

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

Vol. 2, No. 54

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1926

Annual Subscription 30/- post free

Sixpence

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY E. S. JOELSON.

EDITORIAL

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES

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A ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

TEN days hence an East African round table conference will be opened at Lambeth in Southern Tanganyika. Lord Delamere, Kenya's settler leader, who has convened the meeting, and who is setting up hope of the representatives of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, has said that the gathering is directly attributable to the suggestion of the Parliamentary Commissioners that the non-official white communities in our Eastern African Empire should establish and maintain contact one with the other.

This first conference, designed mainly as a meeting of 15 non-official Members of the Legislative Councils of the British Dependencies, is necessarily experimental.

It will also be representative. Nyasaland is sending two Unofficial Members and a delegate of the Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture, and the senior Unofficial Member of the Tanganyika Council has been asked to secure three representatives from that Protectorate. That the Sudan and Zanzibar are not to be represented seems to point to an agenda focused principally on the problems of settlement and production in the East African territories. It is a tradition strengthened by the knowledge that Lord Delamere has invited as Tanganyika representatives one planter nominated by the Arusha Planters' Association, one by the Tanga Planters' Association, and one settler from the Mandarini Southern Highlands.

It is a definite gain that settlers from the East African territories should get together, and we are sure to trust that this first meeting will be but the forerunner of an unbroken series of annual conferences, at which all possible problems will be approached from the standpoint of Eastern Africa as a whole, and not from the narrower angle of any one territory. By close and whole-hearted co-operation these conferences can be made instruments of the greatest utility and service, and it is therefore to be hoped that the practical assistance of the colonial communities may be increasingly enlisted to give such a movement the broadest possible support, to enhance its prestige and the value of its deliberations and decisions.



A NATIVE COTTON-GROWING SCHEME

By Capt. G. A. HADGREN, R.E.D., R.E.

For some time I had been working out theoretically the incidence I should adopt if I were to have an opportunity of developing native agriculture and incalculating the scope of the small holder, but for a long while I had no chance of putting my ideas into practice. At last it was done by the following:

The following is the detail of it as worked out and put into practice at Pangani in Tanganyika Territory for the 1923/24 cotton season. It is very simple but I have set it out for two reasons:

- (1) because it was successful as far as I saw it goes
- (2) because it may induce others to carry out something similar—and that must be of benefit whether it be with cotton or with some other crop. I had always been much struck by the amount of land that was now being given over to cotton growing and the actual results from it. From what I had seen and from conversations with a very keen district official I also felt certain that some clear organization must be adopted to obtain an result.

Choosing the Right Man

Another and very important thing which struck me and on which I cannot lay too much emphasis was the need for a succession of similar men in charge of districts capable of economic development. Often the efforts of one to develop some Native industry or to establish some communal crop among the Natives, were spoiled or allowed to peter out through the lack of interest of his successor, perhaps to be replaced by the next. Naturally every official has his particular strong point, which I will allow full scope in a separate column. In one it may be the making of roads, in another anthropology, and so on. There are a number whose special interest is the economical development of the Natives. I mean the man who after studying the question, can establish and develop a Native industry or establish the growing of some crop which has a commercial value and which will bring money and advancement to the natives and the progress of the country.

On this subject I have to say that the district official should have a keen eye for the commercial and business instinct or tendency to establish such development. It would therefore appear possible to keep developers in districts capable of development. It is just as trying for a developer to be stationed in a district which he cannot develop, as for a man who likes a quiet out-of-the-way district to be placed in a district where development is starting, or has just started. Where it is established, the influence is not so much felt and does not so much matter.

Planning the Scheme

Now for the cotton scheme. The area was situated on the coast at the mouth of a river navigable for sea-going dhows, and was

in a fertile position for a considerable distance through the district, or divided into Akidas. These were seen to be available for cotton planting, one for the reason that it must grow and would sell at better price foodstuffs to the large number of contract labourers on sisal estates within its borders. The second because the agricultural methods were bad, and it must be taught first to grow more foodstuffs for its own consumption and adopt better methods. A third Akida, where the soil appeared promising, was set aside for groundnut growing, which was carried out on exactly the same principle as the cotton planting.

This left three free for the cotton scheme, the idea of which I explained to my chief, who very kindly gave me a free hand and much encouragement to carry on and develop the idea.

The first step was to get the Akidas themselves interested and for this purpose we held several meetings at which the whole idea was explained to them, the crop, its working and its results were all discussed, one of our two Native instructors, who had been in Uganda, explaining the position in that Protectorate and the prosperity it had brought to the Natives. After all this had been thoroughly grasped the Akidas were sent out to talk to their kumbes and find out if they thought their people would take to it, at the same time sending the Akidas to Akiba, who undertook to visit each of the villages, and ascertain what was ordered.

Collecting Native Interests

One came back with a list of villages prepared to undertake the planting. The third, who was further away and with whom we were unable to talk personally, never gave satisfactory answers, and in the end got us down badly, as you will see.

Now came the next step, a set of inquiries one of canvassing the villages who had agreed, and explaining the scheme to them. Our two Akidas, and the chief, went to the meetings, and

the chief was canvassed by our inspectors, and received there a month.

The method adopted was to warn a list of villages and they must be ready on a certain day to hear all about the planting, then, picking up the Akida one by one, take them in turn. At each the whole idea of cotton planting was explained, and the methods to be employed described.

(1) I would select a suitable patch of virgin soil in the vicinity of the village. All cotton growing had to be done in this patch. They were told that no independent planting would be allowed.

(2) Every man willing to grow cotton had to undertake to plant an area of 30 yards square (or 20 ft. over 20 ft. here) as a minimum. Less was not allowed, but more could be taken up.

(3) All willing to plant had to have names registered and had to promise to follow the advice of the cotton instructors.

The System Adopted

The first step was to get the Akidas themselves interested and for this purpose we held several meetings at which the whole idea was explained to them, the crop, its working and its results were all discussed, one of our two Native instructors, who had been in Uganda, explaining the position in that Protectorate and the prosperity it had brought to the Natives.

Editorial note: In publishing this article, the Editor has been assisted by the following: Mr. G. A. Hadgren, R.E.D., R.E., who has kindly given me the information and the illustrations for this article, and Mr. G. A. Hadgren, R.E.D., R.E., who has kindly given me the information and the illustrations for this article.

It also prevented the stumping their food gardens by keeping both separate. Turkish help in ploughing and clearing, and thorough burning of the gardens after the crop.

Rule 2 prevented the planting of absurdly small patches all over the countryside and the waste of much seed. To have a basis to start on, and a definite idea, I estimated that a man should need 500, provided the season was good. It also enabled a figure of yield to be calculated. In an hour I measured that the men would do the work.

Rule 3—Having been registered, the planters felt himself in a way bound to carry on his planting. Slackers could be got at, and a general control kept. All this having been thoroughly explained by myself, the Akidas and the instructor, the villagers were left a few days to think it over, and then a second tour was made, this time by the Akida and instructor only. On this occasion the men were written down by villages. The results, though not brilliant, were nevertheless encouraging. Some 100 names were collected.

Then again the villages were toured, and this time each man's plot was marked out. These took the shape of squares, and each man's name and village name were obtained on these tours.

Reading the Akida's Enthusiasm

Now came a difficult question that of clearing and of getting the growers enthusiastic. All this had to be done in spare time, mostly on Saturday midday to 9 a.m. Monday morning, except the nearer villages, which could be done in the evenings. I found a possible market for all this.

The usual plan was to send the *Walia* ahead, cycle to the further villages to be inspected that week—anything up to 50 miles. I then spent Saturday in the plots, gradually working back towards the Boma, clearing perhaps some 5 or 15 miles from the Sunday, and ending in before breakfast on Monday.

By this time, of course, except on the main, the men were kept at work, and might be busy with other things. I did not usually enclose any leaflets, until the Friday, they kept well to their work. I find that the fact of having the gardens in one plot stimulated them very much. The Akidas knew he would be the butt of the village when I came round.

Akidas, judges and instructors worked very well, setting a splendid example. For Akida, always wanting and actually accompanying me on my trips, in the villages, and never once failing to do his duty.

With that, of course, and my own 200 men, or 200 planters in the villages, I could not visit. During all this period only two villages came out to be angry, and at one of them a man exploded, but having found the cause of the trouble, an Arab, and presented his interference, things went on well. In the other village, owing to its very mixed population, constant intertribal squabbles, and a weak Akida, the planting was largely a failure.

Now the Akidas Worked

When all seemed ready, I sent to the Akidas to say that the stumps were to send men in for the seed, which the village was issued, with a small reserve at each. I also made a general reserve with me. I was then expected to go out for three weeks or so on my way, and at the same time superintend the planting, which was to be done in properly aligned rows.

As I was about to depart, a wire came from headquarters that I was to leave at once, not waiting for a train, but spreading consterna-

tion amongst the planters. The Akida, however, took on the job, single-handed, and made a great success of it, though he was now alone for a time.

I have heard since that the planting was carried out, that the soil was found to be too wet, that other mistakes had been made, but in general the areas were doing excellently. I would add that during the time we drew up plans for an action against the land market barons, it the walls being some 100 feet high when I left.

Now as to the Akida, who let me down. He was 600 miles away to get at in the district. My instructor who went out there reported that he could not get on with the people of the job at all, so I revealed him. The Akida came in and reported that his people were green and handed in 200 names. He said he could run the show himself. I believed him, and included his figure in my reports. Just before leaving, I sent the instructor out again to have a final look round. He came back and reported that nothing had been done. Thus was I let down. I had sent in and said I had over 1,000 planters, and over 1,000 acres of ground ready for planting. This figure had now to be materially altered.

A fortnight before leaving, I inspected the ground in Akida and found things going very well. Some 200 acres were being got ready. Their seed was not sent there. A few other figures for the Akida might be interesting.

Results Obtained

The largest village had 150 planters, with an area of 75 acres.

The largest single-man plot was 3 acres, worked by father and son.

The largest plot taken up by a Native who, however, employed labour, was 7 acres.

The smallest village had 100 planters with 5 acres.

The number of villages which took to the scheme was 10.

It must be remembered that this was the first time that cotton had been planted seriously in the district. It was a new scheme. The whole carried on energetically by me, and their excited results far in excess of my own expectations. He continued on the plan of personal supervision and on visiting each village during planting and harvesting time. In the first year the total yield was 100 tons of cotton, and in the second year 200 tons.

The success of the scheme was due to the fact that the sun's rays were the people in the region.

That this was a method employed with good results, as far as I was able to see, should have liked to carry it through, and convinced that such a scheme could be carried through by any one man, a sound and has every chance of success, and for a second year that year should be showing real progressive results. It is, however, very important that the man who starts the scheme should go through with it, for he is the whole matter in his hands, knows his villages and individual planters, good and bad slackers and energetic ones, and has their confidence.

I would add finally, that great care was taken to ensure that the ordinary village gardens were not neglected, and areas not cut down. To receive seed issued to Natives and say a plant is sown and cared for, it must be done systematically.

1. In a Native system. 2. Used in distributed areas. 3. In the village, the Akida and leader of village community.

REMINDER OF THE EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN

Specially written for "East Africa"
by "Effendi"

Sir Hector Durr recently contributed to the *Western Herald* an article on White Man's Wars in Black Men's Countries. It is a plea for the effective neutralisation of Native territories, but the measures for effective neutralisation are not explained.

When war was declared in Europe in 1914, the British, Belgian and German authorities understood that the fate of their East and Central African possessions would be sealed by the result of the operations in Europe. Moreover, the Government inspired *Deutsch Ostafrikanische Zeitung*, published a long and circumstantial article showing that European treaties protected German East Africa from invasion. Thus was it sought to calm German colonial opinion in the very moment aggressive action was being planned for joining an East African campaign to hold out some advantages than disadvantages. Germany did not hesitate to attack obligations and treaties, but she hurried for nothing against some apparent material gain. The writer of the article claims that we should have been spared the East African campaign if treaties had been held sacred.

It is meant by the phrase "treaties held sacred" the giving of a solemn undertaking? If it is merely that, then we may rest assured that Germany would still have acted in identically the same fashion. No sort of paper would have been allowed to regulate her actions.

A popular mistake

Sir Hector retains the all too general idea that the Germans fought cleanly in East Africa and says that if only they had observed there would admit that the war was waged by our adversaries in a more civil and becoming the chief of our possession of arms.

It is not so simple as that most participants in the war were though undoubtedly widespread in this country, is entirely unfounded. Because von Lettow held out with a pertinacity that commands our respect, it is unnecessary to attribute to him and his forces all the military virtues we would fain find in our enemies.

The plain truth is that our sporting spirit led the home Press to view the extravagant and unmerited praise that was given to African Press organs.

It is true that we were not in a position to know of many of the details of the war, but it is impossible to speak with such authority as is claimed by the Germans in East Africa. I do not refer to isolated instances due to the absence of white men and the bloodlustiness of *tribes*, again and again and again our troops, white, brown and black, were the victims of a perverted *Kyam* that showed itself as unmistakably in the tropics as in Europe.

The difference was merely a reflection of German character. In Europe the German actually bore and in his ultimate victory, he could therefore afford to indulge his vaunted beastliness from start to finish. In East Africa he passed through these psychological stages, and each regulated his behaviour.

Systematised brutality

Up to the battle of Tanga in the first week of November, 1914, even German in East Africa felt the superiority of their territory was merely a matter of weeks. Therefore in true German style, they avoided overstepping the accepted standards of conduct. After our defeat in that engagement, the truth of which has not yet been told to the British public, German fighting turned to temerity and pessimism to a dangerous conspicuousness of the Zuber type. They were safe, they had given their hearts as they loved and

us, such a blow that nothing more than frontier engagements could be feared. Moreover, had the Boers not been in South Africa, was not India untenable, were the Australians not already refusing to be made the scape-goats of England? These are the jubilant and implicitly trusted beliefs of Germans in East Africa, for only a few gradations of a year or two.

It was therefore regarded as quite safe to drop the mask and take full toll of the enemy with their power. Consequently brutalities to prisoners became systematised and reduced to a fine art. To claim, as certain people have claimed, that the treatment was no fault of the military and cannot be charged against them was an absurdity. During the whole of the period German militarism was dominant. Von Lettow appointed the officer responsible for the camps. Moreover several of his senior officers, including General Waite and Lieut. Colonel Huebner, those next in rank to him visited the camps and were told of the disgraceful conditions under which British prisoners were kept. They showed not the slightest concern. The Deputy-Governor of German East Africa also saw things with his own eyes and Dr. Schnee, the Governor, lived in labora for weeks when the main concentration camp was a dirt hovel. He did not visit it. He had said to his guards, "I would not visit White prisoners under a native *ashiki* sentries, dragging wagons past his residence." So thereafter he took the road to find instead of before the military authorities.

Treatment of prisoners

It is emphatically not the fact that the Germans in East Africa fought chivalrously, for surely chivalry must mean humane treatment of defenceless prisoners. Nor was it merely at the rear that they suffered indignities, privations and deliberate and cowardly cruelties. As testimonies describe now, unanimously some of our men were treated at the front on their capture, and some of the more advanced military units which followed behind, a detail that British troops, especially intelligence officers, were murdered to cold blood in the rear.

It is not so simple as that most participants in the war were though undoubtedly widespread in this country, is entirely unfounded. Because von Lettow held out with a pertinacity that commands our respect, it is unnecessary to attribute to him and his forces all the military virtues we would fain find in our enemies.

The second and the third period opened when the advance movements began in 1916 under General Smuts, had so far progressed as to maintain the prison camps. When there was no doubt about the fate of the camps and that horrible carnage had occurred, Schnee, who had been in charge, stated that he had seen the bodies of British troops yoked like beasts to a wagon, and that these were semi-starved and fever-ridden prisoners the chance of being on parole in the town and receiving a daily subsistence allowance. They thanked him for nothing and elected to stay where they were, informing the commandant that they would accept no favours which force of arms would send for them in a very few weeks.

Other prisoners had similar experiences. The officers who had been kept inside a barbed-wire fence at Masulo were sent first of all to a mission station in the Dar-es-Salaam district and ended on the best procurable. A little later from bush and walks were offered to prisoners at Ute. Yet a little while and those at Masulo—men who had suffered the worst degradations elsewhere—were provided with servants and were practically the same rations as the German. While troops in the field, great had been the marvellous changes of heart, it is sad to say that human consideration, which had been so successfully re-created for a couple of years.

None too satisfied

It is not so simple as that most participants in the war were though undoubtedly widespread in this country, is entirely unfounded. Because von Lettow held out with a pertinacity that commands our respect, it is unnecessary to attribute to him and his forces all the military virtues we would fain find in our enemies.

our national memories. To refrain from hitting your enemy when he is down is but a common decency, as the Briton sees it, but it is surely unnecessary and unwise to dope ourselves and our forebears of the lessons of the war that was to end war.

I wonder what proportion of the men who came into real contact with the Germans in East Africa would say with Sir Hector Duff that they fought us "quite cleanly and in a manner not unbecoming the chivalrous profession of arms." Not a large percentage, I am sure.

CLINES ON THE DEATH OF SIR NORTHROP McMILLAN.

These five lines, inspired by the passing of Sir Northrop's basket through Mombasa to Nairobi for burial, were first published in the Mombasa Times.

Good-bye, Great Heart! It could but become usual
To grieve your rest and wish you with us still.
What can we say, when you have left behind
None to uplift and so would miss and
Sigh for you. These wishes are the least we wish
That you might have, although his task be done.

And yet, a piece of our work will carry on
In endless sequence, though we have not you.
Would we be great and honorable too?
Would we design the better thing to do?
What nobler part, what further way to tread
Than to the footsteps of our noble dead?

Rest in your heart! We have not tried and tried
You are not dead; the best of you has died
To live in doing many a kindly deed
From which it is something now the lasting need
To do for and begeth through the years
That men and nations may be better.

These thoughts of ours, all too inadequate
These thoughts of ours, we think a kindly fate
For this, that you were given to us, and
Remain in spirit in this glorious land
To guide and help us play the better part
So that men and nations may be better.

BY AIR TO EAST AFRICA

James A. A. Thompson, a director of the North Sea Aerial and General Transport Company, who will be remembered recently made a personal survey of the proposed air route between Khartoum and Kampala, has reported to have declared in an interview on Monday last that the preliminary arrangements for this experimental service had now been completed.

A special amphibian machine is being designed to carry eight passengers, and will be built by the Blackburn Aviation Company. The engine and undercarriage may be installed in a machine that has been taken from Khartoum to Kampala. The machine will be adapted for landing on land or water. The route to be followed will be covered in two stages, will be via the Rajahmundry, Bangalore, Madras, and Calcutta.

A VISITOR IN UGANDA

Entebbe and Kampala.

