

London, June 11, 1925.

EAST AFRICA

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

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

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EDITORIAL

SENTIMENT VERSUS EXPERIENCE.

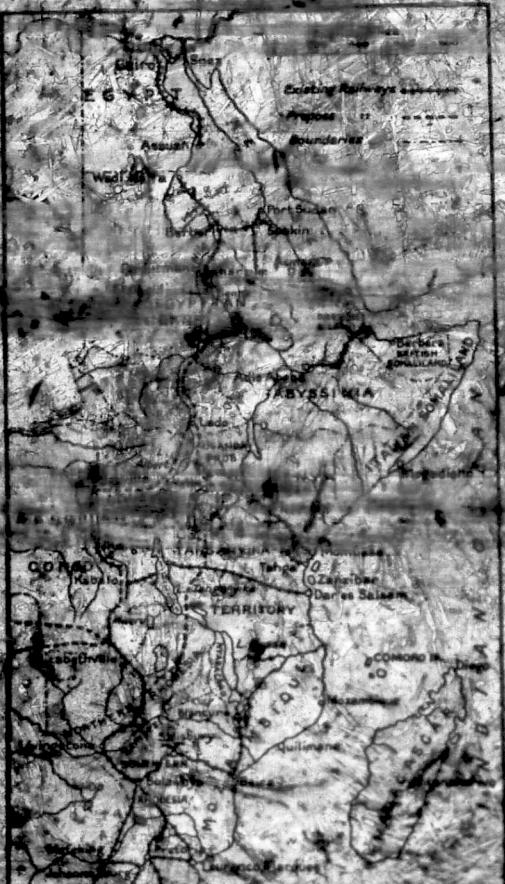
As we naturally expected would be the case, our editorial comments of last week have touched upon new territory, but contemporaries on the raw side of them everything is for the best in this best of possible worlds. They see no harm in permitting Germans unrestricted entry to Tanganyika. The Germans are officially to be enemies of civilization nearly set aside, and a good enough reason for Tanganyikans to accept them as residents.

Curiously enough, the morning on which such views saw the light was also marked by the publication of a long document and addresses delivered to Germany by the Allied Governments. Therein the Powers stated moderately but without qualification that Germany is deliberately evading fulfillment of her obligations under the Treaty of Versailles. Despite continuous and innumerable representations from the Allies, Germany has failed to consent officially to be our enemy, nearly seven years ago. Who can contend that those démarche allies had no weapons at their hands?

Some journals want this world public to forget the war and our enemies. We are confident that not one of these editors has seen the evidences that we have seen of German perfidy. If there were any grounds for believing they meant to keep their heart away from us, it would be easy to drive a wedge between the members of our community, so as to weaken us, and especially the colonial peoples, so as to have distinctions dispelled.

The first demand is for the return of their lost overseas possessions. On another page a correspondent summarises the position. As he generously states, "There are in this country two distinct schools of thought on the subject; one view is born of sentiment, the other of personal experience."

To suggest that we are "agitating" is absurd. We have again and again stated that there is no power by which Britain could prevent the return of Germans to Tanganyika once the Reich joined the League of Nations. In accepting the Mandate, we disengaged in the policy of the open door. Our policy was and is that to give Germans grace in the matter is to drown them at the expense of our own fellow countrymen. Perspective business vision would surely not advocate such a course.



strictly appropriate for advertising the properties and in the Territory itself the policy of "Non Publicity" of the Government became a by-word. The wretched bargains obtained by some fortunate purchasers were attributed to the fact that the land which had been thrown into the estates was put up to the sale of bidders and to the public at such a small price as that time.

The best sites, situated in the Native areas, were purchased by companies from the British Service, Swiss, and Germans, a number being sold at abominably low rates. One, with an area of over 1,000 acres, of which at least 200 were in buildings with foundations, was taken up by the Duke of Alexandra, of which he had a nominal worth of under £20,000.

A GREAT WHITE MISTER.

Dear Sir,

The opinion reached with Mr. S. C. Ward, of Mr. R. G. Cundall's firm, is that Sir Edward Gring, the new Administrator of Kenya Colony, will be distinguished career in which his talents have been no less than an incidental phase. His qualities have had great opportunities in the various responsible positions he has held.

His resignation from the Home Office, though a blow to the Liberal party, does not detract from the admiration of his political and administrative qualities. He has given a great deal of his support to the fact that he and Sir Edward can no longer be expected to serve the Empire without encumbrances.—*Hertfordshire Standard*.

Those who knew him during his days in the Great White Hunter days will readily appreciate the quality he possessed, &c.

Yours truly,
R. H. S. W.

CLAYTON & TROTTER,

THE PRESS ON KENYA'S NEW GOVERNOR.

He is marching on, and has reached the stage where his appointment is not filled by the appointment of one of the higher officials of the Colonial Service. Sir Edward Gring has had sufficient Civil Service experience to understand the Service point of view, and has wide political experience which should make him available to the somewhat unruly element which continually makes itself heard there.—*Duke of Lancaster*.

Sir Edward Gring is appointed to be Governor of Kenya Colony, and a distinguished career in which his talents have been no less than an incidental phase. His qualities have had great opportunities in the various responsible positions he has held.

His resignation from the Home Office, though a blow to the Liberal party, does not detract from the admiration of his political and administrative qualities. Sir Edward Gring has given a great deal of his support to the fact that he and Sir Edward can no longer be expected to serve the Empire without encumbrances.—*Hertfordshire Standard*.

The appointment is of importance, because questions are coming to an issue there which are likely to rank as the cases for similar questions affecting a much larger area for the indirect and unrepresented elect on home policies through the creation of a vacancy at Oldham and the necessity for a by-election. The first consideration is the second is by far the most momentous. Happily Sir Edward Gring is not the type of Governor who is likely to be unmindful of the importance of his task. An alert mind and an experience of many spheres of activity are among his qualifications, and since he became a member of Parliament all questions of matters of foreign policy have evinced both deep interest and close study of its problems.—*Bradford Daily Telegraph*.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

FULL INFORMATION
BE SUPPLIED OF
NATIVE WANTS
SHIPPING
IMMIGRATION

AMONGST
REPRESENTATIVES
OF GOODS
REQUIRED

ADVISE
REGARDING THESE
MAY BE OBTAINED
AT THE COURT

INTRODUCTIONS
MADE BETWEEN
MANUFACTURER
AND MERCHANT

TRADE FOR
TRADE IN
TANGANYIKA
TERRITORY
W. GERMANY
EAST AFRICA

MAN
OPERATION TRADE
LIVE IRON MAM
CAN OATES FOR
THE WANTS OF
THE NATION

FULL PARTICULARS
AND INFORMATION
FROM TANGANYIKA
COURT
EAST AFRICA
COLONIAL
BRITISH EMPIRE
EXHIBITION

John H. D.

EAST AFRICA

DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK VISIT EAST AFRICAN PAVILION

EXCLUSIVE TO "EAST AFRICA."

The Editor of "East Africa" was the only Englishman privileged to accompany T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of York on their visit to the East African Pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition. This is the only firsthand account of the visit, as follows:

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York visited the East African Pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition on Tuesday, June 9. They were attended by Major Parker of the British Empire Exhibition, Captain J. M. Pearson, Overseas Representative, and Captain R. J. Brooke, R.N., Companion to the Duke and Duchess.

Sir Alfred Sharpe, Chairman of the East African Group Committee, and Major J. A. Richardson, Group Secretary, met the Royal pair at the end of the path leading to the pavilion. From the Central Court Maclennan was ushered, where Mr. L. S. Sowden and Mr. J. M. Brodie, the Joint Commissioners, were presented.

In the Kenya Court.

In the Kenya Court the well-reared caravan stand and the terraced pens containing the beasts. The camels & the deer, the lion and the elephant. Duke and Duchess, who were particularly interested in the long wall on which is displayed almost every species of big game in the Colony. Before the large relief map loaned by the R.A.F.A.A. both the Royal visitors entered into animated conversation with Sir Alfred Sharpe, Mr. C. W. Hartley, and Lieutenant Colonel Gillings. In the Durbar, the Duke was able to borrow a spear and staff, and a short time later His Highnesses went this way to the Durbar. On no account did the Duchess insist on going out alone, as she said, "we want you to go with us before crossing Lake Victoria."

Upon entering the Durbar, the Duke and Duchess were shown to the room where tea was served, and where Colonel Paterson and Captain Smith, Secretary of the section, were introduced.

Mr. Ernest Smith, Deputy Commissioner for Zanzibar, conducted the party round the Court, where the representation of the Slave Peninsula was nicely exhibited. At the entrance to the Uganda Court, the Duke was shown by Captain Paterson the exhibits from Uganda and Kenya.

Signed "had been made in the case of Kenya and Zanzibar."

Arrived by the Sudan.

Progress was then made to the Sudan, where Mr. Scott was in charge. In the absence through illness of Mr. C. Murray, the Duchess was immediately struck by the clever paintings of native heads peering over the wall of the Court, and, if possible, found the panoramas that are a feature of the interior even more striking. The Furzy valley itself came in for special praise, and was frequently taken by them on their way back down the Hill. It was closely examined by the Duke and Duchess. "When his eye caught the name 'Faldo,' the Duke gaily suggested that such a memorable camp ought to be distinguished not by just one flag, but by two Union Jacks and a tall mast."

The large model of the Semien Dam was carefully inspected and the group of Sudan game, in which reedbuck and bush-buck are prominent, caused the Duke to say laughingly that the two animals were his pet aversions, since they had evaded him. Now he would have to go back out to East Africa to get them!

Major G. C. Anderson reached the party in the Tanganyika Court and introduced Mr. Kinsella, the Assistant Commissioner. The stands of the Tanganyika gold from the Ruwa River, a case of stuffed birds of gay hues and examples of Native craftsmanship came in for special notice, and prior to leaving the Court the Duchess was told from Major Anderson a lit of Tanganyikavite.

At Lake Matali Hall, one of the honours of the visit and a tour of the Central Court was made. Mr. Jebb, District Commissioner of Beaufort and now representing Somaliland at Wembley, drew attention to the most important exhibits on Somaliland.

The Duchess examined some of the best tortoise shells to which attention was drawn by Mr. W. E. Kind. The central exhibits of Mauritius, Nyasa and Tanganyika, the Sudan, Uganda and Kenya had also been seen.

Arrived in East Africa.

As they turned towards the entrance, the visitors facing them the Head of "EAST AFRICA," and the Royal Highnesses saluted cordially. Here Mr. F. S. Lovison, the Editor, was presented by Mr. Richardson who mentioned that

the Duke immediately replied, "Oh, of course I know it. We have been getting the paper for a week now," and turning to the Editor said, "It must be about a year ago." The Royal Highnesses were shown the new magazine, the first number having been published at the end of September last. In reply to the Duchess' inquiry, "You are publishing a Special Edition from Wembley?" he said, "Yes, we are, and it will be published on the 1st of July." The Duke was asked to return to the Editor's office, and was told that date of publication.

Having signed "EAST AFRICA'S" visitor book the Duke and Duchess left the Pavilion after a visit that gave the greatest pleasure to everyone connected with it. Their Royal Highnesses were undoubtedly most interested in what they saw and their stay was prolonged far beyond the time officially planned.

Within a few months of their departure officials of the different Courts were speculating on a possible further visit at an early date and were encouraging themselves with the thought that Their Royal Highnesses might return to see the arrangement of their own big game trophies, which are soon to be mounted in the Kenya section. The hopes of East Africa's representatives be fulfilled!"

JULY 11, 1925

EAST AFRICA

ABOVE GAWA

Our contributor, Kalambo, has been invited to write a series of East African sketches under the above general title. A portion of these pen pictures will appear next week.

A COAST DAWN

By Kalambo

The stars are dimming in the sky a cold grey light creeps up from the east; an occasional bell tolls, soon it is joined by other bells, more and more, and the greater climbs to the midpoint of the morn-

-Out over the fresh morning air goes the call to prayer, rising and falling in even cadence, insistent, insistent, reminding the faithful that another day is at hand, and that it is well to repair to prayer before going to meet it.

A few shadowy figures move in ranks between the huts, a noisy cry breaks into the silence, and the morning issues a chant now loud, now low, filling the air with their faces turned to the holy city, worshiping their God.

Movement is becoming more and more rapid, the sound multiplying, louder and louder, until the dawn grows down in the horizon, the late risers men their beds, the early ones are already gone.

As the light rapidly grows from grey to silver, the first shafts of the sun shoot across the heavens, to bathe the distant hill-tops in a fiery red, seeming to crown them in flame. In the last glow of the dawn wind the palm fronds wave busily, rustling and bowing toward the rising sun.

The waves beat lazily on the beach, the birds after their long night of restlessness, alighting upon the trunk of a distant palm tree, while the early birds, darting like little meteors towards the trees, make one day their proud to sum-

the meaning of the day's beginning.

Up the beach comes the first sound of the day, a single shot, the police lines sound the first notes of the old reveille. Rapidly higher and higher mounts the flaming orb, turning the sea to moonlight, the flaming red sky to pink to yellow, throwing into bold relief the features of the mountain peaks, until finally it seems to have itself cast off the wear and bear its journey across its own hemisphere.

Up from groups of men in the huts, leaving the houses, the anchors rise, the song of the *noo-nu* from amid

ships, where the great sail is balanced, comes the song of *lala* and the *lala*. Slowly they move at first, treading on the tide, until the breeze, taking the great sail, helps them out to sea.

Gradually the land breeze dies away. The calm gray mate, hanging their great fronts listlessly, follows a tranquil period, when the air seems dead.

A church bell rings long and monotonously from the steeple of the mission church near by. There a few a variety gather together for morning prayer. Christianity has as yet made but small strides, and their little progress among these simple people on whom the influence of the East and West religions have worked for years.

Yet the missionaries plot on devotedly, and every morning shortly after the sun has risen you hear the bell, sign that the white man who not be disturbed, while from the sound seems stealing in, the birds sing and these surroundings. What's coming to the church, what strange church sounding so far over the world hidden safe on a crisp fresh Sunday morn in the drowsiness.

The day is well along now, the streets and coffee shops do a brisk trade as the sun is going down at last in passing. Men and women, around the market, come out of their houses, heavy bags and slippers to sweep and tidy, gossiping and chattering animatedly as they go about their business. Children, too, and promptly begin their endless games, covering their naked bodies in sand and water, irresistibly quickly.

Indian and other girls open their little shop windows, dis-wares are about, and the day's business begins. The proprietor, sitting cross-legged in that same sun-baked saddlebag, looks about him with an eye to business, ready to buy up any suspense or exciting passing, to pursue his trade.

Up the beach comes the morning traffic, the porters in their living, smoky smelling, sickly colored hats of cotton, groundmats, sisal and divers, carrying their loads, coming to and fro. The first carters are using them round. House boys are hurrying to their work, the day is over. The dawn is over and a new day has begun.

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To Preserve Health and Strength

Proper health and mental alertness during exacting climatic conditions can be maintained if you make "Qvaltine" your daily food-beverage. A cup of this highly nutritious beverage taken regularly in the morning imparts a delightful feeling of freshness and vigor which enables one to carry on the day's duties with ease and pleasure. Taken at night it restores fatigues and ensures sound, restful sleep.

This delicious combination of the concentrated fluid elements extracted from fruit, milk and eggs contains all the essential factors necessary for a complete and perfect food. Prepared in a minute with fresh, condensed, evaporated milk.

QVALTINE
FOOD AND BEVERAGE

Bottled and packed by



Sold by
all Chemists
and Stores

GREAT INCREASES IN TRADE OF KENYA AND UGANDA.

Unadjusted Earnings for Last Year

The Commissioner of Customs has issued this comparative statement of the quantity and value of the principal imports into and exports from Kenya and Uganda during the years 1923 and 1924.

* The total trade imports for home consumption reached a value of no less than £6,271,509.1s. against £4,302,571 in 1923. This increase of 46% within twelve months is ample proportion to the reports that have appeared from time to time regarding the great extension of trade with Eastern Africa. Both the aggregate and individual figures should be sufficient to meet the increased demand of our consumers, and thus ensure more effective representation for this country in the market.

Trait: Spindles

composing the list of articles, wholly or mainly, manuscripts and printed works of the greatest importance.

The importation of food, drinks and tobacco increased from £7,48,031 to £10,065,980. Unenumerated articles of food and drink are the main items, reaching almost £600,000, while rice represents more than another £100,000. The imports of cigarettes, cigars and tobacco are up from £3,920 h. to £1,075,648 h., valued at £1,500,000, tea is up from £3,738 h. to £51,000, while condensed and powdered milk imports rise to £4,200 h., valued at rather more than £1,000. Tinned and other preserved fruits are worth more than £50,000, while jams and marmalades are valued at about half that figure. Of the total unless there is £103,120 represented by ales, beers, stouts and

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The analysis of domestic exports are most instructive. And they hold hidden the productive power of

the territories is increasing. The chief items are the following:—

| | | | |
|-----------------|---------|---------|-----------------|
| Barbados | 100,000 | 100,000 | 515,005 centals |
| BAW, Cotton | 100,000 | 100,000 | 50,500 centals |
| Bahama | 100,000 | 100,000 | 10,920 bushels |
| Belize | 100,000 | 100,000 | 1,164,479 cwt |
| Himes, P. | 200,000 | 100,000 | 54,928 cwt |
| Caribbean, Cof. | 100,000 | 100,000 | 51,100 centals |
| Cotton Seed | 100,000 | 100,000 | 2 1/2 tons |
| Sunflower Seed | 100,000 | 100,000 | 1,700 tons |
| Groundnut | 100,000 | 100,000 | 6,000 bushels |
| MARY E. | 100,000 | 100,000 | 10,000 centals |
| SKINNY | 100,000 | 100,000 | 10,000 centals |
| Guinea | 100,000 | 100,000 | 1,900 bushels |
| Rhubarb | 100,000 | 100,000 | 6,100 centals |
| Running Harbor | 100,000 | 100,000 | 71,843 cwt |
| Guillies | 100,000 | 100,000 | 21,320 cwt |
| Placencia | 100,000 | 100,000 | 535 cwt |
| Pine Town | 100,000 | 100,000 | 10,000 centals |

Re-exports of trade goods were up more than £1 million sterling from £104,321 in £1,230,384. The value of goods entered in transit has increased some £1,000 to £11,052, and the value of goods entered in transhipment has likewise gone up, while

Customs revenue shows a remarkable expansion from £779,314 to £1,010,511.

The above preliminary statement is sufficient evidence of the great progress made within the year. We are hoping shortly to receive a copy of the Annual Trade Report which gives full particulars of the foreign trades of Kenya and Uganda; the position will then be more clearly analysed.



— UGANDA —

PROTECTORATE

EDWARD

EXPORTS: COTTON, COFFEE,
RUBBER, CHILLIES,
OIL SEEDS, GROUND NUTS.

For further particulars apply to
the Inspector of Agriculture,
Kampala.

THE IMPERIAL

IMPORTS - CLOTH, SHIRTS,
BICYCLES, LAMPS,
COTTONS, THREADS,
COMMERCIAL MOTORS,
and Turnkey Cottages.
SEWING MACHINES, &c.

For further participation apply to:

H.M. Trade Commissioner for East Africa
Dept. of Overseas Trade,
143 Newgate Street, Queen Street,
London S.W.

BRITAIN TAKING GROUND IN UGANDA.

"British Goods for East Africa."

BY AN UGANDAN.

KAMPALA.

EAST AFRICA's series of articles on foreign competition have been both interesting and instructive, and I only hope they will have the effect aimed at by the writer, though I am a bit doubtful.

For the past 15 years a resident in the Protectorate of Uganda has been on the same tack, but the situation apparently given to the matter by the British manufacturers and traders at home has been spasmodic and half-hearted. The loss is there, but not there only it touches the heart very deeply.

What can be said of those British manufacturers who buy material from the Continent and America and then send it out here as British-made stuff?

British Goods Hitting Germany.

An Indian trader in Kampala—no name? no pack drill—placed an order recently with a big wholesale dealer from New York for 100 boxes of pencils. These were sent to him with the name of the English house stamp on them. At the same time, however, the trader had also sent to a German firm in Germany, asking for samples of pencils, with prices. These came in due course. On one of the samples sent from the German manufacturer was stamped the name of the very English house which had supplied the order from Pencil City as being British-made pencils! Needless to say, the price paid by the German manufacturer was far below that charged

the English house.

There is only one instance I could give, a dozen or a dozen kind, and each of them in a different line of business, of the trading to instances of similar advertising. So much for

Germany, as I necessarily add, usually not much more than half the cost of the very same material when it comes as "British" stuff from England. This is looking facts right in the face, and the effect has on the minds of those who still have faith in the British manufacturer, and real British-made material can better be imagined than described.

Now let us take a few moments to consider the position.

That batch of big English newspapers sent out to East Africa for parceling purposes are preferred to Continental papers. This does not apply in Uganda, though about other places in East Africa I cannot speak. The original statement certainly appears to be well founded in general. Zanzibar, Tanganyika and Kenya at any rate show a marked preference for English papers.—EDS., E.A.

There is no denying that most goods from English-made stuff has a great pull. One foreign firm established here has stated through its manager that it has imported 750 tons of cotton from Uganda because of the Indian traders who, you straight out in the African article is best for their business.

In bicycles, the Uganda Native buys a British-made one every time he prefers to a Continental or American one. At the same as anyway is favorable, no doubt some foreign-made bicycles are sold to the Natives if they happen to be good, which is odd. But the Uganda Native is a simple individual, and as we know, British-made or so-called British-made machines are here in great numbers for sale; the Native nowadays is harder to please than formerly. It is as to educational advantages for the children that Africa takes precedence.

