

# 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. 75.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1926.

Annual Subscription  
30/- post free.

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

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. S. JOELSON.

## EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES.

61, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W.1.  
Telephone: Museum 737p. Telegrams: "Limitable, London."

## EAST AFRICA'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FOR reasons best known to itself, a journal which claims to study Africa's needs and interests has recently published an attack on the Advisory Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in connection with the new Eastern African Trade and Information Office in London. The Committee is termed "a misfit and a gratuitous and superfluous invasion of the province and prerogatives of the Commissioner."

The basis of the attack falls on the Colonial Office, which is rather strangely not accurately represented as "having in a few extra cooks from the old kitchen to ensure the spoiling of the broth." Our contemporary's condemnation appears to be based on the impression that the Advisory Committee entails the squandering of time and money, that it will "meddle" with the Commissioner's organisation of his Office, and that its constitution implies "a reactionary reversion to a committee regime." These misconceptions are surprising, but may be advantageously examined.

Firstly, as its name implies, and as the Secretary of State for the Colonies has made quite plain, the Committee is purely advisory, not executive. Moreover, though it is nominally constituted by the Secretary of State, its actual existence and composition were matters for the East African Governments themselves. Where, then, is the intrusion by the Colonial Office?

It is astonishing to find it openly claimed that East Africa's will has been "over-riden," for the Colonial Office has been unusually careful to make known its attitude in this matter. Take Mr. Grenville Gore's statements at the inaugural luncheon last month.

"This Committee," declared the Under-Secretary, "is not only advisory because, as this office has to be, the several Governments actual bodies are consulted by the Commissioner and the Secretary of State, but they are also advisory because they are not to be taken as a precedent. The members of the Committee are appointed merely to help forward the project, and lend their full support to the Com-

missioner, to discuss with him their views on their special knowledge, and to keep him advised of the feelings prevalent in the circles in which they are in close and constant touch. Had the East African Governments—and it may safely be inferred, the representatives of unofficial opinion in East Africa, who were assuredly consulted—felt that the members of such a Committee had something of value to contribute to the general pool, they would not have been parties to the scheme. It may furthermore be taken for granted that in particular Kenya, which is finding so large a proportion of the funds, is satisfied that its interests can safely be left to the care of the Kenya sub-committee, the chairmanship of which has been accepted by Lord Cranworth, the chosen representative of Great Britain on the Convention of Associations of the Colonies."

The editorial critic then asks: "If there must be an auxiliary, why supersede the ready-made Joint East African Board?" Presumably because the East African Governments do not unannaturally prefer *ad hoc* committees to the constitution of which they have been consulted, and also because the Joint East African Board has its own well-known functions to perform. The gentlemen composing the Board are, of course, thoroughly competent to assist the Commissioner, and as a matter of fact every single one of them is, in his individual capacity a member of one or more of the new sub-committees. Is that not adequate proof that the Board is valued as its true worth by all concerned, but that by common consent the present grouping into three sub-committees is the best arrangement from East Africa's standpoint?

A feature of the criticism in question is the suggestion that Colonel Franklin, the Commissioner, had the right to "surrender" with us "good a grace" as may be—a personal speculation as unfortunate as it is unfair.

## "EAST AFRICA"

The only weekly journal that  
keep you informed of events  
throughout the whole of our  
East African territories.

£68, representing: cost of ten culverts, £25; cost of transport of timber for five bridges, £16; wages of three road foremen for twelve months at Sh. 15 per month, £27. Total £68.

The total length of the roads, such as this in the Kavirondo district is roughly 1,000 miles.

Maize and Cotton Production.

The Nyanza Province is one of the most important, if not the most important, centre of Native agriculture in the country. More maize is exported from the Nyanza Province than from any other part of the country. The distribution of seed by the Administrative Officers and Agricultural Instructors has resulted in a quality of maize now being grown which can obtain a market anywhere. I visited a water mill for grinding maize on the Yala River which had been erected by a Native chief with the help of the Kavirondo Native Welfare Association. A number of these mills are now being erected throughout the district.