A special correspondent of the *Mombasa Times*, returning to Uganda after an absence of two years, writes:

Entebbe still remains the backwash, or mere official or official-looking, of the country. The big spacious hotel occupying the old Government House and so lately pressed over for use as a wall at one time, is now closed down, reverting again to official uses. Entebbe has virtually no public conveniences and no material trade. Why this should be persisted in, as a seat of Government divorced from the governed—only keeping in touch with the real centres and capital of the Protectorate, Kampala, by a thirty odd mile telephone and motor transport, the British official only can explain. The locality is very pretty, silvan and wooded, with the official departments tucked away in silence, rest and solitude from the nuisance and turmoil of public bustle. Perhaps these residential conditions are sufficient to explain the anachronism. Entebbe is neither a miniature Washington nor a small Victoria, with bigger metropolises adjacent, for it has no pretence to its own commerce or urban settlement. It is an official Government centre about this, and the centre it governs.

Kampala

Kampala has changed. Before the war, and even only a few years ago, the town was always fairly busy with town plots and buildings, realistic fair figures in price and rents, and sundry buildings and offices available and to let. To-day it is absolutely congested, bursting with occupation. Not a corner to be obtained by the newcomer, rents have very materially risen and shops in the bazaar and in every street are not to be had for money.

Office premises for £100 per month, in 1913, and ground rents from £30 to £50 per month. A tin building off a back street is leased for Sh. 300 per month, while I was informed that in the bazaar a small veranda trader pays as much as £6 monthly for a tiny space of ground on the veranda.

What makes this condition worse and maintains prices is the fact that building is difficult or impossible, as there is practically no available, any small allocation of additional building in the months to come. The new buildings are all on the House Road and Lower Government, the most of the premises are booked up in advance.

Such a state of affairs connotes trade, and from all evidence money is plentiful. All is based on cotton, with Natives independent and caring for little else than their cotton earnings.

Meanwhile trade is brisk. Bicycles are as common as peanuts. Every *duka* or every store and all shops invade bicycles to the weary gaze; bicycles obstructing entrances as you come in, bicycles hanging over the doorway and in the windows, every where. The craze is now being ambitiously diverted to motor cycles. With two or three good cotton crops one will scarcely be able to traverse the streets for motor-bikes. The Native cuts all corners and dodges all traffic with *kanungu* howling in the wind. And motor cars will follow.

The bigger chiefs go in for expensive furniture and luxuries, unobtainable by the European. The large soft goods stores all play damasks and tapestries of quality, muscadin, Nairobi, all for a waiting trade.

THE PRONUNCIATION OF "KENYA"

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA

Sir, — I have read with interest the short article under the above heading in a recent issue of EAST AFRICA.

Doubtless, as a result of our own chaotic spelling the average Briton is hopeless as to the spelling of Native names or languages. In connection with when African names are spell correctly he is often equally hopeless in his pronunciation of same.

The Kenya Colonist is no exception to this rule and especially as his faults in this connection noticeable when he appears in print, vide a recent article in a London magazine on the subject of wireless in Africa, written by an ex-Kenya official, when the words "fully sir" were rendered into Ki-Swahili as *fuuli bwanja*.

When conversing with Natives the majority of East Africa speak jargon which they fondly imagine to be Ki-Swahili. They pronounce such words as *fuuli* and *fuuli* with "Sunday" and their efforts are usually of the *to-wo-wo-wo* type. It is not their fondness of English words which should be pronounced correctly.

When I have asked my fellow Colonists to pronounce the name of their Colony, many of them seemed greatly surprised at the need of such a question and have inquired in what manner the name could be pronounced. Others admit that the spelling allows a different pronunciation, but state that the Natives call the mountain "Kisumu" (never having been in Kenya Colony). I have had several such statements as to the Native pronunciation of the name. I am far from being convinced, for though it is just possible that the first Europeans to record the name of the mountain in writing was careless as to his vowels, it is incredible to think that such a great natural feature could have been allowed by the Royal Geographical Society to appear in its records. It is not many years since the spelling of the name was in accordance with the rules laid down by the Society.

Correcting Misconceptions.

It may therefore be assumed that the name "Kenya" is correct as spelled and under R. G. S. rules the Italian vowel sounds prescribed. The "e" of Kenya is pronounced "the Italian" "Kenya".

Conceding, if the pronunciation according to the Natives is correct, then it is a pity that the word "Kenya" is not spelled "Kisumu". Under the rules of the Royal Geographical Society, the name of the mountain is "Kisumu". It is, however, as Mr. Halford Mackinder, the need for such action is unlikely.

The point you quoted spoke of the point as a small one, small indeed, but still I think worthy of some action. No one questions the right of the Kenyans to call their Colony what they will, and, incidentally, to spell its name in any manner permitted by English rules of spelling or lack of same, but it so happens that the old name "British East Africa" or mere geographical tag, was recently abolished in favour of the Native name of their greatest natural feature, a name which is undoubtedly spell correctly, but which they willfully or in ignorance persistently mispronounce.

The Royal Geographical Society has lately been to no little pains in amending the atrocious spelling of place names in Tanganyika Territory. Surely then in the matter of mispronunciation of the name of a mighty mountain which has now given its name to a Colony, some action on the part of the Society is in order.

A method which might be used with advantage to convey to the public at home the proper pronunciation of Kenya would be to print the pronounced Kenya in brackets under the Colony's name, the Kenya

Court in this year's Wembley Exhibition. A notice to the same effect in the Government Gazette of the Colony and also in the local press might have the desired effect with the Kenyans themselves.

A small matter, as has already been remarked, but puzzling to the uninitiated.

F. A. S.

Yours very truly,

(Pronounced "Kenya")

Lungwinda

WHAT'S WHAT IN KENYA HIGHLANDS.

By V. E. BROWN

It is a pleasure to pick up a book which really deals with the European developments of Kenya, and shows the reader the country as it is today and its possibilities for the future. So many the colony is still the place to visit if you want to shoot big game, or get a rapid glimpse of African life. To be taken round the various districts and farms by a man who evidently knows what he is about, is enthusiastically concerning the country, and moreover, his style and descriptive pen is a new treat.

We visit the cattle country first and see the pure-bred stock and their half-bred progeny, the dairying and butter making, and other activities of the farm, not forgetting the beautiful homesteads and orchards of these healthy regions.

A very interesting side-line side one which has become of very considerable value is the conscriptive settlement of Dr. Cunningham now in course of development in a selected portion of the Highlands where conditions favour the famous sun cure.

Sheep raising is to be one of Kenya's future industries. The sheep of good appearance and good present results show that a cross-bred from Merino and country-bred gives a good yield of wool, which increases from generation to generation.

Maize, wheat, flax, coffee, all new well-established highland crops are dealt with and we learn how they had their beginnings, and how they stand today, a position which in every case is most promising, with the exception perhaps of flax which for the moment suffers a little.

Tea, coffee, and other crops are not what the masses of the country settle, but in the hands of comparative are doing well. Tea, no doubt, now that the demand is rapidly exceeding the supply, will soon find a place fitting to its importance in these wonderful Highlands.

It is a healthy sign that private owners are splitting up their estates, thereby reducing their own acreage to more manageable proportions, and putting a certain amount of suitable land on the market. This was very necessary, as Government has very little more suitable land left for alienation. Land, however, in Kenya is now being appreciated at its proper value, and bargain hunters will have their work cut out. The early days are gone; land values are realized nowadays.

The descriptions of highland home life are most intimate and alluring. Yet it must not be thought that anyone can settle in these lands and prosper. A man must have capital, a stout heart and a steady hand, coupled with organising ability, and a love of the country and work.

Altogether a book which the intending settler might read, digest and have by him, in spite of the poor reproduction of the pictures, the uninviting blinding, and the general unattractiveness of the set-up.

October 1, 1926.

EAST AFRICA

PERSONALIA.

Sir Charles and Lady Crowe have returned to South Africa.

East Africa Bishop Birley of Zanzibar addressed a gathering in Falmouth.

Mr J Granville Ross was paying a business visit to Kampala when the last mail left.

Mr and Mrs N G Willis of Northern Rhodesia have returned to England on holiday.

Sir Harry Johnston's new novel "Roughs" is published by Chatto & Windus at 7s. 6d.

They will speak on Dominion Territories before the Society of African Debating Society on October 15.

Captain Caldwell, Uganda's game warden, recently visited the Belgian Congo elephant farm at Api.

Njoro now has its golf course, the opening of which was performed last month by Mr J C Shaw.

His Excellency's book "My African Neighbours" is due for publication almost immediately.

The wedding between Mr W H Edington of Magedo and Miss Matthews of Crawley took place a few days ago.

Lishon is still talking about a successor for Commander Coutinho, the present High Commissioner for Mozambique.

Colonel G. G. G. has returned to the scene of his operations in the East African mountains, and has been joined by Mr F. A. Ellis, a big game hunter.

Mr G. R. Knight Bruce has been transferred from Zanzibar to Zanzibar, and Mr S. Marston goes from Kenya to Uganda as deputy treasurer.

In a newly published book entitled "My Friend Foto," Mr. Cherry Kearton tells the story of his pet chimpanzee from the Mountains of the Moon.

Mr A. R. Morgan who has acted as Commissioner for Uganda at the British Empire Exhibition, and Mrs Morgan are sailing for East Africa by the "Llandoverly Castle" on October 15.

Sir Alfred Sharpe has accepted the invitation of the Joint East African Board to join its Advisory Council. Messrs D O Malcolm and J N Wilson have been co-opted members of the Board.

The Right Rev. Egwell, the late the Venerable Bishop of Egypt and the Sudan left England last week to return to his diocese. During his leave the Bishop attended the international Church conference at Stockholm.

Mr W D H. L. on Maxwell, Kenya coffee planter, is reported to have been attacked by Parisian apaches in the Bois de Boulogne and to have been robbed of £20 and certain documents. Fortunately his injuries are only superficial.

Mr G. C. Anderson, Tanganyika's Commissioner at the British Empire Exhibition for the past five years, who, as we reported last week, is taking up an engineering appointment in the Territory, has already sailed for East Africa.

East African friends will join in wishing happiness to Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Squiers, who were married yesterday. Mr. Squiers, well remembered in numerous districts of Kenya and Tanganyika, has married Miss Louise Wallis of Brook House, Thika.

King George VI and the Queen visited the Kenya Courts at Wembley on Friday morning last. The former section of the East African Pavilion, Mr. Scott, who conducted the visitor round the Court, was able to address him in Arabic, but in Kenya the services of an interpreter were necessary.

His Excellency Brigadier-General Sir F. Gordon Gifford will take the chair at an address on agricultural conditions on the Gulf Coast to be given by Mr. C. H. Knowles, Director of Agriculture, on October 24. Some of our East African friends will find the address of 1911 interest, particularly as discussion is invited after the reading of the paper.

In the Uganda Lawn Tennis Championship for 1926 Mr. E. B. Jarvis, the Chief Secretary and late Acting Governor, met Mr. B. F. F. in the final for the men's singles. The match was keenly contested, Mr. F. F. winning the first two sets, but Mr. Jarvis won the last two sets, and the match ended with a victory for Mr. Jarvis.

Dr. Norman Leys has written to the Press that a Royal Commission with full powers and the duty of inquiry into East African policy in all its aspects is a necessary preliminary to real reform in Kenya. He has also addressed the Easton Lodge Socialist Summer School, telling his audience that there seemed to be no way of freeing the Native and reinstating him on the lands which would not involve armed resistance on the part of the British settlers.

Mr. E. B. Denham, the Acting Governor of Kenya, speaking at a dinner recently given by the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce, said that Mombasa was the head of the tail of Kenya and Uganda. East Africa was said to be a country difficult to drive anything into, but they must drive in the nail of progress from their port. History had proved that all countries were dependent upon their ports and they could not afford to neglect Mombasa.

CRITICS OF EAST AFRICA

A Tanganyika Settler Defends Kenya.

Arusha.

There appear periodically in the Home Press scathing and altogether untruthful remarks concerning the treatment of Natives in East Africa. Usually the statements purposely avoid detail, obviously with the idea of deliberately misleading the British public, who are naturally not *au fait* with East African problems.

An official of Kenya—evidently a very disappointed official—recently wrote to the Press about floggings, withholding of wages, and long hours. Although these, if they ever take place at all, are a daily occurrence, I am minded to defend those who, perhaps out of sheer tiredness of the whole matter, do not trouble to defend themselves.

Firstly, take the bald allegation of floggings. This certainly has the insinuation that it is a practice among settlers, as such it is a gross misstatement and one of the overseas Briton. Circumstances are usually avoided by those responsible for such a practice, and it is therefore perhaps well to look at the facts.

Take the settler who is residing some fifty miles from the nearest policeman and who has a Native labor force of a hundred men or so. Accidents occur among these men, who are probably of different tribes, and more probably still because some one has been accused of witchcraft. Unless the settler—who, it must always be remembered, cannot summon a policeman in less than four or two days—takes a strong hand in the affair, serious injuries, leading to serious injuries and even loss of life, in such cases the settler handles but a few of the ringleaders for corporal punishment, as he is, of course, legally, silly; but morally, he is acting in the best interests of law and order. Settlers, laws that are administered so ruthlessly and so unmercifully that a Native who is guilty of corporal punishment in preference to walking ten miles or so to the nearest police station.

In such a case would our Exeter Hall friends advocate that the mgb. should be left to fight its suit—with the probable result that some may be killed—rather than usurp the function of the law and take disciplinary measures on the spot?

Settlers are always open to attack and as their own interests are not to be sacrificed, they are obliged to defend themselves. A body of men who are slaves but more especially black, without punishment or corrective methods of some sort, so soon will their example or methods be followed, for I assure readers, that administering corporal punishment, however deserving the case may be, and although not carried out personally, can never be the pleasant pastime suggested by many who have no experience of the pagan African and his many infidelities.

As to withholding wages, it is difficult to understand what is insinuated. Personally I do not think it takes place, for a settler's name is everything, by doing anything of the sort suggested he would be working against his own interests.

Then a 70-hour week has been alleged. This is certainly not the case in Tanganyika, where the working hours per week are anything from 25 to 40. I think it very unlikely that Natives anywhere will work 70 hours per week, except in the case of herdsmen and other light jobs; but supposing it to be 50 hours, which is more than the average, it must always be remembered that the conditions are not artificial and that there is no machinery to be kept pace with. The Native does his job in his own sweet

time, taking great care not to get to boiling point of perspiration. As a rule each man has a set task, and the most energetic of them generally complete his in from four to six hours. I have known it completed in two or three hours, a skilled worker then working on voluntarily in order to earn the *bonush*, almost invariably offered by the planter for additional work done.

Now let us get a little nearer home. Study the conditions under which the little domestic servant exists in the metropolises of the world. Probably he puts in 80 hours per week in a damp basement. A good many of Kenya's critics, and Kenya seems to get most of the kicks that are going, might remember that. Perhaps they have one such in their own establishment.

PROSPECTS IN USAMBARA

Planter's Review.

Tanga.

The final prospects of this season's crops in the Tanga and Usambara Districts still remain in doubt, for while the rains generally have failed, some places can congratulate themselves that the whimsical idiosyncrasies of *Pluvius* have brought them their usual amount.

The output will certainly be much lower than last year, and the loss will be all the more, if the increased area under the crop be taken into consideration.

The coffee season should, however, be good, and some of the large estates will now reap the benefit from a year or so given to cleaning and pruning.

Kapok has topped the whole been good, Tanga prices being around 30 cents per shilling per kilo, for kapok cleaned and baled, while Amsterdam has been paying about a shilling a pound.

The general movement in the price of rubber has caused a good number of derelict plantations to require work, but the trees, although they have had a rest of over ten years, in many cases gave very little latex owing to the drought. Methods of treatment are usually very crude on the majority of plantations. I was on an estate in Usambara, which had been lucky in regard to rain, and on which the Natives were bringing in daily a minimum of two tons of wet rubber, some were returning as much as four kilos. On this particular plantation the copal was being used to replace themselves. Cost of production is the same small, and as the local price at the moment is Sh. 1.00 per kilo (dry), there is a profit of over 100%. How long it will last remains to be seen.

Only one plantation here is growing the valuable cocoa crop. The trees are looking well, and should yield a fair amount per acre, for they have been cleaned of the heavy bush and grasses. The cocoa itself is very good.

Sisal can stand the drought better than most cultures, but on the very large areas which have been planted out, the small plants are not usually looking particularly healthy. No doubt with a few days' rain they would soon pick up. Last year's plantings are looking well.

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TRIALS OF A MISSIONARY

A Few Examples

From a Correspondent

Nairobi.

The current issue of the *Kikuyu News*, the official organ of the Scottish Mission here, publishes an article by Dr. A. C. Irvine, of Chogoria, Uganda, in which he proffers the advice to his fellow missionaries to moderate their expressions of uplift, joy and encouragement which he rates with the laudable intention of raising interest, and begs them to step their efforts in an infusion of facts. Grace is sufficient, he adds, and the African people are really wonderful, but the fact remains that men and women who are perfectly quiet-tempered at home are assailed by continual temptation to irritability and sharp temper by stupid Natives, who either cannot understand what they are told, or do the opposite of they do. This almost sounds like the opinions of the much-abused settler, who, however, is in the position of having to earn a living from such unprorising material.

The drag of irritation at having to deal with Natives whose intelligence is far below one's own, and who are at any time capable of acts of lunacy, so many breakdowns in temper and loss of temper, who then proceeds to give some choice examples.

Household upon which the womenfolk are dependent on domestic work, often totally incapable of understanding their instructions. They will on occasion push a plate through a closed window sooner than bother to open it. In fact, one never knows what they will do next. The cook will put the sweet course of carefully prepared fruit-in-syrup into the soup (just to give it more body, presumably), he will wash his feet among the plates, or sneeze—and splash—thunderously over the meat plates and joint. Take heed, ye gentlemen of English who sit at home at ease and sweat because the parrot maid wants an afternoon off, and pity the poor white man in Africa.

One day a native of an agency of 240 miles was sent to collect something, delivered the letter to the wrong person and returned empty. A picked convert named Wilson, who had been carefully trained in masonry, when left, for a few days alone with instructions to build a brick-kiln, forgot to put in any foundations, and showed his disapprobation at the criticism evoked by his omission by praying for Dr. Irvine at length at the midday prayer meeting.

One day a man noted for his reliability as a driver of the motor of the engine, who runs the whole settlement. Another Native, who had been signed on for special work for a six months' contract, fell desperately ill, and his life was saved only by continuous skilled white attention and nursing. At the end of the six months, though only convalescent, he crawled up to the office and demanded his wages.

Amusing? Maybe to those who look on from England, but remember that it is the human material which, according to the Archbishop of Canterbury, is experiencing the greatest spiritual movement and uplift since Apostolic days.

KENYA HIGHLANDS

VACANCY for ex-Officer, University or Public School Man, to succeed retiring Director in Company of Estates near Nairobi, comprising 12,500 acres, coffee, maize, fruit and general farming, also Vacancy for Farm, excellent prospects, delightful climate, near sports and social club, big game shooting, fishing, etc. Candidates should send 2/6 to 113, Cannon Row, London, E.C. 4, for full particulars to the undersigned.

