

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. 6

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1926

Annual Subscription
5/- Post free

Sixpence

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. S. JOHNSON

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES,

One, Titinfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W.1.
Phone Museum 7370. Telegrams: "Lamitabre, London."

EAST AFRICA MOURNS QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

The passing of Queen Alexandra has touched the heart of the whole Empire. Her death has been mourned in the British Commonwealth of Nations with the same affection with which the Queen Mother was regarded, tokens of comfort for the Royal family in their great bereavement being sent from all parts of the Empire. Her sympathy was both sincere and genuine, and her life a model of simplicity and kindness of heart, womanly qualities that won universal love.

The Secretary of State has authorised publication of the following telegrams received from the Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, and from the

On behalf of all communities in Kenya Colony and Protectorate, I beg to convey to your Majesty Her Majesty the Queen, and all members of the Royal Family, our deep sympathy and sorrow at the loss of Queen Alexandra, who has been beloved by the whole Empire for more than 60 years.

Uganda

The news of the death of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra was received here with the deepest grief, and I shall be glad to convey to your Majesty the King on behalf of all sections of the community in Uganda an expression of sincerest sympathy in his bereavement.

Tanganyika Territory

I beg, on behalf of this Territory, humbly to express through you to the King and the Royal Family, their feeling of great sorrow and sympathy.

Northern Rhodesia

May I ask you to submit to His Majesty's humble expression of profound sorrow and respectful sympathy in the death of the late Queen Alexandra.

Nyasaland

Should be grateful if you could convey to His Majesty the humble duty and respectful sympathy of the people of Nyasaland on the occasion of the death of the revered and beloved Queen Mother.

Zanzibar

I beg to inform the British members of the Government of Zanzibar of the affliction which has befallen the Royal Family, and to express to His Majesty the King and the Royal Family our sympathy in the death of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra.

Mauritius

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that I have learned of the death of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, and I beg to submit to His Majesty the King and the Royal Family our sympathy and condolences on the occasion of this bereavement, which has been received by the people of Mauritius with the same grief and sympathy as that which has been expressed in the loss which the Royal House has suffered.

M. M. Ben Jaffer, Agent of Abyssinia

Profondément attristé de l'annonce du décès de la Reine Alexandra, qui m'est parvenue par M. Malcolm avant de le faire connaître, je prie Votre Majesté le Roi et sa Famille mes condoléances et l'assurance de la part que je prends à son chagrin.

The Empress Laditu of Abyssinia

Долгожданное и очень неприятное известие о кончине Императрицы Александры, которую я знала с детства, доставило мне глубокое горе. Принимаю участие в вашей скорби и выражаю вам мои самые искренние соболезнования.

TANGANYIKA'S EDUCATION CONFERENCE

NEW VIEWS ON NATIVE DEVELOPMENT

With the exception of the Phelps Stokes Report—which had obviously greatly influenced our members—the speakers there has probably been nothing so helpful to the cause of education in East Africa as the recent Conference held in Dar-es-Salaam. The following summary has been compiled from the much longer report published by the Dar-es-Salaam Times.

THE importance of the Education Conference recently held in Tanganyika may be judged from the fact that it was attended by representatives of the Government, the Church Missionary Society, the Universities Mission to Central Africa, the Church of Scotland Mission, the Missions of the Seventh Day Adventists, Italian Fathers, White Fathers, Sales, Benedictines, Society of the Holy Ghost, Wesleyan Methodists, members of the Lutherans, Moravians, Swiss, Capuchins, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Christian Profession, the Chambers of Commerce, Planters' Associations, Indian Associations, and the Press.

His Excellency Sir Donald Cameron, the Governor, who opened the Conference, and who might well be considered an ideal not only to open, but also to have presided at the Education Conference assembled in the Territory. Thanks to those who had come long distances to help him to advise a system of education for the large number of Native children in the Mandarory. He was greatly encouraged to find that despite lack of funds, the system of education in the Territory appeared to be conceived on thorough sound and enduring principles for which a debt of gratitude was owed to the Government. His recent appointment to the Territory indicated the importance now attached to education.

In Tanganyika, where there is a large population whose lives they might wish to improve, the late German administration had considered that education in the Territory at public expense must be imparted through schools conducted by the administration itself, and was unwilling to enlist the help of the great missionary societies. The policy of the British Government is entirely the reverse. There was at the full time of the Conference the memorandum of the late German administration, which was a

the German administration, was the matter of education in Tanganyika and the control of the administration.

They were young countries, short of funds and still under the necessity of receiving grants, and it is doubtful how long their Government would have left anything undone, because it had not asked for the necessary funds. If the Government were insufficient, as they normally were at first, and funds were received and could be spent to the best advantage, they would have been able to make a good start in education. The Government would have been backward in a

school education, regarded the Conference as a momentous event, its results were anticipated, it would have equally with the abolition of slavery and other movements contributing to the emancipation of the native races. Such a Conference had been one of the greatest ambitions of his life, and it was a very great privilege to preside over it.

The function of the missionary was to convert the pagan to an established belief, of the Government, in a natural capacity to make the provision for those not provided for, and to assist still further those who were, and of later settlers, apart from a natural humanitarian instinct to bring enlightenment and to improve the lot of those he is continually educating by contact to develop his Native workmen on lines which would ensure a high standard of efficiency in industrial activity. Citizenship could be accomplished only by the very closest co-operation. For the greater part of twenty years of service in Tanganyika, Mr. Rivers Smith had had a most lonely furrow, and his experience was not of the advantages of co-operation, but of the enormous disadvantages of the lack of it.

Instruction Right and Wrong

A conventional system of instruction, with the necessary machinery to turn out unlimited jerks of a standard pattern, craftsman and even professional men of a standard pattern, would be disastrous for the future, and a system which had to depend on a foreign process to produce the necessary machinery and men would be producing in you the maximum power of the country's absorption, that meant over-production, the source of most of the world's social ills.

Africa's paramount need were peace, a contented peasantry, a increased population, which would require an increased agricultural and new conceptions of domestic life, an improved social system, which could be attained only by a rural reformation. If the Government could be persuaded to establish an educational system based on the fundamentalals of Africa's happiness and prosperity, they might accomplish for Tanganyika what had not yet accomplished elsewhere in that great continent, a social system suited to Africa and African psychology, in which the individual would be guided to develop his powers suitable for his natural environment, with only such Western influences as might be necessary to clear his path.

Agriculture must be made the basis of all educational activity. If, at the time of creation, a discontent with village life, a permanent urban civilization, education, should be raised. The school must not be a source of the next generation to despise the village, their parents, but convince them that the cultivation of the soil was the most honorable calling. In a rural reformation there can be no over-production, unless it be that of crops, but the crops for money crops.

Co-operation Between Government and Missions

The Hon. Robert Smith, M.C., who dealt with co-operation between Government and Missions, and

section of the line to the north end of Lake Tanganyika or an equivalent network of branch lines elsewhere. This programme could probably be carried out without detrimental effects on the labour supply of the territory. With the addition of say 250,000,000 for the supply of the main line and new bridges, it would be possible to meet the existing burden that it is clear the improvement of the main line of Tanganyika at the expiration of the last period of loans. Their interest is to be paid by the Tanganyika Government.

Extension to the Nile

A more important new conception has been suggested by the East Africa Commission in its recommendation of the Great Lakes-Kinshasa line to the Nile. The Commission suggests that it should be proposed to the Government of the Congo as a concession to be worked under a lease. It is not clear whether the Government of the Congo would place the Nile as a concession to be worked under a lease or whether it would prefer to have the line built and operated by the Government of the Congo. It is clear that the Government of the Congo would be interested in the line to the north end of the lake, which would be a link up with the proposed decision line from Kampala to the Nile valley, with a view to capturing some of the trade between the Nile and the Congo. It is clear that the Government of the Congo would be interested in the line to the north end of the lake, which would be a link up with the proposed decision line from Kampala to the Nile valley, with a view to capturing some of the trade between the Nile and the Congo.

The Government of the Congo would be interested in the line to the north end of the lake, which would be a link up with the proposed decision line from Kampala to the Nile valley, with a view to capturing some of the trade between the Nile and the Congo. It is clear that the Government of the Congo would be interested in the line to the north end of the lake, which would be a link up with the proposed decision line from Kampala to the Nile valley, with a view to capturing some of the trade between the Nile and the Congo. It is clear that the Government of the Congo would be interested in the line to the north end of the lake, which would be a link up with the proposed decision line from Kampala to the Nile valley, with a view to capturing some of the trade between the Nile and the Congo.

The Lake Tanganyika

The latter was completely left out in a report by the East Africa Commission. It is for certain recommendations to be a trunk road system in the north and the expression of the opinion which is by no means unanimously held—that this project would be a benefit to the territory. The proposed new route from Lake Nyasa to the Nile valley is a small area in the extreme north of the territory. It is clear that the Government of the Congo would be interested in the line to the north end of the lake, which would be a link up with the proposed decision line from Kampala to the Nile valley, with a view to capturing some of the trade between the Nile and the Congo. It is clear that the Government of the Congo would be interested in the line to the north end of the lake, which would be a link up with the proposed decision line from Kampala to the Nile valley, with a view to capturing some of the trade between the Nile and the Congo.

burden of the system, the Government of the Congo would be interested in the line to the north end of the lake, which would be a link up with the proposed decision line from Kampala to the Nile valley, with a view to capturing some of the trade between the Nile and the Congo. It is clear that the Government of the Congo would be interested in the line to the north end of the lake, which would be a link up with the proposed decision line from Kampala to the Nile valley, with a view to capturing some of the trade between the Nile and the Congo. It is clear that the Government of the Congo would be interested in the line to the north end of the lake, which would be a link up with the proposed decision line from Kampala to the Nile valley, with a view to capturing some of the trade between the Nile and the Congo.

Northern Rhodesia Claims

The development of the north western portion of Northern Rhodesia is held to be its greatest desideratum. The sea is at hand, but it is less of a economic than a psychological handicap. The bulk of the mineral and factory production goes to Britain, and it is the deterrent effect of remoteness from the sea which is the main reason that it is not more developed. It is clear that the Government of the Congo would be interested in the line to the north end of the lake, which would be a link up with the proposed decision line from Kampala to the Nile valley, with a view to capturing some of the trade between the Nile and the Congo. It is clear that the Government of the Congo would be interested in the line to the north end of the lake, which would be a link up with the proposed decision line from Kampala to the Nile valley, with a view to capturing some of the trade between the Nile and the Congo.

The latter was completely left out in a report by the East Africa Commission. It is for certain recommendations to be a trunk road system in the north and the expression of the opinion which is by no means unanimously held—that this project would be a benefit to the territory. The proposed new route from Lake Nyasa to the Nile valley is a small area in the extreme north of the territory. It is clear that the Government of the Congo would be interested in the line to the north end of the lake, which would be a link up with the proposed decision line from Kampala to the Nile valley, with a view to capturing some of the trade between the Nile and the Congo.

The project is summarized

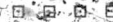
The project is summarized as follows: The proposed new route from Lake Nyasa to the Nile valley is a small area in the extreme north of the territory. It is clear that the Government of the Congo would be interested in the line to the north end of the lake, which would be a link up with the proposed decision line from Kampala to the Nile valley, with a view to capturing some of the trade between the Nile and the Congo. It is clear that the Government of the Congo would be interested in the line to the north end of the lake, which would be a link up with the proposed decision line from Kampala to the Nile valley, with a view to capturing some of the trade between the Nile and the Congo.

PERSONALIA.

Mr. George Howland is now en route for Kenya.



The Earl of Bismilken has left England for Kenya.



Mr. Storey, the enterprising Nyasaland importer and exporter, has just arrived in England.



Mr. Pouchon's return to Mauritius was celebrated by a luncheon given in his honour by the Chamber of Agriculture.



Captain J. E. Kirkwood, Major Gable and Capt. A. E. Pharaon are among the well-known Kenyans now en route to the Colony.



Major J. W. Milligan has arrived home from Kenya having travelled via the Cape and Madeira by the R.M.S. "Saxon".



A stained-glass window to commemorate the baptism of General Gordon was last week unveiled at St. John's Parish Church, Greenwich.



From New York comes word that the American party of boys and girls who were in Tanganyika last year are now on their way home.