In the matter of furniture, America takes the lead, and it cannot be denied that American cabin lamps, as they are called here, are a long way the best. Birmingham does supply some setting needs of furniture, but cannot approach the best American lamps. Everyone knows that in the old days Austrian and German table lamps were good, and they have once more put in an appearance here and are commanding a sale. Cheapness, however, is in this instance the dominating factor, and the foreigner is again scoring.

British Goods in Favour.

There is no doubt that the foreigner is out to capture the bulk of the trade of the country. He is apparently more alive to its possibilities than anyone else. His representatives are here to study conditions and ways and means for themselves. Hence devoting time and money to the job. It is showing that he is anxious to please, and that he is out to make friends. He is doing it well. Can anyone doubt this? Whether he's American or Continental, he is a hustler. He is taught that to hustle is the spice of life, and his hustles to some purpose.

The trade of Uganda is worth having to any country. Italians, Swedes, Germans, Austrians, Frenchmen, etc., are here in large numbers. None of them is fond of the nation. Being a British Protectorate, Uganda is open to everyone to do trading. Free trade for other people is the order of the day, as we see it. The British taxpayer helped to build up the main industries of the country. The foreigner takes all that comes his way, and the more he gets the more.

He has as good a right here as any British citizen, and he should act the full

citizen's part, and help the natives. The world of Uganda where would be a nice place to live in.

How to remedy some of the difficulties.

The married couple from Home of the last No. one dislikes it. It is reliable. Its price is the highest, but the foreigner can produce it far more cheaply and give better terms to his traders.

How can he continue to do this? The answer is, he can't. He must find a market for his goods, and that market is not to be found in Uganda.

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Why can't the Briton? Why? We want the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Will it bear telling? We citizens resident in this Protectorate have no love for the foreigner, neither has the Laura, even though the latter is a bit sore about her own country. Still in this country as any other, though perhaps not in size and population—the foreigner will, on the whole, buy from England every time if other things are equal. If they are not—and they are not, rest assured—that means other Britons—then the trade will continue to go forward. And the less will be England's loss.

One of the most prosperous stores in London is spending £50,000 yearly in advertising.

These advertising expenses are longer than their annual profit.

Are you doing justice to your business?

EAST AFRICA IN THE PRESS.

CHRISTIANITY'S PROGRESS IN UGANDA.

The Bishop of Uganda recently undertook a confirmation tour in the Eastern Province of his diocese, during which no fewer than 2,293 people were confirmed, *Star of Africa*, July 1. In one place the numbers attending a confirmation necessitated the Bishop holding the service in the open air, a banana leaf being held over him to protect him from the sun. According to Mather of the New Missionary Society a most striking feature of the confirmation was the number of women candidates.

OLD STRIKE IN TANGANYIKA.

"MAY I be permitted to draw attention to the importance of the old strike?" writes Mr. J. C. Quigley of "Old Town," in a letter to the *Dar es Salaam Times*. "If the result of the strike and its effects are not to be a huge sum of money will be expended on development. Every measure should be taken to encourage experienced propagandists and the writer suggests that the full significance of a huge gold-bearing area be carefully studied and that measures be taken at once to deal with the gold fever which is now rampant in the country."

The possible influx of thousands of miners and hundreds of thousands of natives may be disastrous to the production of wheat and food supplies and may even compete with the health of the country. The Native labourers of natives may possibly be compelled to leave the country.

A SNAKE ATTACK TEAM.

An extraordinary snake attack was experienced at a farm in the Barberton district recently, when during ploughing operations, a black mamba suddenly rose in front of the plough and settled on the back of the hindmost two of the team, worked its way forward, biting every attendant. When it had struck the team states the *Barberton Daily Star*.

After the first two the right side of the hindmost pair was bitten, and the animal continued to bite the Native in charge managed to kill it. The mamba was found to measure about nine feet.

Two of the first ones to be bitten died during the day, being badly swollen. The other two also became swollen, but recovered and on the following Saturday were regarded as being out of danger.

CANAANITES.

"We can Northern Rhodesia have a grant from the Home Government to link us up with the Lake Superior Bay line? Our welfare is of just as intense importance to ourselves as is the welfare of Kenya to the *Cassanites*; or whatever the residents of that favoured country call themselves. Let it be from our natural sporting instincts for our kinsmen Kanyas, farther off, whatever they can extract from the Mother Country, but we must be given only an equal power of extraction ourselves."

"It is fatal if the Colonial Office is going to follow the old precedent of listening to so intimate a report on Northern Rhodesia from a man who calls casually at Livingston for half an hour, measures all the miles from Livingston, and generally exposes his forgetfully short visit to the country by not consulting the views of Mazabuka and Lusaka, Broken Hill and Bwana Mbewu. Thus the *Livingston Man*.

A TAX-DRIVERS CUTTHROAT.

Some four Nairobi taxi-drivers are very active fellows, reports the *Nairobi Correspondent* of the *East African Times*. One means used to make quite handsome profits by selling his cars in Uganda. His modus operandi is to purchase a new car, carefully preserve the body and then by covering them with some "secret rugibus" to live in the ordinary passenger compartments in Nairobi, then secure a fair amount of travelling to Uganda. There he sells his car, etc., it is said, a very handsome profit on top of the income he has earned by his ordinary Nairobi hiring. Quite clever and with nothing whatever objectionable in the transaction.

MONEY FROM MEALIE COBS.

New sources of wealth for the American farmer may be found in the millions of tons of mealie cobs which are harvested annually. Five scientists of the Department of Agriculture have during the past six years discovered new values in this material and means for extracting them.

At the present time oil is obtained by cooking cobs for a few minutes, this process being repeated until the oil can be used for any purpose. More refined oil, however, is not extracted. A special oil is required for them in the manufacture of coal briquettes from the finer types of anthracite.

Purfuran, an aromatic liquid, is one-third heavier than water, which can be used to replace formaldehyde in many processes. It is made by digesting them for about two hours.

It is also used in soap-making, and in the manufacture of perfumes.

OBJECTION TO EAST AFRICA LOAN.

Mr. M. G. Morris has been informed by prominent men in East African colonies that before the Socialists are likely to obstruct the East African £100,000 loan, Mr. Churchill, leader of the opposition, will call a Select Committee, consisting of a member from each colony.

Mr. Morris says that this new loan is of great value to the country, and that it is essential to the country as to develop further. The Socialists have apparently decided to disapprove of the whole scheme and are prepared to throw over Mr. Churchill, their representative on the Commission, who was defeated at the last election.

If it is conveniently expected in East African circles, however, that the loan will be granted, especially as a large proportion of the money will be spent in the iron and steel industries of this country and an appreciable amount in the motor trade, continues the journal.

The Socialist opposition to the conscription of Native labour is laughed but of course by those who know the country. The terms of the mandate by which we govern Tanganyika express clearly that Native labour can be conscripted for essential public works. Thus it is plain that even the League of Nations realised the necessity of this conscription.

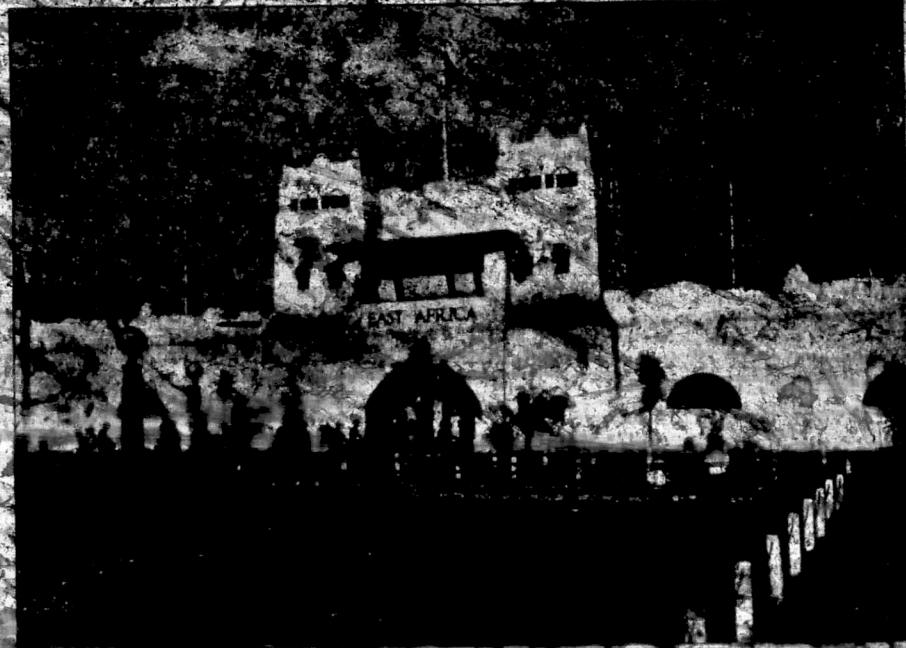
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DEATH OF CONSUL O'NEILL.

From the *Manchester Guardian*.

There passed away last week at his home in Bonsai, near Matlock, not the least notable among modern African explorers. It is difficult to realize that forty-five years ago, when Mr. H. E. G. and then British Consul at Mozambique, began his explorations into the interior from the Portuguese coast, the country about the great Afar Lakes was almost unknown, and the services among the European Powers for territory had not begun. The Portuguese, however, though they had held a vast stretch of land for 400 years, and claimed a Protectorate at Mombasa, had made any real exploration more than 50 miles inland impossible, and so far as concerned the Afars, were unable to control them. The remarkable mission of the Scotch Church Bap. Missionary Society, which followed the middle Zambezi and descended the Shire River to the Southern end of Lake Malawi, in view of the difficulties of navigation, was conducted with headquarters at Blantyre in the Beira Province, and was an important Scottish British enterprise. The African Mining Company, which had followed in its steps and assumed its work, during great areas of country, some 1,000 miles long between the Shire River, running northwards, and the Nyanza, flowing southwards, was unknown and unexplored. It was to this important district that Mr. O'Neill devoted some seven years of patient and adventurous exploration.

Consul at Mombasa.

He had begun his life on the Navy, and as a young Lieutenant had shown his mettle in the suppression of the slave-trade then rampant in Eastern waters. He had at the same time made himself master of the Swahili language, scared alike by the slave-raiders and the slaves! This double qualification won him his present post, and he was one of those who, like Mowat, had a clear view over the whole Portuguese East Africa, and it was from this vantage-ground that he pursued his self-imposed task.

Soon after his arrival he was able to render material service in the last stage of the Zulu War, after the disaster of Isandlwana, by exploring from Durban Bay the deadly Maputs River in rear of the Zulu army and exercising a restraining influence over the Amabuthong tribe, who threatened to make common cause with Cetewayo. His enterprise and skill secured him his next post, and he again distinguished himself in his explorations and the patient observations of the astronomical observations that he made, winning the Victoria gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society.

The Defense of Karonga.

A notable incident of this period was his defence against a strong force of Arab slave-raiders of the African Lakes Company's station of Karonga, at the north end of Lake Nyasa, to which he hastened with a few

friends on hearing of the danger to the Company's representatives and where he successfully stood a siege from the greatly superior Arab force until the arrival of help from a friendly tribe, and thus saved some 500 of the intended victims of the raiders, besides the Company's servants and slaves.

Repeated attacks of malaria incurred during his journeys had affected his health and he was transferred after ten years African service to the European Consulships at Leithorn and Boulogne. The range of his work as an explorer was necessarily limited by his duties as consul, but his name deserves an honourable place among the gallant and disinterested men who, in the interest of knowledge and in the spirit of adventure, have opened up the dark places of "wonderful" continent, and who, like the great Livingstone, are now forgotten that the Africans are more than savages.

INCOME TAX IN NYASALAND.

A SUPPLEMENT to the Nyasaland Government Gazette of April 9 gives the law of the new Income Tax Ordinance.

The tax upon the chargeable income of every person other than a company shall be charged at the following rates:

On all incomes exceeding £50 but not exceeding £100, the sum of 10s.

On all incomes exceeding £100 but not exceeding £200, the sum of 12s.

On all incomes exceeding £200 but not exceeding £300, the sum of 14s.

On all incomes exceeding £300, in case of married persons, the sum of 16s., and thereafter,

On the part of income in excess of £100,

| Income exceeding | Adoles- |
|---------------------|---------|
| £100 | 10s. |
| £200 | 12s. |
| £300 | 14s. |
| £400 | 16s. |
| £500 | 18s. |
| £600 | 20s. |
| £700 | 22s. |
| £800 | 24s. |
| £900 | 26s. |
| £1,000 | 28s. |
| £1,100 | 30s. |
| £1,200 | 32s. |
| £1,300 | 34s. |
| £1,400 | 36s. |
| £1,500 | 38s. |
| £1,600 | 40s. |
| £1,700 | 42s. |
| £1,800 | 44s. |
| £1,900 | 46s. |
| £2,000 | 48s. |
| £2,100 | 50s. |
| £2,200 | 52s. |
| £2,300 | 54s. |
| £2,400 | 56s. |
| £2,500 | 58s. |
| £2,600 | 60s. |
| £2,700 | 62s. |
| £2,800 | 64s. |
| £2,900 | 66s. |
| £3,000 | 68s. |
| £3,100 | 70s. |

On any part of the income in excess of £10,000 at the rate of 1½ per cent. The tax will be paid with the consent of the Legislative Council, determined by the resolution, it being empowered to vary the above rates from time to time.

The tax in the case of a company is at the rate of 1s. 6d. or every £100 of the chargeable income.

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PRESS.

On July 1st the African section of the Kavirondo agricultural show is coming off. The winter of the slaughter cattle class was a beast capable of producing 1,000 lbs. of dressed meat. The milch cow class was not well represented. The pigs were not brought in, the best animals being fed, they might be appreciated. An interesting feature was the young bovine class, which is not much used by the Kavirondos for their industry.

The meat classes were well represented by all classes of work. While the European section showed real progress, it was not so with the natives. (Nearly 100% were lost.) After the meat classes there followed some others which are very conservative, powerful, and secret as regards their uses and methods.

The schools, Central School, Maseno, and the Railway workshops were present with their exhibits of Native artisanship which were of a very poor standard. For producing the largest number of drawings the Central School was awarded the John M. G. Shaw prize.

Following the exhibition came the sports. Kisumu team again winning the football final. At the conclusion the Colonial Secretary spoke of the success of the Show and the lessons to be learned from it.

Two other important events were the real social and domestic progress amongst the African population at the Port Hall Native Agricultural Show and the annual sports meeting held at Nairobi. In the former the Africans themselves subscribed over £100 towards the creation of a library and a hall for their own use.

The number of entries was 2240, as compared with 350 last year.

The show was purely agricultural and demonstrated the great opening the Africans have for wheat growing and for the cultivation of European fruit. The results of missionary efforts were reflected in the award of 69 prizes to mission pupils.

There were three interesting innovations: (1) a stall manned by the medical department, at which staff discussed the disorganization of the health of the population due to poverty and bad diet.

(2) a healthy instruction stall where a picture of a worker were attractively laid out, and where some stewart young workers explained the benefits to be derived from regular work and good food; (3) a refreshment room run by three enterprising young Africans for their kinsmen, and which was a great success.

The inter-district sports held for the first time were a resounding success. Kisumu won first place, Mombasa second, and Nairobi third. Best field for the best physical drill team was won by the C.M.S. Maseno school team. Challenge cups have been very generously presented by European sports men in the Colony for all the events.

There is more interesting news on the way up. They are great cultivators, but never grow

enough to satisfy their wants. This is because of the following: the master of beasts to die dead, or dances and on the fires of the sacrifices in order that he can reach them in his forests of meat, transfer his meat to his own body, the beasts or owned, the owner of the animal, according to the broad law of deserts.

The Vipasha, who is the chief sacrifice known as *ghadra*, which is worn out in making it a harm to the owner, and the number of days he wishes to be absent from his wife, the husband falls sick should he continue to have his customs to health, the next day.

These things are the custom of the *ghadra* man, many are now born in Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, but none do not know their tribe, living even born in Soudan and spending broken Soudan.

TAXING UNDEVELOPED LAND

One matter which interested me on my visit to the Colony was in certain of the dependencies very large areas have in the past been left uncultivated, due to low costs by individuals or syndicates. In some cases little or no development work has been done in these areas. They are being held up from the general advance of the dependency increases the value of the land, when it will be broken up and sold in lots to newcomers.

I consider that in such cases a substantial tax should be imposed on undeveloped land which has been alienated to non-Natives. Such a tax will compel the present owners' plans to develop their holdings, or to sell in small lots.

If there are those who make a living by surrendering their holdings to the State.

"The State will then be in a position to allow such lands to be developed by transport facilities given made available. Whatever differences of opinion there may be on the subject of land taxation in our countries, I think the principle of an undeveloped land tax is sound, and will be adopted in the East African Federated Colonies."

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OUR WEEKLY

Our Column

London, April 20, 1923.

In our summary series of accidents, we omitted the most serious record of the Uganda Railway, which great boast it was that it had never killed a man. That boast still holds good, for, although one of the accidents involved the death of a passenger, no passengers have, as yet, been killed in three accidents confined near Fort Portal, the railway station of that place. Apparently a train (C train) was badly derailed at excessive speed, the engine and wagons overturned in a deep cutting.

At this was the scene of the second accident, which according to the official report, was due to the driver's loss of control of his train. A third accident at place of work with no serious results, the last of the series occurred at Samburu, near Nairobi, where a passenger train running head on, with a locomotive which had broken down, struck the train line. Inquiries are proceeding.

In connection with the Uganda accidents it is interesting to note that in several per-

sons, Sir Jacob Dlamene, who is interested in Mr. Justice Sheridan, were involved in the collision. Sir Jacob escaped practically without injury, as also did Judge Sheridan, the wife and children of the latter, however, had a miraculous escape. The end of a big goods wagon actually penetrated the compartment in which the children were, with their nannies, the umbrellas being used to shield them from the flying matchwood, while the children remained unharmed.

On the subject of the Legislative Council, the Government has now decided to

allow the House of Commons to have a full debate on the subject. Lord Delamere, who is in charge of the House, by Lord Delamere, is of opinion that in view of the official records of the debates in the House, it would be best. The local press naturally cannot stand up to the expense of full reports of the discussions and debates. With a view to the discussions and debates on the legislative powers in the Legislative Council, there has been introduced

a bill to give the House of Commons power to introduce bills.

There was also the question of a permanent airway, over which some weighty arguments were exchanged. Lord Delamere argued the Government of reverting to the Dark Continent, as he understood it, the Government was not in favour of introducing any such scheme; however, the air was ultimately cleared for the railway, and no explosives reduced to normal when it was explained that Government was not averse to the proposal, but was anxious to commit itself to any definite route or project. On general lines Government was prepared to meet unofficial opinion by agreeing to the proposal to expend £25,000 on experiments and surveys. The route suggested by Lord Delamere, as spokesman of the like members, was from Kisumu, the railhead, to a port for Uganda, to Kharoum.

Composition

The Colony has also been in line with Defence Commissions pushed through. The Bill was passed about a year ago with the express concurrence of the public, and the result of the Commission's recommendations has been to increase the strength of the

Army and the Commission's report provided that the Army should be increased to 10,000 men, and the Royal Engineers to 1,000 men. This principle of the maintenance of a permanent commission, however, has been a secret of State throughout the Bill, practically in so far except that one or two matters of detail are to be considered. The recommendation was passed calling upon the Imperial Government to request the forces to be sent without further loss or delay.

Another Expedition

An interesting arrival is that of the African Central African Expedition. The cars have been specially equipped for their arduous journey and, in addition to the ordinary front and rear wheels, have alternative wheels amidships. The French appear determined to conquer Africa by motor car, for this is the second French Expedition which has come to Nairobi, within the last few weeks—the first motor car having passed through the capital a short while ago.

Hans' Demands

The local Indian weekly paper *The Dawn*, having recently reproduced from a South African paper an article entitled "Civilised Murderers," comments on the treatment of the native tribes in Africa and the treatment of these native tribes by Dlamene as leader of the slanted members of the Honorable Council. The Honorable Council is of opinion that this Honorable Council is of opinion that the publishing of newspaper articles wantonly attacking such as that entitled "Civilised Murderers" in the *Dawn* of April 1st, should be met by the immediate suspension of the responsible editor and the punishment of those responsible, and in the present day sign and in case this Honorable Council request the Government to introduce an amendment to the Constitution of the Legislature of Kenya, so that the punishment of the prominent native population in the country can be imposed. Lord Delamere asked permission and was granted to withdraw his motion.

Government has now made up its mind the article in question will be subject of the same consideration.

Kenya Harbour and Labour

Referring for a moment to the Railway, Mr. Felling, the manager of the port and porters, said that the port was now fully equipped.

On the subject of the labour situation in the port, there was some heated discussion, but the G.M. came in to bring the ordeal. His explanation took us back to the root of most of Kenya's troubles—labour shortage. Apparently at Kisumu, the railhead port, the native staff should be about 200 porters. For some time back the port authorities have been working with some 20 odd. Representations had been made to the Kenya Government, said Mr. Felling, many months ago with a view to securing the necessary labour but nothing had been done. All of which gives the stay-at-homes some idea of the trouble. Railway managers have to live in this part of the world.

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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

The East African Information Bureau, which has been established at Mombasa, is now in full operation. The object is to contribute to the promotion of British trade throughout East and Central Africa and any information which can be given to the public will be cordially welcomed.

Manufacturers, trading to African agents, and agriculturists, who represent their associations, are invited to communicate with the Editor in charge in order to have their interests considered.

East African Cotton—The 1924/25 cotton crop in the Lake Victoria basin is estimated to be 1,200,000 bales, and the total output of cotton in East Africa is estimated at 1,500,000 bales.

East Africa Forestry—A forestry office will this season

be announced that the railway between Mombasa and Tanga has now been completed.

East African Police—The casings at Lórenço Marques have been closed by the Commissioner of Police, whose action is supported by the great mass of public opinion.

East African Forests—Tenders for the purchase of more than 100,000 tons of teak, mahogany, timber and other woods for the U.S.A.