There are signs of considerable increase in the cultivation of cotton in this Province. I visited two ginneries, one at Samia, where the output this year was expected to be 7,000 bales, and another at Malakisi, where the estimate was 500 bales. Where cotton is being grown there is also cultivation of food crops, and the people seem alive to the importance and value of both. Another interesting development is the demand now amongst the Natives for the inoculation of cattle against rinderpest.

Schools and Medical Services.

At all the meetings of the Native Councils and the Barazas I attended requests were made for the establishment of schools. The North Kavirondo Native Councils are prepared to raise a rate amongst the Natives for the establishment of a central school to which boys can be sent from the village schools where they can be given further opportunities for learning English and doing agricultural and technical work. The Central Kavirondo Native Council also expressed the desire for a central school to which the best boys could be sent from the Bosh schools. The number of Native children in the Nyanza and Kavirondo areas is given in the Phelps Stokes Commission Report as 179,000. It was struck during my visit to Nyanza by the necessity for Government inspection of village schools.

The medical needs of the Nyanza Province require further assistance; hospitals are not sufficient for the requirements of the people, the buildings are generally unsatisfactory and the dispensaries insufficient in number. The Provincial Medical Officer is now putting in special recommendations for dealing with the medical services by the reserves, which will include proposals for the employment of European staff who will travel to portions of the reserves where their services are needed, women should be recruited to deal with the needs, especially in dealing with venereal diseases. The Natives are anxious to co-operate in any measures which may be taken by Government. I addressed the Native Councils particularly with regard to the assistance they could give in the provision of buildings and in securing suitable candidates for training as Native dressers. I was glad to learn that the chiefs in South Kavirondo are giving considerable assistance in the clearing of sleeping sickness areas round the lake.

This follows a visit to the Kitui District, of which Mt. Lenah says:

Grazing on the Yatta Plains.

The Kitui Reserve extends over an area of 1,000 square miles and has a population of approximately 100,000; the bare majority of whom are Natives. The district is a comparatively level country, and for the most part the soil is a rich, deep, black, volcanic plain. The Government has been paid to Kitui by the head of Government by the name of Sir Charles Elliot.

He had a very large attack of malaria at which I explained to the people the reason of the Native

Council and the assistance which Government hoped to receive from its members. The people seemed to have few or no grievances, but there was a demand for more grazing for their cattle. The Akamba admitted the Yatta Plains were Crown lands and that they had no right to graze their cattle on them, but they asked that they might be allowed to do so on payment which they stated they were quite willing and able to make. After consultation with the Administrative Officers I decided that further grazing should be given to the Kitui Akamba on the Yatta on payment by them of a nominal sum of 50 cents per annum for each animal. (I understand that they offered 25 cents.) I considered that a nominal fee only should be charged, and with a view to making it clear to the people that Government did not recognise any right on their part to obtain this pasture.

The proceeds of this rate will be devoted to special veterinary measures and, if possible, to the establishment of a ghee factory in this reserve. I also made it plain upon the people the importance of disposing of surplus animals and of getting rid of their inferior cattle. They agreed that such a course was desirable, but in many cases they were hampered by such things as, for example, the necessity for carrying away by the return of the animals originally.

Two hundred men from this district were compulsorily recruited for work on the railway in relaying the main line, and I was informed by the Acting District Commissioner that the only representations on the subject made to him were by a large body of old men who appeared at the *boma* and stated that their women would not work for them in the *shambas* as the young men had been called out for work on the railway. The District Commissioner then summoned a *baraza* at which he invited the women to be present and state their views. The women appeared and explained that the action taken by them was due to the appeal made to them by the young girls who complained that they were deprived of their dancing partners at the *ugogo* by the young men being taken to work on the railway. It was pointed out to them that the men only worked for fifty days and then returned to their homes, and the elder women expressed their opinion that it was very desirable that the young men should be made to work. They then returned to work on their husbands' *shambas* and no further complaints have reached the District Commissioner.

The Benefits of British Rule.

It is in this district that Mr. Liffeld refers in his Memorandum attached to the Report of the East Africa Commission when he quotes as follows from a communication submitted to the Commission:

You may travel through the length and breadth of the East Africa Reserve, and you will find no other enterprise of such a scale or structure of construction. Government has provided the tools of agriculture, and the people have the direct benefit of the various services which have been put at their disposal. When I first came to this country 35 years ago, the only permanent evidence of our occupation would be the buildings we have erected for the use of our tax collecting staffs.