Capt. C. P. Grant recently lectured on "Kenya and Victoria Nyaza" under the auspices of the Wolverhampton Literary and Scientific Society.



Lieut. R. L. Hobbrook was a passenger from London on the last home-bound German steamer, and brought Major Felix Harding Barnes from East Africa.



Mr. J. H. Spry, of the Indian Linnæan Society, is on his way to a short visit to Calcutta but will be back in England before the end of January.



A contemporary which states that Major A. J. Johnston, C.M.G., D.S.O., and captures writing bold of reminiscences, says that the Major's command of the British East African sloop "Hornet" was a most interesting experience. He writes that the sloop was sent into the Indian Ocean to patrol the coast of East Africa, and that the work done by the sloop was of a most interesting nature. He says that the sloop was well equipped for her work, and that the crew were well trained. He also says that the sloop was well supplied with stores, and that the crew were well supplied with provisions. He concludes by saying that the sloop was a most interesting command, and that the crew were well trained and well supplied.

Amongst the well-known persons en route for East Africa by the British India are Sir Alec Black, Sir and Mrs. W. H. Vreelanden and Mrs. M. J. J. J.

Dr. John Good O'Brien, M.A., Director of the Kew Research Institute, has left England on behalf of the Government to study and report on certain aspects of agricultural development in South Africa and Kenya Colony.

The Hon. London Secretary of the Sir Robert Coryndon Memorial Fund announces with great thanks the receipt of £2,000 from the B.E.A. Corporation. It has been decided to place the London Fund at the disposal of the Trustees, and Home interests are consequently invited to subscribe immediately. Donations will be received and public acknowledgments issued by Major G. W. Walsby, Gracechurch Street, E.C. 4.

As we close for press we learn with deep regret of the death at the early age of forty-one of Colonel Sir Gerald Henry Summers, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Somaliland Protectorate, who had never fully recovered from a wound received in action several years ago, and who has been in failing health for some considerable time.

Sir Gerald entered the Royal Sussex Regiment in 1891, transferred to the Indian Army in the following year, and served with the Indian Contingent in the Somaliland operations in 1902, being severely wounded three times during the action at Dul Madaha. He was promoted to the rank of Major-General in 1914, and took part in the Severe operations at Ambuleh Derris in 1914-15, being later appointed lieutenant colonel and given command of the troops in Somaliland. This passed the period of the Great War, during which considerable wounds and injuries were caused to the authorities by the Mad Arab.

During the final campaign against the Mullah in January and March, 1920, Colonel Summers commanded the British force, and was promoted to the rank of Major-General in 1920. He was also promoted to the rank of Major-General in 1920. He was also promoted to the rank of Major-General in 1920. He was also promoted to the rank of Major-General in 1920.

He was also promoted to the rank of Major-General in 1920. He was also promoted to the rank of Major-General in 1920. He was also promoted to the rank of Major-General in 1920. He was also promoted to the rank of Major-General in 1920.

EAST AFRICA

THE ONLY PAPER OF INTEREST TO THE COLONIALS OF THE EAST AND WEST INDIES

Published weekly, except on public holidays, at 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Subscription price, 30/- per annum in advance.

Single copies, 6d.

Advertisements, 6d. per line per week.

Printed and Published by J. W. & J. G. Smith, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Are You Subscribing to "East Africa"?

The Annual Subscription (30/-) brings it to you post free for fifty-two weeks.

91, Great-Portland Street, London, W. 1.

OUR KENYA LETTER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nairobi.

There is abroad in Kenya a theory which is doing its best to harden into a tradition—that secondary education is unnecessary or desirable here because all white men should be encouraged to go to England or Europe for their finishing education. This extraordinary sentiment is again clearly traceable in this year's Education Report, and is likely to colour Kenya's methods of handling its white children for many years to come unless fought staunchly against not only by the parents directly affected by such a policy, but also by those citizens having the welfare of the Colony and its European trend of growth at heart. Every district of the Colony proves that there are a growing number of settlers' families who are here for good and cannot afford to break up their home and part with their younger members for long periods during the most impressionable time in a child's life.

Nairobi, Dec. 20th.

There are few better signs of the temperateness of a country than the way dogs thrive in it, for the Northern European canine races essentially a cold climate animal, and practically no warm area of the earth's surface has produced a domesticated creature of the breed. Therefore the annual flow of the dog population of this country possesses a significance all its own, and a tale which is able to read, which tells directly of the suitability of these highlands. The average area held on the Nairobi Agricultural show grounds was that of a acre, and the high class hound of imported animals and country bred descendants of popular British and continental breeds speaks volumes as to the healthiness of the main elevated parts of the tundra.

Toto's Biography.

Cherry Keaton's baby brother, 1916, was a well-known personality in Nairobi during this year. He was sent to Kenya and a source of personal interest not only to the Europeans with whom Mr. Keaton stayed or whom he visited, and occasionally they had to put up with his visits to their homes. He was a little boy, and was sent to the school to be taught the lower school. He was a poor scholar, and his school so far as far from his proper environment we are glad to learn that Mr. Keaton has written what amounts to a biography of his boy's life giving full details of the many comic and intelligent incidents. Toto was responsible for this annual, although so childlike yet possessed immense strength that made him feel that he was a family member. He was an inquisitive boy, and he was very fond of his mother, who added very much to his character. A such a term may be used for so quaint and rugged a caricature of a Man.

Nairobi, Kenya.

Dr. Affitt and the gentlemen who accompanied me are to be congratulated on their recent successful effort to complete the East House of Mount Kenya an elevation of 15,000 feet. This makes the second place of refuge on the road to the summit and the view of the surrounding mountains will be comparatively comfortable although the enterprise of climbing such a high mountain is not to be undertaken lightly. Dr. Affitt's party was successful and returned in the morning to Nairobi. It was a very successful and a most interesting trip. It was a very successful and a most interesting trip. It was a very successful and a most interesting trip.

side of the great hill, and this assembled at all the gathering. The Indian boys who accompanied the party and six porters, each with shelter, and the whole undertaking reflects credit on those concerned in this altruistic and arduous job of work, and it is not surprising to learn that some members of the party suffered from mountain sickness. The wonder is that the Native porters stood it, for they had to sleep out in many degrees of frost without any artificial heat.

Leading Tax.

The reproduction here of an article in a British monthly journal brings into sharp relief the peculiarly African character of taxation in Kenya and the continually expanding them when further need for revenue is felt has found a strong echo amongst our commercial community. It has been unfortunate that the precedents for taxation in Africa always seem to run in the direction of hampering enterprise and initiative. It may be difficult for it requires imagination, courage and often technical knowledge to discover sources of revenue which will encourage rather than hinder these qualities in a young and struggling people, but they exist and true statesmanship will always aim at inspiring a spirit of enterprise in the people who are responsible for the real progress and prosperity of the country.

Such a chance occurs to-day in connection with the industry of the Native and European cattle raisers—that is if the Administration will look at the question from a broad national point of view and disregard the undoubtedly strong influences which will be exerted to remain as they are. The case is not clear value for their stock, but thereby. When the white man came to Kenya native cattle were worth only a few shillings each. This cattle has been enhanced many hundred per cent. purely by the advent of the European, his representing one of the great gains for which the industrious African has to thank our civilization. This increased increment has never been touched by the Administration; on the other hand it has been gradually increased and protected so much so that to save the cost of working even is prohibitive to the settler and it is very difficult to obtain.

Yet the complaint is heard on all sides that the resources are overworked and more land must be found for the growing protected Native herds. Hardly any attempt has been made to improve these Native cattle which are still bred anyhow and have in no wise altered their very poor economic quality for the better during the last twenty years. Now the duty of the authorities should be to produce the improved types which have been so long suffering. The maintenance of a native herd is a very artificial barrier preventing a free migration of Native cattle to European farms, where, at the white settler's encouragement to participate in their improvement or to lease, without injury but rather with advantage to Native interests, not only would the stock itself be rapidly developed into a much higher class of dairy or draught animal by means of good bulls and scientific breeding, but both the dairymen, sportsmen and the cultivation of arable land would be an immense benefit.

THE LANCET writes in its issue of 12th Dec. 1920: "A very interesting paper on the subject of the East House of Mount Kenya was published in the LANCET of 12th Dec. 1920."

PROGRESSIVE PLANTERS

SALTER'S
No. 20 T
TRADE BALANCE



IT SAVES ITS
COST IN A
FEW MONTHS

LONDON OFFICE
40, LIME STREET, E.C. 4
Telegrams
Messrs. Salter, West Bromwich
and Glasgow, Stock London

Obtainable from all the Leading Hardware Dealers
Wholesale and Retail
Messrs. SALTER & CO., Ltd., WEST-BROMWICH, ENGLAND

Costs Class
Western Union
A.S.C. Fifth Edition
Agency's Complete
Risking Code

CLAGETT, BRACHI & CO. Ltd.
61, Crutched Friars, London, E.C.

Tobacco Brokers

SPECIALISING IN NYABALAND
AND AFRICAN TOBACCO LEAF.
ENQUIRIES INVITED

A. VERMAUNDER
D. THOMPSON

JOSE CREIXELL, COTTON MERCHANT,

10, FONTANELLA STREET,
BARCELONA, SPAIN

Dealing in Cotton for twenty-five years. Desires to
enter into business relations with Growers and
Exporters of East African Cottons.

Facilitate direct shipments is open to deal in
Coffee, Copra, Groundnuts, Oilseeds, Maize, Sisal.

BEST REFERENCES GIVEN.

BALING PRESSES.



"Colony" Hand Press
for making neat bales
of Cotton.

With steel boxes for
hand power, or fitted
with pulleys for belt
drive.

Hydraulic Presses
for high density
Bales.

SISAL, Wool and
Tobacco presses.

The Planters' Engineering Co., Ltd.
SHEPHERD WARE

ASK ENGLAND'S CARNIVAL EXPERTS

Illustrated Catalogue of DANCE FAVOURS, &c.

SUPPLIERS OF NOVELTIES TO

All London's Leading Hotels, Cabarets, &c.

Most of the Large Provincial Towns

Wholesale and Retail
Glass Tapers, Bowls, &c.

Write to Dept. E.A. (Exports) for all particulars

SCOTT & DRENON, LTD.

41, Marshall St., Bank St., Golden Square, London, W. 1
Cables: DARNON, LONDON Telephone: 4841
Telegrams: DARNON, PICNY, LONDON

C. FERNANDES,

General Stores,

Versailles Street, DAR-ES-SALAAM

Every kind of Provisions, Best Wines,
Spirits, Cigarettes, Toilet and
Household Requisites
Always in Stock

HIGH CLASS LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S
TAILORING DEPARTMENT

Sole Agent for Holland, Gouda, Old Whisky
McGregor & Co. Scotch Whisky

VALUER AND ESTATE AGENT Purchase
of Produce—cotton, sisal, coffee, copra—undertaken
on commission basis for British firms. **SHOOTING**
TRAPS ARRANGED

H. MALCOLM ROSS
Tanga, Tanganyika Territory

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

OUR NORTH-EASTERN RHODESIAN LETTER

Visit of H. E. The Governor

From Our Own Correspondent
at Fort Jameson, October 23, 1926

Last month His Excellency Sir Herbert Stanley made his second visit to this part of his territory. His previous visit was in July last year. It was somewhat unfortunate that he was only able to stay a few days, a very short time, considering the amount of time spent in getting here from Livingstone. It is hoped that his next visit will be on a tour of the new road now being made between Fort Jameson and Lusaka.

When this road is an accomplished fact, it will make an enormous difference to the communications between this district and headquarters. At present one travels from through Barotswe and Bulawayo to Beira, then from Beira, Zafra, to a railway to the Zambezi which is crossed in a motor vehicle, then, by the Central Africa and Shire Highlands Railways to Blantyre, and then the last stage of 200 miles by motor car to Fort Jameson. With the exception of a few miles each end, the whole of this journey is done on roads outside Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, Portuguese East Africa and Nyasaland being traversed in turn.

Difficulties of Travelling

After leaving Lusaka, Excellency went on to the northern parts of this side, namely Tife and Tifene. From these places he returned through Nyasaland to Fort Johnstone, where he took the motor car "Gardolene" up to Khoma, near the north end of Lake Nyasa. Thence he crossed the northern part of Nyasaland to Tife, where he once more reached his own territory. His Excellency returns to Livingstone via Ndola and Bulawayo. His car, which is being chartered to take nearly two months, Lady Stanley accompanied him throughout.