Bolton—Bolton, which uses the finest Egyptian cotton, is particularly interested in the completion of the Malakwai dam, which will make Egyptian manufacture of the raw material more difficult.

East African Railways—The financial statement for the year ending early in 1924 shows a balance of £1,000,000.

We are officially informed that Uganda's account for 1924 was £1,230,780, while its current balance stands only £18,662, leaving a balance of £1,212,127. The Protectorate's surplus balance now exceeds £762,000.

The forms of invoice—The certificate of value and origin, recommended by the Imperial Economic Conference, for importation of tobacco, basing them Customs duty on "invoice price," are now recognised by Mauritius.

At the recent annual general meeting of J. W. Layfield & Co., Ltd., the Chairman, said that the conditions at Nairobi were improving, and that there branches at Nairobi, Mombasa and Lamu showed better profits. They had opened new branches at Nakuru and Kisumu, both of which had made most promising start.

Manufacturers—Manufacturers willing to tender for the supply of materials to the East African State Railways must be registered or re-registered on the new lists now being compiled. Further particulars are to be obtained from the Board of Trade.

E. D. S.

The estimated customs revenue of Kenya and Uganda for the financial year 1923-24 was £250,000. The actual receipts were totalled £135,000. British manufacturers and exporters clearly need to study this rapidly growing market.

Mauritius—which recently introduced preference rates on goods—has indicated its mark of gratification over the proposal of the Imperial Economic Conference to stabilise the preference on sugar is reflected in the Budget proposals, and the Chamber of Planters of the island have unanimously asked the Governor to communicate to the Secretary of State for the Colonies their gratification at the Government's action in restoring the sugar preferences for ten years to its full former vigour.

Kilindini—Exports during the year 1923-24 for which statistics are available amounted to 1,000 tons; 266 cases of tea, 500 slabs and 1,000 items of sisal; 2,800 bags of coffee, 1,100 bags were destined for the United States, 728 for South Africa and 425 for Egypt. In all 100,000 bags of cotton were exported, 90% of which went to the United Kingdom, 10% to the U.S.A. and 1% to India. Cotton is the chief export of the port.

Teak—England took the only small shipment of green teak, the French took almost two-thirds of the 15,251 bags of teak exported, but of the 8,500 bales of wood they only received 6,383, and the U.S.A. 1,117. It is worth to note that the United Kingdom took over 90% of the 3,000 bags of white wood shipped.

Business—Reported by the Standard Bank of South Africa have been very quiet during March, but in April some improvement has been reflected. Regulations have been made by the Wholesale Traders' Association for the better control of credit to Indian traders. Credit is to be restricted to ninety days, banking signed to longer purchases.

Tobacco—Prospects for the tobacco crop improved greatly during the month. The yield is now expected to approach 80% of the normal crop, and while much of the early tobacco will probably be of indifferent quality, later plantings are giving good results. Prices are about the same as last season, and there is considerable activity in the purchase of Netherland-grown tobacco.

Whisky—Whisky ravaged by the red-bell worm, a condition of many of the districts, is not considered a payable proposition to European planters, 70% of the crop being destroyed this past year. It is hoped, however, that in the low-lands, the principal producing area, the yield will be at least equal.

KENYA FOR CATTLE BREEDING.

In the past year or two to development of Kenyan cattle industry we quote the following from the Report of the East Africa Commission:

Kenya in Stock-trading Colonies.

If any part of Africa possessed greater natural advantages for a higher-grade cattle breeding country it may be found in Kenya. In the possession of the Natives there are large areas of the country where the conformation of the land can best be suited to the further development of pastoral industries. This is in the case of pure-bred cattle, but the native herds continued to increase, and the sale of cattle is seldom practised. The latter is unnecessary owing to the general climate, whilst the expenses connected with keeping to the individual herding of cattle are of the pastoral type.

Sheep have been introduced from Australia, the wool of which is of a very fine quality, and is being profitably raised on a large scale. It is not an industry suitable to small farmers, and we think that mistakes been made in the too great subdivision of the sheep-breeding area of North-Rumminzi.

Native Livestock Industry.

There is no doubt that production of native stock could be rapidly increased, as it has been in other countries. All that is needed is proper organisation and supervision. At present all the Native live stock industry were property of organised tribes, and pigs were the chief article exported.

The natives themselves express the opinion that a valuable live stock could be obtained at present obtains in hides and skins, the export of which are at present affected by cattle disease and are valued £120,000 for the year 1923-24, and an improvement in the number of 25% could be effected by instruction in tanning, drying and canning.

The marketing of meat and dairy products also creates many possibilities.

Vol. 11.—No. 24.—June 11, 1924.

in the development of such a trade, the Natives have met with no response. The establishment of one or more meat factories which was never yet he sought, would enable both Europeans and Natives to dispose of their stock, of which at

present very little economic use is made. This would have a decided effect upon the quality of the stock raised.

Possibilities of Meat Export.

Ten per cent of Kenya's cattle brought the penny a pound when means to their owners a trade of over £100,000 a year. It is worthy of note that the demand for Native stock has increased measurably during the past year. It is certain to increase progressively as employers of labour realize the increased efficiency of workers who are provided with meat as a regular article of diet.

The Director of Agriculture informed us that even if a market were found, e.g., in meat exports, tanning, or meat extract, serious difficulty might be experienced in keeping cattle in sufficient numbers from Native owners. Having regard to Native customs in respect of cattle ownership, but we have been informed by competent authorities that even among the Masai, who cling most tenaciously to their time honoured customs, this practice is breaking down under the influence of the desire to acquire the products of other countries. The influence of trade and shopping centres is sometimes under rated.

We are of opinion that the Director of Agriculture should be given power to control the Executive Council.

A GAME RANGER'S NOTE BOOK.

R. A. BURTON PERCIVAL (Nisbet).

Mr. Percival has been for 12 years Game Master of the Game Department, and writes with enthusiasm and a love of the wild animals of Africa. He points out the need for increasing the game reserves, and for the protection of the elephant, which is in danger of extinction, thanks to the sport of game reserves. In fact, at times, half species have to be kept down by shooting.

A large part of his book is devoted to lion, the portion dealing with galloping lion being most exciting. It is a pity there is not more concerning elephant. The picture of a cow elephant about to fall is a stand out amongst remarkable poses of pictures.

The author's knowledge of big game is not so good as that of lions, but he makes up for it in the chapter on elephant.

Those keen on photographing game will find the last chapter instructive, but may well find they have not Mr. Percival's nerve, and may better be content.

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PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA
A WEEKLY JOURNAL

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1908.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION

THE UNITED BRITISH EMPIRE

EDITORIAL

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OUR SOUVENIR NUMBER.

THE 10th Anniversary will furnish the 10th Souvenir Number of the United Empire Expositor, the forthcoming appearance of which has aroused a very gratifying measure of interest. Our desire to put up permanent records in wholly creditable shape has led us to believe that African civilization has already made its mark.

The unit of our East African Empire, from the Sudan to the Cape, includes the British and German Rhodesia, the Congo, represented in the Souvenir Number, and with no stinting to think, by far the largest portion of Africa.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught has graciously honoured us with a special message to the British Government, many of whom, for the Colonies, East African Governors present and past, the members of the Joint East African Board, and other distinguished members of the most important and influential organizations of Africa, the association for East Africans, dictated the following address:

"We are deeply gratified at the success of your paper, and the volume, yet the difficulties of editing and to govern are not overlooked. Your solutions for some of the more vexing problems are presented to men earnestly anxious to receive the closest attention, and the better, truer, missionary and official of any country of the East African group will find the pages of this Souvenir Number instructive as well as interesting. We desire to be welcome to have an up-to-date survey of the entire group of territories, and their work at Wanganeyi will find the issue judiciously selected."

Many pages of carefully selected photographs portray the "Grand Central Station" before EAST AFRICA, scenes and scenes of life in the East African life and mission field, and in the great and the small, and in the numerous countries of the continent.

It is to be observed that the author of the article in that portion of the Souvenir Number of our paper who has so ably and skilfully assisted us in the preparation of the Souvenir Number, is the author of the



EAST AFRICA

CHINATOWN

Mr. Herbert Chapman has arrived from South Africa to inspect the new Chinatown at the R.M.S. "Windsor Castle."

E.G. 10-10

Mr. G. E. G. Smith has been appointed Acting Director of Posts in East Africa.

E.G. 10-10

Mr. J. W. D. L. Smith, R.A.M.C., has been appointed to the staff of the Royal Flying Corps. He will be entitled to the rank of Lieutenant Pilot Officer.

E.G. 10-10

Mr. J. W. D. L. Smith has resigned from Active Service and now holds the rank of Active Captain in the Royal Engineers of the Kenya Forces.

E.G. 10-10

In his Presidency The Acting High Commissioner of Zanzibar has received news on August 1st, 1918.

E.G. 10-10

Mr. J. W. D. L. Smith, R.A.M.C., has returned to England on leave. Kenya's sport will miss him.

E.G. 10-10

Major Sir Alexander Duffell Smith has published a book entitled "Beyond the Limit" describing his recent East African expedition.

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Owing to the illness of Mr. J. F. Gaunters, President of the East African Commission, the British and Australian governments have adjourned the meeting of the Commission until the autumn. The final report is expected to be completed within a few weeks after the renewed meetings.

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KENYA'S NEW GOVERNOR

Mr. George Hordon-Smith, formerly Governor of the Seychelles Islands, has written to the Board of Trade regarding the "Kenya" which he proposes to be registered by Mr. Arthur

W. G. Smith, Esq., of London, in the name of the Kenya Government.

At the present time the Royal Flying Corps is the only organization which has no permanent Civil Service.

Colonel G. H. Smith is a permanent member of the Royal Flying Corps and is a member of the Permanent Commission.

The permanent staff consist of Naval Officers and Pontiffs to Colonial Commissioners in the Royal Flying Corps.

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AST AFRICA GERMANY AND PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

INVESTIGATIONS OF OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.

Exclusive to "East Africa."

"The German Government will be disappointed if Germans in Portuguese East Africa, who say they are here to do business, and the German officials will be disappointed from Europe in the shape of a ship or two, or an armada, to visit this port. They will bring their goods, and I doubt it, but I do not doubt that they will be welcomed by the friendly tribes between Germany and Portugal, as our Companions."

The import trades and the navigation which has sprung up in the interior since the Germans took immediate steps to encourage their own shipping. And we have noted at the time now the inclination to look beyond our very limited horizon. And therewith one more practical comment. Is that human effort, with the right business, to be sustained by energetic government aid.

People who have travelled in the interior, and who place themselves among the savages, make of those of us who are here, a very poor opinion.

But the secretary of the British Legation here, Mr. A. F. G. Sturz, has written to me the following: "A few days ago I got a cable from the Foreign Office, which contained the following information: 'We consider it a blessing to focus' EAST AFRICA'S attention upon the operations of the Germans, with regard to Northern East Africa. It was noted by us that it had stumbled on the right track, but my subsequent inquiries have been carried out with care, and I can now reveal what will no doubt be of most interest to you and your friends, till what is published in the papers, the truth. Speaking generally, I find that there is a steady expansion in the whole of the interior, and that the

German influence is spreading very strongly over claim number three, a colony of ours. There are the following facts: First, it is known that Germany should annex Mozambique, and organize ex-German East Africa as a German mandate to herself. That would naturally interfere with the other two German colonies, which will ever remain no more than a part of the German Empire, and that is the reason why the German influence is spreading so rapidly.

A predominant trading in the French or Italian territory. There German mercantile tendencies are strong, and are unchecked. Other somebody else must be the cause, as the Germans have apparently struck up friendly stipulations for the same.

Now, as to the position of Portugal. In the Cape Verde Islands, between Gabon and Cape Portuguese, has a large stone drawing room, that has become the scene of his misery, poverty, and political discontent, due to his want of education. He is a member of the last party of the East African Slave Traders, the African and Seafarers, and is the most efficient. The members of this party, the "Regime," a Committee, are all dead, and by no means are the last remnants of the old Slave Traders, except and possibly the last few remnants of those who still hold a piece of territory, and cannot be bettered are quite un-

extinguished from the surface. From the coast of East Africa, and Rhodesia, this vast region possesses wonderful utility of soil. When rains and streams in Abyssinia and Rhodesia, as well as those others, is plenty, or even the dry part of East Africa East Africa. Its potentialities are boundless.

NATURAL APPEAL.

Timber of almost every variety abounds in the greatest profusion, and the soil has only to be scratched to yield wonderful harvests of almost any crop. I have the best of reasons for believing that if the Germans were informed of the prospectivity of other minerals, their efforts would very soon crown their success.

Until it was recently met by the fluctuation of Portuguese currency, the labour was the chief export of East Africa. The labour force of the natives are classified to a certain extent according to the montane variations and currency values and to the methods of the Portuguese authorities in levying the huts or poll taxes. This class, however, is nearly homogeneous, so that it can be recruited without difficulty.

One now points to the most likely source of all the potential produce: Mozambique, Mozambique and Portuguese East Africa, the finest natural harbours in the world, and the best advantages for business. An example of the former is the port of Beira, situated in the neighbourhood of the S. L. V. port.

MANUFACTURING.

I am, then, in the opinion that the Germans are seeking, and that the sooner the better, are going to get control of the country, and that is the probable outcome of this visitability of the traders' intelligence.

Now let us talk of the marvellous ability of the Germans, plus every continental advantage, this is the secret of their success.

Men, who are the heirs of the old Prussian army, men who are the followers of the old Prussian army, men who can put into those who work for them, the workmen, either for themselves, or for their employers, such a second hand of their physical working power, as to be without equal, and that is the secret of their success. East Africa, with a view to this, must be the sunburnt, sandy, paving, the way for the Germans to come.

MORALE.

When they arrive and take up both the offices of command, is very simple. Any day East Africa, where many Portuguese Officers and Officers have the habit of addressing relatives, for general correspondence. They are too fond of the skins of the animals, and the like. These African bay horses, or horses, are to them, men, and women.

It is on this account that the incoming Germans are planning. To remove the still principal of the sound element, is to be evaded, and when Germans are using it, all the same rights.

I do not mean that it is a matter of *imposto*, or *sterling* only; there is no doubt that a large number of those Danakiles, to a starving Chete, in some cases, or other goes a very long way in the supply of

1,000 PQYS TO HARVEST IN A CROP. Handpicks and other
means. This is the first method used.

These Germans were and evidently are paramount. In themselves they are so far off from much importance, but there is no room for any other. And every month the number of Germans is increasing, with an increase in numbers, and a corresponding increase in wealth. The result of this will be the nation who own the country, and the slaves, will be compelled to certain national *assimilation*.

THE END

Now then Alay Lang and his people any African will run in the traps the trend of events is clearly to be seen. Such is the case with the Alay Lang at this rate, the population of Germans gradually owning this part of the world. Some of them are still here, others have gone to America, professional men, some educated, others uneducated, all will be welcome.

Africa's experience shows that it can only hope to have established a base and a very valuable, the richest soil in Africa. The African has abundant wealth on their side.

Then one fine day there will be a dispute and very suddenly does the English stand up to the German. He will receive German help to keep his own interests in front of a warship or two, he gets into a number of disputes in attempts to prove that the intervention of this nature, leaves unanswered, a number of other questions. I doubt, but I have no doubt whatever, that the result of an alteration like this part of the world between Germany and England.

The Germans do remember the war years in East Africa, and how the Germans used their African colonies to protect themselves. Once German power was taken out from Europe, it would be released. What then? One must ask the question.

**THE AERONAUTIC COMMISSION'S
REPORT**

*RECEIVED
COMMISSION TO*

TANGANYKA

Even yet the shadow of the Great War still hangs over us. The world has been changed by it, and we must learn to live in the new world. We must learn to live in a world where there is no longer any room for the old forms of government, or for the old forms of society. We must learn to live in a world where there is no longer any room for the old forms of government, or for the old forms of society. We must learn to live in a world where there is no longer any room for the old forms of government, or for the old forms of society.

There is also in the eastern U.S. a large number of species of *Thlaspi* which cannot be satisfactorily placed in any of the above groups. These species are scattered over a wide area and cannot be satisfactorily placed in any of the above groups. These species are scattered over a wide area and cannot be satisfactorily placed in any of the above groups.

10. The following is a list of the names of the members of the Board of Directors of the Company.

The cultural department is essential. It is too much to say that in Japan there is no culture, but it is the outstanding feature of the Japanese government, and the whole system of education will have to be reorganized.

[View all posts](#)

With regard to the great undeveloped southern area of our territories the Germans had considered possible bases from Lake Weiss to the south part of Korea, but these appear to have been abandoned in favour of the upper reaches of the Amur at the port of Darss, Southern Manchuria. The Japanese had also made similar investigations, very far from Lake Weiss, so a position on the Chinese side of the Manchurian frontier must be taken up by Lake Weiss, as a point on the frontier line.

The General Manager of the New York and Atlantic has come into this office several times, carefully and has investigated all possible alternative routes. We discussed this question very fully and considered all the data that were felt before us and our recommendation is that the line should be constructed over the Hudson River.

more 1400 of the Central Railway and
the 1500 ft. S. E. is down on the Central Pacific Rail-
way, this being the most formidable one on the route.
The 1500 ft. is down on the Central Pacific, the
way should follow the left bank of the Colorado
River, and hence by the Pine Valley tributary of
the Colorado to the Virgin Valley, and thence
from the confluence of these tributaries to the mouth of
Walker Wash, or 15 miles from the Atlantic Ocean
to Lake Mead, thus as the route recommended.

The total length from Sacramento to Marysville is approximately 100 miles. If it is the intention of the reader to travel this distance, he should take the following route which will be described below. It is recommended to you that you avoid driving over the bridge at Marysville as it is extremely dangerous.

the project would be undertaken by the government and the community, with the help of the World Bank, to develop a strategy to combat poverty and to accommodate the growing population. The project would be aimed at the rural areas of Bangladesh.

because it would be the cheapest and quickest route to and out for the heart of Abyssinia and the western parts of North Eastern Rhodesia.

We are satisfied that the other alternative routes, such as via the Dodoma, Lusaka, or Mombasa, or via Nairobi, although giving a more direct route to the south of the Lake Islands of the Uganda Territory, would be more expensive and more difficult.

Harry E. Tamm, President

In our opinion, the most urgent new railway construction is the completion of the Tabora-Kahama which will be open this winter to Mombasa.

We have come to see that the project in the line connecting Mysore with Port Blair and passing through Andhra, Travancore and Cochin and thence to Dondra Head, would be so much of benefit to the country as would be the project of connecting the two islands.

and the railway system, and the subject of communications has been the subject of many discussions between the High Commissioner and the Central African Government.

In addition there has been a tendency to concentrate population and interest in Dar es Salaam and the areas which can easily be reached from Dar es Salaam by means of the Central Railway, with the result that the northern and southern parts of the country have comparatively neglected and passed over. It would be well observed from such a point of view that the Central African Government has done much in the last few years to encourage the development of the northern part of the country.

Simultaneously we have had developments in the port of Dar es Salaam and the savings of the services and the increased areas are not without importance. The following have been added the year before last:—
1. The port of Dar es Salaam.
2. The port of Mombasa.
3. The port of Kisumu.
4. The port of Entebbe.
5. The port of Port Bell.
6. The port of Kigoma.
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The only wireless station in Tanganyika Territory is the Belgian station at Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika. This is part of the network of forty-two wireless stations maintained by the Belgian Government throughout the Congo. The absence of a wireless station at Dar es Salaam is a serious handicap, delaying and so port hampering it as well as giving to shore communication ships arriving without the harbour authorities ample time to arrange to be despatched of all stores available for carrying cargo. We definitely recommend that immediate action should be taken to the establishment of a wireless station at Dar es Salaam.

We are also anxious to see the development of telephone communication in Africa as a great impediment to the transmission of information. We suggest that the wireless communications departments as well as the telephone departments should be co-ordinated under one administrative control. This would facilitate the development of the telephone system. We recommend that the Governor of Uganda

should be given authority to establish a wireless station at Entebbe for the use of the High Commission and the High Commissioner's staff. In this connection the possibility of using a telephone or telegraphic system or a system of wireless telegraphy and cost of maintenance of such systems in the Colony should be assisted by suitable legislation. Further, in this connection the possibility of using a telephone with the High Commission should be borne in mind.

We find it to be essential if the obligations undertaken by His Majesty's Government are to be adequately discharged that loans for the purpose of education, schools, hospitals, and scientific institutions, for railway extensions, roads, harbours, and harbours, for mines, electrical undertakings, water supplies, and other municipal works should not be limited and should be made on the least stringent terms. It may be pointed out that the fulfilment of such loans will lead to the rapid increase of trade with Britain and be of direct benefit to many branches of British industry.

The Tax Question

The participation tax which has given rise to a recent controversy in Tanganyika Territory as the profits tax. In general we are of opinion that not only in Tanganyika but also in Kenya and Uganda, the wholesale and retail traders get off with very light taxation. We recognise that the taxation of the middleman is difficult and dangerous. Is it not property owing to us singularly favoured position for "passing it on"? But the shopkeepers especially the traders of the Native tribes, both as business and as settlers, are doing remarkably well in Tanganyika. We are of the opinion that the profits tax should be imposed on the whole of the business community in Tanganyika, over and above the existing taxes on goods set by the British Empire. We are, however, forced to the conclusion that the profits tax is essential and expedient, which makes it desirable that the profits tax should be introduced only gradually. The present alternative substitute has taken its place. Such a substitution might take the form of a trade licence with a sum to be paid to the Native chief. This would be the best way to proceed.

We do not believe that the profits tax is the best tax, but the necessities of the machinery for its collection as well as special difficulties in a young, developing country. An income tax would also hit the officials whose salaries at present are among the smallest. Nevertheless, we urge the early consideration of some such alternative.