There was undoubtedly considerable justification for this statement, but it must be remembered that the benefits of Government cannot be measured only in buildings or institutions. A great and lasting benefit has been derived by this district from the intervention of Government in the life of its people.

There was probably no benefit in the *barazas* which were held which were more than a nuisance. The *barazas* were at the most, of the *barazas* which were held.

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No man would have ventured to sleep away from his own collection of huts and no journey would have been undertaken except in company with several others of the tribe. Raids from the Sukuyu and Maasi were frequent. The British Government by its administration and policing of this district has removed these fears to a very great extent, wholly as regards the dread of attack from a neighbouring tribe and very considerably in respect of the powers of the witch doctor. The people can now go about their ordinary avocations in security and content.

Further, one of the principal vices of this tribe was drink, and it was to put a stop to the very large consumption of *tumbo* in this district that the Sugar Ordinance No. 31 of 1923 was introduced. In spite of a period of drought the chiefs and people informed me that there was plenty of money in the district, and before the committee appointed to inquire into the working of the Sugar Ordinance the chiefs gave evidence to the same effect and said that everyone now had money as they were no longer spending it on drink. The dress, ornaments and general physical appearance of the people fully bore out these statements.

The principal need of this district is the provision of irrigation for the vast areas of open plains. If water can be provided there is no reason why this district should not produce large quantities of cotton, sisal and foodstuffs. I have addressed you with regard to the provision of an irrigation engineer, and one of the areas which will receive his immediate attention is that of the Yatta Plains in the Kiitu District.

A proposal has recently been made by representatives of the Dwa Sisal Company to extend the light railway now connecting their estate near Kibwezi with the Uganda Railway to the Kiitu District in order to tap the trade and agricultural produce of that area.

(To be continued.)

**THE NUBA EXPEDITION.**

**Determined Resistance of Tribesmen.**

An official report of the punitive operations in the Jebels Gaud and Femein in the Nubas Mountains states that these Nubas in those areas are offering a determined resistance. The enemy strength is estimated at 4,000 fighting men who occupy the caves and rocky strongholds, and are well supplied with provisions and water, telegraphs the Khartoum correspondent of the *Dines*.

Camel corps and aeroplanes were engaged in the operations which began on the 4th inst. when bombs were dropped on the Femein and Guld cave areas. Fifty old men and women surrendered.

The enemy continued to offer a determined resistance. There were some captures of camels and mules, and some of the old men, women and children. A full list of the names of the prisoners, the names of the camels and mules, and the names of the aeroplanes engaged in the operations, and the names of the officers and crew, will be published in the next issue of the *Dines*. The operations against Femein were temporarily suspended while the troops were concentrated at Guld.

At the 11th inst. bombs were dropped on the Femein caves. The enemy casualties were killed about 25, captured 100.

The operations against the Nubas will continue in consequence of the failure of the tribesmen to surrender. The operations will be continued until the Nubas are completely subdued.

**INDIAN ARTICLES.**

Articles on Indian subjects in the last week's issue of *East Africa* have drawn widespread attention in East African circles in London.

A few copies of that special issue by Industries, Rail, and Transport are still available.

**LODD DELAMERE MEETS CRITICISM.**

**Will He Resign and Seek Re-election?**

Lord Delamere intends to resign his seat on the Legislative Council but will stand for re-election immediately. His actual resignation is the result of the criticism throughout Kenya of the Colonial Loan proposals, including the suggested expenditure of £80,000 on improving Government House proposals which Lord Delamere supported.

The fact that the Committee's report on the loans was adopted by the Legislature after a single day's debate and without previous general discussion in the country appears to be the principal ground for the opposition to the proposals, coupled with the fear that more loans involve new taxation. While there are reports that his re-election will be opposed, it is considered certain that Lord Delamere will be returned. cables the Nairobi correspondent of the *Times*.