During his short stay here he had a very busy time, for in addition to the inspection of the various Government departments, he visited the head stations of the British Mission and the various stations of the territory. His visits entailed a great deal of time spent in the inspection of the various departments of the territory, such as the Agricultural and Commercial Departments.

His Excellency is certainly taking more interest in the side of the territory than his predecessors under the B.S.A. Company's administration. Though the present Government has not yet been in existence two years, His Excellency already managed to pay us two visits, whereas, six years elapsed between the last two visits of an Administrator of this name.

OUR NYASALAND LETTER

Educational European Child

From Our Own Correspondent
at Fort Jameson, October 23, 1926

So far the circles of most of our letters have been centred on getting up houses and consolidating themselves. Our own children have been singularly successful and almost all letters I think, cause to be contentedly smiling when after the hard work which goes to make a home, they have been called by their wives and families. Now comes the main problem, that of the families, who are to be sent to school. The little ones will struggle through so hard for them, but they must have the necessary preparation for the old schools in the far-away Homelands.

The Government, with its usual regard for those whose incomes it taxes, has done worse than nothing to help to purely private enterprise. We have a very excellent Convalescent Home, but the Government aid fees are necessarily unduly high and only some of us can afford to send them. The fact is possible that sooner or later the school may close, a possibility all the more regrettable since I have heard that the sister came here in the first place on the express invitation of the Government. The same arguments hold good for a gentleman who is running a small private school in Blantyre, except that he came here at his own risk.

In the meantime what is to be done for the scores of white children on the Highlands, all of whom are of an excellent ability, school either at home or in South Africa. The pure Highlanders are generally well educated themselves to be a country especially suitable for Europeans. Then why cannot the Government give the necessary help? The grant to each of our educational institutions of a sum of money equivalent to the cost of just one of its more serious officers, would help very much indeed. For want of educational facilities, are our high children in thought and mind of education—practically to go Native!

The time has come for this question to be taken up seriously for the shelving can only do harm. The Government should have a petition on the subject.

It is to be hoped that the Government will not let down the high men and women who are so many thousands of miles away from their Homelands.

Good Cotton Prospects

A friend just returned from a tour of the lower river districts tells me that the cotton prospects are very bright. He made bold to prophesy very many months ago that the second crop in many places would be a bumper crop. His prediction is being fulfilled, and the crop is a very large and superior one. The result is seen from the signs, the thought to put it.

This Week's Fairly Story

A Government servant in Zomba paid well back to the office after lunch. (The end.)

NSAZANZI

Pupils for Tobacco and Cotton Growing

THE HON. CHIEF JUSTICE, BLANTYRE (married), at Fort Jameson, has been one of the most successful in the tobacco industry. He has been successful in getting a large number of pupils for tobacco and cotton growing. He has also been successful in getting a large number of pupils for tobacco and cotton growing. He has also been successful in getting a large number of pupils for tobacco and cotton growing.

A. J. STOREY,
BLANTYRE, NYASALAND.

BRANCHES:
 Blantyre, Zomba, Port Herald, and Fort Johnston.

PRODUCE IMPORT AGENTS
 Campbell, Baggall, Carter & Co., Ltd.
 25, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

GENERAL EXPORT AGENT
 P. G. Storey & Beasley Grove, Shortlands, Kent.

Dealers in:
 Tobacco Leaf, Linn Cotton, Beeswax, Glycerine,
 Chillies, Capsaicum, Coffee, Tea, Strophanthus,
 Sesame Oil, &c.

produce bought for Cash or sold for Planters on Commission

E
 The Editor,
 The East African
 Mail, Ltd.,
 10, Abchurch Lane,
 London, E.C. 4.
 EDITOR
 &c.
 W. 1
 S
 MAM
 Wines,
 MRS'S
 Whisky
 73

TORBAY PAINT

(ESTABLISHED over 70 YEARS)

Successfully withstands the climatic conditions of East Africa

PERMANENT COLOURS EFFICIENT PROTECTION
PRESERVATIVE and DURABLE

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR GALVANIZED IRON

One Quality - THE BEST

Indents through Merchants Only

PRICES AND PARTICULARS FROM

The Torbay Paint Company,

26-28, ST. MARK'S STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.

Works: Brighton, Torbay, Devon, England

SPECIFY "PERFECT" AND "STRATHBEG" WHISKIES THE SCOTCH WHISKIES PAR EXCELLENCE



Work running after

J & R WILLIAMSON
SCOTCH WHISKY BLENDEES
Royal Exchange Court, GLASGOW

EXPORT INQUIRIES INVITED
Established 1844

INFO

the spec
ing the
tional ob
brush
and an
Sole loc
admitt
parents
to com
for the
inditer
Firm
address
someth
houses
the
an in
rental
ary

Zar
to have
and cor
150,00
over

Rowan
at 505
regist
ship w

The
houses
12 stat

"EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU"

East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers during the Editor's absence on any matter. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of trade throughout East and Central Africa, and any information which readers are willing to give for that purpose will be cordially welcomed. Manufacturers wishing to appoint agents and agents seeking such representations are invited to communicate with the Editor. No charge is made for the service rendered by the Bureau 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 hands and Home houses are for the convenience invited to notify us of their agents in East and Central Africa.

The Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd. is to pay an interim dividend for the half year to September 30 last at the rate of 14% per annum, less tax.

Zanzibar's Arab season's crop of coconuts is estimated to total about 100,000 bags. The new crop had not yet begun to come in, and will produce some 150,000 bags.

Uganda proposes to obtain revenue from its ever-growing bicycle trade. Dealers are to be licensed at 20s. annually, and all bicycles are to pay a yearly registration fee of 6s. while re-registration of ownership will cost 1s.

The *Flavin Gishu Flouriser* states that the Burnley & Co. Mills Ltd. have acquired from Sumner & Co. the whole of the assets of the Sumner & Co. Mills situated on the Sham Hill Estate, near Burnley, Lancashire.

The Chief Secretary has stated that the Uganda Government has "every sympathy with the view that there should be no Customs duty on anything so essential for the development of the country as fuel for internal combustion engines. While it may not be possible to abolish entirely the import duties on such a question will be carefully considered."

The *Yorkshire Press* has stated that the fact that Kenya's wool output for the European season has increased since 217,000 lbs. in 1924 to 234,190 lbs. in 1925, has done much to help the Government's estimated surplus of 1,400,000.

The Uganda Government has, we are informed, been unable to carry out the whole of its extensive public works programmes on account of a scarcity of self-employed artisans. The consequence will be an increase in the Protectorate's surplus balance.

During the week ended October 24 imports into Kenya and Uganda via Kilindini included coal, 970 tons; condensed milk, 1305 cases; iron and steel manufactures, 266 packages; kerosene oil, 6000 cases; lamps and lanterns, 52 cases; and tea, 113 cases.

The British Government has decided to contribute £3000 to the expenses of the League of Nations International Committee, which is to study sleeping sickness in Uganda. The Belgian Government is contributing 100,000 francs, while France and Spain are contributing 100,000 francs and 350,000 francs, respectively.

To the existing postage and revenue stamps of Kenya and Uganda have recently been added the following values: 2s. 50c. brown; 4s. grey; 2s. 50c. orange; 2s. claret and green; 4s. yellow and purple; 2s. magenta and black; 2s. red and green.

Accordingly, new issues of postage stamps for the Protectorate are to be issued at once.

Exports from Kilindini during the last week for which statistics are available included carbonate of soda, 516 bags; coffee, 1000 bags; groundnuts, 1050 bags (of which 8211 were for Germany); hides, 308 bundles; mats, 155 bundles; bark, 130 bags (all for Germany); rubber, 16 tons; and 1000 bags of sisal.

CONTONICHALOS, DARKE & CO., LTD.

Registered Office: 35, BILLITER BUILDINGS, E.C. 3
Sudan Branches: PORT SUDAN, KHARTOUM, SUAKIM, TOKAR, KASSALA, WADMEDANI.

STEAMSHIP, INSURANCE AND FORWARDING AGENTS, BURKER DOAL SUPPLIERS, COTTON, AND COTTONSEED EXPORTERS

GENERAL AGENTS IN THE SUDAN FOR

The Clan Line of Steamers, Ellerman's Big and Hall Lines, The Esplanade & Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd., The Harrison Line, The Suez Canal Suez & Co., The Humber Line, The Henderson Line, The Commonwealth and Dominion Line, The London Assurance Co., etc.

Through freight quoted from Suez to all U.K., Continental and U.S.A. ports, and from Port Sudan to the principal steamer ports in the Sudan.

BURKER DOAL ALWAYS IN STOCK AT PORT SUDAN, AND STEAMERS SUPPLIED AT SHORT NOTICE.

For full particulars apply to the General Manager, Khartoum Office.

**"The Tool
that cuts
your costs"**



THE PROOF

Eighteen Superintendent of a large Estate in Kenya
 "I put 250 men on with JACKPANS to tap break some sections of tea at a task of 10 nulls per unit of oneanna. For a week now every man has been doing 60 nulls within 4 hours work and would willingly do 80 nulls if permitted. The work can be tested anywhere to be 14" to 16" deep. The pan is completely broken at this depth. It is also receiving drainage and aeration. The cost per acre works out at about Rs. 24/- which is rather different from the old method of trenching at Rs. 8/- to Rs. 30/- per acre. And again a few days later, I wish some of the planters could see the work I am doing now, with 300 men using JACKPANS and all of them 'all over' the tool. Real good work and at a third of the cost of the old method."

Illustrations distributed free and full particulars on request.

Sample Catalogue 2/6. For 12 (8 sizes) 6/6.

PEGS LTD.

IMPORT EXPORT AND BUYING AGENTS

3, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1

Cables: "Pegs" London (Bentley's A.C. Code)

FRANCIS THEAKSTON, LTD.

LONDON, GRESHAM, BRISTOL



**LIGHT RAILWAY
TRACK, WAGONS, LOCOMOTIVES**

FOR RIBAL, COTTON, AND RAILWAYS

Head Office: 60, FUSTON STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1

Cables: "Andros" Glasgow. Code: Bentley's

A. OSWALD & CO.
58, Renfield Street, Glasgow.

**EXPERT SERVICE FOR
Traders and Producers. Consignments
of Produce and INDENTS
Handled with ECONOMY and EFFICIENCY.
25 YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.**

SPECIALISTS IN TEXTILES, BOOTS AND SHOES,
DRAPERY, BUILDING MATERIAL, HARDWARE,
WATCHES, ELECTRICAL GOODS, &c. &c.

Agents wanted at each trade Centre.



PATENT EMPIRE REVOLVING HIGH DENSITY COTTON
SPINNING PRESSES

Head Office and Works

Wellington Street Works, Salford

Telegraphic Address: PEEELUM MANCHESTER

Telephone No. 431 City, Telegrams: British Exchange

London Office: Norfolk House, 15, Cannon Street, E.C.4

Representatives: Messrs. J. & J. G. Shaw, 10, Abchurch Lane, E.C.4

Agents: Messrs. J. & J. G. Shaw, 10, Abchurch Lane, E.C.4

JOHN SHAW & SONS

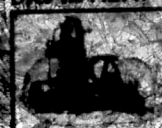
(SALFORD) LIMITED

ROBEY & CO. LTD.

LINCOLN, ENGLAND



Specialists in the manufacture of
SISAL HEMP DECORTICATING PLANTS



TRACTORS
TRACIONS
WAGONS



ENGINES & BOILERS OF ALL TYPES

SOLE AGENTS: ROBEY & CO. LTD., LINCOLN, ENGLAND AND
CABLES: "Robey" Lincoln (Bentley's A.C. Code)

ALBIONS for AFRICA



Why are the Governments of Uganda, Tanganyika, Zambias and Nyasaland all users of Albions? Why do large business houses order Albions to replace the motor vehicles purchased a few years ago?

Because these big owners have found out that it does not pay them to buy the so-called "cheap" machines which mean heavy running and repair costs, and which are only fit to be scrapped after two or three years work.

British-built Albion has proved itself the make for Africa. In every tropical country and on every type of road, Albions are the most enduring, the most reliable and the cheapest to run of all motor vehicles. Special carburetors for paraffin or kerosene can be fitted if desired.