PROBLEMS OF TROPICAL HEALTH

The Ross Institute

In any journal on this issue will be found an appeal by the Ross Institute and Hospital for Tropical Diseases. We trust that the response from East Africa will be a credit to the territories and an encouragement to those who are labouring in the cause of knowledge and progress.

The Ross Research Institute is of real importance to East Africa for its main purpose is to give to Sir Ronald Ross and other specialists in medical science full scope for the initiation and continuation of researches into these very diseases and problems from which East Africa most suffers—malaria and blackwater fever, yaws and sleeping sickness, and the other scourges to which the Report of the East Africa Commission refers so frequently.

Every East African planter, farmer and merchant has a personal pecuniary interest in these matters. Apart altogether from considerations of his own ill-health, it must be evident that the sickness of his employees, European or Native, adds to his expenditure and lessens the efficiency of his business. To put the matter on the lowest level, then, it is important to him from the profit-earning standpoint that the Research Institute should be able to prosecute its investigations unhampered by paucity of funds.

Almost every East African is already in the debt of Sir Ronald Ross, who on August 20, 1897, discovered that malaria was conveyed to human beings by the *Anopheles* mosquito. (Incidentally mention that his original diary, opened at the post of observations which led to his great discovery, is to be seen in the Ceylon Pavilion at Wembley.)

The story of Ross's discovery sends a thrill through the reader. An I.M.S. doctor, he had to work under great difficulties and often in face of official obstruction. In his sweltering office he had to deny himself the punka because it blew about his unperfected mosquitoes to examine one of which under the microscope took two full hours. The British suspecting him of witchcraft.

He had to pay for the enormous price of rupees. The stomachs of a thousand mosquitoes had been examined under the microscope without result, but still the tireless doctor worked at his self-appointed task, and then, in the discoverer's own words, "The Angel of Fate laid his hand on my head." The malarial pigment, not much more than one hundredth part of an inch in size, had been found in the stomach wall of a mosquito.

So much is needed to fulfil the Patriotic Society's purpose. Pledges and donations are being made in the East are responding liberally. East Africa stands to benefit from the work of research at least as much as, for instance, Malaya, and we look to the territories between the Sudan and Portuguese East Africa to play a worthy part in this matter. This is a matter that comes home to every individual. No donation is too small, none could be too large.

OUR WEMBLEY SOUVENIR NUMBER

From the "Samachar"

"We congratulate the Founder and Editor of 'EAST AFRICA' on bringing out a most beautiful Souvenir Number, replete with beautiful photos and very ably written articles which are of the greatest value and importance. We once more congratulate the Editor on his great enterprise and wish the Journal greater prosperity."

PENCILS
DUCKS
D. NOTES

OUR KENYA LETTER

From Our Own Correspondent

Accrife

Our Legislative Council Session is over and one can sit back and review a surprisingly useful amount of work done during the few days it lasted. The sitting has been notable for clearing up a number of chronic problems that have been on our hands during the last few years. From the Native point of view—and this has been largely a Native session—the announcement that the Chief Commissioner for Native Affairs has arrived at an agreement over the delimitation of Native Reserve lands with the Commission of Lands is perhaps the most important. It is also of very great importance to the general public here for it will enable the development of the different spheres of action—European and African—to go forward confidently and methodically. The boundaries are to be gazetted shortly.

Native Trust and Trustees

The Commissioner of Lands gave a gratifying overview of these problems in his speech announcing the agreement on the vexed question of Native Trusts. He pointed out that the terms Native Trust and trustee are frequently used outside their proper meaning. The trustees are not those who are appointed to carry out the task. In this work we are responsible to no man except ourselves and our own consciences, and the aim we have in view is to make the best of the country for everyone who has to live in it.

Continuing his theme in this vein, Mr. Martin stressed a sense of championship for Kenyanism as opposed to racialism, which will find an echo in the hearts of all those who have not lost sight of the better qualities of the African. When the idea that there was or was not to be white land in East Africa some years ago, it was thought necessary in the interests of the country that a civilising influence and element in the shape of working, pioneering white men should be introduced amongst the Natives. And so Kenya took the right road, a decision both making in its way for it broke down the idea that the pioneer must be disembarked from the land in coloured countries. The aim was to put the best of the best of the white man to his work, and to develop, organize, and permanently civilise to their fullest extent.

The principle has been firmly established that the penetration of a good class of white man amongst Natives is beneficial, and that if the Native is to be assisted materially towards civilisation, he should be looked after by the juxtaposition of a more civilised race than his own. This principle, which was not discovered and acted upon in our older coloured colonies for reasons which are extremely interesting to probe, but for which there is no space in this letter—began tentatively in Kenya by the giving out of land neither occupied nor wanted by Natives. As time passed the interests of the Natives became more clearly defined, until they have culminated in the present delimitation of boundaries between the two races. It is now the duty of the Empire to develop this new principle honestly and justly for both peoples.

Native Food

Those who wish to see the better development to its maximum capacity of physical, mental and industrial energy in the well-sheltered and the best of Kenya's inhabitants, will be glad to learn that an inquiry is on foot concerning the most suitable ration on which to feed them. It is generally admitted that the universal food-vegetables by no means a perfect food—being particularly deficient in protein, while meat, owing to its expense and perishable character, is difficult to supply regularly. In any case the agricultural tribes have never been used to the frequent eating of flesh, and they profess a vegetarian diet. It is the pastoral and nomadic members of the African race that have always loved meat, but blood mixed with milk and fed on them almost exclusively.

There are, however, many kinds of food grown in East Africa which have an excess of proteins, more especially groundnuts and beans of many varieties, which can be produced very cheaply. The benzolite method of extracting oil from groundnuts, for example, leaves the rich non-oil-bearing portions of this product behind in the form of an appetizing, commercial flour. Then, again, large areas of the upper highlands have never been populated by Natives, mainly because their customary foods, such as maize, wheat, sweet potatoes, and sugar cane, would not grow in these elevations, owing to cold and occasional frost. Yet they have, nevertheless, been producing a product profitable to the farmer—the staple food of millions of European peasants. It is in itself a balanced ration, and mixed with the present *posho* would materially increase its nutritive qualities.

A Mountain Survey

Sir Northrup DeMille, lately a member of our Legislative Council, whose body has just been brought from Europe and recently interred on the top of high Mount Sabaki, a few miles from the summit of the world's highest mountain, has written an account of his expedition that he relinquished all his personal interests in America and Europe and lived out his life exclusively. The mountain on which he has been interred, like Cecil Rhodes in his lonely grave on the Matopos Hills, is by its name to the dead councillors vast estate of 50,000 acres, in which it is, of course, the most precious land. It is a scrubby, mountain, unattractive but it evoked the immense interest of an expedition of two men to the top of the mountain. It was a spot of his, this place he chose for his grave, with its head and his panorama in every direction of plain, forest and mountain. It would have been impossible to make a more sincere, dignified feature of affection for both Donny Sabaki and for Kenya than his decision to have his mortal remains laid to rest in that majestic spot.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS IN KENYA

Under this title the *Petroleum Times* gives a column review of Mr. George Howland's recent contribution to our paper, characterising his article as very informative, and stating that it makes clear the importance to consumers that the establishment of an oil refinery in the colony would effect.

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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

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

Firms in East Africa are invited to give us the address of their London representatives, as we can sometimes get inquiries in their way, and Home Agents are for the same reason invited to notify us of their agents in East and Central Africa.

Of 2,003 bags of maize received for grading during the last week of August by the Government grader at Kiindini, only 62 bags were rejected.

During the first five months of this year, 1,141,711 lbs. of maize exports were valued at £1,097,437 and 1,098,368 as compared with 1,277,870 and £786,008 respectively in the corresponding period of 1924.

Kenya's cotton lint production in the last three seasons is announced by the Director of Agriculture to be as follows: 1924-25, 225,730 lbs.; 1923-24, 473,704 lb.; 1922-23, 2,870,030 lb. It will be seen that last season's increase was no less than 64%.

The following figures for the period from 1st May in time of the year for the principal commodities show the following progress: Sisal, 6,375 tons, as against 4,780 tons; cotton, 2,200 cwt., compared with 1,800 cwt.; and wheat, 23,500 cwt., against 24,100 cwt.

Between January and July 31, 1924, Uganda's cotton tax on exported lint amounted to £90,351—on nearly 750,000 less than this year's figures—and if a corresponding increase is aimed at for the coming season, then we must be down to the questions of labour, transport and also those of the price of lint.

It is the only one of the three main crops which becomes the shoggy, writes a correspondent.

During the last two weeks of August, 1,000 cwt. of Kikindini into Beira and Uganda included 600 bags of condensed milk, 204 packages of cotton piece goods, 550 cases of soap and 712 packages of wines and spirits.

New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Empire Day, Whit Monday, His Majesty's Birthday, August Bank Holiday, Christmas Day, and Boxing Day are by Ordinance of the Uganda Protectorate to be regarded as public holidays by all Government Departments and the banks.

The European population of the Usukuma-Ushu district is returned at 1,399, amongst that number being 87 newcomers during 1924. The area under cultivation has increased from 43,706 to 57,200 acres within the twelve months. 60% of the acreage is under maize, 28% under wheat and 6% under coffee. Sisal, sugar, flax and barley are among the other crops grown.

During the weeks ended August 22 and 29 the following appeared among the export returns for the port of Kilindini: 2,003 bags beans, 550 bags carbonate of soda, 66 cases cedar slats, 750 bags coffee, 20 bales cotton, 9,471 bags ironminerals, 504 hides, 18,411 bags maize, 2,030 bales sunsim, 7,345 bales sisal, 2,445 bags wattle bark, and 400 blocks wattle bark extract. Practically all the wattle extract and bark was destined for Germany.

During the month of July the total tonnage of cargo handled at the port of Beira, Mozambique Company Territory, amounted to 47,822 tons, compared with 46,832 tons in July, 1924, an increase of 990 tons.

In the seven months ended July the aggregate cargo movement was 320,556 tons, compared with 301,127 tons in the corresponding period of 1924, an increase of 19,429 tons, or 10%.

BICYCLE IMPORTS INTO EAST AFRICA

Bicycle imports into East Africa increased from 707 in 1923 to 98,815 in 1924, says Mr. A. M. Warren, the American Consul in Nairobi. These bicycles, which cost from 100 to 225 shillings each, are simple and strong in construction, but well finished in nickel trimmings and enamel, and usually have a guard of enamelled steel over the chain drive. The trade is largely in the hands of Indian importers and is handled by the branch office of the Nairobi branch of the American Consulate. The bicycles were made in the U.S.A. and are of the type which are most popular in the East African trade.

A WONDERFUL \$45,000 INVESTMENT

AN opportunity is offered to acquire one of Kenya's best Estates. The owner, wishing to retire on account of advancing years, offers for sale, as a going concern, the whole of his property in the Nakuru district.

This first class property, which adjoins the Uganda Railway, is scientifically laid-out and worked, returns substantial profits.

Total area well over 8,000 acres, of which some 1,200 acres are under maize and 40 acres under coffee in full bearing. Also a good stock head of cattle, valued at 75,000, and orchards.

Improvements include well built Stone Houses, Motorcars, Wagons, Implements, Cattle Dips, Saddocks, Stores, Irrigation Channels, etc., etc. Everything on the property is of the best and up to date, nothing temporary.

It is offered at a bargain price for cash, and, although some of the finest land in the District, the price asked is well below the ruling price per acre.

Full details to purchasers from Box No. 117, c/o East Africa, 83-91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1.

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NEW SUDAN COTTON-GROWING COMPANY.

The Sudan has proved itself one of the most promising of the new cotton-growing fields of the Empire, and the Sudan Plantations Syndicate has a successful record behind it in working the concessions allowed by the Government. The public control of land tenure in favour of the Native population, instituted by Lord Kitchener, however, is a measure which hinders the opening for private enterprise and capital, but there is at least some prospect of cotton land in the Gezira which is under British Government ownership. A company has recently been formed to take over one of these estates for the cultivation of cotton and cereals, together with building property in the city of Khartoum itself. The company is called the Sudan Building and Agricultural Company, Ltd. (incorporated in the Sudan). Its chairman is Sir Edward Goschen Burt, the other members of the Board being Colonel P. A. Stanton (Pasha), who was the Governor of Khartoum from 1906 to 1908; C. E. Denny, Sir S. A. E. Mirlham, Dr B. P. Cambou, B. Th. Stamatopoulou, and C. Th. Stamatopoulou. The first three members named form the Advisory Board, which will sit in London. The nominal capital is £500,000 sterling, divided into 200,000 7% participating preference shares, and 300,000 ordinary shares. With the exception of 20,000 preference shares, the whole of this is now being issued.

The company has taken over the business of Messrs. Stamatopoulou and Co., merchants of Khartoum, and the property, including the Gezira and the Gezira by the Sudd, in the Sudan S.A. Of this property, the chief items are about one-third of the civil area of the city of Khartoum, only one-tenth of which is developed, and an option on 1,000 faddans in the Gezira province, together with several tracts of river land already under cotton cultivation. The estimated value of these properties and goodwill is £200,000 in ordinary shares. The new company will have £250,000 in cash to begin with, and an option exercisable in five years to subscribe a further 100,000 ordinary shares. — *Manchester (The Times) 1913.*

NATIVE COFFEE-GROWING IN UGANDA.

Mr. W. F. GARNER, Governor of Uganda, speaking at a dinner of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, expressed the opinion that while cotton must remain the chief product of the country, Uganda should not have all her eggs in one basket.

His proposal to further the native production of coffee, which he said would not necessarily be in competition with cocoa, was in the *West African* of the 10th of the *Times*.

UGANDA VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Improved Hides and Skins Trade.

We are indebted to the Chief Secretary of the Uganda Protectorate for a copy of the annual report of the Veterinary Department for the year 1912, which records a satisfactory position in the matter of animal diseases and states that internal meat consumption by Natives is increasing. An interesting item is that no less than 500,000 engaged hands during the sales of cattle in Mengo market last year, while in three quarters of the Eastern Province approximately 300 heads per month, valued at 200 per head, were slaughtered during the cotton season.

An encouraging improvement in the quality of hides brought in for sale is also chronicled. The Chief Veterinary Officer considers that the rate of progress can be continued if commercial firms will pay discriminating prices for varying grades of hides. Good hides in the West Nile District have risen in value from 20 cents to 4s. each as a result of the co-operation between a commercial firm and Government officers, while the improvement in quality is shown by the fact that the quantities brought in have risen from 10% firsts, 15% seconds, 35% thirds, 40% fourths to the present average of 30% firsts, 27% seconds, 20% thirds, and 15% fourths. It is intended to intensify propaganda for the improvement of hides and skins.

THE HIDE OF THE GIRAFFE.

By FRANK SAVILLE.

(Witherby, 15s., illustrated.)

The author is no more happy in this venture than in his previous book, "The High Grass Trail." Why he should call himself a "rough neck" after having done a little well game shooting along the well-known tracks of Nyasaland it is hard to understand.

The present trip takes him into the Southern Sudan on another shooting expedition. He goes and lives on a house boat on the Nile, and in the ink borders of slaughter, and the descriptions are quite long and tedious.

FOR PARTICULARS OF Farms for Sale in Kenya Colony

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October
 A
 No one should be the Director of the Sudan which is subject to British rule at Khartoum. That is evident from the English measure is a man phones, of the A. The by prog develop covered the gain of great country Kassala course be des region each. It is late the cotton the rail district may the station from S under the first The awaken largely cotton 1913. 8,050 tions by the Government covering cotton disease. Five ping er year th and to anticip structure are by two opposi

A RECORD OF SUDAN PROGRESS

Where the Country Stands To-day

No one interested in Sudan trade or development should be without the Annual Report for 1924, 25 of the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Sudan Central Economic Board, a copy of which instructive and important document has been sent to us by the Commissioner for the Sudan at the British Empire Exhibition. The report is obtainable at 1s. from the Controller of the Sudan Government Offices, Wellington House, Buckingham Gate, London, S.W. 1, or from the Central Economic Board, Khartoum.

That the document is thoroughly businesslike is evident from the most cursory glance; for instance, on the first page is a useful conversion table with English equivalents for currency, weights and measures, while attached to the last page of the book is a map showing the railways, telegraphs, telephones, wireless stations, and provincial boundaries of the Egyptian Sudan.

The period covered by the report has been marked by progress in trade production and general economic development. First place is naturally given to the completion of the Senarai Dam on the Blue Nile and the canalization scheme for the Gezira, another event of great importance in the economic history of the country being the recent extension of the railway line in the Eastern Sudan. This railway is primarily to enable cotton growing to be developed in the inland river Gash, the production of which has fallen year from that region being 200,000 to 300,000 tons per year.

Cotton Growing

It is expected that the Kassala Railway will stimulate the export of gum, sisal, and cattle in addition to cotton, and at some future date it is probable that the rail will be constructed to the fertile rich districts to the south, joining up with the main line of the Sudan and thus giving an alternative and direct route to the sea from the central and western areas of the country. An interesting item is that with a view to developing this cotton country, the construction of a canal is in consideration, either towards the south towards the Atbara River, is now under consideration. Such an extension would be the first link of the through connection above mentioned.

The Director reports that much interest has been awakened amongst the Native population in the development of rain-grown cotton, and that it was largely owing to the increased production of this type of cotton that the export of 200,000 tons of ginned cotton in 1924, 25 was a record for the Sudan.

In 1924, 25 the production of ginned cotton was valued at £1,400,000 and £1,550,000, 100,000 tons of the increased output of rain-grown cotton, additional ginning facilities are necessary, new Government ginneries to be provided at Atakwar and at Atbara. The Government's policy is to retain control of all ginneries so as to maintain the purity of type of the cotton and to prevent the spread of pests and diseases.

Improved Communications

Five years ago the average annual amount of shipping entering Port Sudan was about 700,000 tons, last year the shipping entries exceeded 2,000,000 tons, and to deal with the still greater increases of traffic anticipated harbour extensions are now under construction. Two of the berths which are being used for coal are being made available for general cargo, while two new coal quays are to be constructed on the opposite side of the harbour. Proposals for the construction of bonded warehouses and other facilities by private enterprise have been received and are being considered.

Great development of mechanical transport is recorded and with the advent of motor transport as an important crop in the central and southern areas it is certain that the demand for the motor transport of goods will increase markedly. Recognising the importance of dealing with this question, the administration has already voted funds for experiments in the mechanical transport of merchandise and the improvement of the roads.

The desire of the Government to stimulate trade is illustrated in practical form by the reduction of freight rates and charges, within the year on coffee, seed and ginned cotton, parcels, motor cars, motor cars, timber, cement, agricultural machines, empty bottles, hides, duties and a number of other commodities.

Expanding Trade

It is not surprising to read that the number of people visiting the Sudan on business of various kinds is increasing, for in 1924 the external trade was valued at £1,101,305,081, as compared with £727,020 in 1923, i.e., an increase of more than 50% within twelve months. Cotton alone brought in an extra million of money into the country. An encouraging sign of the times is the association of several of the best known British companies with the Government in the recent formation of the Sudan Light and Power Company.