In the meantime, if a large tax requirement is to be insisted on, we express the view that, as English, French and German are authorised in connection with the presentation of books for assessment of profits tax, German, which is probably more frequently used as the language of commercial accounting than any other in Tanganyika, should be allowed equally with the other three.

A Legislative Council

We established that a Council has gone ahead in legislative form. The council should consist of an official majority and the non-official members should be indirectly nominated and be entitled to represent trade, particular trades, miners, the public bodies, and suitable persons selected as being most likely to be representative. While the Governor of the Colony

'PHENOMENAL' PROGRESS IN KENYA AND UGANDA.

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH BUSINESS.

Imports to East Africa

Last week we received at length from the British Government of imports into and exports from Kenya and Uganda issued by the Hon. G. Welsh Commissioner of Customs. We are now pleased to give exclusively the detailed information from the Annual Trade Report, yet unpublished.

The total trade imports of Kenya and Uganda for home consumption in 1923 amounted to £1,765,547, a sum £430,571 or 36% in the previous year, while exports were up £2,100,571 or 54%.

The Commissioner's Customs draws attention to the facilities for credit given by a reliable long credit system, which results in large importations and heavy stocks in the market. He also indicates the records, which he considers to be only temporary, and if entanglement of the ordinarily long credits given in certain cases results them infinite benefit to the trading community as time will accrue. Of equal interest is the Commissioner's statement that there is every reason to believe that the records established in 1922 will be equaled in 1924.

Beds, Arms and Tobacco

The biggest item of imports in 1923 was the hardware, arms and drugs, totalling £1,025,000, or 58% of the total trade imports. This is followed by foodstuffs, £375,000, 21% of the total imports, followed by cotton goods, £115,000, 6% originating in Great Britain, 30% in Tanganyika, 15% in India, and 17% in various foreign countries.

Spirits, wines, beer account for £123,689, or 7% of the total imports. In this category the increase over 1922 amounts to £20,000. The whole of the whisky was from Great Britain, but of ales and beer Germany supplied 60%, India 12%, and China 28%, while Kenya led in this trade with 11%.

The tobacco trade, which in 1922 ended March 31, 1923, her share was 2%, only, by December 31, 1924, it had reached 60%.

Tea shows a large increase from £37,886 in 1923 to £51,700, 89% being Indian, and 10% from Ceylon, while the sugar trade is worth £4,000, Java accounting for 70% and Germany 7%.

For several years the entries of salt have been increasing noticeably, and within the past twelve months they have advanced from 102,004 cwt. to 159,032 cwt., valued at almost £10,000. 6% was supplied by Italian East Africa, and the report suggests that it might be well worth investigating the possibility of local production in the coastal areas.

Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes appear at slightly over £15,000, 57% of the quantity of cigarettes imported being supplied by Great Britain, the value appearing at £7,010.

Cotton Goods

Cotton textiles at £1,486,116 represent 23% of the total trade imports, the 1923 figures having totalled £1,300,850. Statistics for each of the six main divisions are given separately.

Unbleached. The total value was £407,916, Japan supplying 6%, India 20%, America 15%, and Great Britain 10%.

Bleached. The imports of this class of cotton fabrics totalled £2,071,263, as against £1,700,000.

China, Britain, remained 36%, Holland 12%, and India 10%.

Leather. Imports were slightly down at £115,603, 70% originating in Great Britain, 11% in Holland, 9% in India, 5% in Germany and 1% in Belgium.

Dyes in the Piece. At £206,880 there is an increase of almost 50% within the twelve-months. Great Britain supplied 28%, India 24%, Holland 16%, Japan 3%, Germany 2%, Belgium and Italy 1% each.

Coloured. In this class there is likewise a big increase from £179,647 to £240,067. India leads with 41%, Great Britain following with 23%, Japan and Belgium 11% each, Holland 11%, Switzerland 5%, Germany and Italy 2% each.

Cotton Blouses. These also show an increase at £3,898, Holland being 45% of the trade, India 25%, Germany 14% and Great Britain 7%.

Motor Vehicles.

Mention has been more noticeable in East African trade development within the past few years than the astonishing demand for vehicles of different types, and particularly white to append a few figures setting forth the phenomenal rapidity with which the market has advanced.

Imports of motor cars into Kenya and Uganda during the last three years have been on the following upward scale:

| | Number imported | Date |
|------|-----------------|--------|
| 1922 | 13 | 5,633 |
| 1923 | 300 | 47,324 |
| 1924 | 1,131 | 11,623 |

It will be seen that during 1924 the number of cars imported increased 10 times, and the value 2,000%.

Motorcycles. The number of bushels of increased purchasing power of the community, the extension of road mileage possible for motor transport, and the alteration in the basis of assessment of duty on imported cars—6% of the value imported during 1923 were American, 10% Canadian and 30% British.

In motor lorries and tractors the figures are as follows:—

| | Number imported | Date |
|------|-----------------|--------|
| 1922 | 15 | 2,774 |
| 1923 | 102 | 9,700 |
| 1924 | 450 | 64,067 |

Here Canada supplied 58%, U.S.A. 31% and Great Britain 11%.

Motorcycles also make an excellent showing.

| | Number imported | Date |
|------|-----------------|--------|
| 1922 | 107 | 17,393 |
| 1923 | 345 | 19,419 |
| 1924 | 911 | 44,712 |

A very gratifying feature of this group is that Great Britain supplied no less than 61% out of the 301 motor-cycles imported.

Probably no country in the world has ever been able to show such rapid development of the bicycle trade as these territories, and particularly Uganda. Between 1922 and 1924 imports jumped from 483 to 27,431 machines. As will be seen from the attached remarkable table.

| | Number imported | Date |
|------|-----------------|--------|
| 1922 | 483 | 41,415 |
| 1923 | 1,024 | 26,224 |
| 1924 | 27,431 | 17,139 |

The number imported during 1921 was thus seen to be more than five times greater than the combined figures for the two previous years. During last year Great Britain supplied 14,872, Germany 2,019 and Holland 245 machines.

Milindini's Import Trade

The general development of Kilindini's entrepot trade is reflected by two tables. In 1922 the port handled £14,800 worth of re-export trade. In the next year it advanced to £14,351 and during 1924 it fell again, or only 1% of the total trade imports. Tanganyika is the main factor in the increase, as is seen from the following exports from the interior into Kenya and Uganda.

Maze 115-937
Child 115-937
Cove 115-937
Cotton 115-937
Hedge 115-937

The totals of all consigned and re-exported articles to and from Sibiu during the above two years were £57,241 and £81,550 respectively. With the exception of 1901 all the articles were for re-export.

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As we have repeatedly emphasized, the exports of Kenya and Uganda, in contrast with other East African territories, are showing remarkable growth. In 1922 these two territories earned £2,000,000. In 1923, £3,000,000. In the last year they were only half a million pounds short of

... in the twelve months, reaching a total of £106,320.

Office now exceeds \$1,000,000, steel stands at \$300,000, maize over \$200,000, hives at about nearly \$25,000, carbonate of soda at \$54,000, and cotton seed \$100,000.

"The eastern Uganda supplied 544,118 centals, Africa's contribution being 677 centals. 594 was shipped to India, whence a considerable amount was distributed in unspecified proportions to Japan and Great Britain. Britain's direct purchases were probably more than a third of the whole.

Sisal exports totalled 11,129 tons, Belgium leading with 4,309, Britain following with 3,805, the United States taking 1,700 tons and Holland 1,211 tons.

Lime-dolomite taking 2,302, and Holland 500 tons.
Carbonate of soda shipments totalled 1,500 tons,
Japan buying over 14,000, Great Britain 1,300, and
South Africa 2,000 tons. It may be recalled that in
1922 the total exports of this article were 48,770 tons.

That year being almost 30,000 tons.
Trading bark sent overseas totalled 71,843 cwt.
Great Britain purchasing 25,316, Germany 23,600
and Holland 16,600.

and Holland £4,000.00.
The U.S.A. shippers have gone ahead with
their order for 100,000 boxes of
candy worth £2,615. (Twenty times more than
that of the U.S.A.)

6% of the total domestic exports are represented by maize. The amount of which during the past

These years have been as under:

1990-1991
1991-1992
1992-1993

TO 2200 X-100 4874.701 740,545

Britain 1960-1969 17% + Bulgaria
Germany 6%

KENYA COLONY AT WEMBLEY

The keynote of the Australian export trade is variety, and Australia produces a wide variety of products, for they range from those of the tropic belt to the temperate zone. Maize, Sisal, Wheat, Wax, Cotton, Sugar, Copra, Oilseed, Wool, Dairy Products, Wattie Extract, and Pencil Cedar.

The magnificent display of Game Trophies is once more an outstanding feature and a full collection will shortly be provided by part of the Collection of Heads acquired by Her Royal Highness for her work and being kindly lent by His Royal Highness.

The arrangement of the exhibits has been remodeled and improved for year, a wealth of transparency and photographic enlargements afford a vivid insight to farming and planting methods and moreover show the homes of some of the leading colonists.

The relief map again attracts many visitors.

Cinema films showing the industries and other pictures of Nigeria will in future be shown twice a week in the South African Pavilion.

For intending settlers information is provided by a staff of voluntary helpers* who are men of practical experience in various branches of farming, planting, &c.

The famous Kenya Coffee can be sampled on application to the attendant staff. And all who so will take away pleasant memories of its flavour.

DO NOT RUSH THROUGH THIS COURT

East Africa in the Press**KENYA AND ITS NEW GOVERNOR**

By W. H. G. HARRIS, of the "Weekly Newsbulletin."

It is good news that a man of such liberal mind and open breadth has been called to a more important position. It is good to see that he has applied his knowledge and broad training to the work he has to do. But his task is a terribly difficult one. For Kenya has become one of the most critical points of the Empire; one of the regions in which it is most necessary to deal with the native peoples in the most sensitive manner.

The last few months have seen one of the few regions of the Empire in which there has been no appreciable settlement of British colonists, mostly of the well-educated class, who have taken up residence in the area of Mombasa.

But the native tribes are very numerous unless we consider the Maasai, who are scattered over this large central area. They are tempted to use violence to obtain what they want, and six days ago they imposed upon the natives of Nairobi for the purpose of getting them to go away and work for the plannors. A good like this will further injure the cause of commerce and the welfare of the people, and send us into a new era of racial strife.

That is one of the problems with which Sir Edward Speer has to deal. He has to see a body of Englishmen who are inclined to take up an attitude not very different from that of the plannors of Nairobi a hundred years ago when the government of the financial and the slave trade were in the hands of the same men.

There is another problem, which is to mean injustice for the blacks.

Alongside this problem is a second, equally thorny, though for the moment quiescent. In the coasts and towns of Kenya many Indians have settled. Some of them were there before the English settlers came. They are thriving traders and steadily outnumber the English, and the demand usually meets with the white men, the subjects of the British. The white men, however, dispute this claim. The Native Affairs Commission has been asked to wash for the ascendancy of the one or the other.

Most of us are strangely indifferent to what goes on in the outlying parts of the Empire. But our honour is involved in a just solution of these distant problems. They are by no means easy to solve, indeed, the problem of the relations between white and coloured peoples—masters and subjects—is one of the most difficult in the world, and they appear in their most difficult form in Kenya. Few men in English public life know more about this subject than Sir Edward Speer. He has a great opportunity and a great responsibility. Whatever he does will be denounced from one side or the other—or from both. Here, as much as anywhere on the face of the globe, is an opportunity for the application of the healing spirit of Liberalism.

BURY THE AXE

BY J. DELVIN, member of the Executive of the *Hudson's Bay Company*.

Is it not about time the axe was buried in regard to hostility between British subjects and our native dependents? By all means if desired abstain from having business relations with Germans and Americans, but it is execrable form and not consonant with English honour to go to battle and other places owned or managed by our enemies and there attack them and damage their property. Such conduct is not only derogatory to discipline upon which the British pride themselves, but lowers our prestige in the eyes of aliens.

At the moment we are without details of the occurrences to which reference is made, but what has happened at Mombasa?

SPECIAL MOZAMBIQUE SUPPLEMENT

On Saturday last the *Lusaka Trade Supplement* published a special number containing a very interesting and useful Mozambique Section, a dozen pages.

His Excellency Commander Alfonso Coimbra, the High Commissioner, contributed a foreword, and among his assistants are Vice-Admiral V. L. C. de Oliveira, Captain Mariano da Cunha, General of the Army, and Dr. J. H. G. Hartmann.

Some of the articles in the special number are described, some of them being very briefly as follows:—

"All will be impressed by the number of illustrations added to the title of the issue, which forms the 'Handbook of the State' handbook of Portugal in East Africa."

GERMANS AHEAD OF BRITISH FIRMS IN EAST AFRICA

Mr. Ormsby Gore, in his speech at the annual general meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry, emphasised the rapid and successful conquest of the British Overseas Banks' Association, of which he took advantage of the opportunity to stress the need for greater efforts by British merchants and bankers. He also failed to be undistressed by German commercial success in Africa.

The *London Mercury* now reports that Mr. Ormsby Gore's speech was as follows:

Mr. Ormsby Gore devoted the greater portion of his address to emphasising that enormous tracts of the world whose development is still in its infancy are under Empire control. He had recently returned from travelling in East Africa and at the close of his speech made an appeal for greater enterprise on the part of British merchants and British bankers in our Overseas Dominions.

In East Africa he says that he found the Germans back again, while their commercial travellers and their Consuls and merchants pushing out all the time ahead of British firms. They were, Mr. Ormsby Gore maintained, prepared to take greater risks than we, in order to get a footing, and he expressed the opinion that if a day we are to make our project of Empire development a real success, it is necessary that we should have the more adventurous spirit which characterised our people in the 17th, 18th, and the early part of the 19th centuries.

Airline Spots.

"Our club has a number of men who have been invited to make a series of landscape sketches under the above general title. Another of these ten pictures will be shown next week."

INTERVIEW WITH

THE HISTORICAL

To travel through our Highlands and breathe
the air of the mountains is to fall to the wild
beauty of their setting. There are rolling open
downs stretching in long grassy stretches, where the
wind sweeps in wide streams along the level
plain, and with such growth making the grass
so penetrable as to let the dozens of us shelter
in a minimum space of cover, clear, fresh, cold
water flowing and the birds now and then
of the pines, to be flushed eventually into the sky
over the infinite sea, and dotted about all
Nature's most spacious in the sun and shade in
Brookland from cliff edge and the forest. And
almost as red these great trees as the gold
now stand guarded jealous by Nature as if
an axis for future generations.

A single call rings out through the darkness, its echoings away, passed from mitten to hill-top into the distance. "It will soon be dawn," says

Then he goes shelter, but it is out of his brothers so make the
smallest house, the smallest do with the most.

From the farmland fields to the mountains
The people * The people *

... wrapped in the
torn blankets, such round offending hands and
wrists to the blankest, bitter cold, and still his pulses
beat like wild horses, and he stood, and trembled a little. Now
he was too weak to pull them to the bones.

The air is raw, inclemene, and cold, but
the master in his tent sends warm blankets,
three of them, and the boys will sleep warm and
dry this night; for it is cold and stormy.

With white, according news he goes outside to stand
having the breakfast table under the veranda of the
tent.

"The sound of that name the camp really wakened. The sun had raised his boy, and he determined to get up."

carries, collects her belongings - a cupboard and a stool by the door, a cooking pot and a balance, which are then put aside while the girls, that were seated throughout the rear of the master schoolroom, hurry off to the kitchen, others staying there to await their respective burdens. The cook busies herself with breakfast, the while a small bell backs the kitchen boxes.

Dressed at last, the master steps outside. Moon
light and reflections. A thick cloud
slightly by. Blowing out the lamp, he
has stopped. But everything is

Carriers huddle close to the big men, while the table is set turning round and round, warming themselves by the fire. Next morning, when

Breakfast comes and the group disperses, each to catch his meal from the tent which finally struck that also divide it up, and return to their silent bunks. The exercises, warming the body, now loosen the stiff muscles.

That home they always gather around the kitchen table, and the reliable horses, around an old bit of iron, so constructed in a cup-shaped seat, as to make drawing water easier. Everything is shared in this little community.

Breakfast over and all dispersed, leaving me quickly washed and packed, and by the time the master had his pipe and a few parting words with the large jumbe and his people, who have come down from the valley to say farewell, the boat is ready to turn down the river. So, ye carriers, drivers, teamsters, all rings, pick up your loads, and on to the road and away with joyful noise and gladness.

It thus while the mist has been dispersing rapidly and as the first line begins to move it is followed with a fast wind the sun bursts into full light and the view glorious and inspiring.

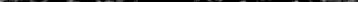
The author has had a wide experience of travel in the masterfully comic old familiar type, so the party strolls boldly out upon the new and original journey through the downlands and forest lands of Nature's untouched wilds.

Looking back on the old camp stream across the valley, it appears as a clearing on the ridge top with smoke rising from the abandoned fire, a few birds flying and searching for scraps of meat, otherwise dead.

10. The following table gives the number of hours of direct sunlight received by a certain town during the month of June.

JOSEPH
COTTERIN M.D.

THE MONTANEA 31

BA 

3000 ft. above sea level. The water is clear and cold, and the air is dry and invigorating.

Some Properties of

OUR UGANDA LIFE

Kamakulu May 10, 1911.

All accounts we are now to have the cotton at 1000 bales or less which were spoken of so glibly. It will affect the amount of its cotton growing areas. Instead it is computed that we must have 1000 bales in a year, or in or about 150,000 bales.

It is not clear what is to be done in the main one to do with 100 bales. In two years we may have 1000 bales or less. I cannot foresee what the situation will be then, and of course all depends on the market.

Anyhow we shall be as well off as before, and we know that if we had had the same results last planting till season we during the last, we would certainly have avoided the present situation.

Cotton is even where in full progress, and the amount of the crop grown is less to be marked. It is now in full flower, and hardly any cotton is being ginned at the moment. The cotton is not yet ripe.

To work. At present there are no cotton fields half through the mud, and hardly any cotton bales to be seen in the cotton fields.

Conclusion

All of us who are concerned have been told that Uganda cotton is not wanted. The railway has done its best to get cotton to sell under its control, or to force the Native to live by the Railway. The Native is against the cotton. In the Kampala area he is against the cotton. It needs to be ginned and packed in the midst of the rainy season. The flowers are falling almost hourly, when the flowers fall upon bale of un-ginned cotton is lying in the mud. The place is filled up again by the time they have been ginned. They keep arriving to be out in the mud again just as the Railway people can shift them.

Together with this are thousands of other packages of stuff waiting transport by train whilst the cover road is in the impeded state. A hundred tons of

log together anyhow, standing which the Native has to search for whatever he can.

Demurrage each day is 1/- per ton, ever it may take him a whole week to get his cotton to Kampala. Despite this the Native is bound to deliver this material to the railway.

This is due to the ignorant fact that the railway is a great entity, but the Native is not. Whilst the other part is in the hands of the railway, the Native is not.

At present the Native is in a little difficulty because he has to pay the master and the master in turn has to pay the railway.

Another in many ways fine railway charge the whole of the material and if he doesn't pay he is liable for demurrage.

Labour Problem Again

The labour problem is more acute than ever before experienced. Neither nor have not nearly all labour work at 40/- per day.

There is a desire to avoid work. The Native is more than ever the case.

Protective than ever the case, but owing to the prosperity which cotton brings to the Native he is showing a desire to avoid work.

This is a serious state of affairs. The explicit statement is made in the Report of the East Africa Commission that "The Natives must be taught to do a reasonable amount of work on their own account, and for Government or private employers though compulsion for private profit will not be tolerated," yet we know from practical experience that neither Government, private employer nor missionary can induce him to work without using compulsion.

The present condition of affairs is anything but conducive to satisfaction. We do not know whether it is wiser to put further money into the country or not. Even missionaries are now against cotton planting as it is done today. Many say that they are losing their hold on the Native, that the Government's policy concerning pressure on the Native to plant cotton is not right, and that from their standpoint they see danger ahead.

We old school know the Native better. We also are unwilling to express our opinion that any business like state of affairs exists. A firm stand is required.



East Africa's Wembley Souvenir Number

will be published next week.

The Editors has the honour to announce that a letter from
SIR HENRY DUFF OF MARK

Contributions have also been written by:

Sir W. G. ORMSBY GORE,
M.P., Under-Secretary of State for the
Colonies.

Sir GEOFFREY ARCHER,
K.C.M.G., Governor-General of the
Sudan.

General Sir JOSEPH BERNARD,
K.B.E., Governor of the Somaliland
Protectorate.

Sir V. B. GOWERS, C.M.G., Governor
of the Uganda Protectorate.

Sir A. C. HOLLIS, C.M.G., C.R.F.A.,
Acting High Commissioner of Zanzibar.

H. A. KITTERMASTER, Esq., O.B.E.,
Secretary to the Administration
of British Somaliland.

Sir SYDNEY HENN, K.B.E., M.P.,
Chairman of the Joint East Africa
Board.

Sir HARRY JOHNSTON, K.C.M.G.,
The Rt. Hon. Viscount COBHAM.

G. A. DEBENHAM, D.S.O., M.C.,
H. RATCLIFFE HOLMES.

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form will be found on the inside of the back cover.

DUNGENYA LEBAR

Proprietary Correspondent.

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The weather has been very variable of late, though earlier portions of the day have been bright and sunny. The days are long and the nights short, and the temperature is generally high. The air is dry and the sun is strong. The vegetation is luxuriant and the animals are healthy. The people are friendly and the country is peaceful.

Walters still hope for the best, however. Eventually, he says, spring's eternal in the human heart.

Finally, with these unsatisfactory weather conditions the coffee market in London has taken a turn for the worse. No great significance is attached to this single fact, which is usually regarded as the inevitable result of seasonal fluctuations.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARIES

Oct. 16 Correspondence columns
Duke of York's excitement last week
over the "standard" from an anti-country exponent
who objected to Indians traveling to the same
country as the Urania. The challenge was promptly taken up
and the Democrat, the local Indian organ, and a lively press
of arms has ensued.