His Lordship recently addressed a meeting of his constituents at Nakuru, when some very straight speaking was heard, and a resolution carried *non con* recording the alarm felt by the settlers at the heavy new expenditure proposed by the Administration. The resolution requested a member for the Rift Valley (Lord Delamere) to represent his constituents in future before agreeing in the Legislative Council to any extra expenditure for unproductive work. Subsequently a vote of confidence in Lord Delamere was put and carried, and in reply he stated that his constituents should have been consulted on the £80,000 vote, but that it was sometimes very difficult to arrange for such consultations. His Lordship was grateful for their confidence, for he had their interests very much at heart.

As we close for press another Nairobi telegram unconfirmed at the moment states that Lord Delamere was, at the request of the other non-official members, decided not to resign his seat unless his constituents definitely request him to take that step. — B.D. — E.

**BIG FIRE AT NAIROBI.**

Nairobi, February 21.

The most disastrous fire which has occurred at Nairobi broke out in Government Road on Saturday evening.

A strong wind carried the flames across the intervening lane to Harridge Street. Four blocks of buildings in Government Road and a long stretch of less substantial structures in Harridge Street were destroyed. The fire was still smouldering on Sunday morning.

Two main newspapers of the *Kenya Observer* and *Partner* journals were burnt, but preserving the *Kenya* publication of the daily and weekly newspapers. Other premises destroyed include those of Mr. Ennis Jardine, wind engineer, Messrs. Galloway and Roy, ironmongers, Messrs. Gifford, Blair, and Lawson, engineers, and numerous offices and shops. The damage done is at least £100,000. — *Times*.

The *Daily Express* correspondent cables that Nairobi has been ravaged by a fire which has destroyed almost the entire commercial section of the city. The fire, it appears, started in a small premises and within a few hours fifteen shops and many offices comprising the heart of the business district were in flames.

The correspondent adds: "Native firms were burnt in the same street as the buildings which were destroyed. The damage is estimated at between £100,000 and £1,000,000. The fire was caused by a gas pipe which was damaged in a road repair. The fire was extinguished by the fire department." — *Times*.

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# THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF EAST AFRICA.

SIR SYDNEY HENN'S SURVEY, CONTINUED.

Special to "East Africa"

Perhaps to us at home the most interesting influence at work in East Africa is what I might term the invasion of white settlement. Ever since the highland areas in what was known as British East and German East Africa became known they have attracted men of our race as settlers. Successive administrations alternately invited and discouraged white settlement. Two schools of thought vigorously debated the relative merits of what came to be known as the West African ideal, purely Native development, and room for the white man, and the South African ideal, a dominating white civilisation dependent for its prosperity upon the employment of the Native races purely in those occupations for which the existing climate or other conditions render the white races unsuitable. I am not passing judgment here on the relative merits of the two ideals, but merely endeavouring to record historical facts.

While the matter was still under discussion, the British Government woke up to find that 10,000 people of British race had settled in the area and they had to define a policy to meet that position and at the same time to carry out their admitted obligations to the Native race. The conditions in tropical East Africa were not the same as in West Africa, where unoccupied areas of land suitable for white settlement do not exist nor as in South Africa, where the temperate climate is a permanent attraction to the white races, and so it has come about that the present scheme of the Colonial Office has adopted in East Africa what is termed the dual policy of promoting on the one hand Native development by every means in their power, and of permitting, on the other hand, white settlement in defined highland areas, suitable for this purpose. This policy does not satisfy the advocates of the West African ideal, and of course it is far too soon to pronounce definite judgment on its outcome, but so far as we have gone the production output of white settlement has been remarkable, and its dominating effect upon Native output cannot be denied. A Native working for a white employer rarely thinks to his reserve a knowledge of modern agriculture which he immediately applies to his own benefit.

**Political Influence.**

Nor can we afford to disregard the effect on development of political influences both from within and without the Empire. Among the unofficial residents in East Africa there was for some time a strong drift of opinion towards union with South Africa, created partly by the circumstances in which the East African campaign against the Germans was conducted under the leadership of General Smuts and his South African lieutenants, and partly by the interference with which the British public and also I may say the British Government regarded the German and Italian colonies during the war. It is true that the relations between the two powers after the war tended to cool, and Smuts to go into the South African Empire, and that in East Africa the Anglo-African political process began to Zambesi, south-

wards, looks to this country not only for sympathy, but for that practical help which she urgently needs to develop her resources.