A good general idea of the increased prosperity of the country may be obtained from the import figures. Imports of tea, coffee and soap, mainly from the natives, amounted respectively to 1,025, 1,500 and 1,865 tons in 1924, as compared with 1,070, 3,604 and 1,507 tons in 1923, while cotton piece goods imports are of the following classifications:

	Tons	Value
Established pieces	2,205	414,990
Blockings	53	158,000
Dyed in the piece	1,055	283,861
Dyed in the yarn	10	2,333
Prints	10	3,000
Other sorts	10	22,000
Unclassified	10	100

Though Great Britain will head the list as the chief supplier of the Sudan and the chief purchaser from this country, increased competition in the export of foreign manufactured goods is evident. Last year we supplied 35.3% of the foreign purchases of the country, Egypt 23%, India and Madras 7%, Italy 5.1%, Abyssinia 4.7%, Italy 2.9%, the remainder being supplied by other countries.

On account of the mass of statistics it is impossible to fully summarize the report at greater length, but we commend it to interested readers, who will find amongst its contents statistics and particulars concerning the general trade of the country, the production of natural crops, the development of shipping, roads, and mechanical transport, the fitness of Sudan products at various prices, the constitution and activities of the Central Economic Board, and the principal countries of origin of a number of leading lines imported into the country. A useful index greatly enhances the value of the volume.

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

COFFEE

WITH increased offerings of medium quality, the market has been quiet and about unchanged. At the last week's auction, 2072 bags of Kibira were offered and partly sold. 164 bags of Tolo changed hands, a proportion of the 125 bags of Ukinga offered found a buyer, and 150 bags of Usuhara were sold. Prices were as under:

Table with 2 columns: Coffee type/grade and Price. Includes items like A sizes, B, C, Peaberry, and (One lot) (100).

Table with 2 columns: London cleaned coffee types and Prices. Includes First size, Second size, Third size, Peaberry.

Table with 2 columns: London graded coffee types and Prices. Includes First size, Second size, Third size, Peaberry, and other grades.

Table with 2 columns: Various coffee types and Prices. Includes Tolo, Usuhara, Kibira, and other regional coffees.

Table with 2 columns: Beans and Peaberry prices. Includes East size, Second size, Third size, Peaberry.

The London stocks of African coffee stand at 306,000 bags, as against 1,504 bags in the corresponding month of 1924.

MAIZE

The prices asked for African maize are 125/- up to 135/- per ton, and for European 135/- up to 145/- per ton. The demand for business is to be expected. The price for export is about 30/- per ton, loading or for shipment, but for new crop the African and Colonial C.S. are probably 25/- per ton in bags, stating that even this price may not be obtainable if white South African maize is pressing.

FLAX

Very little change is apparent in old crop and the new crop is easy. Values for East African are as under:— 100 lb. according to quality 275/- to 300/-

Sisal

The increased production of African sisal is being readily absorbed, good demand being apparent for near positions and no substantial reduction being anticipated in distant positions. Present values are—

Table with 2 columns: Sisal types and Prices. Includes Nova Pangoyika, No. 15 B, No. 15 P, and other grades.

The demand has exhausted supplies of top and near parcels, sales now being made for forward delivery.

Mauritius—Manufacturers are devoting more attention to this commodity, values of which are—

Table with 2 columns: Mauritius types and Prices. Includes Prime and Good.

At the last week's auctions 260 packages of Nias brand tea were sold at the average price of 12/10/- per lb., of which 140 packages originated from the Florio Estate, selling at the average of 12/5/-, 100 from the Ruu Estate at 13/-, and 20 from Thornwood at 6/- per lb.

OTHER PRODUCE

Cashew Seed.—The nominal value of this product is about 22/- to 23/- per ton to Hull, and slightly less to Antwerp. Cottonseed.—There are buyers at 18/10/- to 18/5/- per ton for November/December, and December/January shipment, but no offers are forthcoming.

Groundnuts.—The market is firmer. East African sorts having been sold to Rotterdam at 25/10/- afloat. The price has since advanced fully another 10/-.

Gum Arabic.—On a quiet market, new crop natural is quoted at 51/- 0/- and cleaned 53/- 0/- for September/October shipment, spot values being 52/- 0/- and 52/- 0/- respectively. G. Talk is 35/- spot and 28/- for

Almonds.—25/15/- is being asked for about now, with buyers' ideas around 25/10/-. Sellers are asking 23/0/- for September/October shipment, or some 75/- 0/- above market ideas.

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Advertisement for OVALTINE Tonic Food Beverage. Features an image of the product and text describing its health benefits.

EAST AFRICA

October 1905

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

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 "Maida" left Zanzibar for Mozambique September 25.
 "Maida" arrived Port Natal from Beira September 28.
 CAN LINE
 "Clan Macdonald" left Liverpool for Mauritius September 22.
 "Clan Macdonald" arrived Maurice Marques for Mauritius September 28.
 PORTLAND AFRICA
 "Rindfontein" left Antwerp for Eastburg September 24.
 "Rindfontein" arrived Port Natal for further Cape ports September 24.
 "Springbok" arrived Bar-es-Salaam for further East Africa ports September 27.
 "De la Motte" left Eastburg for East Africa September 20.
 "De la Motte" left Port Natal homewards September 21.
 "De la Motte" left Mozambique for further East Africa ports September 22.
 "Skeels" arrived Port Natal for East Africa September 23.
 "Barnard" arrived Table Bay for East Africa September 26.
 "Kamferberg" left Rotterdam for East Africa September 27.
 UNION CASTLE
 "Union Castle" left Beira for East Africa September 24.
 "Union Castle" arrived Marseilles from East Africa September 24.
 "Galka" left London for East Africa September 24.
 "Galka" left Port Natal homewards September 25.
 "Gascon" arrived Beira for East Africa September 27.
 "Glenngom Castle" arrived Capetown for Beira September 28.
 "Glenngom Castle" left Mossel Bay for Beira September 26.
 "Hanstman Yacht" left Beira homewards September 27.

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

Port Union Castle liner "Galka" which left London on September 24 for the Cape and Ascension and Beira. Passengers to
 Beira: Mrs. A. A. Haarseth, Mr. E. E. Jenkins, Mr. J. H. Rosseter, Mrs. W. J. Wiles.
 Mombasa: Mrs. J. W. Evans.
 Mrs. O. B. Casson, Miss D. W. Casson, Master W. H. Casson, Master E. Casson, Mrs. V. E. Carnock, Mrs. Carnock, Mrs. Carnock, Mr. Gauchy.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS

East African producers who need a machine for checking the weights of bags of maize and other commodities will be interested in the visible Pre-Determinal Beam Scale of Messrs. W & T Avery, Limited, Birmingham, from whom we have received their Descriptive Folder No. 2995. The sale of this scale is increasing in East Africa, and by mentioning this journal and the above reference, settlers and merchants can obtain full particulars of price, operation, capacity and construction.
 Though practically every cotton mill is protected by automatic sprinklers from the danger of destruction by fire, ginnefies and godowns are often without similar equipment. Messrs. G. H. & H. Ltd. have now sent us their pamphlets S 307 and S 263 describing their Grinnell Sprinklers, which by the way have been installed in the Baraka ginneries of the Sudan Plantation Syndicate. Proprietors and managers of cotton ginneries and stores can obtain full details by applying the references mentioned.



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Vol. 2, No. 55

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1925

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EDITORIAL

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OUTWARD BOUND.

This month is to be marked by the departure for East Africa of three British passenger steamers, and yet the demand for berths has been far in excess of the accommodation available. The "Mantonia" is only to sail with more than a hundred and fifty passengers for East African destinations, a week hence the "Dunroveny Castle" will leave on her maiden voyage with more than a further two hundred travellers, and at the end of the month the "Matiana" is to sail with over another hundred and thirty.

The departure of some five hundred souls for East Africa within this month is of importance not only to the individuals primarily concerned, but also to the Dependencies and the Empire. Many of these are to leave to the land.

Others will make their first trip to some of the new territories. The rest are birds of passage, visiting new fields in the quest of friends, of recreation, or of gain.

For every passenger of each class East Africa promises something, and from each of them it should derive some compensatory benefit, some act of service. The settler, business man, official, missionary, and soldier has his obvious duties to perform; the traveller for pleasure and the student, the intelligent and the young, the student, the soldier, the official, the missionary, and the settler, have their own duties to perform, and the knowledge thus acquired.

East Africa has been sadly maligned in the past few years—almost always by critics without personal acquaintance with the territories of which they speak and write—and although public opinion is fortunately becoming more far-sighted and less prone to believe the worst of its lips, still in East Africa there still remains an active and far from negligible minority disposed to credit and repeat disparagements.

It is by their personal testimony that returned travellers do most of their part in combating these unfair suggestions. The man on the spot is bearing his burden with credit to himself, to East Africa, and to the Empire. The reports of the Commission headed by Mr. George Gere and Dr. Jesse Jones leave no room for doubt on that matter, and their findings, being those of enlightened and unbiased observers, have undoubtedly been of the greatest value to East Africa. Every traveller must in his own sphere exert a similarly useful influence.



THE DONYO SABUK DISTRICT OF KENYA

by Professor Salimata.

Specially Written for "EAST AFRICA."

Donyo Sabuk, or Old Donyo Sabuk, as the original inhabitants, the great cattle-owning Masai, call it—means literally "The Mountain stretching up to Heaven," owing, no doubt, to the summit, which is over 7,000 feet high, being usually enveloped in mists. From any place within a hundred miles of Nairobi it is a well-known landmark, lying directly between Mount Kenya, seventy miles to the north, and Mount Kilimanjaro, one hundred and twenty miles to the south.

The district known by this name comprises that strip of country within ten or twelve miles to the north and east of the mountain, extending as far as the Yatta Plateau at an elevation of 7,800 feet, and embracing two of the largest rivers in Kenya, the Athi and the Thika. Two features of the district are the broad undulating plateau, and the lower slopes scattered timber, which resemble the English park-like country, and possess a rich alluvial soil of a very chthonic nature, capable of raising an infinite variety of crops. The climate throughout the year reminds one of a typical June day at home. A perpetual breeze from one or other of the snow-clad mountains never allow the temperature to exceed 80° in the shade, the white man works under ideal climatic conditions.

Sisal and Coffee.

The Donyo Sabuk Estate, the largest in the district, has over 2,000 acres planted with sisal, the production reaching some 500 tons of clean fibre per annum. It was the property of the late Sir Southrup McMillan, one of East Africa's great industrialists, and I say with some justification, the greatest philanthropist East Africa has had. He says, "I longed for the country that though he could have lived in any part of the world, he chose Donyo Sabuk, not only for its agricultural possibilities, but as the spot in which to make his home—a fine country residence overlooking the Maindindoni valley, and the foot-slopes of Donyo Sabuk mountain."

Adjoining this estate are two others, owned respectively by the Earl of Craze and the B.E.A. Fibre and Industries. Each estate will produce 400 tons of sisal with a 200-ton fibre yield per year of sisal. The number of farms in the area number between thirty and forty, with holdings of land ranging from three hundred to three thousand acres. They are producing coffee, sugar, fruit, maize, beans, wheat and castor, while a few are engaged in dairy farming.

Coffee planting, the most favoured among these many branches of farming, gives the highest return per acre, and although of more recent introduction the coffee from this district—e.g., marks "Matuu," "La Finca," "G.P. Ltd." and other brands—is available, both in output per acre and in prices realised, the neighbouring Kyambu district, which is famed throughout Kenya for its coffee.

Other Crops.

Mrs. Verstrum Bumbale, the oldest settler in Donyo Sabuk, is the pioneer of sugar cane growing in the Colony, for the first imported canes and planted them here some fifteen years ago. There is no large sugar raising anywhere in the district, but

there is a steady and unlimited demand for sugar-cane blocks of rough brown sugar, used by the Wakamba for making their Native beer. To get it, they will walk fifty or sixty miles and pay the same price as for white sugar.

The deciduous group of apples, pears, peaches and plums, the citrus family, and many semi-tropical fruits thrive, giving abundant crops for the little attention paid to them. Each estate has its own home orchard, while there are one or two established fruit plantations supplying the local markets.

Maize growing is an unqualified success, and every farm in the district can show a fine stand of maize, producing an average crop of ten bags to the acre—a yield that can be obtained twice a year. Donyo Sabuk is one of the few areas where two rainy months are followed by four dry months, giving the district two harvests, thus maize planted in April is reaped in September, and if planted in October is reaped in the following March. Wheat and beans are also profitably grown on the same crops of land from which maize has been reaped earlier in the year.

The planting of castor oil seed, which commenced only about eighteen months ago, when the price advanced from £16 to £23 per ton on the home market, promises so well that it may outrival maize as a profitable crop for the small man. Plants only nine months old stand ten to twelve feet in height and are giving a return of close on a ton of "seeds" to the acre. Once established they do not require replanting for four or five years.

The obvious experience concerning the efficiency of Native labour, and in some parts the lack of labour, has been satisfactorily solved by the introduction of the squatter system, there being on each European estate a number of resident Native labourers with their families. In exchange for grazing for their cattle and waste land on which to grow their crops, the members of these families give their services, which, of course, paid for in kind. This form of labour is the most important job on the estate.

Incidentally I may mention that the best refutation of the statements so often made in the home Press regarding the mistreatment of Native labour by the white settlers is that the worst form of punishment we can inflict on our squatters is to tell them to return to their own Reserve. Our unskilled labour is drawn largely from the Ukamba Reserves, which adjoin most of the farms in this district and harbour a population of some 350,000 tribesmen. Recently they have been coming out to work freely, so much so that many have had to be turned away; they have gone as far as Thika and Nairobi to find work.

Abundant Water Power.

Another feature of Donyo Sabuk is the irrigability of many of the farms, fortunately enough placed in relation to the Athi and Thika rivers. By means of irrigation they can thus increase the already excellent crops reaped under ordinary rain.

EAST AFRICA

fall conditions. The two rivers above mentioned fall from the Highlands east to the sea, enormous volumes of water, and up till a few years ago this potential asset was entirely wasted. Some of the farms have recently laid down canals, water-furrows, power-pumps or fans, but the total amount utilised compared with the water available, is but a drop in the bucket. That the Government has the subject under consideration is evidenced by a survey recently made for a canal to tap the head waters of the Thika river and bring them to the Yatta Plateau, and also by the recent appointment in the Legislative Council of the services of Mr. A. D. Lewis, a South African irrigation expert, who has now arrived in Kenya, work being engaged. It seems that developments are likely to take place in the immediate future.

The Yatta Plateau could not only be made to produce the crops which the farmers of Donyo Sabuk have proved successful, but, with the necessary facilities of railways, mining factories, and water, this immense area could produce cotton, equaling both in quality and output that of Uganda.

Lastly, there is no other district in Kenya with the same possibilities for harnessing water power. The Government is holding hundreds of acres of land, and solely because it wishes to have the two main frontiers as sites for future Government power stations, it has not far distant when the time will come when wood fuel on the Kenya railways. Already there has been erected one of the largest power stations in East Africa

supplying with light and power the fifty mile distant capital of the colony, a number of other routes. At this station is generating but a trifle of the power readily available from the Thika river alone.

A Proposed New Railway.

A survey has been made of an extension of the railway from Thika, which would open up this district as well as the vast hinterland, the Machakos and Kiungu Reserves and the Yatta Plateau. The present Uganda railway traverses for a distance of two hundred miles between Maseru and Makiindu an arid and unresponsive tract of country far removed from water, and it has been suggested as an alternative to duplicating the line en route to Mombasa, the natural route along the Tsavo River, thus opening up for colonisation the immense but almost unexplored area of rich agricultural and, in some parts, highly mineralised land. This was the original purpose of the Uganda Railway, but as it was built for military purposes, to reach Uganda, and not for opening up the potential productive areas of Kenya, it was rejected in favour of the slightly shorter route across two hundred miles of waterless desert.

Thus have the rich lands of the Yatta Plateau been left in their primeval state, hundreds of head of antelope and big game, which must be pushed back to their sanctum, the great game reserves, and the Uganda Railway, as civilization and cultivation advance.



PARIA'S NINE MONTHS FROM BEANING OLD

THE SUDAN TO-DAY

Special Interview for "East Africa"
By EFFENDI

THIS is the season of the year when Sudan business men make their annual visits to England, and a number of them have been in London during the past few weeks. It has just been my privilege to have a long chat with one of the most prominent and keenest of the country's merchants, who, speaking from an experience that goes back over twenty years, declares his unbounded faith in the destiny of the Sudan, and his general satisfaction with the way matters are at present going.

The Sudan has come to the forefront of public interest largely through the ambitious projects of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate, the spectacular appreciation in whose shares has naturally evoked widespread comment in the Press. Doubtless we are too inclined to forget that a bare fifteen years ago British manufacturers, exporters, shipowners and financiers said openly that the Sudan was not and did not look like becoming of any particular interest to them.

As a matter of fact, the real development of the country's trade and the systematic exploitation of Port Sudan as a port of call are to be attributed largely to accidental circumstances. It was only on account of the failure of the Indian crops a few years before the war, fortunately at a time when the Sudan happened to have bountiful supplies of produce for export, that a few of the big shipping companies operating in the East were persuaded to make regular calls at Port Sudan. So satisfactory was their experience that they soon established a regular service there, and to-day a constantly growing number of liners are using that port in the normal way of trade. Yet until a fortunate combination of circumstances was met, the apathy of the shipping world towards the port of the Sudan.

Surplus had to be shipped to India, where it was transferred to other steamers, and even Sudan cotton was sent to Egypt until 1912 and there rebaled and shipped to Liverpool as Egyptian cotton.

A year ago several publications roundly criticised the contention of "East Africa" that the future of the Sudan was in some way linked with that of the British East African group of territories. To-day this leading business man says in a most emphatic and convincing way that the way to the Sudan and East Africa, and the way to the Nile, have been opened up, and accelerated, and more and quicker steamers on the Nile, and an extended programme of road construction must be embarked upon. But the past

few months have not been allowed to go unused by the Sudan authorities. Within a short time of his appointment His Excellency the Governor-General had undertaken a tour of inspection in order to acquire first-hand knowledge of existing conditions. There has been a good deal of new road building and motor transport is receiving a great deal of attention. With the development of rain-grown cotton in the South Sudan, in which even the interest of the Government is very keen, improvement in transport is certain to come.

What of the Gezira? While the most optimistic prophecies have been made in the Press, there have been experienced residents of the Sudan who have not disguised their private opinion that the hopes were greatly exaggerated, and that, particularly in the early stages, disappointment might be in store. This is not the view of several of the best informed commercial men now over on this side. That a considerably increased quantity of cotton will be produced is regarded by them as a certainty, though the financial aspect does cause them some doubts, but even when criticising certain aspects of the question, they give unstated praise to the spirit in which the whole work is being pushed forward.