Town Clerks

Bill Baker is a big cracker who has lived in these modern times in Kenya. He has never had the scope for his descriptive genius. The police have made some excellent examples of Native TASSALY. One of the most recent cases concerns Kavirondo member of the profession who strolled into a Nairobi house while the residents and their visitors were at a social gathering. The coal, happy Nedie COBRA, CRAB, and lead is the value of about £2,000. This was a little too much even for a Kenya thief, so he is in piffing. Negotiations were therefore set about to capture the light-colored gentle man, who was in due course apprehended and convicted. These things are of painful frequent occurrence, and the problem of the town Native looter and criminal is one that will have to be seriously tackled at no distant date.

→ *↳* *↳* *↳* *↳*

sons on fast-changing thought and the world events. One such occurred when a Mohamedan sued three Hindus on an account of character. It appeared that the Hindus had seen three members of their own caste in the law with the Mohammedan. They agreed before trial to agree in advance that they reported the Hindus to a meeting of their caste to consider what punishment should be meted out to the plaintiff. This action annoyed the Mohamedan who, in turn, sought redress in the Court.

one charge of delamination of character. A
more serious problem for a learned magistrate, in
his opinion, was that the things Hindus were doing
in their right of visiting their shrines, and that under
religious customs they were enabled without inconvenience
to take notice of the poor and sick. This was the whole
charge which he had to meet. The magistrate will
have no regard to any other consideration.

An interesting incident which occurred in
Wigandswalde, Germany, on December 10th, 1918, involved
London, the merchant sailing by name of "W.H.
Association with Kenya" in the South Atlantic.
The present record is as follows:

press, a visitor expressed the greatest satisfaction with the temporary exhibit at the British Empire Exhibition and the results thereof. He is chairman of the Kenya section. He also professes great surprise and delight at the development of the Colony since 1913, when he was last here, and predicts a great future for Kenya. His return to London in June.

St George's Day

March he can last her own St. George's Day, a gathering of dauntless Englishmen, led by Sir Edward Grey and Mr. A. C. Trenshill, recently returned from the New Stanley Hotel, will due their best under the banner of St. George, under the very rafters which had so often rung to the plaints of the Haggis and the "Mair o' the Bagpipes." Local Scots are reported to remain very calm under this grave threat to their supremacy, and the Caledonian Society shows no sign of going into liquidation as a consequence. All roads lead to the new national body.

Buying a California wine.

local mining laws have been the subject of
debate and correspondence in the press recently.
They were attacked by Mr. J. G. M. K. M. S.
now being championed by Sir J. G. M. K. M. S.
Kenya mines. According to the
mines, the miners are entitled to receive
contingency gold (apparently one-half per cent.)
the sum of 150/-, plus survivors' benefit. This is
regarded as a hardship by the local miners,
wealth while the new Kenya royalties are taken into
consideration. I therefore let the young miners
spirit of the Old Country be not afraid to speak up
in this regard. Maize and coffee and cattle and gold
and chips.

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From An Old Friend.
He has passed away - were less than the death
of Riley Cole at his farm in Westport. Our dear
man in memory, which is now a little weaker,
but still full. Those of us who like the writer were
his neighbours, the best of men, and the work he did for his district and in a broad

He had reported a number of his
friends, and now was anxious to have
a prominent party sent out by our Convention
in the possibility of closing up a large tract
of land for the Indians, and forthwith
as indeed he did, to pay heavy toll of
the first fruits of the present year.
Seth Abbot, Conydon, Sir John Thompson, McMurtry,
have freely given their great missions, and now Peter
Coleman, as age is counted fit only in the prime
of life, they work harder than a gun. To those of
us who are anxious to remain the example of these, and
lives in the land of their adoption, should indeed be
inspired to continue the work they are doing so
firmly. — Coleman.

W. H. Key Cole had the great gift of an inspiring soul. Honour, a fellow of infinite jest, of most excellent memory. Which of us can ever forget the gentle, delightful hospitality we so often enjoyed at his home, 1810 N. Main St., Wherever he turned now, you will always find him setting the table for a party.

He is buried with arms which he had taken from
Gov. Seward's carriage, two, and situated in
district before 1865 represented in the Legislature
of New York. His memory is treasured by all who
knew and loved him. A man great in face.

June 18, 1925.

EAST AFRICA.

OUR NORTH TANGANYIKA CENTER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Arusha, May 14, 1925.

The regulations which imposed restrictions on German nationals entering this territory will be abolished on June 14, and it seems that already a number of Germans are at Mombasa and other places awaiting the opening of the frontier. Germany also has it that a hundred and forty are to arrive by a flight scheduled to reach Tanganyika on the 15th, one of which the restriction seems to operate.

It is not yet certain to what manner the supply route, of which it is said to be formed, will be developed, but in the Terra firma, where there is no railway, whether or not the roads will be developed, and if so, whether the proposed railway connection will be completed. They are bound to be given a host of immigrants, cannot be engaged in commercial endeavour, and, therefore, we do not want German technicians, and the like.

North of Lake River Njanga.

A further proposal by the Government of East Africa is to be submitted to the League of Nations, suggesting that the area between Lake Njanga and Lake Victoria, which appears that the area is rapidly extending and that the diggers are doing well, at any rate the figures show a substantial increase over a corresponding period of last year. The Controller of Posts has reported that the output for January, February and March 1925 was 1,000,000 oz., compared with 780,000 oz. in 1924, including

the latest figures from the African Commission's Report.

It is not clear what effect interest in this area will have upon the general economy of the country, as it is hoped that it will not be a stimulus to increased production warranted by the proposed transport facilities.

In the subject of native employment one point that cannot be overemphasized is that there is absolutely no desire among European settlers for compulsory labour, it being generally admitted that one voluntary labourer is ten times more driven to work by compulsion than the native, and failing the latter, the former.

WHERE TO STAY IN TANGANYIKA ARUSHA HOTEL AND STORES ARUSHA.

Established 1902 Proprietor Cooper Bros.
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Agents can only be appointed with a written Agreement, a Deposit or where a Confirmed Credit is opened with us.
Every Article is Insured.

NEWS FROM NYASALAND.

The Question of the Bridge.

From a Special Correspondent.

It was more than a misfortune to read the column in Mr. Stanley's paper, and in a seasoned lawyer's, that you proposed to build a bridge to connect Nyasaland and the British colonies. It would be a great service to the country.

Some time ago I mentioned to Mr. Stanley, that I had understood that there was no bridge. It is known that the road has been laid again and nothing to do by the commissioners. Mr. Balfour informed them that he was considering that Nyasaland will get an outlet to the coast "on the cheap." That may not come true, but it will be very soon and accurate. At all events, the consideration must be the soil and other factors outside Nyasaland that will really keep it back. In going this company's annual trade of about 10,000 tons during the rainy season, a launch is given to us. We have much to do.

There is no point in building a bridge at all. We could not afford to let the river run along, and let us take the mud out. We can do that.

It is a fine idea, but it is a very undeveloped country to Government. Think of the work and cost of construction and staff. And all for 10,000 tons of Nyasaland cargo, two shiploads, and the undeveloped country, which the line would run a mile or more than the rest.

So far we leave the question of the bridge, which shows more about English policy than anything else.

GIVING CREDIT IN NYASALAND.

By Editor.

It is a well-known fact that in our colony of Nyasaland, the Indian money-lender is typical, and the greatest expose of the mentality of a large number of Indian traders who, at the time of no capital, expect to be supplied on credit, and, if unable to realise during the days of grace, cannot possibly meet their obligations.

The public Indian merchant receives his goods on credit, each from his numerous customers of that community, and until the day when

he can get a part of his money, he is compelled to give credit to his customers. Indians have a mass of these news, which seem general, that Indians are under British rule. There is something in this, but there was a certain amount of credit given to them.

Yours truly,
L. J. STORER.

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AND AFRICAN TOBACCO LEAF.
ENQUIRIES INVITED.**

A. T. MAUNDRE, T. CONYINGHAM, R. S. THOMPSON.

NYASALAND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

During the period covered by the Annual Report for 1895 of the Nyasaland Geological Survey, the coal deposits of the Simbu and Chitende areas have been further investigated, the results of the drilling up of the Upper and Lower Shire Rivers examined and a comparison made with the relation between the physiography of Nyasaland and the proposed railway line. Moreover, the fossiliferous remains found in the limestone bed deposited on the Shire River, a deposit of bauxite (aluminum oxide) has been found, and further work is intended.

In previous years considerable attention was given to the provision of water supplies for Native Natives in all parts of the Colony. Much importance was given on the constructions of wells and reservoirs. In the current year it is hoped to begin work on a scheme for the construction of wells for Native villages, where an improved water supply is necessary.

The investigation of limestone deposits and the sources of cement manufacturing in Nyasaland are of the utmost importance to the country, and the mineral prospect of local cement quarries has been set out.

Large quantities of white iron are found on the Kirchenwa River, and the surrounding hilly and rocky uplands that form the plateau, and it appears to be of considerable extent. In view of the water power available at Shire, which would be necessary for the production of the metal from the ore, the deposit is of great interest, and it is proposed to make further examination of it at the earliest opportunity.

At present Dr. Eddy, the geologist presents a report on these matters to the Colonial Office.

MINE OWNERS.

A CIRCULAR issued to the shareholders states that the Company has issued and the reduction of the capital of the above company from £100,000 divided into 200,000 shares of £5 each, is now divided into 200,000 shares of 4s. each. The company is therefore repaying £100 per share to holders of the paid-up shares.

The 100 acres of land in the district of the Shire River, which were sold for £15,357, D.M. it is evident that they are worth much more than that sum.

A. J. STOREY,
BLANTYRE, NYASALAND.

BROKERS
Limbi, Zomba, Port Herald, and Fort Johnston.

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JUNE 18, 1926

THE EAST AFRICA

OUR SUDAN LETTER.

Khartoum - May 31, 1925

THE TRADE returns for January and February, which have just been published by the Central Economic Board, show that during the first two months of the year the Sudan took 37½ per cent. of the country's exports and earned 35½ per cent. of her foreign purchases, thus standing thus heading the exportist and import-exporter of Egypt while supplies 17½ per cent. of the import trade.

Sudanese Government imports have decreased considerably, there is a gain of nearly £1,000,000 in the two months on the part of commercial purchasers, the chief increases being in the following:-

| Item | Value in £ | Value in £ per annum |
|-----------|------------|----------------------|
| Rubber | 24,691 | 3,386 |
| Petroleum | 7,632 | 1,083 |

Decreases are shown by tobacco and cigarettes (down £10,000) to just under £100,000, cotton and cotton machinery. Sugar is a Government commodity, so marks a remarkable increase.

Transport Facilities

A number of years ago there was the demand of the authorities on providing better transport facilities throughout the country. There is a definite policy to render all main roads in the White Nile Province available for motor traffic, and already the public has been notified of a number of routes quite suitable for light car traffic. It is also announced that one should be able to get through to Kalka, in the Upper Nubian Province, so shortly if they have not already done the journey, we may hope for constantly extended

transport in the Sudan, as in the other East African territories.

Port Sudan

Port Sudan continues to beat its record. In March of this year 84 merchant ships, totalling 15,510 net registered tons entered the port, along with 61 ships of 191,596 tons during the 1924-25 trading period of twelve months.

Mention may be made of this connection of work carried out in an expense of £20,000 to the Khartoum water scheme, which will supply the capital with excellent and abundant drinking water in place of impure water and insufficient supply. This is some eighteen miles distant from the town, which requires heavy supplies on account of the growing shipping business and the greatly augmented supplies of coal which will soon be stored in the sheds. What risk of fire naturally increases and greater demands for labour measures be taken in good time.

Building Activity

Our local paper has called attention to unusual building activity in the Sudan. Five new double-storied barracks for British troops are now completed in the neighbourhood of 1,000,000 yards of concrete, and are occupied. A large hospital is under construction. Tukhar is to have a mosque, hospital houses for the medical officer and inspector of agriculture, a cotton factory, a flour mill, a cotton ginnery, a tea-works, and a white-supper. Although the work is being done.

Indigenous Cotton

It is stated that coffee has been found growing wild in parts of the Omdurman district and that the local District Commissioner has been able to arouse considerable interest in the crop and the prospect looks well to the enterprise. Hitherto they had not troubled to cultivate the crop.

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EAST AFRICA
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

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BE SUPPLIED OF
NATIVE WANTS
SHOWN IN
ADMINISTRATION

ARTICLES SHOWN
ARE THE
REPRESENTATIVES
OF GOODS
REQUIRED
BY THE
NATIVE.

REPRESENTATIVES
MAY BE APPOINTED
AT THE COURT
AT THE
COURT

INTERESTED
MADE EASY
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TRADERS IN
TANGANYIKA
TERRITORY
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EXTENSIVE
OPENINGS FOR
LIVE FIRMS WHO
CAN SATISFY THE
WANTS OF
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"PERFECT AND STRATHBEG" WHISKIES THE SCOTCH WHISKIES PAR EXCELLENCE



Worth running after

J & R WILLIAMSON

SCOTCH WHISKY BLENDERS LTD.

THE HOUSES
LTD.

OUR WOMAN'S PAGE

We have discontinued the use of *S. faecalis* in the last three years, as this has been replaced by a large number of isolates in the last three years, and we have accordingly omitted it from our list of isolates introduced in Table I. The new isolates in East Africa are:

THE WHIRL OF THE WORLD

THE PRACTICAL

Chemical Dyes have been used to impregnate
the hair of the horse to prevent it from being
bit by insects. The dyes are applied at night under
the hair. This has been done in the past
of the horse's coat becoming to a certain extent
on these horses who claimed that one of the
methods of exterminating the insects was to
burn incense around body parts.
A mixture of oil and water is used to
make a mixture with which to smother the
insects. Water baths are
also used to wash the horse down. The horse
is usually bathed in the water mixed with soap
or lather to prevent insects from getting
the oil. Many horses are sold
nor stocked with geldings because of the
of lapidic, with a water soluble dye
throughout.

should not be placed in a room containing a gas jet or an open fire.

sights for the perfect card table. Here is a suggestion to convert the camp table and so alleviate trials in this respect. Make a table cover the size of the table, in the center of each side of the cover put the opposite corner and let it fit tightly under the table and held in this position your table cover remains fast.

Small holes in the surface of the seal-scuttles can be mended by painting over them with a mixture of the consistency of thick cream. If the hole is very heavy, only a thin film of paint should be applied.

Take two or three small pieces of paper, one in the
wick, another in the handle, in front of each of the
two strands and pull them apart. Then
tear off the ball.

Another way of use ten hairs can be made to serve
the same purpose. First beat and remove dust then
soak them after taking the "paper" pattern of your
hat, then through the shape in a piece of paper on
which you have cut out a $\frac{1}{4}$ in. spot from the old
hat. Match comfort will be caused by covering these
with squares of soft paper which are becoming to the

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almost without fail French-fried potatoes, but most cooks would rather involve too complicated a

Four pounds of a uniform size of potatoes, cut into one-fourth inch slices, are more than enough to cover them, allowing them to soak for an hour. Fill a deep frying pan with any preferred oil and heat until you can hold your hand over it without burning. Meanwhile, draw the potatoes, should have been drained, and lay on a towel ready for immersion. Drop the potato slices into the hot oil, stirring frequently, so as to prevent sticking.

These should be used in the same way as the first set of 1000 samples, but the second set of 1000 samples should be taken from the same area as the first set.

VIII

Large, light-filled, 2nd flr. 1,100 sq ft. 3 bedrooms, 2 full baths. Desirable location. Sunroom, deck, balcony. Walk to bus, shopping, restaurants, entertainment, views. \$125,000.

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To Preserve Health and Strength

Physical Health and Mental Alertness During exhausting climatic conditions, health and alertness can make or mar your daily food-beverage. A cup of this highly nutritious beverage taken especially in the morning imparts a delightful feeling of well-being and vigor which enables one to carry out the day's duties with ease and pleasure. **BLACK MINT** II removes all fatigue and stimulates again with fresh alertness.

This delicious combination of the concentrated and digestible proteins of meat, milk and eggs contains all the essential elements necessary for complete and nervous function. Prepared in a mixture with equal proportions of evaporated milk.



QUEEN

Manufacturing
by W. UNDER, Ltd.

JUNE 12, 1926

EAST AFRICA

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

SELLERS in the better grades of East African coffee are maintaining, but otherwise some irregularity is evident.

| | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| A. Size | 60/- per cwt. |
| B. Size | 57/- per cwt. |
| C. Size | 54/- per cwt. |
| Pearls | 60/- per cwt. |
| LONDON COTTON | |
| First size | 10/- per lb. |
| Second size | 9/- per lb. |
| Third size | 8/- per lb. |
| Pearls | 12/- per lb. |
| Wool, kg. traded | |
| Kilograms | 15/- per kg. |
| Second size | 13/- 6d. to 14/- 6d. |
| Medium | 12/- 6d. to 13/- 6d. |
| Good | 11/- 6d. to 12/- 6d. |
| Fancy | 10/- 6d. to 11/- 6d. |
| Lamb's | 9/- 6d. to 10/- 6d. |
| Fawn | 8/- 6d. to 9/- 6d. |
| Wool greenish | 11/- 6d. to 12/- 6d. |
| Medium | 10/- 6d. to 11/- 6d. |
| Fancy | 9/- 6d. to 10/- 6d. |
| Tins | 7/- 6d. to 8/- 6d. |
| Cotton cleaned | 10/- 6d. to 11/- 6d. |
| Second size | 9/- 6d. to 10/- 6d. |
| Good | 8/- 6d. to 9/- 6d. |
| Fancy | 7/- 6d. to 8/- 6d. |
| Lamb's | 6/- 6d. to 7/- 6d. |
| Wool | 5/- 6d. to 6/- 6d. |
| Tins | 4/- 6d. to 5/- 6d. |
| Cotton cleaned | 10/- 6d. to 12/- 6d. |
| Second size | 9/- 6d. to 10/- 6d. |
| Good | 8/- 6d. to 9/- 6d. |
| Fancy | 7/- 6d. to 8/- 6d. |
| Lamb's | 6/- 6d. to 7/- 6d. |
| Wool | 5/- 6d. to 6/- 6d. |
| Tins | 4/- 6d. to 5/- 6d. |
| TANZANIA | |
| Good, greenish | 13/- 6d. to 14/- 6d. |
| Medium | 12/- 6d. to 13/- 6d. |
| Small | 11/- 6d. to 12/- 6d. |
| TANZANIA | |
| All sizes required | 10/- 6d. to 12/- 6d. |

Prices have remained on a steady level, and there is no change. The Continent has been unable to compete at about 14/- 6d. per cwt., and this price should be obtained for the best quality. A short quantity of this material is about 13/- 6d. per cwt. It is now being sent to India, and it is anticipated that the demand will increase.

The demand, which was reported last week, has now declined, and the alteration in price has taken place, lower rates would probably be accepted. Prices

D/R according to quality

D/R D.R. according to quality and quantity

MESSRS. FAWCETT AND CO. importers of cotton fabrics, have invested in a new 100,000 bales of cotton, and are now in a position to supply the market up to date.

While some factors are accepting decreased prices, others are holding their hands pending an improvement. Very little business is passing, but buyers are becoming slightly more interested. Good mark Kenya No. 1 is being sold for 10/- 6d. per cwt. with shipment June and July, and Tanzania No. 1 with July shipment. This shipment is on delivery, c.i.f.

Quantities of unsold stock are reaching this country, but the quality does not meet with buyers' approval, until these stocks are disposed of, no improvement in values can be expected.

No. 1 has been sold abroad at 10/- 6d. per cwt. so far.

HIDES AND SKINS
There is a monthly total import of 51,246 to Liverpool, 50% thereof of East African origin, the price for which is irregular, although sellers are more inclined to sell than buy. The range of price is £10/- to £15/- per cwt.
Manufacture of skins totalled 4,407 delivered against contract, dry weight, skins worth more than 7/- per lb.

At the last auction the packages of Nyassaland were realised the average price of 9/- d. The demand is under

African Lakes Corporation 7/- 6d. to 8/- 6d.
Bilimbi and Tanga 7/- 6d. to 8/- 6d.
Eddorado 7/- 6d. to 8/- 6d.
Mimi Mimi 7/- 6d. to 8/- 6d.

OTHER PRODUCTS

Copper Yards—Can should purchase in tonnage to Hull with June/July shipment.

Cloves are firm, with Zanzibar spot quoted 16/- to 17/- according to quality. The stock is again balanced again.

Coconuts—Trade is still limited, but these are soon done in Uganda ports, destined to Liverpool with forward delivery at 6 to 8 days. No business is passing.

Chromite—East African decorated and the present ready market should settle about 12/- to 13/- per cwt. with July shipment.

Cotton—The business is very limited, and prices remain on the high side, 10/- per cwt. general for clean cotton.

Zanzibar East African soils, 40-ton carts are worth 10/- to 12/- per cwt.

Rubber—There is no change in the position, although some buyers in E.W.P. African rubbers are still active.

Tea—The tea trade has been quiet, East African exports have been reduced, and July shipment with further buyers, and other tonnage is now evident. Some buyers are now

BRITISH COTTON GROWING ASSOCIATION

The twentieth annual general meeting of the British Cotton Growing Association was held last week under the presidency of Mr. H. H. V. Marable, the Earl of Kimberley, who in his address urged the development of cotton growing within the Empire, particularly in British colonies.

Mr. Lord Derngate strongly endorsed the recommendation of the East Africa Commission that a loan of £1,000,000 should be raised for improving East African agriculture, and he further suggested an additional £1,000,000 for improving similar facilities in Rhodesia.

The resolution passed by the meeting that Rhodesia's contribution of further taxation in our African dependencies should be increased, and the suggestion that the same should be applied to the colonies, and that the colonies should be taxed in proportion to the amount of revenue they had always contributed to the Empire, was also adopted.