Albion

COMMERCIAL MOTORS

GLASGOW
London

SCOTLAND
KINGSWAY, W.C.2

Representatives for
KENYA COLONY & UGANDA
Galloway and Roberts, P.O. BOX 90, NAIROBI

The majority of Motorists insist on

DUNLOP TYRES

because



Fit Dunlop
and be satisfied

...ed that...
...and also because...
...stands behind its product...
...faction and more pleasurable motoring...
...you run your car on Dunlop...
...what is equally important...
...help to keep more British workers employed.

There is a Dunlop Tyre for every make of car, whether British or foreign, for every motor-vehicle or cycle, for every commercial vehicle—in fact for every purpose for which a tyre could be used—and it gives better value for your money than you can get from any other make.

DUNLOP RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED, BIRMINGHAM. Branches throughout the World.
DUNLOP—THE STANDARD by which ALL TYRES are judged.

EAST AFRICA

Sells Itself!

Carefully tested material, light weight, workmanlike, low cost, reliable, durable, suits the COLLECTOR, HUNTER, ADVENTURER, RIFLEMAN, and is supplied over his counter, consequently no extra cost in the type of cycle best suited for your requirements. Light machine, fully guaranteed.

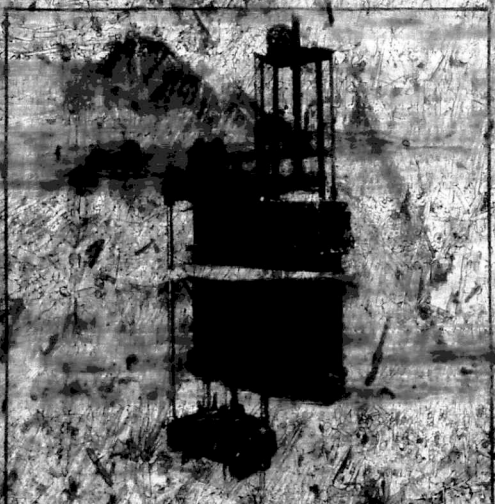
FACTORY'S REPRESENTATIVE:
A. GRANVILLE ROSS, P.O. Box 150, NAIROBI
 WHOLESALE FRANCHISES:
NAIROBI: SULEMAN VERHEE & SONS
(and all other leading Districts)
MOMBASA: SULEMAN VERHEE & SONS
KAMPALA: SULEMAN VERHEE & SONS
KAMPALA: CYCLE & AUGLESSORUBI
MARIETTA

Our great big line will satisfy Wholesale Buyers and users and purchasers of the complete range of latest models "Royal" and "Ajax" bicycles.



BRITISH CYCLE
 Make machines
 COMPLETELY
 GUARANTEED.
 England.

Ajax



PATENT EMPIRE REVOLVING HIGH DEFENSIVE LITHOGRAPHIC GALING PRESS.

Head Office and Works:
Wellington Street, Woking, Surrey
 Telegraphic Address: "EMPIRE" Woking Surrey
 Telephone No. 431 City Road, London, E.C. 4
 London Offices: Norfolk House, LAURENCE STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4
 Cannon Street, LONDON, E.C. 4

JOHN SHAW & SONS GOLFORD LIMITED

The Wanderer in Solitary Hours

It is a pleasure to be able to take a portable gramophone with you on your travels. The Decca portable gramophone is the most perfect of its kind. It is small, light, and strong. It is easy to carry and easy to use. It is a true companion for the wanderer.



DECCA

THE PORTABLE GRAMOPHONE

Models in Sizes - 5 7/8 to 20 0 (London Price).
 Obtainable from W. E. Baily & Co., Ltd., Loughborough
 Leicestershire, or Messrs. Decca Gramophone
 The Gramophone of the African Lakes Corporation, Ltd.,
 N. Rhodesia and Nyasaland, A. V. De Souza & Co.,
 Millers, 11, Kimbani Building, Nile Quay, Mombasa,
 East Africa, or Messrs. A. Stone & Co., Ltd., Nairobi,
 Kenya, or any of the World.

Traders and Retailers for Decca Gramophone in Kenya to be
 addressed to: W. E. BAILY & CO., Limited,
 P.O. Box 217, Nairobi, Kenya.

Made by DECCA (Dept. 30),
 22, Woodville Road, London, E.C. 2
 (Telephone: BARNETT 3000)

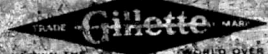
You know how THE EAST AFRICAN NATIVE GOETS A SAFETY RAZOR

Because the American safety razor has a lot of
 advantages over the special East African
 Gillette safety razor.



It is a safety razor and double
 edged Gillette made (two sharp edges). It is
 made within the Empire and is a standard razor
 for men.

NO WONDER
GILLETTE RAZORS
 Are selling better than ever for the East African
 Native Trade.



BE KNOWN THE WORLD OVER
 For the Best of the Best. Always be sure you are
 through your Home Agents or direct from
GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO.
 154, Great Portland Street, London, W. 1

terinary Journal for use throughout Eastern Africa.

The adoption of a far-sighted policy embracing afforestation and cessation of the present reckless deforestation proceeding in the East African territories was recommended; it was emphasized that forests constitute an asset to the territories, that the South African Drought Commission had definitely established the deleterious effects of deforestation on the conservation of moisture, and that deforestation facilitated soil erosion.

Increased grants for disease control were urged and congratulations offered to the Parliamentary Commission for its recognition of the seriousness of the tsetse problem. The collaboration of an insect-veterinary administrative and special services, and the collation and editing of data at the African Institute were suggested. Anti-tsetse campaigns were regarded as an Imperial issue, to which the Imperial Government should contribute financially.

Native Crops

The Conference resolved that active encouragement by Government of the growing by Natives of economic crops such as Arabian coffee, tobacco, and cotton in European settled areas was to be deprecated for the following reasons:

(a) The great danger of the spread of plant disease and insect pests which might seriously affect the economic welfare of the countries concerned, as pointed out in the report of the East Africa Commission;

(b) The fact that the Natives growing these crops have neglected the growth of their own crops, and in some cases have brought about famine conditions. (c) The tendency of the Natives to adopt a habit of work in one place, and of leaving the cultivation of their own land to their children. It was further pointed out that where these crops were grown by Natives in un-settled areas the same dangers were ever present unless cultivation was under adequate white supervision.

With special reference to the question in Tanganyika it was resolved that

that the Conference recommended that while it was desirable that a monopoly in the growing of certain crops may be advantageous in some instances, it should be limited to the growing of such crops as shall be found to be profitable and to be grown by Natives in un-settled areas, and that such a monopoly should be subject to the supervision of the Government.

The Conference also recommended that any such monopoly should be subject to the supervision of the Government, and that the Government should be empowered to terminate such a monopoly if it should be found to be unprofitable or if it should be found to be detrimental to the interests of the Natives.

Native Labour

The development of the territories was recognized to be dependent on the well-considered application of the

principle of the development of the territories, and that the Government should be empowered to regulate the employment of Native labour in the territories.

The Conference recommended that the Government should be empowered to regulate the employment of Native labour in the territories, and that the Government should be empowered to regulate the employment of Native labour in the territories, and that the Government should be empowered to regulate the employment of Native labour in the territories.

Education

It was resolved that it was the duty of the Governments to provide greater and increasing facilities for the education of Natives, and that further consideration should be given to the adoption of some such system as has been recommended in the report of the Phelps Stokes Commission, by the scheme of the Nyasaland Mission (Dr. Laws and Dr. Hetherwick), and the merits of appointing a body for technical training, (d) the advisability of entrusting primary education to Missionary Societies and of the State, (e) the establishment of colleges for the training of primary and secondary Native teachers, both for literary and technical education, (f) the desirability of financial assistance to the Colonial Governments of Mandatory Government territories.

The urgent need for immediate provision of sufficient schools for European children in all the territories was strongly stressed. The Northern Rhodesian delegates stated that half the white children of school age in that country were now receiving no education at all. The absence of educational facilities for European children in Tanganyika was also viewed with grave concern.

Land Titles

The absence of satisfactory land tenure regulations was debated. Lord Dunsford pleading for what an Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies had termed a "marketable and mortgageable title" without a multiplicity of conditions that tended to discourage the acquisition of land. Mr. Micklethwait (Northern Rhodesia) pointed out that the system of transfers, and Mr. Seale drew attention to the unsatisfactory position in Nyasaland. The Conference recommended that the Government should be empowered to regulate the acquisition of land, and that the Government should be empowered to regulate the acquisition of land, and that the Government should be empowered to regulate the acquisition of land.

Encouraging White Settlement

The delegates recorded their conviction that the development of the territories was dependent on the well-considered application of the principle of the development of the territories, and that the Government should be empowered to regulate the employment of Native labour in the territories.

The Conference recommended that the Government should be empowered to regulate the employment of Native labour in the territories, and that the Government should be empowered to regulate the employment of Native labour in the territories.

The Conference recommended that the Government should be empowered to regulate the employment of Native labour in the territories, and that the Government should be empowered to regulate the employment of Native labour in the territories.

Voicing Unofficial Views

Close liaison between the unofficial communities of the territories and the Joint East African Board in London was recommended, the Board being invited to publish accounts of its proceedings for

Railway... ed. How... forthwith... a line to... of the... the impu... of... tion pro... that such... commu... can term... can... will cau... permanent... the first... for com... vehicles... structure... Areas... ing that... communication... development... should be... of. Walls... the institu... In the... a... ratio from... communication... should be... of. Walls... the institu... In the... a... ratio from... communication... should be... of. Walls... the institu... In the... a... ratio from...

the benefit of the countries represented. The representatives of Kenya, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia supported the view that the Board should be invited to increase its membership in order to afford representation to a member representing the highland areas of Tanganyika.

Another important resolution was in favour of adequate representation of the unofficial European community in each territory through Legislative Councils. On account of the considerable proportion of land owning aliens in Tanganyika nomination was regarded as the most suitable form of representation in the Mandates for the time being.

Though no resolution was moved on the subject of federation, the delegates from Kenya and Northern Rhodesia being instructed not to support any motion in its favour, the matter was discussed at length. It was strongly felt on all sides that co-ordination and co-operation should be introduced where possible.

A further motion stated: "That direct control over the East African territories by the Colonial Office should be ended and in some cases increasing and ought to be diminished."

The South Rhodes of East Africa

Before the Conference closed a vote of censure to Lord Delamere was proposed by Mr. Maxtone Maiter, who then acted as chairman and host as the Cecil Rhodes of East Africa. The Hon. Mr. E. Moore said, in seconding the vote, that though he had some experience of conferences he had never seen under a more genial atmosphere. It had been possible not to appreciate his Lordship's courtesy and sense of humour and his sense of humour and his sense of humour, and it was solely due to him that thirteen full-time members of the Conference became able to confer for six days without quarrelling.

At the conclusion of the Conference Lord Delamere sent to the Secretary of State for the Colonies the following telegram:

Telegram to Colonial Secretary:

Conference of representatives from Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika and Kenya cannot

adjourn without thanking you an assurance of their loyal goodwill and of their determination to assist them in any form possible. The combination by the Conference of representatives of economic and social advancement of the territories under British rule for the good of all peoples and for the benefit of the trade of Great Britain and the Empire.

The report of the East Africa Parliamentary Commission has been the starting point for many debates at the Conference.

Although there are some recommendations in the report with which the Conference does not find itself in agreement, yet it feels that it must give expression to its opinion on the report and will contain a classic on East African affairs and that it has by its thoughtful treatment of questions discussed created a new atmosphere between London and East Africa in which it is again possible to make use of a calm and dispassionate judgment on public policy in Africa.

East Africa and the Colonial Office

The thanks of every colonist are due to yourself, Mr. Thomas Ford Halford and others whose evident sympathy and understanding as shown in their speeches have helped to dissipate the atmosphere of mutual distrust and suspicion which has done so much harm in the past.

The resolutions of the Conference are being forwarded to you and the Conference trusts that the combined efforts of the representatives of the four territories present will be of help to you in coming to decisions.

You will see that there is a resolution asking that Colonial Office control should be diminished.

The Conference is sure that you will understand this intention.