One of the major objections is that by the existing arrangement the Sudan Plantations Syndicate is entitled to work not merely the Gezira land owned by Natives unable to utilise it unaided, but also that owned by Europeans, many of whom are paying for the water used by them for irrigation purposes, and perhaps also making further payment to the Syndicate for the work of supervision on the land. My informant hopes, however, that both the Government and the Syndicate will soon realise that the vast areas of land in the Gezira and elsewhere in the Sudan cannot possibly be developed satisfactorily under the present system, and that closer co-operation with other people interested in the land will help to bring better and quicker results.

Partially the cause of this is the fact that the Sudan is a largely quiet, though the more so since, with those who lived through the troubles of November last, the more one realises the gravity of the situation at the time. An encouraging feature during recent months has been the much more reasonable tone of the Egyptian Press and a less inflammable atmosphere generally in Egyptian Government circles.

The appointment of Sir Geoffrey Archer by succession to the late Sir Eric Staik is regarded as distinctly favourable to the Sudan, and the efforts of Colonel George G. Murray, Principal Adviser, to stabilise the country's finance, and his willingness to assist commercial enterprise for the development of the country's resources, are in the opinion of my friend a further good omen for the future.

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WIND POWER AND IRRIGATION, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE SUDAN.

By A. J. V. Underwood, M.Sc., A.M.I.Chem.E.

SINCE remote times the art of irrigation has been practised on both a large and a small scale. Of the former class perhaps the best-known example of early times is the great irrigation system of the Tigris and Euphrates, which existed thousands of years ago. Such large irrigation works are usually of the gravity type, and generally involve large constructional costs for the necessary dikes and canals. Irrigation works can also utilise mechanical power for pumping the water to the place where it is required, but it is quite clear that the practical utility of such installations depends entirely on the cost at which power can be supplied. This consideration has so far limited the application of mechanical power to very small installations in special cases.

The simpler types of irrigation machinery are probably those which are largely utilised even at the present day in Egypt and the Sudan, namely, the *shadoof* and the *sakkia*, in which the mechanical power is supplied either by human labour or by cattle. Such appliances are naturally very inefficient, and have survived until the present day only owing to the difficulty of supplying mechanical power at a reasonable cost and to the complicated machinery which is required for power production. In sparsely occupied districts the limited means of transport, the high cost of fuel, renders such an installation quite out of the question. Furthermore, a steam or oil engine demands more mechanical knowledge and skill for its adequate upkeep and attention than can be supplied by a Native farmer.

For these reasons the tendency in modern times has been to encourage large irrigation schemes in which the control of the water supply for irrigation is taken out of the hands of the individual farmer. Projects of this kind, e.g., the Gezira dam, while undoubtedly of considerable benefit to the country at large, do not serve to advance the general policy of encouraging individual farmer cultivation. It is, therefore, a matter of course that the control of irrigation must be in the hands of large European syndicates, and however carefully their operations are regulated, the position of the Native is that of a labourer rather than a landowner. The natural development of a primitive country is on the lines of individual Native ownership, and in countries requiring irrigation this is feasible only if individual irrigation plants are worked under the supervision of the local farmer.

It is, therefore, an important question, in the context of carrying out this policy, to see what requirements in the economic utilisation of wind power have shown, however, that this new factor is now to be taken into consideration, and the provision from this source of cheap power for irrigation supplied by a machine of simple and robust construction promises to revolutionise methods of irrigation in countries such as the Sudan, and to provide an immensely powerful stimulus to rural agricultural development.

The type of wind motor can be utilised for the production of electric power by gearing it to a suitable generator, or the mechanical power obtained

from the wind can alternatively be used for pumping water when transmitted to a pump. The latter machine is known as the "Aerodynamo" and the latter as the "Aeropump".

This new wind motor is designed to embody the knowledge and experience that have in recent years been acquired of the aerodynamic problems relating to aeroplane propellers and resistances. The sails of the motor bear a general resemblance to an aeroplane propeller, and their actual shape has been arrived at after extensive experimental work on various forms in wind tunnels. The present shape is that which was found to give the greatest efficiency in utilising the power of the wind.

In the "Aeropump" the sails are mounted on a hollow steel tube about 30 feet in height, which also contains the shaft down to the pump. The tube is maintained in position by guy ropes, thus giving a clean and robust form of construction. The steel lattice towers often used for mounting wind motors are expensive in construction and involve certain disadvantages from the aerodynamic point of view, in that they offer a large resistance to the wind in comparison with the slender tube construction. This latter construction also facilitates enormously the transport and erection of the machine, which can thus be removed from one place to another in a very short time.

Up to the present the development of wind power machines has been hindered by the difficulty of combining the two essential features of high efficiency and construction sufficiently robust to withstand any gales. The ordinary windmill is extremely constructed, but has a very poor efficiency, while many other types of wind motor that have given greater efficiencies have not been successful in eliminating the liability to damage by high wind.

In the new "Aeropump" this problem has been successfully solved. The shape of the "propeller" sails ensures a large degree of efficiency, which has been proved by experiment, and these sails are also able to utilise winds of low velocity which would not set in motion the ordinary wind motor.

It is, of course, by the use of a mechanism of aerodynamic brake, fitted on the blades of the propeller, that the maximum speed of rotation of the propeller is limited even in the highest wind. These brakes, moreover, are not liable to become heated or to wear out. Aeroplane propellers are made to withstand considerably greater stresses than arise in a wind motor, and consequently there is no difficulty in constructing the latter of sufficient strength, especially as the question of weight is not of the same importance in a land machine as it is in an aeroplane.

The application of wind power to irrigation is particularly suitable, inasmuch as it is unnecessary for this purpose to provide any means of storing power over intervals of calm. The water in the irrigation canals in effect acts as the storing element, and the "Aeropump" requires no attention at all, except to cut it out of action occasionally when the water supply proves too abundant.

This is extractable by an efficient student. Although it is not a true translation, it is a very good one, and is a very good one. The author of this translation has been very successful in his translation, and has been very successful in his translation. Each of the two is a very good one, and is a very good one.

THE FUTURE OF AFRICA

To the Editor, "EAST AFRICA"

DEAR SIR—Since you started editing your valuable paper you have inspired your readers with the belief that you have honestly the welfare of Africa at heart and a deep and thorough knowledge of this country. Encouraged by this fact I venture to submit my observations acquired on the spot during many years' residence. It is high time for things to be told in order that we may establish a certain policy in this vast country.

Here and at Home we speak a good deal about trusteeship for the African, but we give sufficient serious thought to the problems of handling this raw but plastic material represented by millions of pagan Africans. We are in danger of overlooking the historic fact that the civilization of European paganism has been accomplished by Christianity, and we seem to be still in doubt as to which religion is most suitable for the African.

The statesman who to-day visualises through the mist of 500 years to come an Africa of high standard and noble ideals, yet without a sound religion, is committing himself to a most serious fallacy. I take religion to be a means of educating the pagan, for one cannot acquire a sound education without religion. This is the first step up the ladder of civilization, and the ground on which rational enlightenment is based.

Let us turn now to the future of Africa. A certain class of politicians preach Africa for the Africans, promising in years to come a vast and prosperous wealth. This will never materialize if the law of Nature will not allow it. There is more vigour and energy amongst the white races than amongst the Africans to-day, and it will always be so.

Europe requires an outlet for its population (when Mars is idle) and its nations will be sending out settlers to their African colonies until some day at least one of the white races of Africa will be a White Commonwealth supported by its black population.

Those who deny the possibility of a gradual development for Africa seem to me shortsighted. The white races will have to contribute as much as the black races as a member of the Commonwealth. The Organization of Africa to the African Commonwealth of the future, almost all European Nations will contribute. The United States of America and Canada present other examples of the predominance of the white races over the blacks.

The white man is destined always to be the leader in the civilization and exploitation of this vast continent, owing to his higher ground intelligence and intellectual potentialities.

Tabakas

IMITATING EUROPEANS.

During his recent visit to Tabora, Sir Donald Cameron, it is reported, was rather surprised to see the sultans and chiefs dressed in European clothes. His Excellency said that he would prefer to see them always in clothes of their own country, i.e. in the *hanzu*. By wearing Europeans in dress, His Excellency added, they were certainly showing less love for their own country and no respect to their customs.

Will the Indian gentlemen (and ladies) who are obsessed by the craze for imitating everything European, ponder over these words? There is, of course, no harm in assimilating the best that the West can give, but alas! there appears to be an inclination to absorb even the worst of the Occident.—*Sambachar*

THE AKIDA IN TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

An indictment.

To the Editor, "EAST AFRICA"

DEAR SIR, I AM under a doubt one of the worst legacies left to Tanganyika Territory by the Germans—that is apart from some of those Europeans who changed their nationality—was the system of Akidas and their Native Courts. I do not suppose that these privileges and appointments given to natives are anywhere else so much abused.

When the District Court is held at the seat of an Administrative Officer, where a Native can appeal, and where the proceedings are under the eye of the European, the matter is entirely different, but in the lying districts, visited perhaps once or twice in a year by the officer in charge of the district, the system is pernicious.

In the course of my wanderings in Tanganyika Territory since the English took it over, I have naturally come into contact with a great number of Akidas and Ambes. The latter are not so bad as the former, and, of course, have not nearly so much power.

Tax time is a real goldmine to many Akidas, numbers of whom go round with their askari. In very few cases the Akida has no money, so his stock of property is seized. When the tax was 6s. it has now been raised to 10s.; an Akida would take, say, a couple of goats or sheep, send them to a European for sale, and bring 2s. to 3s. Each of these Europeans would pay 10s. for the sale of the money. The Native got his tax ticket, the Government got six shillings, and the balance went into the Akida's pocket. It is commonly admitted here that thousands of shillings have been lost to Government by thefts by Akidas, and I believe that a number of them are now enjoying a well-earned rest in gaol.

It has been during times in a village with the Akida locking up the food stuffs that the price of various articles have fallen, and the food stuffs can be had for half their value, and to be nearly double the usual price.

Administrative officers do frequently hear the word of an Akida against a white man. Only recently I heard of a case of this sort. An Akida reported a white planter who had tried to bribe him, and did not recognize him as Akida. The administrative officer I admit he was only a leader—nomply, write threatening the planter with all the penalties of the I.P.C. if the Akida reported him again. The planter in reply said he would report the Native's allegations.

Among the Akidas which I saw frequently are the following:—A man who was walking through a village and was seized by a man who was pounced upon by the Akida's askari, dragged along to the Akida, and, if he had any money, a certain amount would be taken, which does not go to the Government.

Or a boy might be travelling from his home to another district for which he must have a pass, in many cases he could obtain such only by giving a present to the Akida.

These Akidas, though they are paid by the Government, all too often more or less levy a toll on the local Natives for food—and of course their gardens are hoed for nothing. In many cases they cringe before their master from the Boma, but are abusive and insolent to the ordinary European.

Yours faithfully,

"Pro Bono Publico"

How the money collected by political officers, not by the Akida.—*E.A.*

ONE Kenya just now the Africa possess formou If half regular control paid to version Kenya's P would world, under P rial for that th British the old clearly work British non-Br On whose Imperi lication no ill differ follow ought virtue If th our of the th is pos active Orga Listic cent r counter colon E. A. wi of H cost

OUR KENYA LETTER

From Our Own Correspondent

Nairobi.

Our readers from the home papers that some of Kenya's professional detractors have their hands full just now with the disclosures recently made regarding the treatment of natives in Portuguese West Africa. There, it appears, exists unashamed slavery possessing all the ancient attributes of that famous form of domination of one human being over others. If half the reports here of the sales of Natives occur regularly, floggings and other severe methods of control are practised, and often enough no wages are paid to the victims; in fact, the whole reads like a new version of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Kenya's have often suggested that if the Aborigines Protection Society and similar organisations would only turn their attention to other parts of the world, and particularly other sections of Africa not under British suzerainty, they would find better material for their energies. The reply would doubtless be that their attention must primarily be devoted to the British Empire; but we, for our part, can only repeat the old adage, "Natives from our friends." There clearly appear to be things in Angola that do need attention; now we shall see what some of Kenya's home critics do when really serious abuses occur in our colonial territories.

Milner's Creed.

One name will recur from the times of those whose mind's passion it is to throw all into the bearings of the Empire's wheels, is that of Lord Milner. Imperialism of Lord Milner, as disclosed by the publication of his post-mortem Credo. He, at least, had no illusions as to the true basis of our Imperial office; and the declaration of robust faith in his own fellow countrymen by so distinguished a statesman ought to have a salutary effect on those who see no virtue in any but foreigners and aliens.

Our belief in the many-times-proven qualities of our own race were seriously held and acted upon by the elected representatives of the British people. For greater use would be made of the Empire's resources, and an end put to the waste and squandering which has been the curse of our various civil services, no matter how admirable they may be. Organised under reasonable, just and non-monopolistic conditions, inimitable openings for the beneficent expansion of the better educated classes of our congested Home people could be found in the coloured countries directly supervised by the Colonial Office, and on a self-supporting, non-official plane, whereby the Government could be relieved of the cost of a large part of its present and future obligations to the Home taxpayer.

These countries, if they are to progress, must bear their own burdens, and that can be done rapidly and economically only by the creation of many more business and farming openings for a reliable, technically expert type of white man, prepared to identify himself permanently with our tropical environment. The British Government has just given facilities to the Australian Commonwealth to borrow £34,000,000 for land settlement and the acclimatisation of British people to their open spaces. None will grudge this help to a self-governing and well-established community quite able to look after its own development. But, why cannot help wandering why similar attention is not given by the Colonial Office to the vast territories still under its direct control, strategically as well as financially, and from the point of view of adding materially to the sum of human progress and happiness, a stimulus wisely spent with the same objects in mind could be equally well invested in East and Central Africa. Right here is one of the white man's richest heritages and fields of greatest scope for good-doing.

Amateur Theatricals.

The dramatic talent that Kenya, and especially Nairobi, is capable of producing is surprisingly fine. Indeed, one doubts whether in any other country or town with a population ten times their number so much genuine ability and zest for theatricals could be found. The capital of the colony is expending itself this week with a revue entitled "Kenya Calling," the brisk management, brilliant costumes and fine music, which are attracting ever increasing houses as the nights pass. There is something in the atmosphere and habits of life in this highland country that fosters whatever dramatic instincts its inhabitants possess, and the reasonable hours of business, together with the even division of night and day, make efforts in this direction seasonable at all times of the year.

Salvation Army.

A genuine note of regret may be read in all the local obituary notices on Brigadier Pear, who recently died suddenly in London. When Mr. Pear was in office in Kenya, and on the same high level of responsibility, he were felt as to the suitability of the organisation he represented for handling Kenya problems. But he tackled his job with a minimum of that blatant antagonism which many connect with Salvation Army methods and a maximum of silent, sterling service for all who were in difficulties or serious trouble. In this way he quickly gained the confidence and regard of what is a singularly reserved and unassuming community. It is a pity that he had to leave Kenya so soon, and that most of our local newspapers had not the space and courage to eulogise him.

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This first class property, which adjoins the Uganda Railway, is scientifically laid out and worked; returns substantial profits.

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It is offered at a bargain price for cash, and, although some of the finest land in the district, the price asked is well below the ruling price per acre.

Full details to principals from Box No. 115, c/o "East Africa," 83-91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1.

ZANZIBAR HARBOUR WORKS.

Driving of Last Ferro-Concrete Pile on New Wharf.

From the Supplement to the Zanzibar Official

On August 28 His Highness the Sultan, Prince Abdulla, His Excellency the British Resident, A. C. Hollis, Esq., and other officials were present at the driving of the last ferro-concrete pile of the new wharf under construction.

Since the commencement of the harbour works four hundred piles, varying in length and size, have been driven. The shortest piles driven were 40 feet by 16 inches by 16 inches, and weighed 4 1/2 tons. The longest actually driven by the pile-driving machine and driven were 72 feet long by 16 inches by 16 inches, and weighed close on 9 tons. In some cases, where a "soft patch" was encountered within the harbour bottom, the piles had to be lengthened *in situ* after being driven, and when redriven reached a maximum length of 84 feet.

The wharf, which is now complete to the full length of 800 feet, has been actually under construction since July, 1924. In two years' hard preparatory work was put in prior to this date. A construction yard had to be laid out in which to cast all the ferro-concrete piles, beams, &c., and a large number of piles, &c., cast and stacked ready for use. Supervision staff had to be engaged, and the labour force collected and trained.

All plant and material and railway rolling stock had to be procured from overseas. Difficulties such as obtaining suitable sites with and among other things a 3 1/2 mile railway had to be constructed to Chukwani, where a quarry had to be opened up, a distance of nearly eight miles from the works.

Twice since the commencement of the works instructions were received to retard the progress until matters of public concern in the future of the harbour and the final form it should take had been reconsidered.

The wharf, when opened, will accommodate at the northern end average size ocean-going vessels having a draft of 22 feet, and will be situated about 1/2 mile from the ordinary high water rise and fall.

The wharf is 15 feet and 8 feet at top tides. The higher work of the port can also be dealt with at the southern end of the wharf.

The wharf will be equipped with six electric portal quay cranes, including the two existing electric cranes suitably reconstructed from the present lading wharf. The harbour area, and shed accommodation will be lit electrically. A freshwater main is laid under the wharf with the necessary hydrants and valves to the wharf.

An artificial main will also be laid to serve the wharf, dealing with the drainage of all the tanks on the harbour reclamation, which have a capacity of 1,000 tons. Both these facilities should have a great attraction to vessels visiting Zanzibar.

Behind the wharf is being reclaimed an area of 12 acres of valuable ground, which can be extended at any time should trade so demand.

Two transit sheds are to be erected immediately at the back of the quay surface of the wharf, to deal with the import and export trade. The existing Customs godowns at the present wharf will be removed to a new site on the reclamation. A clove depot and other buildings necessary for the proper working of the port will also be erected.

A sheltered area, giving protection to dhows and other small craft, is being dredged out, which can be increased in area as considered necessary. Breakwater is under construction to protect the dhow harbour from the northeast monsoon. A landing

place for passengers, using motor and ordinary shore boats, as well as facilities for dealing with the dhow traffic, will be provided within the sheltered harbour. When complete, the harbour area will be enclosed by a Customs boundary fence.

The ferro-concrete wharf has been carried out to the design of Colonel G. T. Nicholson, M.Inst.C.E., Harbour Advisory Engineer to the Union of South Africa. The consulting engineers, are Messrs. Coode, Fitzmaurice, Wilson & Mitchell, of Westminster, London. The construction of the undertaking has been carried out departmentally under the supervision of Mr. G. S. Farlong, resident engineer, who is shortly returning to South Africa to take up the appointment of assistant harbour engineer, Durban, under the Union Harbour Administration.

EAST AFRICA AT WEMBLEY.

MAJOR J. A. RICHMOND, Group Secretary to the East African Pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition, has received from a correspondent the following letter:

"May I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of your section of the Exhibition, which I consider to be the most representative of any, being something more than a collection of merchandise."

"Having been in Uruguay until recently, I am able to assure you that Britons in foreign countries are extremely enthusiastic about the Exhibition, and should one of them go to England for a trip and return without having seen it, he is looked upon with disfavour by his countrymen."