MINING IN ZAMBESIA

The Board of the Zambezi Mining Development Company has decided to proceed with the whole of its remaining P. L. S. and P. A. rights over which the Company will have mining rights. A statement will be made in due course, particularly concerning the proposed scheme in this area.

100 square miles.

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Territory of Mozambique

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for many years Surveyor to the Portuguese Colony,
With Plans, etc., in Office.

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

The steamer Madura which left London on June 1 carried the following passengers for

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THE T. M. DAVIS
AND A. R. BROWN
METHODIST CHURCH
IN THE STATE OF TEXAS
W. H. A. PELHAM, SECRETARY
M. L. COOPER, TREASURER
W. C. COOPER, CLERK

Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Johnson,
Gordon & Brown, Mr. L. Johnson,
and Mr. Swift
and Mr. M. T. Tarrant
and Mr. D. G. Smith
and Mr. J. McElroy
Mr. Buxton, Mr. Chardine,
and Miss
Mrs. Dafford

Mr. G. Chamberlain
Mr. W. H. Chisholm
Mr. J. C. DeGolyer
Mr. R. E. Evans
Mr. H. Dowdsmill
Mr. T. D. Evans
Mr. Danham
Mr. W. B. S. Farnsworth
Mrs. Freda Freeman

M.M.D. L.S.W.C. Bayview
M.M.D. L.S.W.C. Glen
M.M.D. L.S.W.C. North
M.M.D. L.S.W.C. Riches
M.M.D. L.S.W.C. South

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Enriched by
Chandaria left Kandian June
Corroa left Lorenzo Marques for Lome
July 1st
Villalba left Zarzuelo June
July 1st
Villalba left Zarzuelo July 1st
Villalba arrived at Durban on
July 1st
Villalba Morison left La Palmas for Madeira
on

Handbook

"bigot" arrived at the same place, he said.

→ Gladiator → London for Laurentio Maroni
1930-1931

• Magazine left in the car for Louie & Mabel
and Ben June.

HOLLAND-AFRICA.

Wingfield - saved as in former
on Africa June 12.

Saunders left England for South Africa
on Jan.

Zanzibar - Further East Africa

Borders of Louisiana, Mississippi, & Alabama
at Mobile, June 13.

W. - 1000 ft. above Diamond Pk.

10. The author's name is John Smith.

—*Left* — *Right* — *Front* — *Back* —

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EAST AFRICA'S MESSAGE

We were privileged in our last issue to give readers a summary of facts which formed the yet unpublished Grade Report for 1902 of the Commissioner of Customs of Kenya and Uganda, where in this issue we review a more detailed corresponding return for Tanganyika Territory.

In both cases there is further evidence corroborating the statements we have reiterated again and again during the past nine months to the effect that this country is being outpaced by Germany in all its African trade areas. In addition all these German colonies are increasing rapidly, so it is certainly fair to assume that within forty years they will be equal to us.

The principal of rice and beers from 1901 to 1902 in this issue are many more facts sufficient to destroy the claimancy of the most competent.

The plain fact is that we are likely to lose more and more ground to our neighbours, and Germans adopt more enterprising methods. The real quantity of time is still behind the British, but still persistent according East Africa, as they have already done in the case of Rhodesia.

A great campaign of enlightenment is long overdue. The Briton, slow to alter his preconceived views, does not respond over readily to news of overseas progress. Since his return from East Africa Mr. Chumsby Gore has faithfully preached the gospel of our dependencies in that part of the Empire. His enthusiasm and energy have unquestionably been of great service to East Africa, but his business worth, not yet capitalising his opportunities. Hence Trade Commissioner for Eastern Africa is seeking to stimulate activity by visiting various industrial centres and conferring with manufacturers. At the British Empire Exhibition similar steps are being made.

Revolving dividends in the form of the Government of the colonies and their leaders in East Africa, the British East Africa, and Rhodesia are to be considered, probably above the largest and most successful African colony ever held in this country, to realise the importance of Britain's position in East Africa, and they know that there is much more energy and a wider vision than those who think. A message from that gathering to Africa's industrial centers might be of abiding value.

WILLIAM DAVIS - **WILLIAMS**

Page 10 of 10 - Last Page

Gore. We have seen the terrible
Section of the world which is
united by the African problems.
The Central and Eastern parts of Africa
are less known than the West,
where market roads penetrate the
country. The great rivers show the
influence of the British and French
colonies. The British colonies are
the most numerous, and include
the following: - The British
Territory of the Congo, the British
territory of Nigeria, the British
territory of the Gold Coast, the
British territories of the Gambia, the
Sudan, and the British
territories of the East Indies, which
includes Ceylon, Malaya, and
Borneo. The British
territory of the Congo has an
aggregate population of 42,000,000,
i.e., about the same as Great Britain. The French
territory has a population of about 15,000,000; the
Belgian territory has a population of 1,000,000, and the Portuguese
1,000,000.

Units of Water Organization

There were apparently no reliable statistics when the small government was established, but since then there has been a definite increase, but as regards the five British East African territories it seemed pretty clear that there has been little or no natural increase during the last twenty years. The wars, of course, created very great disturbances and lots of people left and

preventive medicine, which meant sanitation and
sanitised administration, was very sparse in its
infancy. What limited treatment? Medical officers
were mostly laymen, trained to save lives, but
not to do only the ordinary services that get
done by preventive work to the satisfaction of the
state. The medical corps of the U.S.A. had very
recently been established, and the other states had
none. Still, it was possible to have a few decent
services, by 1900, in the country, in certain East
Coast cities, and in a few other places, but
increasingly, as time went on, still more according to
the Talmudic principle, "The more you take,
the less you leave."

Find out more at [Banana](http://www.banana.com).

Opportunities for the free-living factor of agriculture development, whether by means of the native or by plantations. It was mainly organized for the production of increased wealth unless there was labour available to move the produce. The rapid increase of Native agriculture production in Uganda had already given rise to serious labour problems. This was due to the concentration of cotton, the main crop, in the districts about to receive the number of settlers in railway and steamers. As soon as the new railway in Uganda was laid down we had been compelled to bring down large numbers of natives from the West Nile districts which were outside the cotton-area. The plantations of Kenya and Tanganyika were already there to absorb for the adequate development of the estates, and whether for plantation work or for the development of a peasant proprietary, larger families were an economic necessity. The first concern of government, planters, traders and Native producers alike was to secure an increase in the native population.

One of the outstanding examples of the waste of human labour in the world to-day is the spread of disease in tropical Africa. The absence of roads hampered the access of transport and possible. And even if roads or tracks had been built, the temperature as experienced by the fatal insects would have

Reads more easily

Few things struck me more than the changes in the native vegetation in the Keurbovenbergen. Even a stock or even a travel portion of half a century ago would hardly have been able to recognize the changes.

the same time, the laryngeal or pharyngeal muscles contract. Then, in many parts of America, the teeth, palate, the nasomeatal tube, or throat, and larynx are all drawn together in the middle of your

But it was noticeable that the
rate of growth of the cotton industry in the Gold Coast
and the cotton industry in the U.S.A. was about
the same during the period from 1945 to 1955.

which on the roads for one month in
every three new roads are now being constructed by
means of command posts under a system where
every adult male resident within a given distance
from the new road is compelled to turn out for the
work. Kenya and Tanganyika were very deficient
in the number of roads, particularly in the Native

RAILWAYS & THE WATER TRADES.

The further development of Tropical Africa was essentially bound up with the extension of the railway systems, which could be used at all times of the year. Despite of the high initial capital expenditure the railway in Africa is the most potent mechanical factor in the spread of civilisation. By the end of the year there will be open for traffic in Nigeria, Central East Africa, and East Africa approximately 12,000 miles of railway, and in West Africa, including all new territories, approximately 2,700 miles. In India there are over 30,000 miles of railway. Throughout British Provincial India we were only in the early stages of railway construction.

¹ The first Africa film Great Lakes and the navigation
of the Congo River was collected by the
Ethnographic Museum.

and the railway and the port of Mombasa. He also pointed out that the British Government's communication and Lake Naivasha had to be cleared and the railway line so as to allow its working direct with ports of the East Coast. From Lake Athi goods should go straight to Mombasa by road and similarly Nyasaland's transport facilities must be improved. Now that he waited on the very inadequate port of Beira.

In the consideration of railway statistics the next most important factor was the density of population in any particular area and the capacity of the area to produce sufficient revenue to pay for the railway. Paying certain taxes was essential, but in addition there was no guarantee for any projected line there should be something in the nature of an economic stimulus at some time to draw from exceptional areas the cost of construction and equipment of railways. In East Africa should not now exceed £1000 per mile and in Kenya they were now being built at £3,000, a very remarkable figure. Let them take £1000 per mile and half represented the cost of the bridging work, roads and equipment required manufacture in this country. In view of the depressed state of those particular industries in Great Britain every effort consistent with Native interests should be made to expedite further railway construction in Africa.

Colonial Taxation—
The principal difficulty was initial finance. The bulk of taxation in Tropical Africa fell upon the Native. It was impossible to call on him to pay higher taxes and he was in a position to meet such demands on commodities which could not be imported. All this was a serious financial problem.

Transport facilities were in many cases behind present production. In Tanganyika Territory considerable quantities of groundnuts grown by the Natives could not be got down to the railway before the break of the rains last year and were consequently lost. This had a discouraging effect upon Native efforts. Owing to the concession at the collecting centres of the amount of the portion

of the product sent to the market.

Beira and Mombasa.—In fact, one was reluctant to encourage further production until the present transportation difficulties had in some measure been solved. The Under Secretary therefore thought it quite legitimate to divert temporarily from agricultural production a great deal of Native effort to labour on railways and roads, which would alone stabilise the welfare of the agricultural producers.

Research Work Essential

Without wishing to enter into the vexed controversy of plantation versus peasant cultivation Mr Ormsby Gore wished to emphasise that Native production could not possibly succeed without the help of a considerably augmented staff of European scientifically trained agricultural officers to ensure the quality and better cultivation of crops. A great deal more research in the science of tropical agriculture was likewise necessary. The time had come when we must regard the British Imperial Departmental Empire as very largely one unit for this purpose. The Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad as a first big step. There was hoped to reopen a considerable school of work with German Research Institute in Arusha, which had really wonderful equipment and which we had lost to Germany.

On the 1st January a research station at Mpanga, where a number of trees had been collected from the savannahs over which the whites have—had to go to leave the whole of the work was suspended until his return.

Within a generation the Empire at the top would be the Empire that undertook the most scientific research; the one that did least would be at the bottom.

Tributes.

Sir Frederick Lugard said that the monumental report of the East Africa Commission was largely due to the personality of Mr Ormsby Gore. It had only been completed by a man who had given profound study to the subject before going to Africa. If Mr. Speer could induce the British public to regard these questions as above party he would have done something that none of his predecessors had achieved. Three more Sir Frederick threw out the suggestion that the Colonial Office might instruct African Governors to consider with their expert advisers an immediate survey of the question of population. Could decreases in the birth rate be checked? Could the Native organisation which had maintained population in the past do something? Was there a real demand for large imports in Asia? What were the answers to these and other questions would form valuable data for a deeper inquiry.

Mr. M. Kay, historian of the Manicas, member of Committee, considered Mr. Ormsby Gore to be the best that had appeared on a long tour through the literary and practical works of the Commission. He had made no secret of the difficulties there were, especially

were no exports, there would be no imports. Others were in mind what would be imposed by the provinces of their colonies.

Mr. G. W. L. T. Smith, Commissioner, was glad that they had lived the problems of Africa above party. Their Chairman had directed their inquiries in splendid fashion. He had had the best of company and set up colleagues to work particularly well.

Final Rating

Major Chalmers, the third Commissioner, was glad that Major Ormsby Gore agreed that scientific research should come into the very forefront of Imperial activities. We could not afford to be behindhand. White ants were now working their way through the roof of Africa, and he understood that Lord Balfour was anxious about opening the passage from their report in which it was stated that the Institute was now selling penny packets of seeds. We did not deserve to let the Empire go like this. The results of research will be expected to be given to the farmer in Africa. And how the farmer was twenty-five years ago, the times, and other branches of industry, etc., etc. If we did not bridge that gap, the nations would and they would take the law we went down the slope.

Mr. J. L. Letellier, representing the French, paid tribute to England. He said he understood that if recent events in South Africa could now be of benefit to us all, we were more than happy. We must have a closer overseas watch. The French were well in its interests, but their interests did not extend to the

wisdom of retaining the old institutions, and he suggested the construction of railway lines or roads by British workmen.

A vote of thanks to the Inspector of Land Settlement, having been moved by Sir Charles McLaughlin and seconded by Mr. Barnes, was the latter pending for the retention of his obligations, which were now responsible for Uganda's splendid road system. Mr. Ormsby Gore said to reply that to permit the purchase of freeholds by Europeans in Africa would necessarily impose an increased tax on African labour, entail the smashing of the tribal system. In Highland areas, such as that of Kenya, where the major part of the revenue came either from the taxpayer at home or the Native taxpayer, there appeared to be an answerable case for the long leasehold as against the freehold. The State would thus get back the money paid by the European and the Native taxpayer. At present, however, the wonderful works in history were being done by two women in Uganda who had established a marvellous personal influence over Native women in their maternity work. This was of tremendous importance to Uganda's economy.

Mr. J. H. Thomas considered that if the Government committed an supreme impropriety in refusing to do what it ought to do, it ought to be done immediately, and not postpone our own internal difficulties until the conditions of Africa were more favourable. He agreed with Mr. Barnes that the time had come when the Government must take a stand on the question of Native taxation. While there was such tremendous unemployment, it was better to spend money in the Native areas than the docks.

THE EAST AFRICAN PORTS

The last meeting took place recently between the East African Steam Conference and the newly-formed East African Shippers' Committee, which consists of representatives of the appropriate Shippers' Sections of the London, Liverpool and Manchester Chambers of Commerce and the Federation of British Industries.

The following points were submitted on behalf of the Conference:—(a) Specification of changes in freight rates; (b) harmonisation between rates of freight on different values of certain goods, rebates, surcharges, etc.; (c) steps via the Conference increase efficiency and economies in shipping through their conference lines; (d) alternative to the rebate system, namely, a loading and sorting arrangement at East African ports; publication of current freight rates. The Conference undertook to transmit their conclusions to the shippers' Committee.

LABOUR IN THE COLONIES

In view of the fact that the Government's work in the Congo has concentrated the mind at bottom that of establishing an equilibrium between the demands made by a policy of development and the available supply of labour, that its solution is to be found in a policy having the chief objective of the control of recruitment, and the equitable distribution of the available and the judicious employment of resources available.

Any estimate of the number of workers to be taken away from any tribe without its consent must naturally vary according to the circumstances, but it is possible, say the Commissioners, to start with a figure which can be regarded as safe in all circumstances. This they fix at 5% of those fit for work in full health or 1% of the total population. If the work required does not involve a journey of more than two days from home, this may not be as safe as might be desired. Any community will, however, tolerate a maximum of the above figure, and to be exempt from any heavy work at greater distance. The limit will be even less.

WORKING POPULATION

A continuous policy of education, the adoption of the Native methods of cultivation, and their growth in efficiency, would make it possible to draw progressively on larger numbers without destroying the equilibrium of tribal life. The same result will be obtained by gradually increasing the number of days available for work.

These percentages fix the limits of the supply of labour available for different purposes.

Estimates lead the Commissioners to believe that the present labour requirements of 100,000 will rise in 1930 to 200,000, while the supply is estimated at present at 23,000 and 267,000 in 1930. On these figures prudence will evidently have to be exercised in the encouragement of new enterprises. Unprofitable, exhausting and wasteful forms of labour must be abandoned; portage must be eliminated wherever other means of transport are available; substitutes must be found for wood as fuel; steps must be taken to deal with vagrancy; economic measures must be adopted to introduce machinery wherever it will be the means of economising labour; piece-work must be encouraged, and employers must accept responsibility for giving technical training to their employees.

BUY BRITISH GOODS.

Cottons.—A considerable increase from £16,067 to £28,182 practically the whole being of British manufacture.

Chromite.—Exports show an increase from £7,153 to £10,856, the share of the U.K. being £5,341 and of Zanzibar £5,572, while that of Germany has increased some 60% in the twelve months to £1,000.

Creamery.—The number imported has considerably increased, but that of the total trade.

Clothing.—There was increased demand for this commodity, which is mainly of local and U.K. manufacture. Germany, however, again registers an increase.

Coltskin.—Imports rose some £3,215 to £23,590, the U.K. being, of course, the principal supplier.

Cotton-Bags.—There has been a considerable increase in demand, and imports have improved from £3,682 to £4,196, Germany is making big headway, practically doubling her supply.

Cotton-Blouses.—In this line Germany is increasing her progress.

Cotton-Sacks and Sacks.—These are up from a total of £7,400 to £8,000. Britain India taking the lead with the U.S.A. as the second source of supply.

Cream.—Imports are up from £1,000 to £1,100.

Creamer.—The concentration of imports is still more marked after trade more than 100% to £1,604.

Vehicles and Machinery.

Cycles.—The number of machines imported advanced from 593 in 1923 to 1,062 in 1924, and it is not surprising to find that Germany's share of the market has practically doubled. The U.K., however, is still in the lead, continuing good progress in this line.

Motor-Cars and Lorries.—The number imported increased from 1,241 to 1,401 in the twelve months to January, imports from £1,241 million to the year, while exports fell from £1,064 to £1,011. Motor-cars increased by 12%.

In the case of lorries, the government of the country is emphasised in the increased import of agricultural machinery, which is up from 81 to 246 tons. Though the tonnage percentage of the U.K. shows a slight reduction, the value is up from £2,832 to £6,721, but here again Germany is a big, in fact, the leading supplier. A year ago she shipped only one ton, valued at £100, in 1924 however, the proportion had gone up to 122 tons at £2,071.

In the case of motor-cars, there is also a large increase, total being more than double that of the United Kingdom.

Sewing-Machines.—The total number imported was up from 423 to 755, of which Germany supplied 629.

Type-Writers.—Imports have increased from 106 to 187 valued at £54,900. Here Britain takes the lead with 55 machines to her credit, German following with 39.

Building Material.

Cement.—Shows much reduced imports at £14,301 or 3,000 tons. Holland is the only country to show increased business at £2,041, but Germany holds the crown at £1,217. The gains have been at the expense of the U.K.

Gypsum.—There are up to £25,307, in which the U.K. shipped £16,843, India and Kenya and Uganda rather more than £6,000. Holland has increased her shipments more than ten-fold within the twelve months and Germany has increased hers very markedly, while those of the U.S.A. are stationary.

Cinders.—Germany's exports of these articles are up nearly 12%, but Germany has nothing to offer save £928.

Gold.—Imports are £1,000. The total has advanced from £14,305 to £15,305, the U.K. still holding the lion's share £5,541, Germany £3,000. While the rest of the countries has declined, that of Germany has increased more than threefold.

Implements and Other Goods.

Iron and Steel Manufacture.—During the twelve months imports were cut down from 1,600 tons to 1,000 tons, India and Kenya taking the lion's share. This has been by Germany, which has increased its share almost 800% in the twelve months.

Engineering Tools and Steel Manufacture.—Total £1,417 tons of which the U.K. is sending 972, India and Kenya increasing her position from 77 to 172 tons, and Germany rather more than double her share at 102 tons.

Agricultural Tools.—Up from £1,000 to £1,200. Here again Germany has practically doubled her share, while in artificers' tools she has increased it considerably more than 300%.

Leather and Hides.—On the total increase from £1,160 to £1,600 Germany supplied rather more than £3,000, and thus quadrupling her trade in the year.

Hardware.—Shows a reduction at £6,610, the U.K. being evidencing the remarkable drop from 1,263 cwt. to 160 cwt. Nevertheless, Germany managed to increase her sales from 114 to 335 cwt.

Implements and Tools.—Up from £1,000 to £1,500. The U.K. percentage remains stationary, the only notable increase being by Germany, namely from £1,000 to £7,301.

Wire.—Total £1,000, the largest item being those of German origin, which increased from 500 dozen to 885 dozen.

Shovels and Spades.—Have been selling very rapidly and are up from 289,072 to 516,251 valued at £25,840. Here again German-made has made remarkable strides, multiplying 158,736 shovels and spades direct, as against only 22,000 in 1923.

There is clearly urgent need for increased British effort.

DINOSAURS FROM TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

By the courtesy of the British Museum, two of the large bones found by the Cutler Expedition in Tanganyika Territory have been loaned to the Tanganyika Compt. at the British Museum (Exhibition), along with reproductions, to satisfy the scientific animals of which these bones once formed parts.

These two exhibits have already attracted a great deal of attention, and should bring prominently before the general public the work of the Cutler Expedition.

The fossilized bones shown in the British Museum Pavilion are the first to be exhibited in Africa, though numbers of other bones are in the collection of the British Museum awaiting examination. Mr. Cutler, who was in charge of the scientific section, has now carry out further work in this connection and the same area.

The subsoil of Tanganyika contains many bones, it is believed that they are scattered over the surface of the new land itself. The dinosaurs were probably buried by the water, sometimes setting their long legs too close to the surface to sustain them, and thus becoming too weak, and suffocated in the mud. That was millions of years ago, and today Mr. Cutler is finding hundreds of these bones. He is hoped to complete his work when found time permits, the Expedition finally returning.



BIDDER'S VIEW OF NORTHERN RHODESIA

(Continued from page 1)

SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN RHODESIA.—Well, must we have Rhodesia? Southern Rhodesia was formed out of the former colony of Matabeleland and the Western Rhodesia under one Adminis-tration, Government at the time, was, of course, by the Government under the British South Africa Company, whose main work completed, to keep Northern Rhodesia, and on less closed to settlers, so opened up Rhodesia first. This system probably will still continue, as Rhodesia is a Protectorate of the Crown in April last year.