The Conference is sure that you will understand this intention but is intended to deal with the principle which the Conference believes, that the combination in the local councils of the wisdom and experience of colonist officials and missionaries guided as they are by experienced Governors requires progressively more detailed direction from the Colonial Office. It is not as the number and quality of knowledge of the local community grows.

JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD

Notes on the December Meetings

Special for East Africa

At the 11th December meeting of the Joint East African Board which was held under the chairmanship of Sir Sydney Henn, B.P., M.P., the main item was the report of the Executive Council of the territories and existing arrangements for the Board's work. It is here can be no doubt that the Board's power to assist East Africa is and must be considerably strengthened by the co-operation and joint interests of the different settler communities which the delegates said at Tolosa are anxious to be kept informed of the Board's activities.

The Board's New Constitution

It may here be stated that the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the new Board have now been finally settled, and that the formation of a company limited by guarantee, to be undertaken as soon as possible, is being undertaken. It has been

agreed that the Board's duties will be met in the appointment of the first members of the Executive Council and no increase in the number of members is being proposed. The first appointments will be made in the first permanent and the first permanent alterations can be made by the Board in principle.

The Board's first meeting will be held on the 15th January 1935. The Board is now considering the £20,000,000 transport loans to be guaranteed by the Imperial Government, and the Board has hopes to lay its views before the Colonial Office early in January. Memoranda on possible railway routes and the Zambesi bridge are now being prepared. Labour recruitment and the growing of *Coffea Arabica* by Natives are two other matters on which representations are to be made. It is understood that the Colonial Office has already asked for particulars of Native cultivation of Arabian coffee in Tanganyika and Uganda.

The second Annual Report will be published immediately upon incorporation of the new Board.

THE USAMBARA HIGHLANDS OF TANGANYIKA.

A Settler's Realisation.

It is only of recent years that the delightful Usambara Highlands of the Tanganyika Territory have acquired more than a local renown. Yet they form a glorious country, with a climate like that of a summer at home, save near the sea, and compassively easy of access. It is a district which was assuredly be considerably developed in the near future, when it becomes more known, for there must be many who would willingly come and settle down in these highlands, if only they knew of them.

Coffee of finest quality grows well in the Usambara Highlands, and tea, which has been planted experimentally, also does very well. Cattle and sheep, which have been sent home, having been well reported upon by experts. Gum, also grows in these Usambara Highlands. The climate of which might be likened to that of the English summer, which one hopes for still, for being mainly of the night, is usually not so hot as the most agreeable of nights.

Many European vegetables can be successfully grown in the open air, such as, violets, arum lilies, and many other English flowers, from the kitchen garden, and are very much less expensive than at home, while the blooms of the plants are equal, if they do not surpass, the blooms obtained by the most experienced gardeners at home. There is no doubt that the soil is unusually fertile, doubtless, because the land has been covered by a dense forest of virgin forest.

It is very remarkable that the general scenery near a coffee estate in Usambara is strongly reminiscent of Devonshire. The climate, on a true day, especially when the sea winds are blowing

side one of the gushing and boulder-strown streams so frequently met with in these mountains. Fruits, abundant in kind and quantity, such as mangoes and peaches, grapes, oranges, mandarins, pineapples, and bananas, are readily obtained. The principal native cultures are maize, cabbages, tapioca, sweet potatoes and potatoes, and it may be doubted whether the Channel Islands can produce finer new potatoes.

As the crow flies, this country is situated about thirty miles distant from the seaport of Tanga, about four hours' steaming by boat from Mombasa, and only a few hours' from Zanzibar. From Tanga the visitor travels by train some twenty-five miles up the Usambara Valley to Mulheza, and then along the nineteen miles to the foot of the mountains, and then along the motor road, which zigzags up the mountain side, one portion branching off to the Amanjite estate, and the other leading to the coffee estates. One can, however, motor all the way from Tanga, in preference to using the railway, for the latter part of the journey, a good road, running practically parallel to the railway all the way. In motoring up from Mulheza to Sigi excellent views are obtained, and it is seen that the land teems with Natives, whose patches of cultivation are on either side of the road. There are ample prospects to anyone fond of outdoor life and possessing the capital necessary to plant up a small area, with coffee. The amount required naturally varies according to locality, and the experience and personality of the planter, but a few acres may be taken as a rough estimate. These highlands are admirably suited to European settlement, and land can be purchased on favourable and easy terms. The excellent prospects of such a settlement will add the attractions of country life in a healthy climate to the social and

PETTER OIL ENGINES

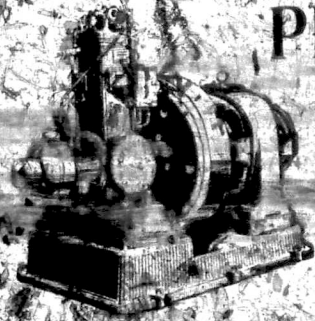


Illustration of Direct-Coupled Electric Generating Plant.

Awarded 15 Gold and Silver Medals in International Exhibitions.

Work in a most efficient manner, and are available. Start instantly from cold with no preliminary arrangements. Working on kerosene, petrol, or steam, they are of all capacities, and are of great economy. The steam engine or gas plant is especially suitable for use in the tropics, as it is not affected by the heat of the sun. The gas engine is also suitable for use in the tropics, as it is not affected by the heat of the sun. The gas engine is also suitable for use in the tropics, as it is not affected by the heat of the sun.

Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda. Messrs. J. H. BUCHANAN & CO., P.O. Box 116, 10, Beaufort Buildings, NAIROBI.

Distributors: Messrs. DAVIDSON & BROADFOOT, P.O. Box 22, 10, Beaufort Buildings, EAST AFRICA.

Manufactured by PETTERS LIMITED, YEOWIL, ENGLAND.

EAST AFRICAN CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

POST FREE U.K.

KENYA COFFEE in Blue Enamel Canisters.

- 4 -
- 7/6
- 14 -
- 21 -

NYASALAND CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO.

Cigarettes (large)	8/6 per 100	3/3 per 50
(medium)	4/10	2/6
Tobacco (1 lb. tin)		4/-
(2 lb. tin)		2/-

NAIROBI COFFEE CO.

PARTNERS: COOTE & COLLINGSWELLS

31, DOVE STREET, LONDON, W.1.

PROPOSING A MANDATE FOR GERMANY.

FRANKLIN D. HOPE, EDITOR.

THE GERMAN DIPLOMAT, J. M. A. ... discussing in the columns of ... the proposition of colonies for Germany ... arrives at the conclusion that ... the former German colony of East Africa ... known as Tanganyika ... With the exception of small territories ceded to Belgium ... under British mandate ... settled by British estate holders ... There are therefore strong vested interests to overcome ... of the territories by France and part of Tanganyika by Britain ... compensation being given in the part not surrendered to French and British nationals who had taken up property as bona fide colonists or plantation owners ... The cession of the whole of part of German East Africa would be very singular in Germany.

Though politicians who betray remarkable ignorance of the subject on which they utter such debate opinions may still be willing to sacrifice some outlying part of the Empire on the plea that European tranquillity will be assisted thereby, it is not to be supposed that the East Africa territories will allow themselves to be an offering to Germany, however kind if she may be on her need of oversea possessions or mandatories, as the Dutch now have offered them. The report of the Tulkya Conference mentioned in these pages should be sufficient evidence of East African solidarity to disprove the Tulkya dream of regarding the East African territory as no much treasure and of which she was deprived in consequence of her disregard of the Treaty obligations which rendered East Africa a neutral zone. Had von Lettow not attacked his British and Belgian neighbours, the world would not have been stirred by news of German maltreatment of East African Natives, and it is quite likely that, though defeated, Germany would have been allowed to retain her Protectorate.

False Premises.

But let us examine some of the specious premises on which the case will be moved, regards the small territories and Tanganyika ... the strange impression that Tanganyika has been fairly closely settled by British estate holders ... what, one wonders, is his definition of "fairly settled"?

The begins with the well-founded admission that there is a wide demand among all parties in Germany for the restoration of one or more of her former colonies. Remember his reader, that the ... was deprived of ... because the Allies considered her to have rendered herself unfit to receive the ... of backward and primitive peoples, the white ... that not even the most brazen-faced merchant of France or England would care to advance that reason to-day, ... as a reason for ... in British East Africa. As he adds that "the argument of ... depravity in her colonial practice has since the war of most of the propaganda of the war period ... it is to be supposed that he wishes to infer that the argument was false, or at least a fancy one, in which most passions were unwisely influenced ... contention ... of ... for ... of ... of her ... to the ... of her ...

coast defender ... home ... the argument ... strategy against the granting of ... state falls to the ground ... Duma ... in which a remnant of the German ... remained in the ... the ... causing us ... loss of blood and treasure ... submarines ... in the East African campaign ... and their only ... of an ... was bottled up in the mangrove forests of the ... River until she was sunk at her moorings by combined aerial and naval attack. It is therefore difficult to understand what force the naval argument ... supposed to possess.

A Mandate for Germany, Pros and Cons.

Now let us turn to the reasons advanced in favour of transferring a mandate to Germany. First that it would really designate her as one ... to enter the community of nations. Second, that it would be an ... move to attract Germany to the western group of European powers and defend her ... from Soviet Russia. Thirdly, that it would encourage her to keep the peace and carry out the Dawes scheme. Fourthly, that hundreds of thousands of young Germans of the professional and ... classes are debarr'd from a career overseas except by becoming citizens of another nation. There are innumerable considerations which should be set against these ideas, which, it is to be feared, may seem seductive to many who have little knowledge of the facts. The bare statement of the following will, however, put the claims in their true perspective.

- (1) To grant to many the mandate for Tanganyika would be a clear breach of our solemn obligations to the Natives.
- (2) Why assume that European statesmanship is so bankrupt of ideas and ideals that Germany can be lured from the arms of Russia only by the offer of a place in the East African sun? Only a week or two after the Locarno Pact was almost universally claimed to have drawn Germany back into the Western European orbit.
- (3) If Germany is sincere in her signature to the Locarno Pact, as everyone hopes, why is it necessary to offer her a bribe to keep to it, even under the Dawes scheme?
- (4) The scheme of hundreds of thousands of young Germans clamouring to emigrate to a German mandatory may be a useful picture to conjure up, but it is born of ignorance of German colonial history, for right up to the outbreak of the war the outflow of Germans to German overseas possessions was but a negligible proportion of the annual emigration of Germans to non-German lands.

In the ... Africa the total white male population in 1914 ... only 3,270, of whom 282 were planters and settlers, 524 in commercial occupations, 232 professional and technical workers, and 357 farmers, craftsmen and the like. In its most treasured possession, then, Germany had just about 2,700 male Europeans apart from civil and military officials and missionaries, and from that number must be deducted the not inconsiderable proportion of Greek, Italian, South African, Dutch, and British, French and Belgian subjects engaged in agriculture, railway construction and trade enterprises. These figures taken from the last official statistics published by the German East African Administration ... vision which ... of ... for Germany's Imperial future.

An indivisible part of the Empire.

In view of the intensified propaganda which is being carried on in Germany for the acquisition of overseas possessions, and of the evident ease with which some British politicians and publicists allow themselves to be misled, and then mislead others, it is well to recall once again the categorical declaration of the Colonial Secretary that Tanganyika Territory is an indivisible part of the British Empire—a declaration emphatically emphasised by its publication in the Official Gazette of the East African territories. Significant commentaries on the aspirations of those who wish Germany to regain political control could be multiplied, and they will do well to reflect that Tukuvisya, the hero of Tanganyika, was chosen for the first All-East African Settlers Conference that the major portion of the £10,000,000 transport loan to be guaranteed by the Imperial Government is earmarked for the construction of railways in the German possession; that the Anjan, Hastings is to be recognised as a research station for all the East African territories; that Tanganyika is leading the way in the forging of a new educational policy, and in an anti-tsetse campaign; and, finally, that East Africa's future lies within the British Empire.

But the Empire did not wait for Locarno to demonstrate its intention of acting with more than scampulous fairness not merely to nationals of states members of the League of Nations, but also to ex-enemies. The Imperial Government could hardly claim within its right to refuse admission to a German vessel any German before his fatherland became the object of the League's six-month embargo, however. The restrictions on the sale of ex-enemy subjects were abolished in January, and early in November ex-enemy subjects were permitted to acquire and hold land in the Mandatory.