It is gratifying to hear such praise of the East African Pavilion from a non-East African. Had people in this country regarded the British Empire Exhibition in the spirit described in the second paragraph of Major Richmond's correspondent, the benefits to the Empire would have been vastly greater than they have been. Still, when all is said and done, the Exhibition has abundantly justified itself.

IN PRAISE OF

A correspondent of the *Dar-es-Salaam Times* recently wrote to that journal in the following terms:

"As a man with twenty-eight years' experience as a tropical planter, I will say frankly that I consider Tanganyika to be the tropical country offering to-day far more opportunities than any other in the world for the necessary amount of capital and knowledge, where he is certain to make good. I am in faith in Tanganyika, not only as a tropical country with a vast area of land, but also as a country with land that is either too fertile or too barren, and with a good, healthy native population only waiting for a reasonable and sound policy to get them to work—which is the key of success awaiting the opening of its doors to commerce and industry."

The *Dar-es-Salaam* paper remarks editorially that it considers its correspondent's optimism as to the country's potentialities to be well founded.

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Farms for Sale in Kenya Colony

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Telephone: AFRICA 107.

OUR NYASALAND LETTER

Limbe, August 19, 1925.

Sports Week is over and the most outstanding features left in its trail are joyous memories of tired bodies, sadly battered bank balances. It was most enjoyable while it lasted and we could do with another like it and as successful—but not before another year, thank you. As it is, I am conjuring up dreadful visions of having to walk most of the way home next year, swarming the balance. Of course, if the tobacco season comes up to expectations...

Nyasaland's Orphan Children:

Are there many children in the wilder countries in the tropics, and up till what age, and advisable to keep them there? An authoritative answer would be of use. In passing by one of the most attractive functions during Sports Week—a children's tea and sports party ably organised by Mrs. Petrides, the wife of Nyasaland's Chief Justice, and graciously presided over by Lady Bowring—I noticed dozens of Nyasaland's children. I could hardly believe that I had not somehow been carried to some rural village in England.

All the children, without exception, were rose-cheeked and bright-eyed. Gazing almost enviously at their joyous youth, I asked myself if it were possible that these wisps of delight had lived almost all their lives in the much abused tropics. One would do anything to keep them in their present health—which I asked the question at the beginning of the paragraph.

German Compensation.

The British Government has suddenly from the theme of happy wishes to us, then touching Germans. For a long time I have wailed about at their penetration but still hoped that Nyasaland would have main-

tained its isolated entirely British character. The ex-enemy is here with vengeance. The traveller often his larger samples, and we have the spectacle of a fully equipped German business opening out in the most central spot of our chief commercial centre.

I almost feel like saying that it serves our British traders right. A little foresight would have put a stopper on this German scheme; now it has come, I suggest to them to "see to things." This old story might appeal to them. A man and a tiger met; then the tiger went on, but the man did not. He couldn't. Verbsap.

NSWAZI

TANGANYIKA DIAMONDS

Big Mine Predicted.

Johannesburg

COLONEL DONALDSON, director of Tanganyika Diamonds, has just returned from the property, and states that orders have been placed for machinery in the form of a first unit of a large washing plant.

It is undeniable, he says, that the property contains the trace of a very rich pipe. He estimates that the size of the property exceeds four hundred Transvaal claims, and that the mine will probably be bigger than any at Kimberley.

Existence being that it will be richer than the Jagersfontein in respect of quality of stones, and that the proportion of rubbish will be very small. Even the least valuable stones should cut very well.

A radio message states that an eight-carat stone has been found, and that the yield is upwards of 100 loads per 100 loads. —Financial News.

FREEHOLD COFFEE ESTATE

FOR sale, an exceptionally attractive Coffee property, with a particularly appointed residence, occupying a magnificent position in the hills of Tanganyika Territory. House contains dining and drawing room, study, four bedrooms, bath, etc. Area approx 400 acres, of which some 70 acres are under cultivation. Five tons coffee produced last season. Solid stone cattle shed and outbuildings, three-roomed European bungalow, power and water, garden, well stocked with European trees, etc. The whole is in a most excellent position for payment of duties. Apply Box 146 "East Africa," 51 Old Broad Street, London.

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This week's evidence!

Reports are to hand that this implement is profitable for the manny and future for cutting new drains and side pits.

(CEYLON.)

The tool goes to work and a certainly goes away with water logged areas like magic.

(SCOTLAND.)

JACKPANS already have a hundred uses and a hundred more yet to be discovered.

Request descriptive folder and full particulars on request.

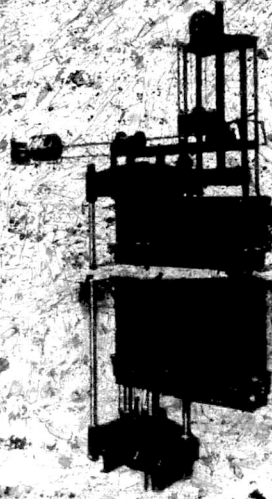
Sample and price: 29/- for 12 (12 sizes) 1/2" dia. 1/2" thick. Best free anywhere, 6s.

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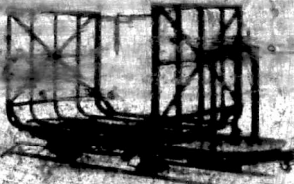
London Office: Norfolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, Great LONDON

Telegrams: Yutaka, London, London. Telephone: 27, 28, 29.

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Agents wanted at each Trade Centre.

East Africa elsewhere will gladly quote you prices.

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

Prices of East African coffees are easier, particularly for the lower qualities.

Kenya	
A sizes	1185. od. to 1325. od.
B	1085. od. to 1265. od.
C	905. od. to 1155. od.
Peaberry	1205. od. to 1555. od.
Tripoli	705. od. to 1005. od.
Parish	705. od. to 1045. od.
Small	825. od. to 855. od.
Bird	705. od. to 805. od.
Uganda	
Robusta	955. od.
Togo	
First size	1185. od.
Second size	1005. od.
Third size	1005. od.
Peaberry	1305. od.
Kenya	
First size	1285. od.
Second size	1005. od.
Third size	1005. od.
Peaberry	1305. od.

MAIZE

Although prices are easier, there is still good trade of business being done in East African maize.

Old Crop	New Crop
175/100	175/100
162/173	160/170

SISAL

This commodity has to some extent been affected by the decline of Manila and although the nominal value of New Kenya or Tanganyika is lower at about 144 ceters it is still in good business.

SIVOLE

At the last auction 200 bales of Sivole wool were offered. The following is a resume of prices secured:

Greasy A.A. Fleece Merino lambs	20d.
broken	19 1/2d.
W. & E. Fleece	19d.
A.A. Fleece Merino H. E. Fleece	19d.
Half-bred Fleece	18 1/2d.
Romney	17d.
Pierres and B. Fleece Linc. Merino	17d.

TOBACCO

The stocks of Nyasaland tobacco on September 30 last total 63 hogheads, in addition to 11,715 bales, the present values of which are as follows:

Dark	150 to 230	13d to 24d.	16d to 23d.	16d to 23d.
Semi-dark	115 to 180	10d to 18d.	16d to 24d.	16d to 18d.
Medium bright	24d to 26d.	24d to 30d.		
Good to fine	27d.	32d.		

OTHER PRODUCE

Cashew. There is a good inquiry for forward shipment from New York, but supplies are scarce. Business has passed in the spot position at from 325. 6d. to 325. 6d. The market is firm with Zanzibar spot 11d. to 11d. Stock totals 6,023 bales, against 31,141 bales last year.

Cottonseed. Sellers ask 40, buyers offering 38. The market is quiet for African affoot or forward offering 37, with no buyers. The tendency is for prices to decline still further.

Gum Arabic. No change since last week.

Linseed. East African in 10-ton lots is worth about 27.

Yams. East African white and/or yellow is reported to have been sold affoot at 125 10s. September/October shipment is asking 125 10s., but the Continental nominal value is nearer 125 10s.

Tortoiseshell. About 8 tons were offered at the last auction, Zanzibar shell small to bold realizing 255 to 455, chicken 10s. to 20s., to 10s. to 25s., hoof, fair to good, 10s. to 25s., and yellowbelly, fair to good, 15s. to 20s.

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Original sardine packers in the British Empire

"EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU

East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers desiring the Editor's aid on any matter. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa, and any information such readers are willing to give for that purpose will be cordially welcomed.

Manufacturers wishing to appoint agents, and agents seeking better representations, are invited to communicate with the Editor. No charge is made for the service rendered by the Journal in such matters.

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

The cotton crop in the Morogoro and Kilosa districts of Tanganyika is reported to have suffered severely from disease.

Contracts for the construction of six large steam engines for the Uganda Railway has been secured by Messrs. Robert Stephenson & Co., Darlington.

The Uganda Forestry Department has erected at Katera, near the Kampala-Bukoba road, a saw mill which is expected to turn out nearly 2,000 tons of sawn timber per annum. A light railway line connects this mill with Sangali.

We learn that Messrs. Howard Selby & Co. have been appointed Mombasa representatives of Messrs. Hunter & Co., of Newcastle. The new arrangement is from the time of the start of the export business.

The experiments that have been made for the better conditioning of Kenya cedar, in order to make this valuable timber more readily marketable, are reported upon very favourably. Success in this work is of real importance to Kenya and Tanganyika.

A vigorous pro-Empire campaign is being waged by the Empire Industries Association for the Extension of Empire Preference and the Safeguarding of Home Industries. It is encouraging to find new Empire organisations formed just before Wembley's good work ceases.

The report of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate, Ltd., gives the profits for the year to June to last as £162,884 compared with £112,031 in the corresponding period of the year. A final dividend of 35 per cent share brings the total for the year to 77% against 20%. Shareholders are to be offered 150,000 new £1 shares at £3 per share. As the shares of the Syndicate now stand at over £8, the new issue represents a very substantial bonus to shareholders.

Exports from Tanganyika Territory in the first six months of the year (as compared with the corresponding period of 1923) show a total increase in value of 20%. Among the quantitative gains are: coal, 172 tons; hides and skins, 250 tons; copra, 450 tons; cotton, 4,500 bales. There are decreases in the cases of coffee, groundnuts and sisinn.

Mr. Amery having declared so categorically at the last East African Dinner in London that Tanganyika Territory was not to remain an integral part of the British Empire, Germany has turned her eyes from East to West Africa. Indeed, she is reported to be negotiating with Great Britain for the transfer to her of the mandates for Togoland and the Cameroons.

German impudence and self-assurance are not likely to be rewarded by anything more than another rebuff. For Her Government have consistently misinterpreted public opinion in granting Germany undeserved concessions, the nation would certainly not tolerate the transaction for which our ex-colonies are striving.

Elsewhere in this issue our Nyasaland correspondent refers to the opening of the first German firm in that staunch pro-Empire Protectorate. A well known local business house writing to an English representative on the same subject, says:

Two Hun firms have taken offices in Blantyre. The Merchants' Association, to whom I wrote on the subject, have written the Government asking for information. I want to stress for a fact, namely on German goods. (It's only right seeing that Nyasaland exists only on account of the 25% per cent preference which we rest on tobacco.) They are said to be opening in months, credit if this is so the Indians will take full advantage of it.

The Germans, who, forsooth, cannot do this, are the resources to gain these goods which, to our knowledge, range in Kenya, Zanzibar and Tanganyika up to 180 days, and are then renewed without dispute by the substantial purchasers. On more than one occasion recently they have been badly hit, but their practice remains unchanged and unweakened. It looks as though the old policy of nation subsidies is again in full play.

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THE NEW "LANDOVERY CASTLE"

A Liner for the East African Service.

A PASSENGER liner regularly on the East Coast service becomes a friend to thousands of East Africans. How often one hears such a remark as "Remember that trip on the 'Landovery' or 'Leather' we came home in the same cabin in 1910." The British ships that carry Britons between the land of their birth and the other England of their adoption are almost always looked back upon in affection by East Africans, to whom the last voyage of an old liner and the first passage of a new one are events of personal interest.

On the 15th inst. the new "Landovery Castle" sails from London on her maiden voyage to East Africa, and we are therefore glad to be able to give our readers a description of this addition to the Union Castle Company's East African fleet. The ship, which will have a speed of fourteen knots on service, is 487 feet long, 61 ft. 6 in. broad, and 22 ft. 6 in. deep, and a gross tonnage of 10,600 tons, has three complete steel decks, a lower deck, 3 Nos. 1 and 2 compartments, and a promenade deck and boat deck above. A double bottom is fitted for the full length of the vessel, certain compartments of which carry the fresh water supply, others the lower deck tramping purposes. Eight water-tight bulkheads are fitted to the shade deck, and all are fitted well below the waterline, are electrically controlled from the bridge, thus giving the maximum security against accidents.

Accommodation is provided for first-class passengers in one, two and three berth cabins, all except eight being port-hole cabins. All are fitted with cot-bedsteads, and in the case of the three-berth cabins, with Pullman beds over. For the greater comfort and convenience of passengers, the cabins are fitted with chests of drawers, wardrobes with pull-out coat hangers, full length mirrors, reading stateries, best reading lights, overhead fans, toilet bins, and a folding table on the bed leeward for the early morning

Special attention has been given to the public rooms. The first-class dining saloon is 110 ft. long, 30 ft. wide, the scheme being rich and dignified. The walls are of mahogany, and green striped silk curtains to the port lights. The furniture is of dark mahogany with gilt ornola mounts, and the floor is covered with oak parquet ruboam. A feature of this saloon is the dome extending through two decks, and supported with slender green marble columns, and handsome iron balustrade. It is heated by a fine central cut glass electric lighting and with torches of gas in the form of oil

lamps. The lower end of the first-class dining saloon is furnished with a bar, and is made as a promenade deck. The wall paneling is of white sycamore, slightly polished, giving the effect of choice satinwood, with features such as doors and surrounds, inquiry bureau, set of finely figured oak. The balustrading to the stairs is of wrought iron, simple but of well-proportioned design. Above the stairs, a wrought iron light fixture diffuses a slightly softened light and affords ample ventilation. Although freely treated, this staircase and entrance has been designed with regard to the fine example of architecture executed in England about the beginning of the eighteenth century.

The first-class lounge on the promenade deck at the forward end of the vessel is designed in the Louis XVI style, and has windows on three sides giving extensive views over the sea. A leading lavatory house has supplied the basis in the design, and the

decoration has been carried out in a classical style. The grey and white mouldings and enrichments. The doors and furniture are of mahogany, and the covering of the furniture is in tapestry copied from an old example of the period, whilst the carpet is of a soft grey Axminster with a typical trellis pattern and pleasing border.

The smoking room, also on the promenade deck, is a cosy room in old oak paneling of the Elizabethan style, and is based on a unique example from a house near Exeter. It has an old-fashioned floor in trellis pattern, with main wall brackets and sconces for the electric lights on the walls and antique brass lamps with horse coloured glass hung from the old-fashioned plaster ceiling. A feature of the room is the picture of the old castle of Landovery at the forward end. The furniture is in keeping with the atmosphere of the room in old oak and leather, with antique card tables and writing tables brought up to date for the comfort of the passengers.

From the smoking room a door leads into a verandah cafe at the after end of the vessel, which is open to the air and commands fine views on three sides, while being sheltered from the weather by a canopy over an open-air apartment. The design is followed of an old Tudor building in half timber, with dark oak framing and white panels with picturesque leaded glass windows typical of the black and white work of the Chesire district. The roof has heavy oak beams and white plaster panels supported by stout oak posts in keeping with the rest, with black iron lanterns hanging from ceiling. This verandah cafe is open to the promenade deck and provides a pleasant shelter at times when the more open decks are too exposed for comfort.

The third-class passengers are berthed in two and four-berth cabins, which are equipped with white enamel berths with polished mahogany inboards, lavatory basins with tanks, casol in polished mahogany, polished hardwood seats, door curtains, and a very great advance even in these days of superior accommodation. The dining room is paneled in white enamel with mahogany furniture and extends the full breadth of the vessel. The lounge situated on the shade deck is paneled in white enamel, mahogany seats, the furniture being of a comfortable spring seats upholstered in patterned velvet. Numerous tables, wicker chairs, and a piano complete the room. The smoking room adjoins the lounge and is paneled in fumed oak, upholstered and fitted in the same style as the lounge. The walls of both these rooms are hung with painted photo enlargements of interesting South African scenery.

The whole of the promenade deck is given up to the first-class passengers, providing ample space for dining and promenade. The deck is fitted with a special arrangement of seats for ventilation, that deck out evening entertainments, such as dancing and concerts.

The ventilation of the vessel is a special feature. Fresh air is delivered into the dining saloons at the extreme ends and exhausted up the alley air shaft, thus ensuring a constant current of air through the saloons. Cabin accommodation has been dealt with in a similar manner, the exhaust vents being so arranged that fresh air flows from the side ports and alley shafts throughout the cabins.

The life-saving appliances are of the most complete description. Besides the lifeboats which are largely in excess of the Board of Trade requirements, two motor launches are carried, each fitted with wireless and searchlight. There are also a number of life rafts which can be thrown overboard at a moment's notice, each capable of supporting sixteen people. Flooding lights are fitted at the ship's side to illu-

minate the water when the boats are being lowered, and an emergency dynamo is fitted on the boat deck to supply current to the above, as well as to the lights throughout the passenger accommodation, boat deck, wireless, &c. Three operators are on attendance in the wireless room. In fact, everything that human ingenuity can devise to render the ship safe has been installed.

The cargo arrangements and appliances have been carefully thought out. Three of the tween-deck compartments have been insulated for the carriage of citrus and deciduous fruits, and the pilaring of the holds has been arranged to make the largest packages. The derricks have been designed to work on the Union-purchase system, and can deal with any weight up to thirty tons.