In the realm of foreign politics there are three matters which limit our freedom of economic action. Treaties made by the United States, Spain, and France, with the Sultan of Zanzibar, anterior to our assuming the Protectorate, are a stumbling block to necessary and administrative action in that territory. The Berlin agreement, by which the European signatories pledged themselves not to exercise any discrimination against each other's nationals in the African territories within what is known as the Continental basin of the Congo, still has some years to run, and even if on its termination it were desirable as well as possible to impose preferential legislation in any form, it must be remembered that the conditions of the Mandate, under which we hold the biggest block in the group, viz. Tanganyika, impose equality of treatment in that territory for every Member of the League of Nations. Assuming, therefore, that in the course of time by friendly negotiation we succeed in extinguishing the lingering Zanzibar treaties, there would still remain in existence international obligations which seem to rule out the use of any form of imperial preference in East Africa itself in the development of its economic resources. This point should be borne in mind by those who see in Imperial preference a real instrument of progress, and not merely a weapon of offence or defence.

But the greatest influence abroad in East Africa is, as always, trade and commerce. It had to be got back to work after the war, but it must be remembered that East Africa was the only British Colony in which we had to fight a campaign against the Germans—a campaign which extended over several years, was very exhaustive, very costly in Native lives, and left the country in a very depleted condition. Then came the period of vacillating channels and the agitation over the Italian question in 1923, with the consequent indifference in the public mind at home to the possibilities of East Africa. Why should they take any interest in a country known to be the home of malaria and of sleeping sickness, which seemed moreover to be the breeding-ground of racial dissensions within the Empire? Leave it to the missionaries, there were more interesting and profitable fields for their attention elsewhere.

**Most Rapidly Developing Part of the Empire.**

Nevertheless, as always happens, through good times and bad times, chiefly the latter, the trader and the merchant went to their task, and so did the white settler. Cotton ginneries were set up, small estates were fitted with the necessary co-ordinating plant, the first plantations of rubber and maize were planted, the first white cherries, and in a few years the country had become a more interesting and profitable field for investment. It had not failed to attract some of the capital with a lot of experience and a good knowledge of the student of agriculture, but let me, before I close, mention

figures to illustrate the trend of events. Last month Mr. Ormsby Gore, the Under-Secretary of State in charge of the African Department, in the occasion of the opening of the East African Conference, the Trade and Information Office in Trafalgar Square, gave the following figures of the principal exports from East Africa in 1923:

Coffee	1,000,000
Cocoa	1,150,000
Sisal	2,000,000
Tea	840,000
Cashew products	577,000
Minerals	140,000
Wool and skins	447,000
Quinine	144,000
Groundnuts	30,000
Sisal	1,163,000

These figures show a striking increase on those for 1923. Those for 1925 are not ready, but will show a further remarkable increase on those for 1923. At an Imperial Dining Circle Dinner, held a week later, Mr. Ormsby Gore, in speaking on the economic progress of the British Crown Colonies, Protectorates and Dependencies, stated that East Africa at the present time showed the greatest rate of expansion in our Colonial Empire. On the other hand, the trade flow in imported goods and merchandise is in direct relation to the increasing export of natural products. It will only give you one small example. In 1922 Uganda imported 300 bicycles; in 1923 she took 3,000 bicycles; in 1924 she took 18,000 bicycles. Last year during the first six months she imported bicycles at the rate of 30,000 per annum.

**Railways Under Construction**

Mr. Gore may give you some account of the work in hand. The Uganda Railway is being prolonged from Tujibo to meet with the Busoga Railway at Mbulamiti, a distance of 485 miles. This passes through good cotton-growing country and will, in addition, collect for direct rail transport to the Coast, most of the cotton grown round Lakes Kioga and Kyoga, which is now carried by river boat and sail to Jinja and then shipped across Lake Victoria to railhead at Kisumu.

In Kenya three branch lines are being constructed. That to Elda, 44 miles in length, will serve the needs of white settlers in the Mount Elgon area; and that to Soloi, 31 miles, the needs of white settlers in the Aberdare Mountains. The third line to Nyeri, 91 miles, serves a similar purpose in the Mount Kenya area. But in some places through the large reserves of the African people, where some production will in consequence be greatly stimulated.

