 106. - East Africa. - 1905.

Report No. 107. - East Africa. - 1905.

Report No. 108. - East Africa. - 1905.

Report No. 109. - East Africa. - 1905.

Report No. 110. - East Africa. - 1905.

Report No. 111. - East Africa. - 1905.

Report No. 112. - East Africa. - 1905.

Report No. 113. - East Africa. - 1905.

Report No. 114. - East Africa. - 1905.

Report No. 115. - East Africa. - 1905.

Report No. 116. - East Africa. - 1905.

Report No. 117. - East Africa. - 1905.

Report No. 118. - East Africa. - 1905.

Report No. 119. - East Africa. - 1905.

Report No. 120. - East Africa. - 1905.

Report No. 121. - East Africa. - 1905.

Report No. 122. - East Africa. - 1905.

Report No. 123. - East Africa. - 1905.

Report No. 124. - East Africa. - 1905.

Report No. 125. - East Africa. - 1905.

Report No. 126. - East Africa. - 1905.

Report No. 127. - East Africa. - 1905.

Report No. 128. - East Africa. - 1905.

Report No. 129. - East Africa. - 1905.

Report No. 130. - East Africa. - 1905.

Report No. 131. - East Africa. - 1905.

Report No. 132. - East Africa. - 1905.

Report No. 133. - East Africa. - 1905.

Report No. 134. - East Africa. - 1905.

Report No. 135. - East Africa. - 1905.

Report No. 136. - East Africa. - 1905.

Report No. 137. - East Africa. - 1905.

Report No. 138. - East Africa. - 1905.

Report No. 139. - East Africa. - 1905.

Report No. 140. - East Africa. - 1905.

Report No. 141. - East Africa. - 1905.

Report No. 142. - East Africa. - 1905.

Report No. 143. - East Africa. - 1905.

Report No. 144. - East Africa. - 1905.

Report No. 145. - East Africa. - 1905.

Report No. 146. - East Africa. - 1905.

Report No. 147. - East Africa. - 1905.

Report No. 148. - East Africa. - 1905.

Report No. 149. - East Africa. - 1905.

Report No. 150. - East Africa. - 1905.

Report No. 151. - East Africa. - 1905.

Report No. 152. - East Africa. - 1905.

Report No. 153. - East Africa. - 1905.

Report No. 154. - East Africa. - 1905.

Report No. 155. - East Africa. - 1905.

Report No. 156. - East Africa. - 1905.

Report No. 157. - East Africa. - 1905.

THE BRITISH BOARD OF TRADE,
LONDON, 1905.

PRODUCTION AND TRADE IN
THE EAST AFRICAN COLONIES

1905

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

1905

REPORT NO. 158. - EAST AFRICA. - 1905.

REPORT NO. 159. - EAST AFRICA. - 1905.

REPORT NO. 160. - EAST AFRICA. - 1905.

REPORT NO. 161. - EAST AFRICA. - 1905.

REPORT NO. 162. - EAST AFRICA. - 1905.

REPORT NO. 163. - EAST AFRICA. - 1905.

REPORT NO. 164. - EAST AFRICA. - 1905.

REPORT NO. 165. - EAST AFRICA. - 1905.

REPORT NO. 166. - EAST AFRICA. - 1905.

REPORT NO. 167. - EAST AFRICA. - 1905.

REPORT NO. 168. - EAST AFRICA. - 1905.

REPORT NO. 169. - EAST AFRICA. - 1905.

REPORT NO. 170. - EAST AFRICA. - 1905.

REPORT NO. 171. - EAST AFRICA. - 1905.

REPORT NO. 172. - EAST AFRICA. - 1905.

REPORT NO. 173. - EAST AFRICA. - 1905.

REPORT NO. 174. - EAST AFRICA. - 1905.

REPORT NO. 175. - EAST AFRICA. - 1905.

REPORT NO. 176. - EAST AFRICA. - 1905.

REPORT NO. 177. - EAST AFRICA. - 1905.

REPORT NO. 178. - EAST AFRICA. - 1905.



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A.B.C. & BENTLEY'S MARSHAL

AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

London, November 8, 1893.

The following movements are from

Wireless and the Royal Mail.

Arrived at Bombay November 7 from

Aden, via Suez Canal October 25, per

steamship "Cleopatra" and "Athena".

Left Aden November 1, per "Athena".

Left Suez Canal November 1, per

"Athena" and "Cleopatra" for

Port Said November 2, via Suez Canal.

Left Port Said November 3, per "Athena".

Left Suez Canal November 4, per

"Athena" and "Cleopatra" for

Port Said November 5, via Suez Canal.

Left Port Said November 6, per "Athena".

Left Suez Canal November 7, per

"Athena" and "Cleopatra" for

Port Said November 8, via Suez Canal.

Left Port Said November 9, per "Athena".

Left Suez Canal November 10, per

"Athena" and "Cleopatra" for

Port Said November 11, via Suez Canal.

Left Port Said November 12, per "Athena".

Left Suez Canal November 13, per

"Athena" and "Cleopatra" for

Port Said November 14, via Suez Canal.

Left Port Said November 15, per "Athena".

Left Suez Canal November 16, per

"Athena" and "Cleopatra" for

Port Said November 17, via Suez Canal.

Left Port Said November 18, per "Athena".

Left Suez Canal November 19, per

"Athena" and "Cleopatra" for

Port Said November 20, via Suez Canal.

Left Port Said November 21, per "Athena".

Left Suez Canal November 22, per

"Athena" and "Cleopatra" for

Port Said November 23, via Suez Canal.

Left Port Said November 24, per "Athena".

Left Suez Canal November 25, per

"Athena" and "Cleopatra" for

Port Said November 26, via Suez Canal.

Left Port Said November 27, per "Athena".

Left Suez Canal November 28, per

"Athena" and "Cleopatra" for

Port Said November 29, via Suez Canal.

Left Port Said November 30, per "Athena".

The Royal Mail has advised us that the
South African Government has issued a
Circular to all ports and shipping companies
warning them against employing colored
men as sailors and laborers.

The circular states that colored men
are undesirable as sailors and laborers
and that they will be liable to punishment
if employed.

The circular also states that colored
men will not be allowed to land at
any port in South Africa.

The circular further states that colored
men will not be allowed to land at
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