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

The British India liner "Mamboula," which sailed from London on Friday last, October 2, and leaves Marseilles on October 10, carries for East Africa:

- Port Sudan.*
 Mr. J. C. Walsh
 Mrs. J. C. Walsh
 F. Osborne child
 Mr. G. H. W. Ansell
 Mrs. Ansell
 Miss Adamson
 Mrs. W. A. Andrews
 Mrs. W. A. Andrews, two children and infant
 Mr. H. Bennett
 Mrs. H. Boyd
 Capt. B. Burman
 Mr. A. H. Bibby
 Mrs. Bibby
 Mr. H. M. Birch
 Mrs. Birch, infant and child
 Mr. G. H. D. Durr
 Mrs. Durr
 Mr. G. H. D. Durr
 Mrs. Durr
 Mr. S. R. Butler
 Mr. S. R. Bramwell
 Capt. C. S. Arcretion
 Mr. J. R. Cox
 Mrs. J. R. Cox, two children and baggage
 Mr. T. Callaghan
 Mr. H. Callaghan
 Mr. E. H. Callaghan
 Mr. W. Callaghan
 Miss Douch
 Mrs. Douch
 Mrs. Elliot and child
 Capt. C. W. Elliot
 Mr. J. F. B. Ewan
 Mr. W. E. Evans
 Mr. J. R. Farquharson
 Capt. K. Gibson
 Mr. J. O. Gray
 Miss G. Grandinings
- Mombasa.*
 Mr. H. W. Gauld
 Mrs. Gauld and infant
 Mr. T. N. Graham
 Mr. A. Harrow
 Mr. J. H. Hudson
 Mrs. Hudson and child
 Mrs. Hudson
 Mr. J. G. Hays
 Mrs. Hays
 Mrs. Hudson, child, and infant
 Mr. J. F. Havard
 Miss Jebb
 Mrs. Kennedy
 Mr. J. J. Kelly
 Mrs. Kelly
 Mr. J. J. Linn
 Mrs. Linn
 Mrs. Emma Macdonald
 Mr. T. S. Mackrell
 Mrs. Mackrell, two children and infant
 Mr. W. C. Merrett
 Miss Ormrod
 Colonel Stanley Paterson, C.B.
 Mrs. Paterson
 Miss Paterson
 Mr. A. Peip
 Miss C. Pether
 Mr. F. Reid
 Mrs. Reid and infant
 Miss Ramsay Hill and child
 Mrs. V. R. Richardson
 Mr. H. S. Ross
 Mr. M. Ross
 Capt. J. S. Rotherford
 Mrs. Rotherford
 Mrs. G. S. Sayer
 Mrs. W. H. B. Sayle
 Mr. J. D. Snowden
 Mrs. J. D. Snowden
 The Rt. Hon. The Lord Tait of Egerston

- Mr. J. P. T. Thompson
 Major F. T. G. Tremlett
 M. B. E.
 Mrs. G. C. Vinar
 Mr. John F. Watton
 Mr. W. H. Watts
 Mr. E. T. Wheelock and child
 Mr. D. J. G. Williams
- Zanzibar.*
 Mr. C. H. Adams
 Mr. T. Hollingsworth
 Mrs. Hollingsworth
 Mr. J. L. L'Amour
 Mrs. R. E. L'Amour
 Mrs. Labot, child, infant and nurse
 Mr. M. Webber
 Mrs. Webber and two children
 Miss Webber

- Mr. L. S. Bann
 Mr. C. E. Banerion
 Mr. J. G. Bates
 Mrs. Bates
 Mr. R. B. Chatterton
 Mr. G. S. Cowin
 Mr. L. M. Dobbs
 Mrs. Dobbs and child
 Mrs. V. A. Flint and child
 Mr. J. T. Haidy
 Col. E. R. A. Kerrison
 Mrs. Kerrison
 Mr. A. Kingham
 Mrs. Kingham
 Mrs. F. Leach
 Mrs. Leach
 Mr. C. Learmouth
 Mr. R. A. Peigham
 Mrs. Peigham
 Mrs. F. M. Sogay
 Mr. G. F. Savers
 Mr. A. G. Tannahill
 Mrs. Tannahill
 Mr. J. W. Wakeford

- Dar-es-Salaam.*
 Mr. H. C. Bibby
 Mrs. Bibby

- Beira.*
 Mr. G. Mackrall

The "Fischerhulcheshe," which left Marseilles on October 1, carries the following passengers for East African destinations:

- Mombasa.*
 Mr. and Mrs. E. C. S. Cowling
 Mr. W. E. H. Harris
 Colonel Hill
 Mrs. M. Longhurst
 Mr. J. G. Mitchell
 Mrs. E. Panayotopoulos
 Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Riddick
 Commander R. F. Seasey
- Zanzibar.*
 Mrs. A. F. Misdaleton
 Rev. H. W. Weikall
- Dar-es-Salaam.*
 Major G. S. C. Anderson
 Mr. A. L. G. Dubois
- Mauritius.*
 Mr. R. Heim

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

- BRITISH INDIA**
 "Mamboula" arrived Dar-es-Salaam from Hong Kong Oct. 10.
 "Takada" arrived Zanzibar from Port Natal Oct. 10.
- ULAN LINE**
 "Clan Macquarie" arrived Mauritius yesterday.
- HOLLAND AFRICA**
 "Banka" arrived Hamburg October 10.
 "Randfontein" arrived Algoa Bay for Cape Town October 20.
 "Springfontein" left Dar-es-Salaam for further East African ports September 20.
 "Deli" passed Perim for East Africa, October 2.
 "Melickerk" passed Gibraltar homewards October 2.
 "Tanganyika" arrived Tanga for Mombasa and Zanzibar October 10.
 "Tanganyika" arrived Mombasa from Zanzibar East African ports, October 1.
 "Boerie" left Tanga for East Africa, September 29.
 "Lagersfontein" arrived Antwerp for East Africa, September 30.
- UNION CASTLE**
 "Llanstephan Castle" left Mombasa homewards Oct. 1.
 "Bampton Castle" left London for Mauritius Oct. 1.
 "Carlow Castle" left Loureco Marques for Natal, September 28.
 "Gascon" arrived Capetown for East Africa, September 27.
 "Guildford Castle" left Cape Town for Beira, September 25.

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1925

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A WEEKLY JOURNAL



VOL. 2, No. 50

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1925

Annual Subscription
30/- post free

Sixpence

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

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY E. S. JOELSON

EDITORIAL

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES

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

Telephone: Museum 7370. Telegrams: Lintrow, London

THE LINK WITH LAKE NYASA

The House of Commons will shortly be asked to authorize an East African Transport Loan of £10,000,000, and so, with the desire to focus attention on the important problems involved, we publish elsewhere in this issue an examination by a special correspondent of the East African Commission's recommendation that a new line for Southern Tanganyika should leave the Central Railway at Ngerebegeri and proceed via Kisiaki, Kidatu and the valleys of the Pitu and Rufiji to Manda on Lake Nyasa. Our correspondent's claims in favour of the alternative Dodoma-Iringirua-Tukuyu-Nyasa route deserve the careful consideration of all concerned with East African transport development, for this is the time for constructive suggestions to be advanced.

The proposals of the East African Commission have already been reported in this journal by the East African Railways Department, but since then the Governor has paid a personal visit to the Southern Highlands of the mandatory and the General Manager of the Railway has toured the Iringa district. There can be little doubt that these inspections will have a distinct bearing on the ultimate choice of route, and it is probable that the Colonial Office will be in possession of Sir Donald Cameron's considerations before a Parliamentary session.

From the tenor of the Nyasa-Kidatu-Kisiaki system that the main consideration of the Commission was to establish a connection between a point on the Central Railway and the northern shores of Lake Nyasa, and their preference for the Ngerebegeri-Manda route was manifestly based not merely on its much lower cost of construction but also on the prospect of much heavier traffic being available. They describe the Kilimbero Valley as one of the finest cotton, sugar and rice producing areas in the world, and the opening up of large new areas to the production of cotton scarcely overdone them, for cotton is the tropical crop of which Britain stands pre-eminently in need and the one which promises the quickest returns with which to meet the charges of the new line.

At this juncture we have no thought of championing the claims of either route, but it appears desirable to comment on the foregoing factors to



TANGANYIKA'S SOUTHERN RAILWAY

ALTERNATIVE ROUTES FROM DAR ES SALAAM TO LAKE NYASA

Specially written for "East Africa"

It is to be hoped that when Parliament meets next month the Government will be in a position to announce the £10,000,000 East African Government Loan recommended by the Camero-Gambia Commission together with the necessary financial guarantees to ensure that the construction of the Zambezi bridge will be put in hand as soon as the calendar year ends and in March or April next. It is almost certain that the bridge will need the rails for railway material that would result from a decision to push on with East African development, and by taking advantage of the speedy action on these lines the Government would do a good deal to remove the reproach that during its year of office it has achieved little or nothing to stimulate our steadily declining export trade.

But although the principal recommendations of the East African Commission in regard to railway, port and road developments are in principle approved, for main outlines, they are open to criticism in many respects. One of the route suggestions for main roads is most important of the proposed new railways does require careful examination before it is finally adopted. The line in question is the suggested connection between the Tanganyika Central Railway and Lake Nyasa.

The Rival Routes

The Commission recommended that this line should leave the Central Railway at Ngerengere, 103 miles from Dar es Salaam, proceed via Kisaki to Kidatu on the Great Ruaha river, cross it at this point, and thence by the Pitui and Kumbungu valleys to the confluence of the latter stream with the Ruhuhu, reaching Lake Nyasa at a distance of 200 miles.

The Government point of view on this route has the advantage that the maximum altitude attained would be rather less than a foot, and it is also claimed in its favour that it would open up immense cotton, sugar, rice and grain producing areas in the Kilombero and Pitui valleys. This is doubtless true, but in view of other powerful reasons which can be brought forward in support of a more direct route it is hard to see how it would be preferred to the latter.

The fact that the route from Ngerengere to Kidatu would traverse a very unhealthy country means that very heavy mortality and soil falls are to be anticipated both during construction and amongst the operating staffs. Moreover, the Great Ruaha valley is liable to extensive flooding during the rains and track maintenance hereabouts might prove expensive.

For these reasons, indeed, it would be advisable to consider carefully whether a branch from Ngerengere to Kidatu would not serve the needs of the present and near future as regards opening up the Kilombero valley and whether a connection between Dodoma and the north-west of Lake Nyasa via Iringa and Tukuyu would not have much greater advantages as a main route, although admittedly more costly in the first instance. The Dodoma-Lake Nyasa line would certainly present more serious engineering difficulties, but it would traverse healthy Highland areas over almost the entire distance and

would open up the Iringa and Kondoa districts, fertile areas admirably adapted to white settlement, probably on the Government Model line would never do. Both from the points of view of defence and stimulation of economic development by increased contact with European agriculture, an extension of white settlement in Tanganyika Territory is to be desired.

Yet another reason in favour of the Dodoma-Lake Nyasa connection is that it would be of much greater utility to the extreme north of Nyasaland and of Northern Rhodesia than the Manda line, which would indeed render very problematical service to the region to the north-west of Lake Nyasa.

Railways of the future

Again, regarded as a section of a north and south trunk line, the Dodoma-Lake Nyasa route is to be preferred. For example, it would eventually be possible to put it into use at once (though of different gauges) with a northward extension from Broken Hill to Lake Tanganyika. And since the

point of junction for the line to reach the Tanganyika Central with the Tanga and Uganda systems at Kondoa Irangi and Arusha, Dodoma would be the most suitable junction for the Lake Nyasa connection, thus becoming the point of intersection for the east-west and north-south trunk lines in Tanganyika and obviating the necessity for a lateral journey from Ngerengere to Dodoma on the part of travellers by the main south route.

In time to come it might be found desirable to connect Arusha with Dodoma by a direct line

Lake Nyasa Dodoma route has been proposed, it would be an almost direct north and south railway from Beaufort on the navigable Nile to the proposed extension of the Livingstone Railway from Dar es Salaam, Nairobi, Arusha and Dodoma to the north end of Lake Nyasa and eventually to Cape Town at Broken Hill. Such considerations cannot be regarded as the dominating factors in determining the route to be followed by the new railway, but they do form an important part of the problem.

It is, however, necessary to consider as to the relative merits of these alternative routes for the connection between the Tanganyika Central Railway and Lake Nyasa should be available from the points of view of economic prospects, engineering, health, cost and relation to the trunk system of the continent.

"EAST AFRICA" is able to announce that the Trade and Information Office for the Sultan's Eastern African Dependencies will be opened in the West End early in November. The work of the office is meanwhile being carried on by Colonel H. Franklin at the Department of Overseas Trade, 50 Old Queen Street, S.W. 1.

COTTON-GROWING IN UGANDA AND THE SUDAN.

Sir Geoffrey Archer's Views.

SIR GEOFFREY ARCHER, Governor-General of the Sudan, who was the principal guest at a luncheon given last week in Manchester by the British Cotton Growing Association, marked the occasion by a clear statement of his views on Native cotton growing in Uganda and the Sudan.

In certain quarters, said His Excellency, there had been a good deal of undue criticism and misrepresentation. My conception of the duty of the Administration, he continued, is that the welfare of the Native in his own country is its first concern and his welfare paramount. It is a great pleasure, therefore, to be able to testify that cotton production in Africa has probably done more for the actual welfare of hundreds of thousands of Natives of Central and North Eastern Africa than any other factor in recent times.

The cotton industry had created the peasant cultivator on his own or on tribal land for his own material gain, and it had created a home industry in which the cultivator and his wife and children could all participate. It had thus been beneficial to the Natives to keep unimpaired the tribal system of land and labour. The gains which had accrued from it had not been taken away from the Natives by any Allocation, or by taxes or compulsory methods, should be dismissed. The only reason its increase of tribal authority in the matter of the call on labour had had to be curtailed, but British representatives in the service of the Crown overseas were seeing and would see that there is no grave abuse. Cotton development in Africa had brought in a whole new thing about agriculture in the tropics, and it was as great material prosperity.

Uganda and the Southern Sudan

Sir Geoffrey explained that the high production of Uganda, because of the wide extension of the cotton production area, was due to the fact that the area was about 250,000 bales to 200,000 bales. The labour and the industry of practically a whole State had been organized, about 4,000,000 being devoted to their enrichment and special development. Two years ago he predicted that the cotton would shortly have to be carried forward from the frontiers of Kenya through the river valley to the White Nile, the southern limit of the Sudan.

It was, he said, a very important question of irrigation and development of our rivers. Large charges of such a railway expenditure. A line down the Nile would produce approximately half a million bales of first class cotton of a type suitable for Lancashire. What had been done in Uganda could be accomplished in the southern provinces of the Sudan. A line and a river could be a great development, and given the will and the necessary money, a good measure of success could be obtained. A beginning had been made with experimental planting of cotton in various localities, and he proposed, about next March, to make a preliminary visit to that region where there was considerable areas of concentrated population.

He believed, he promised, the Governor-General, that were we to start over again in a way with the experience gained behind us, we should begin by creating a government owned, and then proceed to encourage the Natives to grow his cotton in the vicinity. Baled lint, a naturally staid transport charges which would kill at the outset the

transportation of seed cotton. Under this arrangement the Native would probably secure a better price, and thus be encouraged to increase his holding. That may be the key to the situation in the Southern Sudan.

The Future of the Nile

With the completion of the Sennar Dam and the great canalisation system of the Gezira in July last they had clearly entered on a new era of economic activity. Fifty thousand acres had been brought under irrigation, cotton cultivation, and next year that holding might be increased to 100,000 acres. It was hoped that, without in any way conflicting with the interests of Egypt, the water rights of the Sudan would admit of a later increase to 150,000 acres under cotton. Of the 80,000 bales immediately in prospect, 55,000 or 60,000 would be high class Egyptian cotton. It was income stably a great out-prise to which we had set our hand in the Sudan, and in striving for the increased production of cotton Britain was buying not only the vital interests of British communities, but also the true interests of the Natives of Africa committed to her charge.

Mr. J. H. H. Director of Agriculture and Forestry in the Sudan, said the Government had started in a successful way, and had been successful. His reports from Khartoum said that cotton growing was going on very well, and that insect pests were less troublesome than in the two preceding seasons. Light rain had hindered progress in the Central and North West Sudan, but the Egyptian Nile of the summer from the Nile each year to rise from 1,000 to 2,000 feet in the Nile of the summer rains. The ultimate development possible in the Gezira was to produce a half a million bales. What was possible in other production of raw cotton in cotton areas. Khartoum, the Nile, and the population was between 100,000 and 200,000.

Khartoum Views

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NEXT WEEK we shall publish a Report of an Exclusive Interview granted to the Editor of "East Africa" by His Excellency Sir Geoffrey Archer.

JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD

Notes on the October Meeting

East Africa

At the October meeting of the Board a special committee was appointed to three matters to which attention has been directed in these columns during the past few weeks, namely (1) the consideration of the planting of Arabica coffee by natives in East Africa, especially in the Kilimanjaro district of Tanganyika Territory, (2) the price of petroleum products, and (3) the Sir Robert Gordon Memorial fund.

Coffee Growing by Natives

The subject of coffee growing in the Board's jurisdiction was discussed at the special table-top meeting held on the 11th of September, 1924, at the Hotel de Ville, Paris, from the Kilimanjaro Planters' Association published in this issue of September, 1924, and also a letter from Mr. J. H. B. M. regarding the coffee industry of Kenya, decided on the 12th of the same month in which the industry is exposed to insects and diseases, to appoint a committee to consider this and similar questions, forthwith Mr. Campbell, Mr. J. H. B. M., Mr. H. B. M., and Mr. J. H. B. M. were appointed to this committee, which Mr. Campbell is to chair.

The committee will be asked to appoint its own members, and to report to the Board at the earliest possible moment, in the region of East African coffee production in general and in particular on (a) protection against pests and diseases, (b) the cultivation by natives of Arabica and Robusta coffee, and (c) the possibility of further development of the industry.

The Board may therefore be again reminded by Mr. Campbell of the principle of the independent industry, which is the Kilimanjaro Planters' Association, and also with the demand of the Board that an industry which is to be developed should be independent of Government services.

Petrol Prices

Mr. George Howland brought to the notice of the Board his proposal, first published in these columns, that the high prices of petrol and fuel oils in East Africa should be reduced by the creation of a national oil company, to be known as the East African Petroleum Company, Ltd., to be controlled by the Government.

The Board could not support the proposal as such, a refinery it was thought that a refinery in the East Africa should be established in order to meet the requirements of the region, which would be to increase development and accentuate labour conditions should be established, and that cheaper petrol would be available to the natives and to the Government of the oil companies in East Africa. Mr. Wynn was asked to inquire into the question of the cost of the oil companies in East Africa for the year.

Labour Recruiting

The various labour committees of the Board, to the careful consideration to the whole question of labour recruitment, it is felt that the Board should be in a position to make some definite recommendations. Commander F. Lawford of India, who was present at the meeting, gave specific instances of the unsatisfactory results of the existing system of labour recruiting. He said there was an indiscriminate scramble for labour by professional firms.

Gordon Memorial fund

The appeal for funds to provide a memorial to the late Sir Robert Gordon was warmly supported, though in the course of discussion doubt was expressed whether a sufficient sum could be raised to fund and maintain a suitable museum. It should be possible if the Memorial Committee could find the total available sum was known, and the hope was expressed that the Board might then be given an opportunity of stating its views.

Other Matters

The Steam Conference, which indicated that it had no jurisdiction in matters of passenger traffic, which are dealt with by the individual shipping companies, discussed communications and been addressed to the conference, which is to be held in London in the autumn of 1925.

Mr. J. H. B. M., Mr. H. B. M., and Mr. J. H. B. M., of 10, Old Broad Street, E.C. 4, who have consented to act as honorary solicitors to the Board, now have the new constitution under consideration, and it is hoped that the final draft will shortly be available for the approval of the members.

It was decided to invite Mr. Campbell, Mr. H. B. M., and Mr. J. H. B. M., to attend the meeting of the Board on the 11th of October, 1924, at the Hotel de Ville, Paris.

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PERSONALIA

Major J. W. Milligan, of Nairobi, is expected to arrive in London later in the month.