Thus it is by British goodwill that a considerable number of former German lack in Tanganyika, and that many more British settlers are induced to emigrate to the Mandates at larger numbers than foreigners in order that the Territory may be given and may retain an essentially British character.

Under the terms of *Locarno*, we fail to see what commercial handicaps are imposed on Germany by the loss of the Territory. She can obtain and is obtaining what materials she desires to purchase, the nationals are free from any restrictions, and her Treasury is incidentally relieved from all calls for capital in the form of loans or grants in aid for the development of a territory, which in pre-war years was always an expense.

FORESTRY IN UGANDA

The annual report of the Forestry Department of the Uganda Protectorate for 1932 is a useful record of the work of the Department.

Mr. Eyre, the Conservator, makes the following statement on the subject of labour:

Labour is now very expensive and unless food is cheaper, and the writer considers that, despite the large increase in wages, on an average, two men are not doing any more than one did a number of years ago, and as the cultivation of marketable crops increases, the labour problem will become more acute.

The possibility of utilizing elephants and buffaloes to assist in the extraction of timber was put before the Government, and it is suggested that trained elephants would be of considerable value to the industry.



TRAVEL
Through Kenya and Uganda
BY
Uganda Railway

Trains and Steamers
Temperate Climate and Unequaled Scenery in the
Highlands of Kenya (on)

The Equator Line

EIGHT DAYS VOYAGE BY COMFORTABLE STEAMER
ON VICTORIA NYANZA, 28,000 SQUARE MILES.

Agents: The F. O. S. B. Company, 100, Broad Street, London.
Branches: The Union Bank Ltd., 5, Abchurch Lane, London; The F. O. S. B. Company, 5, Finsbury Street, London; The F. O. S. B. Company, 100, Broad Street, London.
Nairobi, Kenya Colony. C. H. FELLING, General Manager.

PERSONALIA

Mr. H. C. Weston, Senior Assistant Engineer of Harbour Works, Zanzibar, has arrived home on leave.

Captain G. A. Debenham, D.S.O., M.C., Administrative Officer, Tanganyika, has been posted to Morogoro on his return from leave.

Archdeacon Lloyd, of Uganda, and Canon Spanton, late of Zanzibar, last week addressed a Paddington meeting which was attended by over a thousand people.

The Marine Planters' Association has elected the following Officers: Chairman, Mr. J. W. McKeure; Vice-Chairman, Mr. J. Auchison; hon. secretary, Mr. Allan R. Stark.

Mr. R. S. Hyde's article on the Report of the East Africa Commission, which was published some time ago, has been reproduced, in extent, by the Nyasaland Times.

We have to acknowledge receipt with thanks of a copy of the financial report of the Nyasaland Protectorate for the year 1924-25, which has been published by the Government Printer, Zomba.

The interesting appointments are those of Messrs. H. D. Inru, H. S. Makway, and T. A. Montague as District Commissioners. Officers in the Shinyanga area of Tanganyika, to which Mr. W. H. Hyatt, Entomologist to the Game Department, has also been posted. These appointments evidently foreshadow further intensive work in the anti-tsetse campaign.

The Government of Nyasaland is advertising for a candidate for the Public Works Department. The selected candidate will be eligible for admission to the permanent and responsible establishment from the completion of a term of 2 1/2 to 3 years.

The minimum salary is £300 per annum, with annual increments of £25, and there is to be £600 a year by annual increments of £25. Candidates, aged 25 or more, must be B.A. or B.Sc. or hold equivalent professional qualifications and have had good experience on road survey and construction. Experience in the design and erection of steel and timber bridges and buildings is also necessary. Candidates must be able to read and write English.

An article in the "Punch" of the 11th inst. published by Messrs. Collins has already had a substantial career, proving itself fully in the early days. Captain Drummond, who has made several attempts to escape the third time breaking his leg, was captured in the Citadel of Hills. Nothing damped his spirit, and he made a most successful escape. He was captured in a mountainous region, and he was taken to a hospital in the north of Rhodesia. He has been treated there, and he has been discharged. The Northern Rhodesian friends will be glad to hear of his recovery.

A notice in the "London Review" column of the "Times" recalls the death of Captain King on December 7, 1916, of Captain King of the King's African Rifles.

News has been received by cable in London that Lord Delamere, speaking last week at Nakuru, advocated the promotion of the Legislative Council of Kenya. His Lordship spoke of federation as a development to be expected in the future.

The Sudan Civil Service, which numbers so many athletes in its ranks, gains four new Rugby footballers in Messrs. D. C. Cunningham, R. J. Hingry, C. S. Woodworth, and J. J. Dunn. The first three played in last year's Oxford and Cambridge match, and the first two were afterwards capped for England. Mr. J. J. Dunn, who has been playing as wing three-quarter for the Walsworths, won the Scottish hurdles championship in 1921 and 1922 and the long jump for three successive years.

Thus the Nyasaland "Docks and Chronicle" asked Archdeacon Dure why his people did not grow more foodstuffs, for which there would be a ready market within a very reasonable distance. He replied at once that they grew as much as they could grow. Wild beasts are not a great matter for Europeans, but if cautious people in England could see some of the torn and maimed bodies of those who come to our hospitals, still more if they and their wives and children had to sleep in ramshackle huts and daub huts when a man-eating lion was prowling in the neighbourhood, we should have less of the sentimentalist's delusion that it is not uncommon about the African continent.



Christmas Gift

You could not do better than give

East Africa

every African friend a present of East Africa, which is the link between the home land and all the East African Territories.

Send 2/- now and the paper will be sent post free for six weeks to any address by the month.

East Africa

at Great Fitzhugh Street, London, E.C. 1.

ay
ine
London

EFWATAKALA GRASS AND TSETSE

Kenya's Interests in Experiments

THE *Kenya Subscriber* and *Kenya* is that Captain J. A. Fisher of Kitale and Major Hill of Hobe's Bunk have for some time past been growing Efwatakala grass, the seeds of which they obtained from South America two years or so ago. He tells us that the grass is growing fast, that experiments concerning its effectiveness against ticks and tsetse fly should soon be possible, and that the reproduction of an article on Efwatakala grass which appeared in *Tropical Life* some three and a half years ago would be of great usefulness to settlers in the East African territories. We are glad to be able, through the courtesy of Mr. H. H. Hume Smith, the Editor of that journal, to quote the following extracts from the most interesting memorandum on the subject written by Mr. A. J. Dawe, now Director of Forests and Agriculture in Sierra Leone.

The plant is common in Angola, mostly between 2,000 and 3,000 feet above sea level, though it also grows in the low country and on the higher plateau. It has a wide distribution in Africa from the Sahara in the north to Natal in the south, and is also found in Madagascar. In South America it is extensively cultivated as a pasture grass for cattle. The name Efwatakala is that given to it in the Congo, the species mentioned in the above memorandum being *Leucaena minutiflora* var. *nitida*.

Will It Control Fly Areas?

Mr. Dawe suggests the use of Efwatakala for controlling areas infested with tsetse fly, and recalls that in Uganda the administration cleared forest land and planted it with chromola grass and lemon grass some twenty years ago, believing that the fly would be driven away by the odour of such grasses, which, however, have no perceptible odour unless the leaves are crushed or bruised. A further drawback was that neither is a pasture grass. Efwatakala, on the contrary, forms a pasture grass of the first quality, and its cultivation, where climate and soil conditions are suitable, and in regions prepared for cattle raising, would appear advantageous.

Its employment for the control of tsetse fly would not only be a case of the strong odour, but because the leaves of the plant are covered with glandular hairs containing a resin oil, believed to be objectionable and repellent to certain insect life, so much so that the tsetse fly would probably find life extremely disagreeable, if not entirely impossible in contact with the sticky leaves. It was further pointed out that certain species of tsetse fly, and other species of tsetse fly, do not completely cover the ground, and it is readily to reach the ground in such conditions might be square to prevent the fly from a given area and together from any objectionable or repellent properties of the plant itself.

Disliked by Insects

It is noted that in the Portuguese Congo the natives make beds of the grass for sitting fowls and dogs about to give birth to young, thus driving them from the attacks of flies. In Brazil and Colombia it is believed that ticks cannot exist on this pasture grass, that too being attributed to the presence of oil in the leaves, this oil being of oil or fat of any nature. The grass is also suggested that areas now considered dangerous to the human race on account of sleeping sickness and areas barred to cattle grazing by the existence of trypanosomiasis

diseases, may be entirely free of the effects of these scourges where the grass is effectively planted on an extensive scale. The grass as a pasture is enhanced by the fact that it will grow equally well on most lowlands or on dry hill-tops, and that in the wettest seasons in the Portuguese Congo Efwatakala is often the only verdant grass to be found.

Areas like the forest-clad shores of Lake Victoria are frankly admitted by Mr. Dawe to be probably beyond practical control under his proposal, on account of the heavy cost of clearing and subsequent maintenance in the insurmountable natural difficulties of drainage. In infested regions there are, however, often extensive areas where the fly is to be found, though forest-fringed streams or channels of scrub harboring the fly form barriers to development. In such regions, where such spraying would be possible but for the tsetse, the use of Efwatakala might be effective.

Concrete Proposals

It is proposed that such lands should be cleared of the bush harbouring the fly, and that after preparation it should be planted to maize, beans, groundnuts, or cotton, according to its suitability. After reaping the crop, the land should be recleared and any shoots or shrubs which have grown be removed. Efwatakala grass seed then being sown. In South America this method has been used for converting forest land to pasture, and the project is therefore not regarded as unpracticable in Africa, where labour is cheaper and where humanitarian and economic reasons are an added justification.

Other methods are suggested, such as the initial cost of clearing the land and planting the grass. As large an area as possible should be sown each year in order that an extensive region for cattle might be speedily made available. Mr. Dawe, in urging that the fullest investigation and experiments should be made, points out that Efwatakala comes up to his expectations, a healthy and thriving crop will grow up in place of decreasing population and vacant lands and that a great increase of the native cattle industry should be brought about. The native farmer should be encouraged to plant Efwatakala on his own property. Mr. Dawe adds that the grass is a wonderful stuff. Cattle avoid it and cattle thrive on it; moreover, they are free from ticks. The grass has a smell like curry powder, but its blossom is a very beautiful dark purple-brownish colour.

DEAR SIR,

In enclosing our second year's subscription, we would suggest that no East African should miss your paper, which contains such detailed news and knowledge that no one interested in this side of the world can afford to ignore it. We consider your venture of great importance to East African civilisation, and congratulate you wholeheartedly. Your Souvenir Number we think indeed wonderful.

Yours faithfully

TWO SUBSCRIBERS

Kisumu

1929

A BIG GAME BOOK

"BIG GAME AND BIG LIFE" in which Mr. J. Morewood Dowssett writes of his hunting experiences in East and Central Africa, Canada, New Zealand, Iceland and Alabama, gives us about a hundred pages closely packed with African big game lore, reminiscences, observations, deductions and speculations which cannot fail to be of interest to every game-lover and sportsman. To most readers the chapters on elephants will probably make a particularly strong appeal.

The author's style, direct and devoid of adornments, enables him to convey a great deal of information in a small space, and, as the foreword says, the volume reads like a hunting log-book, that of a man who has crowded more than an average amount of adventure into his East African shooting trips. Once he was knocked down by an elephant, on another occasion elephants charged him and almost passed over his body, and at another place a rogue elephant burst out of the bush and sent him flying. No wonder he blesses the dispensating Providence which made animals generally milder in their habits according to their size. If the elephant were proportionately as ferocious as the leopard, it would be regarded with those living near them says Mr. Dowssett, and if the leopard had the elephant's strength, combined with the lion's courage and his own peculiar fierceness, sagacity and ability to cover such long distances, there would indeed be poor prospects for mankind.

There is a fine chapter on elephants that our author has written in his writing, his brief, terse, but often witty, and his little lion, hippo, rhino, leopard, crocodile and many other animals are also interesting, while the many excellent photographs add greatly to the appeal of the book. It is published by the Game Club, contributors of which are listed in the foreword in which he compares the author with Scoble, Gordon Cumming and that little band of mighty hunters and naturalists which has almost disappeared. The volume, which is priced at 21s. net, is published by Messrs. John Dede, Sons & Danielsson, Ltd.