In Tanganyika a line is being constructed from Tabora to Mwanjira, 120 miles in length, and should be completed by the end of this year. This is the first section of the link between Lake Victoria and the Dar es Salaam line, which will provide direct rail transport to the sea for the cotton grown on the north side of Lake Malawi. These five lines are all under active construction and a great deal should be in operation before the end of next year, some of them.

Anyone who is seriously interested in the development of East Africa should read the report of the East African Commission, which was sent up to the British Parliament in the autumn of 1924 and also the Phelps Stokes Report referred to before. It covers not only every branch of Native policy but gives a vivid picture of the actual state of affairs in each of the six territories, and recommending the improvement of transport, a indispensable to the solution of many problems bound up with the economic development of East Africa and non-Native production, it recommends the East African Transport Loan Committee Bill of 1923. The recommendations of this Commission in regard to railways will be discussed in a special article in the next issue of the East African.

**THE BLASH OF COLOUR**

THE first of the Annual Reports of the late Sir Leo Chesser, Member of Parliament, is an arresting array of statistics regarding the population and the dangers to which the civilisation is exposed. He reminds us that in 1923 less than one-tenth of the 1,252 millions in the world were whites, and that those of British stock numbered only 147 millions, or barely 12 per cent of the world's whites. As it is the African continent that most closely affects our readers, he has turned to some of the author's statements concerning the British Africa. He computes at 4,100,347 square miles, or over a third of a continent, which accommodates 66,200,000 people, only 1,782,000 of whom are only 700,000 of British stock. British Africa has 54 non-whites to every white, and 87 non-Britons to every one of British stock.

The brave warning of the South African Director of Census regarding the Empire is repeated. If the comparative rates of increase during the last three decades are maintained during the next half century, South Africa will then have a population of 25,000,000, of whom only 6,000,000 will be whites; in other words, the fifty years will see an increase of 2,500,000 whites, as against 20,000,000 Asiatics and others.

Sir Leo says that in Kenya there has been the means of Native vegetation—Europeans for the uplands, where climate and soil are European conceptions of culture and civilisation. Natives for the lowlands, where the food they need is plentiful and safe for little beasts, but having, as he says, the Kenya highlands should not become a white man's land, he replies.

There are hundreds of thousands of white-bodied answers to this question, for there are 2,500,000 Natives. The white sees in this great body of people a reservoir upon which, in his opinion, he has the right to draw. He dislikes the idea of a white man's land too near his European mobility, but he cannot induce the Government to restrict Indian immigration. He hopes to use the same as a check on the Indian. Nay, we are told, that to tolerate more Indians, certain influential white groups are prepared to import cheap labour from Europe with which to compete on the harvesting and processing until the African is able to play his part.

A desperate expedient, and a most illuminating! Can we have the impression of not making the Kenya highlands a white man's land more forcibly stated. The truth seems to be that the Kenya land, in which a small band of whites sit themselves and men like them employing African natives for produce for the world's markets. This is not the land of a White Man's Land, it is the land of the few, who want to see the few whites, who are being now, more and more educated.

But how to make them work. The only way consistent with the Imperial relationship is better pay and a better labour market. This will not solve the local labour problem, at least for a time, but it is a settlement that would really dispose of Kenya as a white man's land. In the light of civilisation in its true sense, in which, both as well as management is white, is not it possible in the Kenya highlands, we need not worry of the situation in the East African continent, where normal tropical conditions forbid the employment of European workers. It suffices to remind ourselves of the facts we have already observed. That all British Africa has 15,200,000 Europeans, and that in Africa, British stock numbers 2,700,000. In Nigeria, Africa, of 400,000,000, there are 100,000 Europeans.

The Earl of East Africa

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PERSONALIA

The Earl of Strarford has returned to London from East Africa.

Mr. R. R. Bourne is a passenger for Lambara by the R.M.S. Saxo.

Major C. H. Dale has left for a tour of the East African Dependencies.

Captain H. B. Dooner, D.S.O., M.C. has been made J.P. for the Nairobi district.

Mr. J. S. H. Hatfield, D.S.O., M.C. has been appointed editor of the *East African Gazette*.

Viscount B. Haun addressed the Worcester Rotary Club last week on the development of our African colonies.