Mr. Immaci, Uganda's pioneer lawyer, is expected to be over on this side in a few weeks.

Mr. Alan H. Cobham is to pilot a London-Cairo-Cape Town survey flight planned to begin early in November.

Dr. Alex Blake has addressed the Salisbury Divisional Constitutional Association, taking life in Kenya as his subject.

In his travel record, "Fifty Thousand Miles of Supper," Mr. R. W. Inland Liddell calls Uganda "the Pearl of Africa."

The Rev. Gilbert G. Ellidu, Vicar of St. Bartholomew's Church, Brighton, is shortly leaving to join the U. M. C. A. at Zanzibar.

Mr. J. E., who has just completed a course at the Seale Hayne College, has been appointed an agricultural officer to Zanzibar.

Padre W. R. L. Addison, A.C., who has made himself extremely popular in Khartoum during his eight months' chaplaincy, has returned to Malta for duty.

Major Kerapman and Mr. Abel Basaco, of the East African, have been appointed members of the Council of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya.

Mr. W. H. Timbury, general manager of the British Cotton Growing Association, is leaving England very shortly to visit the cotton-growing areas of India and East Africa.

Mr. H. W. Arnold, District Superintendent of Police, has been transferred from Dar es Salaam to Tanga, and Mr., Assistant Engineer of Railways at Tanga, has been transferred to Dar es Salaam.

Among European officials who have just arrived home on leave are Mr., Senior Commissioner, Kisumu, who, by the way, has a most interesting article in the current issue of the Journal of the African Society, Messrs. A. Muchmore and C. D., Assistant Treasurers, Mr. L. S. Waterall, Administrative Officer, Mr. R. H., Veterinary Officer, Messrs. A. T. Gowan, C. Kerr and H. W., Stock Inspectors, and Mrs. J. B. Gordon, Inspector of Police.

Major Thomas Deacon, who served in the East African campaign, having previously been in the official service of the South African Government, is to be seconded to join Mr. E. W. H., new leader of the British Museum East Africa expedition.

Lord Colwyn will be honorary president of the seventh International Exhibition of Rubber and Other Tropical Products, which is to be held at the Grand Palais, Paris, from January 21 to February 6, 1927.

The Countess of Munro is leaving England to-day by the Clarendon Castle, of First Class, and Lady Francis is taking with her to Nairobi the infant son of Mr. Edward and Lady Grigg.

Major P. B. Hawkins, who served with the 4th K.A.R. from 1912 to 1920, and then acted as H.B.M.'s Consul for South-Western Abyssinia till 1922, sails by the "Walmer Castle" on November 13 to join the 4th K.A.R. at Zomba.

It is to be glad to hear that as we go to press there is improvement in the condition of Major Harry Rayne, who was stricken down with pneumonia on the eve of returning to East Africa. There has been the gravest anxiety for days, but trust that the change ...

A farewell party in honour of Mr. H. D. Nair of the Kenya Medical Service was recently given in Mombasa, a large number of Europeans, Indians and Arabs attending. An address printed on white silk and a gold fountain pen were presented to the popular doctor by his Indian friends.

A correspondent states that Dr. has left Kurima on days of the The, a large circle of friends among British, Belgian, Greek and Indian residents in that they may go to Uganda.

East Africans present at the British Cotton Growing Association luncheon in Mombasa last week were must be careful between cotton and Mr. Morgan present would think who was to have accompanied His Excellency, was unfortunately prevented by indisposition.

Among the additional members appointed by the Department of Overseas Trade to the Advisory Committee are the following with East African interests: Sir Charles McLeod, chairman of the National Bank of India; Mr., chairman of Barclays Bank and of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas); Mr. Gilbert G. Vyle, deputy president of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce; and managing director of Messrs. W. and L., Mr. P. J., managing director of the English Electric Co. Ltd., and Mr., director of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and chairman of the Cotton Spinners and Doublers' Association.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

Negotiations with the Union

From a Correspondent

It is hardly an exaggeration to say that the destiny of the State administered districts of the Province of Mozambique for the next quarter of a century turns very largely on the result of the conference between representatives of the Colon of South Africa and of the Portuguese colony which was to be opened yesterday at Lourenco Marques. The heads of the respective delegations will be General Herizoy of the South African Empire, accompanied by the Ministers of Finance, Railways, Agriculture, and Labour, and Comandante V. H. de Azeredo Coutinho, High Commissioner of Mozambique.

Extensive conversations have been in progress between Lourenco Marques and Pretoria for some time past, and it is probable that the Union representatives will not be advancing the claims to control the Portuguese port and railway system which in the days of General Smuts' Premiership caused the breakdown of previous attempts to negotiate a renewal of the Mozambique Convention.

The principal topics to be discussed are the possibility of a full Union and to a substantial portion of the port of Lourenco Marques, with a view to securing financial claims on colonial produce, the Mozambique railway, and the nationalisation of the Mozambique Company, and if a satisfactory arrangement can be reached on these matters, both parties should derive substantial benefits, a rapid recovery in the financial and commercial position in the southern half of the Portuguese colony should follow.

To achieve this desirable result both sides will have to make concessions, and the South Africans will have to display rather more regard for Portuguese susceptibilities than has been the case in some of their previous conferences. Due partly to the influence of a certain insularity of outlook, perhaps intensified by the circumstances, those of the Dominions are not at their best in these negotiations. It is an international conference, and the

representatives of the Union have to be regarded as young nations, and immature individuals, whose very inexperience in these matters is to be hoped that the three countries will be able to find a leader who are capable of bringing a better appreciation of this mutual dependence of their former enemies, and their common mission will be the result.

from the vast hinterland which has its principal gate way at Beira is steadily progressing. Recently completed re-railing operations permit the passage of section trains hauled by a single engine in the eastward direction over the 80 mile section from Vila Michado to the new station at Amadia, where sidings and an engine triangle have been provided. The section from Caruso to Amadia is now being dealt with and will shortly be completed.

Powerful locomotives of the latest articulated type are in use on the Beira Railway, and orders have recently been placed for a number of additional engines of this class. It can be predicted with confidence that there will be a steady expansion of traffic on the Beira route for many years, and much more has still to be done to place the track in a condition to deal with the anticipated volume. In particular the section across the periodically inundated Pangue flats is a weak link which will have to be strengthened.

It would seem to be worth investigation whether by means of a deviation, taking off from the Trans-Zambesia line where the Cleringona ridge closely approaches the Pangue about 20 miles north of Beira Junction, and passing via Inhauranga to Vila Michado, a total mileage of about forty miles, it would not be possible to place the track on higher ground and so avoid the area liable to flooding. Whether this could be done with advantage and at reasonable cost depends on the nature of the country between the Cheringoma ridge and Inhauranga, and the construction of bridges would certainly be required.

Cotton Prospects

The chief of the Cotton and Tobacco Division of the South African Department of Agriculture has been visiting the Inhambane district to report on the soil and other conditions on cotton-growing properties in that region. Mr. Scherffius is reported to have been very favourably impressed with the prospects. Mozambique possesses immense quantities of land exceptionally well suited to cotton growing, and at the Convention Conference successes and normal currency conditions are essential for the development of cotton on a large scale.

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THE PRONUNCIATION OF "KENYA"

By the Editor

Ninth letter on the subject in your issue of October 1 calls for remark.

When the Permanent Committee on Geographical Names for British Official Use (London), First General List of African Names in December 1921, the name Kenya came up for consideration. Thanks to information received from experienced residents in the Colony the Committee was convinced that the Native name of the mountain was strictly Kikuyu, the clipped Kikamba form of the Kisuyu "Kilinyaga" meaning the Mountain of the Ostrich or the Ostrich-like Mountain from its black and white appearance. But in view of the fact that "Kenya" having been established by long usage was decided, in its case, to avoid confusion by introducing an entirely novel spelling but to regard it as a "Kikuyu" name like Kenya, Warsaw, etc. There can be little doubt that it should be pronounced according to the R.G.S. System of representing sounds Kinyaa, i.e. the first syllable as English Key, and the stress on the second syllable which is the distinctive part of the name (cf. Mount Blanc, Ben More).

The First General List of African Names follows:

Kenya, Pl. and Mt. Kenya, mt. and territory (Colony and Protectorate). Kinyaa, Kisuyu for Kinyaa of Kili Nyaa (Kilinyaga).

Your obedient servant,

J. H. Reynolds, Secretary, P.C.G.N.

THE EMPIRE COTTON-GROWING REVIEW

The Empire Cotton-Growing Review for October has a number of articles of particular appeal to East Africans. Mr. H. S. Sandhu's article, "Practical suggestions for the solution of some of East Africa's cultivation problems," mentioning incidentally that on the Matkwaraha cotton station drought cattle are always worked in single pairs and never in teams. They are driven, led and, for the system it is claimed that expenditure on implements is reduced and work done with greater expedition.

Mr. W. A. Lockwood writes interestingly of the development of cotton-growing on the Gezira Plan of the Sudan, blending his account of the actual work with sidelights on native life there.

Most interesting is Colonel French's account of private financing in the Punjab and the suggested possibility of encouraging similar development in East Africa. He explains that the Government of the Punjab has allotted large grants of land on lease to individual concessionaires for specific purposes, such estates maintaining close and cordial co-operation with their tenants on the one hand and the Department of Agriculture on the other, and serving as model farms on which progressive methods and experiments can be carried out on a held scale. The concessionaires expend large amounts of capital on development work which would have been beyond the part of Government. The arrangement between the Government, the New Landowners, and the Sudan Plantations Syndicate in the Gezira is, in fact, a modification of the principles outlined in the Gezira to be no other instances of similar partnerships in tropical Africa. Colonel French returns to his suggestion that an antislavery work campaign in the Mt. Kenya district of Tanganyika should be linked up with a big cotton-growing scheme on these lines.

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OUR NORTH-EASTERN RHODESIAN LETTER.

OUR NYASALAND LETTER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

From Our Own Correspondent.

From many ways, this portion of Northern Rhodesia is in close touch with Nyasaland and East Africa generally rather than with Southern Rhodesia, we have a number of links with the latter which we should greatly regret to lose. One of these is the observance of Rhodes and Ponder's Days. Coming a season when the weather can be depended on to provide bright sunny days without extreme heat, this holiday is particularly suitable for outdoor sports.

Although the actual days of the holiday are Monday and Tuesday, the festivities began on the Saturday afternoon, when the usual monthly shoot of the Rifle Club was given a special and pleasing by an extra large turnout of competitors, and the inclusion of a special handicap shoot for ladies.

In the evening the North-Eastern Rhodesian Agricultural and Commercial Association celebrated its twenty-first birthday by giving a dance and carnival. This Association, the oldest in Northern Rhodesia, has undergone many vicissitudes, and with one exception all the original members have either passed away or left the district. The one exception, Mr. J. Camies, was present at the dance with his wife and daughter.

The Native sports on the Monday brought out a large number of spectators, all of whom appeared to enjoy themselves greatly. The bicycle races drew a surprising number of entrants, and how popular is cycling among the younger Natives. A donkey race for Native riders also resulted in an unexpected number of entries.

European Sports.

The football race for European riders one of our leading sportsmen, Mr. C. Robinson, had presented a cup designated the "Donkey Milk Cup." An extraordinary amount of fun and sport was derived into this race, and the presentation of this trophy, which means the last of the "Donkey Milk Cup" series, was enthusiastically received by hand-painting.

In the afternoon the ladies had the benefit of a display race which also proved quite enjoyable. Long and full programme of sports for the evening. The prizes were presented by Mrs. E. J. Jones, wife of the District Commissioner. The evening was a triumphant show of the talent of our Jameson to be well above the average, considering the size of the district.

The morning being so bright and sunny, the ladies had the benefit of a display race which also proved quite enjoyable. Long and full programme of sports for the evening. The prizes were presented by Mrs. E. J. Jones, wife of the District Commissioner. The evening was a triumphant show of the talent of our Jameson to be well above the average, considering the size of the district.

We in the Fort Jameson district thoroughly believe in the old saying that "all work and no play" etc., and the fact that we have only a few produced very nearly if not quite a record crop, which has in no way affected our standard of living, is a fair view at the right time.

Pupils for Tobacco and Cotton Growing

OLD ESTABLISHED PLANTERS (married) at Fort Jameson, the parents of the above pupils, have a tobacco growing industry in extent to cover 1000 acres, pupils (English) children in tobacco growing, and also in planting and growing tobacco and general estate management. Small program. Apply to the parents and the above mentioned. Fort Jameson, Northern Rhodesia.

It is rather difficult to say that only a few years ago the chief venerable district gentleman who understands do you know the royal prerogative, should different type of Indian representatives of an even more, in spite of his social beliefs, to lead him, or have trader or even a cannibal. And that is the way it has been a year, and it is for the sons of those who made Britain's new dominions to struggle always to continue that which is their heritage.

The Curmudgeon Commission has given us the word "wonderment," and it would be folly not to get together and put these commissions of persons into shape. It must be the basic principle. Each East African dependency may from the very attractiveness of its territory do work from the standpoint of mere gain, but we must look to a closer merging of interests, a common goal. East Africa has as its favored servants men of vision and intelligence, but they exchange ideas. If—as a type—my head boy has come to what he is after thirty years of isolated British experience, what might not be accomplished in another thirty years of co-ordinated British front?

Planting Prospects.

For a short time there will be a lull in the activities of the planting community, but by the time these lulls come back, the planting of seedlings from thousands of yards of prime nurseries. Indications are not wanting that the acreage under cultivation will be more than double that put down in 1924. Good luck to all those gallant "trappers."

A Wonder of Age.

They arrived last night, with a splendid youth team of 14, and a number of coaches in Oxford bags. Nyasaland were first to be caught by from the start, and the first victory was theirs.

They were designated "the dark," we watched this patriotic Olympian by his appendage into a waiting car. There was nothing else to be done but to raise our hats in respectful awe and return to our usual habits to ponder over the wonders of the modern world. And then a big surprise for a few before had only been a few minutes to make two steps (starting with his left foot) before the goal was scored. He was able to do it. When he was asked how he did it, he said "he then."

N. S. M. A. Z.

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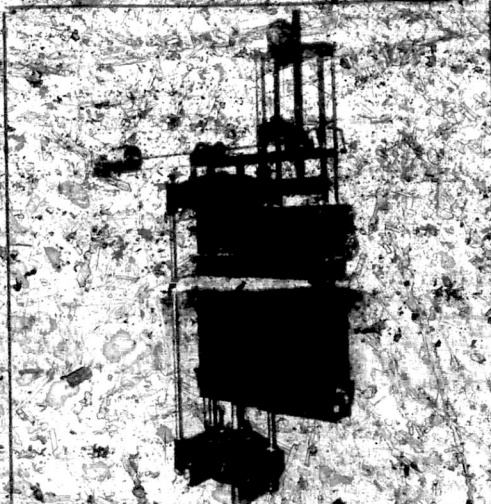
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EAST AFRICA

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

Although the better qualities are scarce, quantities of Kenya skins have increased a fair demand for steady prices being met for the medium grades. Values are as follows:

Grade	Value
1st size	1755.00 to 1715.00
2nd size	1605.00 to 1565.00
3rd size	1455.00 to 1415.00
London cleaned	1195.00
1st size	1095.00 to 1055.00
2nd size	945.00 to 905.00
3rd size	795.00 to 755.00
London graded	655.00 to 615.00
1st size	555.00 to 515.00
2nd size	405.00 to 365.00
3rd size	255.00 to 215.00
Greenish	145.00
Skins	95.00
Palish	105.00
Robust	105.00

London stocks of African coffee stand at 26,570 bags, against 18,407 in the corresponding period of last year.

MALT

Business in yellowing malt in East Africa, the quality of which would hardly be over-estimated, is doing better than in the latter part of the year, but the market is not very active.

A quiet trade has prevailed in the past week, values of East African malt unchanged from those quoted in our last report.

Sisal

The late seasonal demand has absorbed practically all supplies of African sisal at steady prices, as under:

No. 1 Tanganyika	105.00 to 100.00
No. 2 Tanganyika	74.00 to 70.00
Kenya	64.00 to 60.00
Portuguese	54.00 to 50.00

according to standard of grading and with forward shipment.

With a good demand in England, the price of sisal is firm.

Business is reported, but the price of sisal is not very active, and the market is not meeting with entire satisfaction. Values are:

Primer	33.00 to 30.00
Good	23.00 to 20.00

HIDES AND SKINS

Of a total amount of 63,000 hides into Liverpool during last month, 6,245 were of East African origin, being delivered to the agents of the A. & S. Co., Ltd., London.

Madagascar — The value of hides from Madagascar is not high, but with no important monthly offers are scarce.

OTHER PRODUCE

Pepper — The market is quiet and easier, the spot value of Java to 1900 East African and Abyssinian being 100 and Madagascar 1025.00.

Cocoa Beans — With another November shipment East African to Hull is worth only about £20.

Yams are steady, with Zanzibar spot quoted at 100.00. Stock, 8700 bales, as against 10,000 a year ago.

Cottonseed — The normal value of Uganda seed with forward shipment is about £3.00, though business has been reported.

Groundnuts — To the market on the value of this commodity is about £24.75.00, but inquiries are small.

Guano — The value of natural guano is 100.00, and 100.00 with October November shipment.

Almonds — The value of East African in 50 ton lots is worth about £10.00.

GERMANY AND THE MANDATES

Almost complete secrecy prevails regarding the forthcoming discussions that are taking place in London. But inspired Press organs have let it be known that Germany intends to enter the League of Nations only if she is allowed to retract her admission of war guilt and provided one or more colonial mandates be transferred to her.

Britain has definitely refused to listen to the first condition, and Mr. Chamberlain's declaration at the East African Dinner in London on the 11th inst. would have been sufficient to foil any country but Germany of all hope of securing any mandate now held by this country. It is unfortunate to recall the words used by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on that occasion.

“An African Territory has now been permanently incorporated in the British Empire. I stress that permanently. It is an entire delusion that it is less British than any other colony. It is not one whit less British nor is our tenure there one whit less permanent.”



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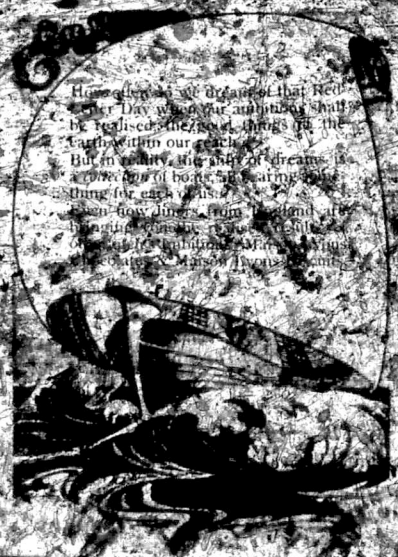
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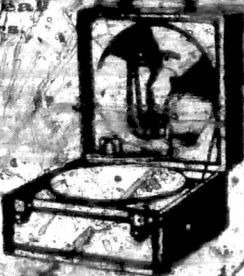
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