KILLED BY LION.

Big Game Hunter's Fate in Rhodesia

WHEN Mr. Twigg, a visitor from New Zealand, was struck by lion wounds, it was the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, Sir Herbert Stanley, who was one of the first on the scene, and who lent his motor car to take the injured man to civilisation, says the *Morning Post*. Mr. Twigg, however, died before he could receive proper attention. His Excellency accordingly read the burial service, and Lady Stanley was among the small group of mourners in the wilds.

Mr. Twigg had gone to Northern Rhodesia for big game shooting, and had wounded a lion out of three, which he encountered in the Lake Bangweulu district. Following the blood spoor, Mr. Twigg came upon the wounded beast, and fired again, but missed. The lion sprang, and Mr. Twigg tried to climb a tree, but the animal pulled him down and mauled him severely, finally throwing him over an antheap. Mr. Twigg waved his arm as a signal to his Native bearers that he was still alive. Unfortunately the lion saw this and attacked him again. Eventually the lion was shot by a Native headman, but Mr. Twigg died shortly afterwards from blood poisoning.

KENYA FORGING AHEAD.

There is a report cabled to the *Daily Mail* from Nairobi, Mr. Alex. Home, the Director of Agriculture, speaking at the annual Caledonian Dinner, said that in the last five years occupiers' land had increased by 47%.

The area under cultivation had increased by 125%, maize had increased by 386%, coffee by 130%, sisal 22%, and wheat by 376%. Railway revenue was up by 200% and exports by 213%.

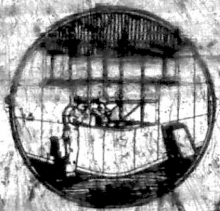
The Governor was unable to attend the dinner owing to the official mourning.

Build your tanks of Hinged, sectional STANDARD plates

Sections of all sizes are made during / Specially pat. for the job / May we send you booklet S.T. 001

Chaffers & Platt

PARK WORKS, 14, Col. Smith St. MANCHESTER, LONDON, S.W.



BIG GAME SHOOTING

in Northern Rhodesia

FRED COOPER, Big Game Hunter TO MAZABUKA

Complete outfit supplied for shooting parties, reasonable terms. For highest references refer to Messrs. Rowland Ward, Ltd., 16, Piccadilly, London.

Sport and Adventure with Profit.

At six months' trip in the most wonderful and least known part of Africa, providing a dash of adventure, hot class shooting and participation in a big achievement, is offered by a famous teacher to good sportsmen. Qualifications: physical fitness, investment of about £2,000 in thoroughly sound enterprise certain to show big profits and partially completed, and ability to "live hard" for short periods. Highest references are available. Full particulars at interview only. Write to: Mr. J. H. D. ... London, ...

"BUTTERFLIES OF AFRICA"

Now Complete in Two Handsome Volumes, bound half calf or 52 Parts paper covers.

Vol. XIII—SEITZ'S "LEPIDOPTERA" AFRICAN SECTION.

Illustrated and figures the Butterflies of the whole of Africa south of the Sahara.

635 pages, 12 in. English and 20 Coloured Plates. Price 5s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. in Parts. £7 10s.

For further particulars see Central Catalogue of Scientific Lepidoptera, Cambridge, Books, etc.

J. H. S. REYNOLDS, Cambridge, England.

OUR KENYA LETTER

By Our Own Correspondent

Nairobi

East African politics are very much in the limelight just at present, for on the top of the Takaya Conference comes the adjourned Session of the Kenya Legislative Council. Lord Delamere and the other two members of our Council successfully negotiated an express motor car run right through Tanganyika and reached here in good time for the sitting over which Sir Edward Gigg is now presiding. Before they left Takaya the Conference there was put on record a series of most important resolutions, which represent constructive views and a fair sample of the intelligence of the civilian settlers of these territories. Amongst other matters dealt with were the problems of a satisfactory connecting road and railway service between Greater East Africa, also airship and other methods of inter-colonial intercourse. More geological surveys were recommended and greater freedom for prospectors combined with Government encouragement for prospecting. The possibility of an income tax was discussed and much nervousness was shown concerning the Governmental policy of permitting and instructing Natives to grow highly technical European economic crops for the export trade, the prime object being the reasonable fear of disease.

Legislative Session

The efficiency opened the adjourned Session of our Council with the usual dignity and made an excellent impression as a capable and masterful leader of the House. He has undoubtedly "swatted" hard during the short time he has been in Kenya, to get an intimate grip of our various problems and he showed in his inaugural speech that he is already far advanced in their study. After his oration, he and Lady Gigg, who was also present, returned to Government House for the adjourned meeting till 11 p.m., when the Railway Estimates were taken and put through without amendment.

Mr. Gigg has so good a record of steady progress to show since he took over the reins of this great organisation that his views are treated with great respect by the general Council, and he is always ready with chapter and verse to support his figure or policy. The Indian members found this out when they attempted to censure him for a supposed bias towards racialism, because in several important departments he has replaced the old Indian servants as they have retired or left with Europeans. He clearly demonstrated that this policy has resulted not only in a higher standard of efficiency but also in a definite reduction in

costs. It is a pity that the attention for this is living in the past, and that Sir Edward Gigg is very near to being brought all possible pressure to bear to reconcile the population, white, brown and black, but especially white, to further sacrifices. The feeling of the best man who has to foot the bill is that we are making as rapid progress as can very well be expected of us, that we are already more heavily taxed than any other community in Africa, and that on the principle that Rome was not built in a day, it is unfair to compare us too closely with far older colonies or Protectorates, many of whom did not make as much headway in fifty years as we are achieving annually.

Settlement by Concessions

Some attention has been attracted locally by the

proposals put forward by Colonel French for various reforms in the agricultural efficiency for cotton producing countries. This gentleman, who has just returned from an extended trip through Africa, is obviously impressed with the idea of the practical man, and here the present methods foster waste on a wholesale scale as well as a constant risk of disease. Colonel French suggests the adoption of the Indian system, whereby large grants are made to financially strong individuals and syndicates, who either let out the land entrusted to them in small holdings on a sharing basis, or work the land directly with hired labour. This we come back again to the essential need for European supervision or a self-supporting, respectable man, which is practically identical with a rural social expansion of desirable individuals, expert white men through coloured countries.

The only criticism I have so far heard of Colonel French's proposals is that even he does not realise completely the importance of the personal touch between livelihood-earning white men and their black servants or co-partners, or he would never recommend the "hundred" syndicate alternative. There is no educative factor for primitive peoples to compare with the influence of earnest white men operating their own estates of reasonable size with the assistance of Native workers. The African will never overcome his main defect, which is casualness, through any other agency, and it is quite possible to find a formula of profit partition which is just to both races and will pay them according to their deserts and their individual contributions to wealth production when working together as one joint enterprise. It is a more elastic and scientifically equitable, in both good and bad seasons than the rigid half-sharing principle that Colonel French advocates.

The Weather

No rain has fallen since our last letter, and though threatening clouds continue to collect at intervals of three or four days, the position is getting serious.

Farms for Sale in Kenya Colony

with full facilities for inspection before purchase, apply to Messrs. COOPER & REES

ESTATE AGENTS 47, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C. 4. Telephone: COOPER 41, STICK, LONDON.

C. FERNANDES, General Stores, Versailles Street, DAR-ES-SALAAM (Near Church of England). Every kind of Provisions, Best Wines, Spices, Cigarettes, Toilet and Household Requisites, Always in Stock. HIGH-CLASS LADIES' and GENTLEMAN'S TAILORING DEPARTMENT. Sole Agents for Highland Galloway 10-year Old Whisky, Mz. Green's Old Scotch Whisky.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC AT BEIRA.

Steady Growth.

FIGURES relating to the financial year ended September 30 show that there was a notable advance in the traffic through the port of Beira during that period. The tonnage landed at the railway wharf rose by no less than 65,507 tons to 110,241 tons. Shipped from the railway wharf were 22,208 tons lower at 339,608 tons, owing to decreased quantities of sugar and maize as the result of the exceptionally wet season. At the customs wharf 75,180 tons of import cargo were landed and passed to the railways for transport to the interior, so that the total import traffic handled by the railways amounted to 186,421 tons.

Altogether the railway wharf handled 406,849 tons, and this, together with the 76,180 tons landed at the customs wharf, gives a total of 483,029 tons, exclusive of cargo transhipped in the port.

The total traffic handled in the railway yard and at the railway wharf during the twelve months dumped, sorted and carried away from the wharf was 1,221,581 tons, an increase of 139,365 tons over the total for 1923-24. Passenger bookings on the Beira-Umtali line numbered 33,083, this figure being an increase of 7,470.

Continuity prevailed at Beira during October, the 28,259 tons of import and export cargo were handled at the railway wharf alone, being only 6 tons less than the tonnage dealt with in the best previous month, September, 1924.

PLATINUM IN ZAMBESIA.

Prospector now on his way to Tete.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made by the Zambezi Mining Company, Ltd., the company which owns the mineral rights over the Tete district of Northern Rhodesia, to employ a qualified prospector to search for platinum in the Tete district.

The prospector, an expert of the Tete district, Belgian prospector in the service of the Societe Miniere et Geologique du Zambesi (The Belgian subsidiary of the Zambezi Mining Development Ltd.), the company engaged in developing the Tete coalfield, outcrops of norite were reported in several localities. Platinum had not then been found in this rock, so a claim was attached to the occurrence of norite. At the same time the prospector was instructed to search for platinum in a number of small outcrops of norite in the Tete district.

A possible platinum producing area at the time his report was received, and it was consequently treated merely as an interesting but not commercially important indication of the wide range of mineralisation of the Zambezi valley.

Subsequent discoveries in the south and the steady northward advance of successful prospecting for platinum from the Transvaal to Southern Rhodesia, which immediately adjoins the Tete district, made it advisable to test the possibilities of the latter by sending an expert prospector to examine the localities in which norite is found. In view of the known existence of platinum-bearing minerals in the Tete district, the result of this investigation will be awaited with much interest.

SENA SUGAR ESTATES REPORT.

The Sena Sugar Estates Ltd. reports the record output for 1924 of 39,018 tons, the old factories at Mopeia, Caia and Marromen producing 35,021 tons. The new Luabo factory has been completed and £250,000 spent on the Caia-Marromen Railway. Owing to the floods of January-April of this year, half the growing crop of cane was lost and the rose hopes for 1925 dispelled. Prices fell in the world's markets and the future still remains uncertain. The company's average sale price, which was £22.10s. 7d. per ton f.o.b. East Africa in 1923, dropped to £17.5s. 2d. f.o.b. last year.

In order to conserve their cash resources, the Board has therefore decided to pay its dividend though the future is, however, regarded bright. Share and loan capital stands to-day at £200,000 Ordinary shares of £1,300,000 Participating Preference shares of £1, £2, £3,000, 7% First Mortgage Debentures, and £124,000 7½% Second Mortgage Debenture Stock.

DWA PLANTATIONS REPORT.

At the meeting of Dwa Plantations Ltd., Mr. Henry Porriod, the chairman, said the company had produced 207 tons of sisal in 1924 and had increased its profits from £4,151 to £8,010, of which £5,000 was being distributed to shareholders in the form of a 10% dividend on the capital of £45,000. The total output of the factory is 150,000 lbs. of sisal. Of the current year's production 60 tons had been shipped.

The Dwa plantation is now working on a 100-acre basis, and they looked forward to producing 1,000 tons of sisal annually. It was, however, not able to increase largely their already extensive plantations until the labour position in Kenya improved. They had sufficient land and equipment to increase the company's output by 200 to 300 tons. The rubber area would also yield a profit while the price of the commodity kept high. The production of the rubber was estimated at about 100 tons.

MADE IN ENGLAND
CHAMBERS' MARBLET PENCILS
 MADE FROM BESTIA COLONY CEDAR
 and GUARANTEED
 100% BRITISH EMPIRE PRODUCTS
 F. CHAMBERS & Co. Ltd., STAPLEFORD, NOTTS.