Northern Rhodesia is a insignificant strip of country, about 100 miles wide with a length of 400 miles, various districts, many of which are of great value to the soil and constitute mineral resources. The climate is well watered by numerous rivers, the principal being the Zambezi and the Limpopo, both capable of navigation, and undoubtedly destined to form main arteries of transport.

The country is known and steps taken to colonize it.

The Railway Position

At present our only railway service is that of the Beira and Mashonaland and Rhodesia Railways, which, starting about 100 miles from the territory at a point near Ndola, do enter the territory at a point near Ndola, to enter the territory.

It forms a link of the proposed Cape to Cairo railway, but up to date has been run mainly for the mineral industry principally conveying coal from Mafupi in Southern Rhodesia and copper from Katanga in Belgian Congo.

The use of the mineral traffic and the gold and broken Hill mines now furnish various minerals for transport in largely increasing quantities.

Trucks are also supplied for the conveyance of agricultural produce, but somewhat erratically in order not to inconvenience the mining traffic. For the export trade by the Union ports, carriers have to wait till the south African railway supply the trains to sail for Europe, the exports being about 100 miles away.

Railway rates and passenger fares, as for journeys within the territory, it is cheaper and much quicker to travel by motor cars. Local passenger traffic is now largely reduced to the carrying of Natives.

Rich Resources

Minerals of all descriptions, from gold to coal, have been located, but this vast territory has never been effectively prospected, and the bulk of the discoveries are not being worked. As an example, thousands of acres of coal are known, and with the advent of capital, energy and a new administration the vast possibilities in iron and coal alone will be sufficient to find tremendous employment. In fact, with the introduction of capital, Northern Rhodesia could absorb the whole of Great Britain's surplus population for many years to come without in any way preventing the vast Native population from increasing well.

Our products are varied. "Malacca" cotton seed, coconuts, tobacco, oil-seeds, citrus fruits, etc., have all been tried successfully, and the absence of markets is the sole drawback to their development.

Cattle ranching can be built up to compare with that in any other part of the world, but the want of rail communications to the coast port prevents the introduction of either camping or freezing plants.

Despite this drawback, there are over 100,000 head of cattle running within the available markets, and not far short of twenty thousand head have been sold.

Although the official organized claim for annual taxes is for 500,000 acres, and the most in is to day 400,000, there is still considerable room for expansion. Formally, the area of the territory is 90,000 square miles, the result of the surveying work done up to now. The growth is such that I fully expect a further increase before this year will be completed, so that Northern Rhodesia is certainly bound to expand.

Land Purchase Clauses

A serious drawback to the successful development of Northern Rhodesia is the fact that the Capital and Government offices are situated at Livingstone, a sand-swept area adjacent to the Victoria Falls. Prospective settlers are therefore furnished with maps and can then at their own risk and expense travel to any point of the surveyed land, after which they can return—anything from a thousand miles or less—to Livingstone, when the various aspects of the land are assessed. A land valuer travels to the land to assess the same. If this is satisfactory to the claimant, then an officer of the Native Department furnishes a report as to whether any Native rights are involved. These, together with other items, allow the time and the capital of the prospective settler to pass away very quickly, so that he hardly notices the six or more months of his life that have been wasted.

Despite the drawbacks that I have mentioned, and the numerous others I have crowded out, I am still a believer in this country. I consider it is Utopia and I would consider myself fortunate if I could live here as a simple, bright, young man, bestowing my newly-acquired knowledge upon the world.

The Interest on the National Debt

I apologize for writing so much length, but apparently your paper has come to stay and to fill a want, and publicity regarding existing facts may save the time and trouble of many settlers, and help to induce Downing Street to put things right.

Yours sincerely,

John D. Gray,
Honiton, Dartmoor,
Devon, England
Northern Rhodesia
Native State

[Editorial Note.—We regret that a great deal of space has had to be given to Mr. Gray's letter, which will, we think, be regarded by readers as an interesting commentary by a man on the spot. He will not expect us to accept his views in every respect, but they are worth the consideration.]

PERSONALIA

Colonel M. H. George Hill, M.A., M.R.C.P., has been appointed to the staff of the Royal Colonial Institute of the University of Birmingham.

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Michalow and family have left Nairobi for England.

Miss E. S. Smith, Editor of the *Kenya Herald*, is another Kenyatta resident on her

Mr. Percy Finsenius is undergoing treatment in Johannesburg at his home.

Hall, near New Park, which was the residence of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, is offered

£1,500,000 by the South African Light and Power Company, who propose to make it the Kenya capital.

Mr. H. P. Hewins, the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Sudan Government, has now assumed control of the Sudan at Wembley.

Colonel C. J. H. Doherty, M.C., M.R.C.S., R.A.M.C., has been appointed to the staff of the Royal Army Medical Corps at the Royal Army Hospital, Chelsea, London, to assist in the treatment of soldiers suffering from tropical diseases.

At a general dinner of the New York Dinner Club last week, Mr. Ossian Gore, M.P., Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, announced that he proposed to visit East Africa within the next twelve months.

London at the beginning of July, after an absence of more than six months, during which they visited Zanzibar, Tanganyika, and Uganda.

The engagement of Miss Mabel Tarquharson to Mr. Robin d'Erlanger has been announced. Miss Tarquharson, who is the daughter of Colonel Tarquharson of Invercauld, recently shot big game in the Sudan.

More than 200 will be elected to the Royal Colonial Institute of the University of Birmingham. Amongst them are Mr. Frank L. Brown, Charles A. B. May, Bishop of Mombasa, the Rev. W. C. Wilson, and Sir Alfred Abrahams.

It is announced that subscriptions to the Coryndon Memorial Fund, which it is proposed to erect a natural history institute in Nairobi in memory of Her Majesty's Governor, may be sent to the honorary secretary, Mr. J. C. Galton-Fenzi, c/o National Bank of India, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

Mr. Kenneth Murray, who has contributed to the *Investigator's Chronicle* an interesting summary of the East African position, particularly as regards transport, concludes that "East Africa from an investing point of view presents many attractive opportunities" and might be investigated with safety and profit.

Many men prominently identified with East Africa were present at the Royal Society's Lecture last week before the Royal Society of Arts. Amongst those whom we saw were Sir Frederick Lugard, Sir Sydney Head, Sir Charles McCoy, Sir Humphrey Leggatt, Mr. Edwin Wiglesworth, Mr. Max Kay, Major Church and Mr. Linfield.

APPOINTMENTS

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has made the following appointments to the East African service:

Uganda.—Mr. J. W. Porter, C.B.E., M.C., B.A., Science and Mathematics Master, Education Department; Captain J. C. D. DSO, R.N., Headmaster, European School.

Tanganyika.—Mr. J. W. Porter, C.B.E., M.C., Inspector of Schools; Mr. J. W. Porter, C.B.E., Lieutenant H. A. Gilles, M.C., M.B., B.C., B.A., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Mr. Owen Smith, Clerk, Customs Department; Mr. R. P. Bush, Cadet, Administrative Department.

Nyasaland.—Mr. C. Hobbs, M.C., Cadet, Administrative Department.

Mauritius.—Miss J. Rogers, Matron, Mental Hospital; Mr. S. D. Robertson, C.B.E., General Manager of Railways.

Uganda.—Mr. J. R. Bell, B.A., Cadet, Administrative Department; Captain L. H. H. Payne, Cadet, Administrative Department.

The following recent transfers and additions have been made by the Secretary of State:

Captain H. K. Hope, M.C., Assistant Treasurer, Uganda, to be Registrar of the High Court, Zanzibar.

OUR WEMBLEY SOUVENIR NUMBER.

On account of the non-arrival of our East African mail, we have unfortunately been forced to postpone publication of our Wembley Souvenir Number until next week.



East Africa's Special Wembley Souvenir Number

will be published next week.

The Editor has the honour to announce that a letter from
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK

will be published in this issue.

Contributions have also been written by

The Hon. W. G. A. ORMSBY GORE,
M.P., Under-Secretary of State for the
Colonies.

H.E. Sir GEOFFREY ARCHER,
K.C.M.G., Governor-General of the
Sudan.

H.E. General Sir JOSEPH BYRNE,
K.B.E., Governor of the Seychelles
Protectorate.

H.E. W. F. GOMERS, C.M.G., Governor
of the Uganda Protectorate.

H.E. A. C. HOLLES, C.M.G., C.B.I.
Acting High Commissioner of Zanzibar.

H. B. BUTTERMESTER, Esq., O.B.E.
Secretary to the Administration of
British Somaliland.

Sir SYDNEY HENN, K.B.E., M.P.
Chairman of the Joint East African
Board.

Sir HARRY JOHNSTON, K.C.M.G.
The Rt. Hon. Viscount COBHAM.
G. A. DEBENHAM, D.S.O., M.C.
H. B. MCCLIFFE HOLMES.

The issue will be sent post free to all subscribers. To others the price is 2/-.

Make sure of your copy by posting your subscription now. The
form will be found on the inside of the back cover.

WEMBLEY NEWS AND NOTES

ADDITIONS are being constantly made to the exhibits in the different East African Courts at the British Empire Exhibition. Uganda has recently added a fine collection of beadwork by the girls of the C.M.S. School at Toro in Western Uganda, and two excellent photographs of a glade in the Bamboo Forest on the slopes of Mount Elgon. While Tanganyika is showing the British public the first opportunity of seeing some of the fossilised bones of dinosaurs and mammals brought by the British Museum Expedition under Mr. Cutler.

The Kenya Colonial section has been open for the last couple of weeks, and since then forms a quiet and comfortable lounge in which visitors may rest and read tales of East African adventure. The Kenya Hills are now also being shown by the cinema attached to the South African Pavilion.

Kenya's enterprise in arranging to have Killdeer and Arusha coffee served at most of the important Restaurants and茶屋 will be noticed. Wembley has been much commented upon. It is undoubtedly a most remarkable improvement from the standpoints of the exhibition industry and administration.

Kenya is still giving visitors the opportunity of sampling coffee in the cup, a test having been carried outside the Court for the purpose of observing the quality of the beverage. Let us still feel a great pity that a joint East African cafe was not erected, but as that was not done, let us be glad that East African coffee are obtainable.

The completion of the Atakor Dam has just added interest to the mound in the Sudan Court.

and, as the holiday season draws near, it is expected that increasing numbers of visitors from the textile manufacturing districts of the North will find the models a special attraction.

Trade Enquiries

Trade enquiries are beginning to reach the various courts. Uganda, for instance, was recently been visited by a Lancashire spinner who tested in the purchase of Uganda cotton. A Liverpool broker has signified his desire to act as a selling agent for export merchants in East Africa; the question of exporting large quantities of refined Uganda sugar has been raised; and the possibilities of direct shipment of quantities of refined and deodorised oil of sunflower and soya have been discussed.

In the opinion of an experienced lumber expert, East African woods have much to recommend them. *Mukau* wood is remarkable for its fine grain, and appears to be a good substitute for mahogany; *manavine* for satinwood, and *masumbe* for oak. May these trade enquiries lead to the opening up of business between East African dependencies and the home country.

There can be no doubt that East Africa has this year made a stronger appeal to the general public than had in 1924, and it is gratifying to learn that a very considerable number of people with no direct East African connection regard the Pavilion as the best in the grounds. From numerous sources we may learn to-day that East Africa and Australia are incomparably the best parts

KENYA COLONY AT WEMBLEY

1925

THE object of the Exhibit is educational and it is claimed that few Colonies can show such a variety of products as they bring from their territories to the British Empire.

The magnificent display of Game Trophies is once more an outstanding feature and a further attraction will shortly be provided by part of the Collection of Heads acquired by H.R.H. the Duke of York and being kindly lent by His Royal Highness.

The arrangement of the Court has been remedied and improved this year. A wealth of trade, parades and photographic enlargements afford a vivid insight to farming and planting methods and moreover show the homes of some of the leading colonists.

The relief map again attracts many visitors.

Ciné films showing the industries and other pictures of Native life in Kenya are being shown twice a week in the South African Pavilion.

For information settlers' information is provided by a staff of voluntary helpers who are men of practical experience in various branches of farming, planting, &c.

The famous Kenya Coffee can be sampled on application to the attendant staff, and all who do so will take away pleasant memories of its flavour.

DO NOT RUSH THROUGH THIS COURT.

JUNE 27, 1895.

EAST AFRICA.

SUDAN IRRIGATION LOANS.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs having been asked what he could state what provision, if any, had been made by the Sudan Government in their Budget of the current year for payment of the loan of £1,000,000 for which the Sudan Government were guarantors and whom I replied:—The Sudan Government have granted a loan of £1,000,000 by the British Government at 4 per cent. interest, principally for the irrigation project that is to say for the construction of the dams across the Blue Nile and the canalisation of the river. This scheme will naturally be completed towards the end of the current year and provision has been made for the payment of interest on the loan issued for the above purpose during the period of construction, and until the proper completion of the scheme commences, a part of the capital cost of the scheme. The Sudan Government will not therefore have to pay for the payment of interest in respect of the loans issued for the Gezira project, or in the Aswan Bridge until 1921.

The Sudan Government have also provided in the Budget for the sum of £1,152,000 towards building upon the reservoirs against the interest in respect of the Gezira project. It has further provided for payment interest on that part of the loan expenditure which has been devoted to purposes which have already been completed—that is to say, one sum of £20,500 being part of the 5 per cent. loan issued for the Gezira scheme.

The total issue of Sudan loans is £1,300,000, but £1,000,000 made up as follows:—5% £50,000, 4½% £60,000, 3½% £30,000, 3% £73,1400, and 2% £1,500.

AN EAST AFRICAN CLUB IN LONDON.

To the Editor, EAST AFRICA.—

I desire to ask the indulgence of your paper for the discussion of a question which will, I think, be of interest to many of your readers. There are in London many men who have at one time or another lived in East Africa and who still maintain an interest in that country. All are not there, there is no organisation in this country which enables such people to meet together and talk about that common interest.

I suppose those who have returned from East Africa still desire to maintain some connection with it, and I feel that there is, therefore, need for a common centre in this country which will bring together such people and by which they can forwardly for those discussions of former times and experiences that are so dear to anyone who has lived abroad. Such a centre would also provide a much-needed gathering point for East Africans now in England on leave.

In addition to these social aspects, such an organisation could fulfil very important functions as a body of experienced opinion on matters relating to East Africa. In view of the general lack of knowledge on matters connected with that country, much useful information could be found in a collection of opinion here, which could not be done so easily by scattered individuals.

It is thought that the formation of an East African Circle or Club in London would be extensively supported, and the opinions on this subject of other of your readers would be most welcome.—Yours, etc.,

J. V. Underwood.

London, S.W. M. Sr. A.M.J.Cham.

Editor, "EAST AFRICA," I shall be very glad to have

in future all additional leaders on this subject.

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June 25, 1925.

OUR KENYA LETTER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MOSSES, 1925.

This Curzon expedition has accomplished that which even our East African magician Mr. Gaffar Benzi has not yet achieved. It has travelled from Nairobi to Mombasa. The difference is, it will be remembered, that our scientific and geological tour of Africa, with all its other objects, that of establishing certain political colonial connections. Curzon had vanquished the Zulus, and other desultory tribes, in a way made light of. Kenya's famous obstacle, the Taita Forest, and in reaching Mombasa the expedition found a warm welcome awaiting its members. Perhaps the realization of the Gaffar Benzi scheme of a Nairobi-Mombasa road will now be expected.

RAILWAY OBSTACLES.

"Building of this road, that it would be an incitement to the whole country can hardly be denied. There are, however, certain serious obstacles in the way. First of all, Government is not prepared to face the expense. This is the Uganda Railway which, while obviously planned such a project with a certain amount of jealousy, for a distance of well over 200 miles the Uganda Railway traverses a tract of country that is relatively unproductive, and so until the actual Highlands are reached, the Railway can count on but little transportational revenue. Thus, any rival enterprise that might share its toil would be regarded by the authorities as 'not too favourable a flight.' At any rate, this is how it stands on the spot reads the lesson of the times—but he who does not read them correctly!

DEVELOPMENTS IN INDIA.

What is agitating world-wide at present is a question that is agitating us here also. When, in 1919, the Indian National Congress finally ratified the "Bomrao Iyer Resolution," the question has a special application to the problems of "Land in the Highlands and Lowlands." In that historic document it was laid down that while the "Highlands" would be reserved for European farming activities, the "Lowlands" would be available for Indians. Although nothing has happened, it has been demonstrated that certain portions of these "Lowlands" are in course of being taken over. Some Sutlej Valley districts have already been so converted.

Section of the Dutch Planter farmers have their eye on the district. Further events are awaited with keen interest.

TOBACCO TOO.

Is Kenya destined to become a tobacco-producing country? This is not impossible. The writer knows at least one planter who smokes nothing but tobacco grown on his own estate. He swears by it. Although he has never commercially exploited his crop, he is contemplating doing so. It is said that a number of farmers have been experimenting with tobacco for quite a long time and that interesting developments may be expected in the near future. If Tanganyika can grow decent tobacco—which, as a matter of fact, is widely sold and smoked in Kenya to-day—why should not Kenya do likewise?

THE FAMINE.

Nothing further has been heard of the threat of famine in the Kavirondo reserve. The rains must now be written down as a failure. From end over the country the same sad tale is told. Dry and promising showers follow dry, sterile and days of drought, which pollute the watercourses from

the wet earth down to stony them later. Apparently the Kavirondo country has suffered most. Official instructions were issued recently forbidding the import or sale of maize within certain areas. Apparently the Government has the situation under hand and is keeping a wary eye fixed. The Native is, of course, proverbially improvident, and as usual has stored little away from his bountiful seasons. Now that a bad season has set in he is in difficulties.

THE SPECULATIONS.

The Sir George Lloyd question has been definitely settled by the appointment of that famous personage to an Egyptian post. Rumour was very persistent in the town that he would come to Kenya. Now our latest story is that Earl Beatty may take over the Colony at some future date. This is big game hunting indeed!

There is no doubt that a strong man is needed to guide the destinies of Kenya, "the cock-pit of Empire," and we are solemnly telling each other in the way future wise counsel, coupled with firmness and sagacity, may be needed to steer Kenya's Ship of State through the turbulent rocks and shoals that would seem to lie ahead.

DR. NEWMAN LEY.

Dr. Newman Ley's book still occupies a due local attention. There are some very severe critics of the writer in these parts and keen resentment is felt at many of his statements which do not convey what we know to be the real facts. A very trenchant reply is said to be in course of preparation by a well-known local man, whose retort will, it is stated, take the form of a novel.

BRITAIN'S BRIGHTEST COLONY.

Such is the opinion of a well-known provincial newspaper to the following paragraph:

"The whole of the East African Colony is committed to the efforts of the incoming Sir Edward Grigg, the new Governor of Kenya. At the end of this month Kenya will itself in the most honourable British of all the Dominions overseas and will be a colony."

It is to be hoped that the new Governor will find the Government House functions almost as smart and certainly as formal as anything in Mayfair.

Is the "dinner to Sir Edward Grigg" the East African dinner of this evening? For how long has Kenya been numbered among the Dominions? If the paragraphist's friend from Kenya had only chanced to see a newspaper reader in Nairobi in place and said, the Colony might have escaped the awful verdict of being considered a "territory."

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.
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C. L. GRIBBLE, Farm and Native Agent,
for most of the Portuguese possessions. Dated
LONDON, JUNE 25, 1925.

OUR NYASALAND LETTER

By G. C. G. Correspondent

At roads leading Zomba during the week-end where the youth and flower of Nyasaland gathered their composite numbers from Beira. The occasion a cricket match between Nyasaland and Portuguese Africa, as represented by two Beira clubs, was thoroughly enjoyed both by players and spectators, though I do not think Nyasaland should have won as conclusive. But possibly this was due to the tedious journey made by the former team on the intervening Saturday night!

Early on Monday morning they made a sorrowful farewell, but gladdened our hearts by saying that they had had a happy time. We hope that the three days even when the rains break out are a happy augury that visits of this nature will be many. If nothing else, they will effect a happy understanding between neighbours, which means so much in one's business relations.

We wish better luck to Beira on their next visit, when they surely must not forget to bring the joyous youth who delighted us all on their arrival at and departure from Lusaka platform with choice musical extracts from "Mademoiselle" and friends.

MUSIC.

Speaking of music, it would be interesting to know how many musical societies are possessed by our East African neighbours. Out here we are unfortunately placed as far as the visits of any touring companies are concerned, or rather, lately there have been no concerts at which a high standard of musicality has been displayed—and there is at least one person who has entered the magic portals of music to compose his own.

It seems likely that we cannot make up for what we lack in musical taste, but we can at least provide what we have, we are at least appropriate good music and would certainly go far to hear it.

Our musical events are too frequently limited at or end to the sounds produced by a mouth organ at the lips of one of a convivial party accompanying the rest of the said party's "songs" when they pass by in a "Bohemia" Ford on their way home of an aimless night; and at the other end, there is the man next door who sings old fluty amateurish songs in a voice that would drown the ocean.

The rest of the episode is left to your imagination here. You'll see now how we are limited!

Will somebody save the situation and give us poor dwellers in the blues an opportunity of hearing real music often?—than we do? I am sure any committee formed to deal with the subject would be strongly supported. Who knows but we may yet have our own amateur orchestra?

Miseries and Labour.

I notice that the Ormby Gore Commission has had a lot to say about the great work of the missions in Central Africa, and I would unhesitatingly say that the East African Commission is right about in Nyasaland, have the very greatest respect for most missionaries, though we do not now isn't this said nicely? quite agree with the points of view expressed by one or two missions in regard to the handing over of black-brothers. Most of us wish that the various missions could come to some agreement in this matter and teach the Natives something about the dignity of labour.