Mr. C. H. Pattison, for some years past Inspector of Plantations, Tanganyika is on his way back to the Territory from leave.

Brigadier General Andrew Graham Thomson, who served at Toler Kebib and at Suakin in Italy, passed away suddenly last week at the age of 68.

Major Cassinelli has been appointed secretary to the Convention of Associations of Kenya and to the Coffee Planters' Union of Kenya and East Africa.

Among well known passengers who have just arrived in England from the *Phoenicia* and *Avoncliff* are Mr. F. Hedges Butler, Dr. E. Dixon, the Hon. Dr. A. W. May.

Canon J. S. Stansfeld of Oxford who as we stated last week, has volunteered to serve in Uganda with the C.M.S., we understand, going to Masindi to assist Dr. Dixon, who is in charge of the mission hospital there.

Dr. John Cameron Young of the Bethel African Mission in South Arabia whose death is reported while on a visit of Scotland in Abyssinia has represented the United Free Church of Scotland in Abyssinia for the past thirty three years. Since the death of the Hon. John Keith Falconer two years after establishing the mission Dr. Young has been moving spare. The fact of his death is not, however, a long one in Glasgow, but occurred in the Abyssinian mountains while consulting his health during a holiday. He was engaged in his work with his usual vigor and energy. Having undertaken his journey with zeal and his mind to work a breakdown in health through overwork lately led him to take a holiday in Abyssinia where he has friends, and it was during this visit that he passed away.

The Hon. Sir W. H. Wood has accepted the invitation of the African Society to deliver on May 2nd a paper on "The Future of Africa" which will be a most interesting one to the Society.

The Arab Khan has left India for a tour of Kenya and Uganda, from which he will proceed to England via the Nile route. It is probable that His Highness will also visit Tanganyika.

Among those bound for East Africa by the *Manela* are Mr. and Mrs. R. Backs, Capt. and Mrs. Blackledge, Mr. and Mrs. J. Brategard, Dr. and Mrs. L. Green, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hayward, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Eadbury, Mr. G. Noble, and Mr. J. C. R. Sturrock.

Mr. Frank Gray, ex-M.P. for Oxford and a former Liberal Whip, left England yesterday for West Africa to attempt a quick trip from Lagos to the Sudan by motor car. He is accompanied by Mr. John Sawyer, a young Oxfordshire landowner, and they will each drive an ordinary Jowett car.

Sir Hosketh Bell, Governor of Uganda from 1907-1909, has contributed to the *Times* an article on the work of missions in East Africa, and particularly of the White Fathers, the majority of whom are of Belgian, French, Dutch and Italian nationality. Sir Hosketh says he has never come across a native of Africa in which their attitude towards the missionaries is not marked by cordial loyalty and respect.

GERMANY AND TANGANYIKA

To The Editor of The East African

DEAR SIR:—I have just read in your articles on German propaganda in Tanganyika. Why does Germany want the virtual control of the country to follow the principles laid down in the League of Nations. It is going to be a very big thing if it has done us—and any one can imagine how for they are simply to spend money.

She cannot even be allowed to have free trade, for that she has already, as we know, to our cost. If she wants it to build up a large war machine, which would be contrary to the spirit of the League, it is not in the interest of the people. Neither would it be in the interest of the many people in Germany in running the country as a money-making concern.

Following the above in mind, what are they after? There is no doubt that they are wanting to have control. The country is rapidly being filled with a number of their late civil officials and soldiers, and plenty of money.

Some time ago you published a most interesting article from a postal advertisement on the subject of German camps in Portuguese East Africa. I am sure that in Tanganyika some of the same things are going on.

Perhaps they are scheming for some small tract of land to be given to them by the League of Nations, or perhaps the appointment of an administrator by the Central European Committee of Investigation, the traditional short memory of the Natives, a little political cunning and a touch of the Mandate.

I do not think you can make too much out of the subject. However, I think we have had absolutely deplorable declarations from the mouth of the East African Director in London last year. As he said, Tanganyika is essentially part of the British Empire, and the sooner the railways are completed from Lake Victoria to Lake Nyasa, the sooner shall we put the United East Africa again, becomes more than ever desirable now that Germany's demands grow more insatiable.