A. J. STORRY, Wholesale
 Head Office - BLENHEIM
 Branches - Limbe, Fombi, and Windhoek
 and Newburgh

IMPORTERS OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE

EXPORTERS OF CHILLIES, Coffee, Ground Nuts, Hides, Malt, Cocoa, Sesame, Sugar, Tobacco and Strophan- thus

A. J. STORRY, Wholesale
 2, Bromley Grove, SHORTLANDS, Kent

Produce Import Agents
CAMPBELL, BRIDGALL, CARTER & Co., Ltd.
 55, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

NYASALAND OPPORTUNITIES FOR INVESTORS AND SETTLERS

STOREY, Produce and General Merchants of Blantyre, Nyasaland, who is now in England.

Has been commissioned to sell several tobacco estates with all necessary buildings and land under cultivation. Also cotton propositions.

Large tract undeveloped virgin land about 10,000 acres, situated between Dowa and Dondwa Bay. Near Lake Nyasa. Heavily timbered and well watered. Suitable for tobacco or cotton production. Large Native labour supply resident on estate.

HOTELS fully equipped as a going concern at Fort de la Chapelle, the Falls of Lake Nyasa, Tanganyika Territory.

Full particulars during December only, from A. J. Storey, c/o Brighton Grove, Sheppards, Kent.

PROGRESSIVE PLANTERS USE

SALTER'S
No. 20 T

IT SAVES ITS
COST IN A
FEW MONTHS



TRADE BALANCE

TRADE BALANCE

Obtainable from Messrs. Leasing, Hardware and Builders, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, and from Messrs. W. & A. G. Taylor & Co., Ltd., 10, West, Bournemouth, England.

To Preserve Health and Strength

Physical health and mental alertness during exhausting climatic conditions can be maintained if you make "Ovaltine" your daily food-beverage. A cup of this highly nutritious beverage taken regularly in the morning imparts a delightful feeling of freshness and buoyancy which enables one to carry out the day's duties with ease and pleasure. It is such a tonic for those in arduous and hot climates and for all who desire a tonic.



It dissolves readily in water, and is a concentrated food. It is a most nourishing and palatable beverage, and is a perfect food. It prepares the appetite with fresh, condensed or evaporated milk.

OVALTINE

Manufactured by
Nestlé & Anglo-Siam Ltd.
Singapore, Siam

Builds up Brain, Nerves and Body

EAST AFRICA is constantly in touch with British firms requiring East African representation, and agents established in East Africa able and anxious to extend their operations are invited to communicate with the Editor, stating the lines they desire to handle, and giving the usual references.

ROBT. HUDSON & CO.

THE FINEST FOUNDRY
LEEDS ENGLAND

OUTSIDE LOCOMOTIVE PLANTS
Complete from 200 tons to 500 tons total power.
STEAM AND DIE CASTING PRESSES



Boilers
Engines
Machinery
Pumps
Valves
etc.

Hudson Material LIGHT RAILWAYS

Quicker Transport at Lower Cost

Because of its high efficiency and low maintenance cost a Hudson Light Railway is the most economical method of transporting material. Standard types, particularly designed for East African requirements, can be supplied from stock.



TURNTABLE



TIPPING WAGONS

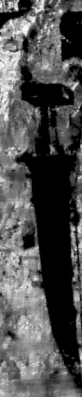
- STEEL WAGONS
- COKE CARRIAGE
- LIMBER WAGONS
- PLATFORM WAGONS
- TIPPING WAGONS
- RAILS SLEEPERS
- POINTS & CROSSINGS
- TURNTABLES, ETC.

Write for
Illustrated Catalogue

Robert Hudson LIMITED LEEDS

Works: 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000

H A R R O W S



KIZ-ZAG, DIAMOND, TRIANGULAR AND SERPENTINE PATTERNS.
As supplied for many years to South African Markets. To suit all classes of soils.

ALSO MAKERS OF
FLOUGHS, FORAGE AND COTTON PRESSES.
Price and Catalogues on application

KEMP & NICHOLSON, LTD. ESTABLISHED 1847
AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS
STIRLING SCOTLAND

Our Information Bureau is at the disposal of subscribers and advertisers. Let us help you

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

In consequence of improved demand, and despite rather heavy supplies, there is a fall at this time of sugar prices. These have been roughly as follows:

1000s. 0d. to 1475 0d.	1000s. 0d. to 1025 0d.
1000s. 0d. to 1425 0d.	1000s. 0d. to 975 0d.
1000s. 0d. to 1400 0d.	1000s. 0d. to 950 0d.
1000s. 0d. to 1375 0d.	1000s. 0d. to 925 0d.
1000s. 0d. to 1350 0d.	1000s. 0d. to 900 0d.
1000s. 0d. to 1325 0d.	1000s. 0d. to 875 0d.
1000s. 0d. to 1300 0d.	1000s. 0d. to 850 0d.
1000s. 0d. to 1275 0d.	1000s. 0d. to 825 0d.
1000s. 0d. to 1250 0d.	1000s. 0d. to 800 0d.
1000s. 0d. to 1225 0d.	1000s. 0d. to 775 0d.
1000s. 0d. to 1200 0d.	1000s. 0d. to 750 0d.
1000s. 0d. to 1175 0d.	1000s. 0d. to 725 0d.
1000s. 0d. to 1150 0d.	1000s. 0d. to 700 0d.
1000s. 0d. to 1125 0d.	1000s. 0d. to 675 0d.
1000s. 0d. to 1100 0d.	1000s. 0d. to 650 0d.
1000s. 0d. to 1075 0d.	1000s. 0d. to 625 0d.
1000s. 0d. to 1050 0d.	1000s. 0d. to 600 0d.
1000s. 0d. to 1025 0d.	1000s. 0d. to 575 0d.
1000s. 0d. to 1000 0d.	1000s. 0d. to 550 0d.
1000s. 0d. to 975 0d.	1000s. 0d. to 525 0d.
1000s. 0d. to 950 0d.	1000s. 0d. to 500 0d.
1000s. 0d. to 925 0d.	1000s. 0d. to 475 0d.
1000s. 0d. to 900 0d.	1000s. 0d. to 450 0d.
1000s. 0d. to 875 0d.	1000s. 0d. to 425 0d.
1000s. 0d. to 850 0d.	1000s. 0d. to 400 0d.
1000s. 0d. to 825 0d.	1000s. 0d. to 375 0d.
1000s. 0d. to 800 0d.	1000s. 0d. to 350 0d.
1000s. 0d. to 775 0d.	1000s. 0d. to 325 0d.
1000s. 0d. to 750 0d.	1000s. 0d. to 300 0d.
1000s. 0d. to 725 0d.	1000s. 0d. to 275 0d.
1000s. 0d. to 700 0d.	1000s. 0d. to 250 0d.
1000s. 0d. to 675 0d.	1000s. 0d. to 225 0d.
1000s. 0d. to 650 0d.	1000s. 0d. to 200 0d.
1000s. 0d. to 625 0d.	1000s. 0d. to 175 0d.
1000s. 0d. to 600 0d.	1000s. 0d. to 150 0d.
1000s. 0d. to 575 0d.	1000s. 0d. to 125 0d.
1000s. 0d. to 550 0d.	1000s. 0d. to 100 0d.
1000s. 0d. to 525 0d.	1000s. 0d. to 75 0d.
1000s. 0d. to 500 0d.	1000s. 0d. to 50 0d.
1000s. 0d. to 475 0d.	1000s. 0d. to 25 0d.
1000s. 0d. to 450 0d.	1000s. 0d. to 0 0d.

As a result of the improved demand, and despite rather heavy supplies, there is a fall at this time of sugar prices. These have been roughly as follows:

As a result of the improved demand, and despite rather heavy supplies, there is a fall at this time of sugar prices. These have been roughly as follows:

As a result of the improved demand, and despite rather heavy supplies, there is a fall at this time of sugar prices. These have been roughly as follows:

As a result of the improved demand, and despite rather heavy supplies, there is a fall at this time of sugar prices. These have been roughly as follows:

As a result of the improved demand, and despite rather heavy supplies, there is a fall at this time of sugar prices. These have been roughly as follows:

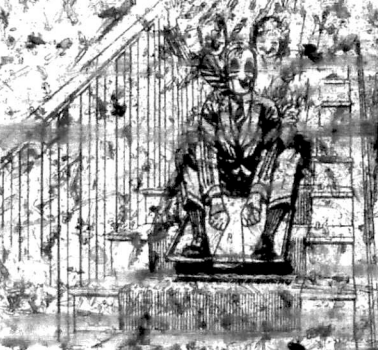
As a result of the improved demand, and despite rather heavy supplies, there is a fall at this time of sugar prices. These have been roughly as follows:

Groundnuts—The value of East African groundnuts has fallen 2 1/2 per cent, but little business is doing at present. The position remains the same as last week, the new crop natural 50s and clean 52 1/2. December-January contract 50s.

Wool—East African wool is in short supply, and the value of which is about 2 1/2 to the North Continent for white and as yellow. In November-December shipment, though sellers are in some cases asking up to 2 1/4 5s.

NYASALAND BLUE BOOK FOR 1924

Nyasaland Blue Book for the year ended December 31, 1924, besides showing the financial position of the Protectorate, gives particulars of the imports and other duties and taxes, details of the imports and exports of the country, and returns of railway, steamship and motor services, together with roads, for motoring, meteorological observations, figures of the cost of living and of production, and other information of value to those closely concerned in Nyasaland's progress. The volume, which is priced at 2s. net, may be obtained from the Government Printer, Zomba, or from the Crown Agents, London, S.W. 1.



Young Blood

When a weak boy says "Grandpa, all the old eyes winkle because he is still a boy," all the world knows that the boy is not getting any energy or youth whatever, your age may be 70, 80, 90, 100, but if you are not getting any more energy, you are not getting any more youth.

Kruschen Salts keep your blood clear of all waste matter and brace up the whole system with life, vigor and energy. You can't think that you are getting any more energy or youth whatever, your age may be 70, 80, 90, 100, but if you are not getting any more energy, you are not getting any more youth.

Take a little daily dose of Kruschen Salts with a cup of tea or coffee, and you will feel a new vigor and energy every day. It costs less than a fashionable hat, and there are 100 doses in each bottle.

Kruschen Salts

GOOD HEALTH FOR A PARTING A DAY

Obtain the Book at all chemists and druggists.

PROGRESSIVE

PLANTERS USE

SALTER'S

No. 20 T

TRADE BALANCE



**IT SAVES ITS
COST IN A
FEW MONTHS**

LONDON OFFICE
50, LIME STREET, E.C. 2

Tel-grams:
"Salter's, West Bromwich"
"Spring Balance, Stock London"

Obtainable from all the Leading Hardware Dealers

Wholesale Enquiries to

Geo. SALTER & Co., Ltd., WEST BROMWICH, ENGLAND

Also Used
Western Union,
S.C. Fifth Edition,
Bentley's Complete
Pb. 1925

DISINFECTANT, DEODORANT
BLEACHING AGENT

Some of its uses:
As a gargle and mouth wash.
To alleviate the irritation of insect bites.
For cleaning windows, sashes, floors, etc.
To remove the remains of insects from clothing.

ALWAYS SPECIFY PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

Hydrogen Peroxide Solution (Parke, Davis & Co.)

The value of hydrogen peroxide depends on its combined oxygen—and the composed hydrogen peroxide is lost after. It is impossible to detect the loss by any difference in appearance, hence the vital importance of insisting on a brand that is a guarantee of lasting strength.

Hydrogen Peroxide Solution, Parke, Davis & Co. Has been proved to withstand even the severest of nature to tropical heat. A small bottle that had been carried for nine months through tropical Africa was tested on return and, although the cork was broken, the remaining solution was found to be up to the standard strength.

And it will, it is worth while to insist on the name for the best peroxide kind that can be depended on when actually used.



TRAVEL

through Kenya and Uganda

by

Uganda Railway

Trains and Steamers

Temperate Climate and Unexcelled Scenery in the Highlands of Kenya

The Equator Line

**EIGHT DAYS VOYAGE BY COMFORTABLE STEAMER
ON VICTORIA NYANZA 26,000 SQUARE MILES.**

Thos. Cook & Son
The Union-Castle S. S. Co.

All Branches
West London
Japp, Hatch & Co.

AGENTS:
The P. & O. S. S. Company
The International Sleeping Car Co.
166, Piccadilly, London.

Cockspur Street, London

NAIROBI,
KENYA COLONY

O. L. N. FELLING,
General Manager.

Tell our advertisers you saw it in "East Africa."