In the days of long ago, says the old adage, he who laboured not did not eat—but flexibility has

of another—when ever so abominated my good old long-stemmed inherent laziness. And then what is good enough for an English public school is not nearly good enough for a Central African Native. If only some of the other missions would go to the Universities Mission or to those genial Continental sportsmen with impossible names, the White Patriarch and the Marquis, and learn a thing or two from them! Just as men are often better than their creeds, just some of our missions were as good as the missionaries that labour so devoutly for them. We should have to resort to superlatives to describe them. Missions, of course, cannot be perfect, but they have wrought a wonderful work.

Tobacco.

Our prophecy that after all the tobacco crop this year would be fair and comparatively plentiful has been proved true, in spite of the opposition to the statement. Nyasaland taken as a whole has not much cause to mourn the bad weather early in the year. But even if the year had been bad a new lease of life has been given to the tobacco industry by the secure feeling we now have regarding the increased preference. I make bold to say that the latter part of this year will see a larger acreage under cultivation, and, what is more, I am of opinion that every crop which is not "dud" will find a market. As the Americans say, I have a hunch about this. "Nswadzi."

ZANZIBAR.

Trade in First Quarter.

The Officer in Charge of His Majesty's Trade Commissioner at Zanzibar, Mr. J. H. D. Dyer, has recently issued a report on the trade of the port of Zanzibar for the first quarter of 1923 and 1924, which draws attention to the fact that stocks in hand in transit warehouses have increased by 50 per cent last year.

The export of cloves and copra made a few substantial increases, and in the case of cloves it is mentioned that the bonus to date growers may prove a very successful scheme and may be continued.

| | Imports | Exports | Re-exports | Stock-on-Hand in Transit | Vessels in Port | Value in Rs. |
|--------------------------|----------|---------|------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Imports | 16,175 | 6,000 | 1,600 | 1,250 | 12 | Rs. 1,600 |
| Diomede Estates | 15,211 | 4,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 10 | Rs. 1,000 |
| Re-exports | 10,192 | — | — | 30,445 | 18 | Rs. 30,445 |
| Stock-on-Hand in Transit | 2,55,000 | — | — | 6,2,152 | — | Rs. 6,2,152 |
| Vessel in Port | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Imports of Cloves | 2,24,374 | — | — | 7,5,000 | 12 | Rs. 7,5,000 |
| Exports of Cloves | — | — | — | 35,565 | 48 | Rs. 35,565 |

What an East Africa Pioneer Thinks.

I congratulate you most heartily on EAST AFRICA. No one is better able to appreciate its value than those of us who have lived for many years in that part of the great continent. If there is anything I can do to help to carry through your project to a successful issue, kindly let me know.

GERMANS IN TANGANYIKA?

Undermining British Prestige.

To the Editor, EAST AFRICA.

DEAR SIR.—I was greatly interested in the statement made in your columns that "a considerable number of Germans are concealed in Tanganyika," and so that they may enter Tanganyika Territory at the earliest possible moment.

This is a copy of a letter written two years ago, which I was sent from a Native town in a little-known section of the Rungu District. Native customs to the above effect were common and the question of the German action was not fully being put to me.

Hearing it was claimed one Native—a person of Indian origin of the town—had a German decoration had received a letter from a former German official sent to the man, who was working on the line at the time, and asked if it was true. He admitted it but when pressed told me that the contents were secret and family names were quite obvious, but he was not telling the whole truth, and was evasive. He had never been a German, and it would be a most unlikely.

Shortly after this I was informed from a trustworthy source that another Native had received a letter from a former German civilian resident of the district addressed from P.E.A. This German's name and reputation were well known to me. He had several times been in trouble with the German authorities for assault on Europeans and Native. He had acquired several interests in the district, and though some have been sold, if this person's mischievous reputation will be allowed to return, for it is doubtful if his past record is known to any but the natives and myself, I have little doubt but that he is there already.

It is a fact that many of the natives in the towns mentioned in my last residence we were not once visited by a policeman or askari, they will have ample opportunity.

Many Dar-es-Salam residents will recall the stir in the Native population when the first German ship put into show the flag. Therefore was crowded, as I have never seen it before or since.

Native officials are not to be blamed for a failure in their duty, but the German officials, who sat alongside the natives in their native dress, and whose British prestige is shortly going to be tested.

Yours faithfully,

J. GRANVILLE HOPPER,

London, W.2.

NEW EAST AFRICAN TRUST

A new private company has been registered under the title of East African Trust with a capital of £10,000 in 50 shares to acquire mining concessions in the Bukoba District of Tanganyika Territory, to adopt an agreement with the British Guiana Finance Ltd., and to carry on the business of miners, smelters and metallurgists.

The signatories to the memorandum of association are to appoint the first directors, each of whose remuneration is to be £100 per annum, with £50 for the Chairman, 10% of the net profits to be divided among the board. The director's qualification is a holding of £100.

AFTER LIONS WITH BOW AND ARROW

MR. STEWART EDWARD WENGER, the American novelist, who has been hunting lions with bows and arrows in Tanganyika, had an exciting life and death struggle with a wounded leopard—cablegram, *Daily Express*, correspondent at Nairobi.

Mr. White was bitten severely in the arm, and his Native spear bearer was bitten in the neck before the leopard was killed.

The bow-and-arrow expedition was a great success. The author's bigger bid to catch lions with the speckled arrows, but in many cases the wounded animals charged the hunters and had to be killed with the rifles which the party took with them to be on the safe side.

Mr. White, Dr. Saxon Pope, and Mr. Arthur Younghusband form the party, financed prior to their departure that they were going to Kenya to get their money, that low and slow is better than high and fast at one's back.

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OUR WOMAN'S PAGE.

We have been asked to allocate some of our space to the special wants of the large and growing number of ladies in the East African colonies, and we are accordingly arranging for this column to be conducted by a lady who has spent many years in East Africa.

THE WHIRL OF THE WORLD

Modestie Dresses

HERE is England all sorts of prettiness in our cities and painted showrooms, and our shopping centres are trivially wonderful owing to the will to prove that new clothes equal new force, but is it necessary for them to show concern? Will women be bettered from garments that which they desire?

Ladies nowadays are truly wondrous in their variety and their names are legion. Like the rainbow, always to be found in the rainbow, in the thousand shades, in gauze, silk and crepe-de-chine there is a new shade which is next to pink, yet both Next in popularity comes this "lace". Pertinently to me look as fascinating as its name indicates, while for those whose views are more seriously inclined hydrangea and a certain shade of oyster grey find favour.

Some dresses have shoulder yokes of a hue different from the rest of the frock, while large black bows are often seen upon frocks of flawless white. Lace is trying very hard to win popularity and is most successful. In many ways lace panels upon chiffon make the best effects. The lace is tight and the panels are gathered into handles which points are laid down both sides, the lace and the netting lace being very largely used for this decoration.

Straw hats are still the rage come to the fore. They are small and the brim large, but not too large. It is often made of the very finest straw with a deft admixture of black tulle. When we have a new kind of creation which gives this appearance of having been crushed into existence, and there is a fragile sort of straw which looks exactly like lace. Dress artists are always inventing new ways of retaining straw and this last model is unique. It is impossible to copy.

Often the straw is woven into the fabric of the dress. This is a very original idea.

Big hats suit the elaborate summer dresses, but the small hat still persists for almost all other occasions. At Hurlingham the other day there were as many of the latter as the former; in fact elderly ladies seemed to be almost the only wearers of large hats.

For evening wear many women are using scarves to match their dresses and fastening them at the shoulders. One evening dress shown this week in one of London's very choicer salons caught my attention. It was fashioned otherwise, white satin embroidered with silver stars, with silver lace about upon the skirt, and a posy of pink rose buds on the left hip; above the hips the bodice ran to a deep square neck opening and was caught over the shoulders with silver lace. There were no sleeves.

Exhibitions Exhibition

At this exhibition there were a great many household improvements, and with an eye toward possible benefits for those domiciled in the tropics I examined the goods on offer with interest. Presently there appeared before me a gigantic umbrella, a "neubrella" which will soon leave its everyday relapse behind.

This new member of the family can be hurried from umbrella to dainty sunshade in one minute; moreover, one need henceforth have as many sunshades as one pleases, for all one has to do is to change the canopy as changes one's frock. As soon as this very useful invention is on the market, think of it.

The most popular hat of the moment is the beret, a flat cap of thin white cloth. One of the most popular models is the "trainable" in which the head was a contraption which would slide down when travelling, leaving the head to rest in comfort against the back of the railway carriage. Three hundred of these have already been sent off to Africa. Sighs. So far, back to thought.

J. V. GRANVILLE

ADV. Trained Nurses, C.M.B., now available in own home. Training, nursing, travel, District Nursing, Hospital Nursing, Matron, etc.

Wardens, Committees, and other posts available. Apply to Mrs. J. V. Granville, 22, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W. 1. Applications by June 30, Oxford Street, London, E.C. 1.

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, 109 OXFORD STREET, W.1, and 24, BAGDAD GATE, M.1. Special courses in SWAHILI and ARABIC for travellers and business men throughout the East Africa and Dar es Salaam.

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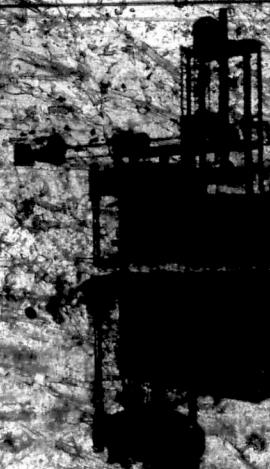
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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCT REPORTS

COFFEE

The deliveries during the week have declined considerably in quantity which factory together with the small demand has resulted in lower prices. Fairly strong sales have been obtained for inferior grades of Kenya coffee, and little business is passing in the finer sorts. Prices are as follows:

A size good to best 140/- to 155/- medium to good 125/- to 142/-

B size medium 115/- to 130/- medium to good 100/- to 115/-

C size medium 95/- to 115/- medium to good 75/- to 95/-

Good to best 485/- to 505/- Medium to good 425/- to 485/- Common to medium 375/- to 425/- Common 25/-

In the weekly auction, 1,007 bags of coffee were offered, most of the 176 bags of Toro and 430 of Mombasa being claimed hands to bags of 100 lbs. were delivered and 150 bags of 100 lbs. were shipped via Mombasa Valuers.

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| English | 100/- |
| South Africa | 100/- |
| Lyon cleaned | 100/- |
| First size | 100/- |
| Second size | 100/- |
| Third size | 100/- |
| Peaberry | 100/- |

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| Bald sizes | 100/- |
| Medium size | 100/- |
| Common | 100/- |
| Dark | 100/- |
| Light | 100/- |

| | |
|---------------|-------|
| Turkish | 100/- |
| La Guardia | 100/- |
| Brownish | 100/- |
| Almendra | 100/- |
| Pale | 100/- |
| Kilimandsjaro | 100/- |
| Small | 100/- |
| Large | 100/- |

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| Bald sizes | 100/- |
| Medium size | 100/- |
| Common | 100/- |
| Dark | 100/- |
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| Turkish | 100/- |
| La Guardia | 100/- |
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| Pale | 100/- |
| Kilimandsjaro | 100/- |
| Small | 100/- |
| Large | 100/- |

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| Bald sizes | 100/- |
| Medium size | 100/- |
| Common | 100/- |
| Dark | 100/- |
| Light | 100/- |

| | |
|----------------|--------|
| London cleaned | 1428/- |
| First size | 1255/- |
| Second size | 1255/- |
| Third size | 1045/- |
| Peaberry | 1428/- |

MAIZE

Prices have declined in consequence of the slackened demand, and there seems little prospect of an immediate improvement.

London buyers have purchased No. 2 white flat East African at £1 per cwt, last week, June shipment, but there are no further buyers at this price. Shippers are asking 160/- much too new, the actual value of which is about 140/- on the South African figure. No. 1 East African is offered to the Continent at 140/- cwt.

TIN

A better tone is now apparent, owing to increased activity on the part of spinners. Firmer prices are in evidence. East African sorts being valued as under:

No. 1 according to quality
160/-
150/-
according to position and assortment.

SISAL

Commodity exchange has taken place during the week, though buyers of inferior grades continue to move forward, and by accumulating retard any improvement in quality. Good marks of No. 2 Tanzanian sisal have been sold at £10 10/- and £14 10/- with further gains in the latest prices.

Value unchanged above current market price.

MICA

Messrs. Hart, Mogford and Co. report that the mica market is very firm with prices advancing. All grades are well in demand partly stained, and brown stained, are in strong demand. Your supplies are at present insufficient to meet the demand requirements of England and flat mica should therefore realize fair and steady prices. The last remarks apply also to green decorations.

OTHER PRODUCE

Cloves.—In consequence of reports of unfavourable weather conditions, and reduced estimates of the new crop, prices have improved, particularly for distant positions, while 1st June/July and 1st Oct/Nov 3rd year old, to £16/- 3 October Discret period to 1st January sellers at 100/- per cwt. 100/- paid in gold.

Cinnamon.—Messrs. John K. Gillatt and Co. Ltd. report business at 50cwt as ship Liverpool with further buyers in Uganda paid at the price. A small portion of Ceylon cinnamon has been sold at £16 10/- cwt.

Tea.—Australian prices remain high, though Sri Lankan or Ceylon are low enough to tempt buyers.

Groundnuts.—The market is easier. East African with Juba being offered at 40/-

Sugar.—Hamburg has purchased East African sugar with June shipment at £17 10/- cwt, and further sellers agree to sell at this price. The general tendency however appears to be easier.



What Kruschen Feeling

Gloria got 100 salt

She always used to be bad tempered and morose, but ever since she started taking that tiny teaspoonful of Kruschen Salts in her breakfast cup of tea every morning, she has forgotten the way to be grumpy or ill!

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GOOD HEALTH FOR A FARTHING A DAY.

Obtainable from all chemists and druggists.

EAST AFRICA

JUNE 25, 1905.

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

The s.s. "Londoner" (14th), which left London on June 18 and Plymouth on 20th inst., carried the following passengers for East African destination:

| Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Treson | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|
| Miss E. M. Treson | | | |
| Miss C. M. Treson | | | |
| Miss Boothby | Mrs. C. Phelps | | |
| Master Boothby and nurse | | | |
| Mr. W. C. Dickinson | Mrs. C. M. Baker | | |
| Miss H. Eager | Master M. Baker | | |
| Miss F. Garrick | Rev. H. E. Guillebaud | | |
| Master G. G. Garrick | Mr. R. Guillebaud | | |
| Mr. S. Harmer | Mrs. R. Guillebaud | | |
| Capt. L. E. Kite | Miss M. Guillebaud | | |
| Mr. R. E. Murray | Miss P. Guillebaud | | |
| Master A. Murray | Miss G. H. Keham | | |
| Mr. D. Neale | Miss M. H. Murray | | |
| Mr. R. R. Neale | Miss L. Sims | | |
| | N. W. Stedman | | |

The s.s. "General Duchesne," which left on 25th June, carried for

| Mr. H. M. Gulland | Mrs. M. Westfeld |
|-------------------|------------------|
| Mr. W. D. Knight | Miss M. Westfeld |
| Knight | |
| Miss M. Manson | Miss M. Westfeld |
| Mr. H. H. Morris | Miss M. Westfeld |
| Mr. W. W. Smith | Miss M. Westfeld |

VALUABLE AND ESTATE AGENTS. Purchase
of Produce—cotton, sisal, codex, copra, undertaken
on commission basis for British firms. **SHOOTING**

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Tanga, Tanganyika Territory.

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F. CHAMBERS & CO. LTD., STAPLEFORD, NOTTS.

EAST-AMERICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH INDIA

Madura left Marseilles for East Africa June 19.
Karangara arrived Dar-es-Salaam June 22.
Karacola left Port Said for Lourenco Marques
and Mombasa via Kilindini for Zanzibar June 23.

EUROPEAN LINE

Lunette left Marseilles for Madras June 21.
June 22.
" Clan Monte left Durban for Lourenco Marques June 13.
" Clan Morrison left Las Palmas for Mauritius June 14.

PARRISON

" Speculator " arrived Durban June 22.
Student arrived Beira June 12.
Travancore left London for Lourenco Marques and Beira June 13.

UNION-AFRICA

Albion left Mombasa for East and South Africa June 18.
Jagersfontein left Gibraltar for East Africa June 14.
Hoemskiel left Port Said homewards from East Africa June 15.
Nyker left Kilindini homewards via Suez June 21.
Boerder left Beira for further East African June 16.
Talis left Beira June 19.
Nimrod left Mombasa for further East Africa June 18.

UNION-CASTLE

Corfe Castle left Suez for Natal via East Africa June 21.
" Gloucester Castle " left Plymouth for Beira via Las Palmas June 20.
" Grattulli " Castle left Capetown for Beira June 17.
" Bampton Castle " arrived Mauritius June 13.
" Gifford " Castle left Kilindini homewards June 24.

EAST AFRICAN MAIRS.

INWARD mails from East Africa were delivered in London on Monday and Wednesday of this week.
An outward mail—see as the G.P.O. London at 6 p.m. to-night (June 25).

BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION, Ltd.

Registered Office, LONDON HOUSE, CRUTCHED FRIARS, LONDON, E.C. 3.

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PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

Passenger list of the "General Duchesne," which left London on June 18, and which arrived at Mombasa June 22, carried the following passengers to African destinations:

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Mr. Lawrence M. Moore | Miss E. D. Johnson, M.C. |
| Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Green | |
| Miss F. Betts | Miss H. C. Green |
| Miss M. Armstrong | |
| Mrs. Boothby | |
| Miss Bowles | |
| Master Boothby and nurse | |
| Mr. W. C. Dickinson | Mombasa |
| Mr. and Mrs. Parker | Mr. C. M. Baker |
| Master H. J. Baker | |
| Rev. H. J. Guillebaud | |
| Mrs. Guillebaud | |
| Miss B. Guillebaud | |
| Miss E. Guillebaud | |
| Miss G. Guillebaud | |
| Mr. S. Hartman | |
| Mr. and Mrs. K. King | |
| Miss M. King | |
| Miss M. King | |
| Mr. D. Neill | Mr. F. J. Susou |
| Mr. E. R. Roberts | Mr. F. J. Susou |
| | Miss M. Murray |
| | Miss L. Sims |
| | Miss N. W. Steelman |

The ss. "General Duchesne," which left on June 23rd, carried for

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Knight | Miss E. L. T. Maitland |
| Mr. H. C. Mann | |
| Mr. J. L. Manton | Malacca |
| Mrs. R. Mitchell | Capt. B. D. Treatt |
| Mr. H. C. Money | Lieut. A. Walsh |
| Mr. Frank Sheppard | Mrs. Walsh and two children |
| Miss W. J. Smith | |

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of Produce—cotton, sisal, copra—undertaken
on commission basis for British firms. **SHOOTING**
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years Game Department, Canadian Game Report. In years East Africa

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EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

| | |
|----------|---------------------------------------|
| | Bombay |
| Madura | left Martelle for East Africa June 19 |
| Karabara | arrived Dar es Salaam June 22 |
| Karabara | left Port Said for London June 23 |
| Merkara | left Kismulii for Zanzibar June 22 |

SCOTSMAN LINE.

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Clan Lamont | left Durban for Madagascar June 17 |
| Clan Monroe | left Durban for Lourenco Marques June 13 |
| Clan MacLaren | left Durban for Palmas, Ile Maurice |
| | via Cape Town June 13 |
| | Clan MacLaren |
| | arrived Lourenco Marques June 16 |
| | Clan MacLaren |
| | left London for Lourenco Marques and Reina June 16 |

HOLLAND AFRICA.

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Stobart | arrived Durban June 19 |
| African pony | arrived Port Said for East Africa June 19 |
| Jagersfontein | passed Capetown for East Africa June 19 |
| Waskens | left Port Said for East Africa June 19 |
| Sykes | left Port Said homeward via Suez June 19 |
| Boeroe | left Port Said for further East African ports June 18 |
| "Klinfoum" | arrived Table Bay for East Africa June 19 |
| "Madoen" | passed Ishaqan en route to East Africa June 19 |

UNION CASTLE.

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| "Corfe Castle" | left Suez for Natal via East Africa June 21 |
| "Gloucester Castle" | left Plymouth for Beira via Las Palmas June 26 |
| "Grainfully Castle" | left Capetown for Beira June 27 |
| "Bampton Castle" | arrived Mauritius June 13 |
| "Gulford Castle" | left Kilindini homewards June 24 |

EAST AFRICAN MAILED.

Inward mails from East Africa were delivered in London on Monday and Wednesday of this week. An outward mail closes at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. to-night (June 25).

BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION, Ltd.

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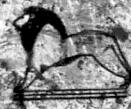
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THIS year, in its magnificent Pavilion, is represented each section and Colony of East Africa, each dealt with separately but making one large display. It is a unique theme throughout the Exhibition that makes it so intensely varied and interesting, covering the whole range of commercial potentialities and industrial products from Canada to Australia in the briefest possible time. All the units of our great Empire have been brought to London to show to the world in living reality their products and activities; while the Mother Country is equally represented.

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1925

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IN SIDE OF THE BRITISH AIR FORCE IN 1918



Facsimile of the Gracious Message from His Royal Highness the Duke of York to East Africa.



WHITEHORN
RICHMOND PARK

June 12th. 1925.

My dear Sirs,
I beg to thank you for the copy of the British Empire
Embossed Souvenir interested in this East African
Souvenir Number of your paper.

I feel hardly fitted to my recent return from
East Africa, to lay claim to the right to direct public
attention to our possibilities and problems through the
medium of the British Empire. I have had a special
claim to my attention at this time.

My dear Sirs,
I am very anxious to keep in touch with information concerning
the progress which has been made during the past few
years of the development of our East African
affairs, and of our opportunities for developing
the same.

With every good wish,

Albert

The Bishop
East Africa
83 St. George's Hill, Surrey.