ALL IN THE DAY'S WORK

Excerpts from a Settler's Letter

A FAVORABLE herd came to me and I said the felt very ill. I took it, so I took his temperature and found it to be 117.5°. I thought that the thermometer had gone wrong and took it again with another, whom I brought out with me, though at first he said "Rehat can't come." I put works here to-day and nobody on the road. That water annoyed me, and I made him get into the car.

When we arrived back we found that the aspirin and sponging down had reduced the man's temperature to normal. The doctor said he had a very severe touch of sunstroke, and took him into hospital, where he has, I hear, had a relapse. I expect you and the doctors at home will say this is a fair story. I fancy a man getting a temperature of 117.5° and going back to normal in a few hours and then of sunstroke affecting a Native. But the doctor gave me a lengthy discourse in appalling English, which annoyed me.

Ratification

Red mud, or red clay, can be smeared on the face and skin is considered to be a very attractive (small attractive) colour, and is much sought after by Native women in the Nyeri district of Kenya as an adornment for their occasional dances. Well, our Natives were at a dance and at about sunset on the evening in question I saw a Native rushing up to me with the check of a rat on his face, a couple of balloons so much so that his eyes were almost completely banged up. On the tip of his nose was a small shiny red balloon about the size of a golf ball.

When he begged me to give him some medicine to save his face I asked what had he been up to. He said that after he had been hurt on his face for the dance had done it, so I asked him where he had got the colour from. He replied that it was the colour of rats. As he was so palpably lying I told him that as it was the usual colour of the rat, and with his face smeared in the usual way, his pain must have been nothing rather extreme. Just as I was turning away he said "I tell you all about it, please give me some medicine if I do, because it is hurting badly."

After I had washed my face and left the boy and went to the house I had called for his afternoon sleep. I looked at the rat and my bedroom and had a good long look at it. I described as a pot of red mud, which could be used for any purpose. I had a rat on my face, which was a very severe blister to be worn on cattle in extreme cases. I dare say it might also come in handy for treating sprained ankles of elephants!

I had been a while with my treatment but tried bathing the face with hot water and then dressed it with vasoline, and the next day the rat was gone. I dare say I ought to have put some more of the rat on my face, but I did not. I dare say I ought to have put some more of the rat on my face, but I did not. I dare say I ought to have put some more of the rat on my face, but I did not.

A friend tells a slightly similar story. He had had an epidemic of scabies. One day he used a pot of red lead before lunch. After lunch he found the pot scraped clean. So he called the *mwanyaro* and told him to search the huts for traces of red lead. The man soon found in a hut a piece of paper with little bits of red lead sticking to it. The *mwanyaro* had up everyone living in the hut in question, but all swore that they were not at that sort of house. Hold out your hands," he ordered and one man's hands were full of red lead. The implication being pointed out to him, he replied that it wasn't red lead, but *mwanyaro* (God's doing).

After we had recently lost some horses by death, the *mwanyaro* remarked to me that "I had a horse to-day." I asked as a punishment for that to kill a man or beast when he wants him to die. He assured me that he had no other function. Had he heard of the devil? Yes. Who was he? The devil was God's head porter, who had to do the work when he wanted a man to die. I told the man that the devil was no servant of God, but his worst enemy. He was highly incredulous.

A NATURALIST'S NOTES

Dr. C. D. HALL, Lecturer of the Uganda Medical Service, whose volume "Naturalist on Lake Victoria" is now published by "A Naturalist in East Africa," (London: Doves Press, 1925), writes most interestingly and instructively of birds, butterflies, beetles, snakes, and other insects and animals observed by him in Uganda, Tanganyika, and Portuguese East Africa during the war.

His record makes delightful reading for the nature lover, but some prescient folk devoid of the naturalist's passion for his hobby would feel that it was somewhat unbecomingly self-indulgent for others. I dare say that at Shimanga, in the room where I slept was found a beautifully coloured snake which had been seen before, but which was a black blotches at regular intervals. It was about 1.5 feet long. The unfortunate reptile had to be despatched as my room-mate was usually nervous, but I do not think it was venomous. While one admires the author's scientific and scientific detachment, the world at large and his colleague will probably meet with more public sympathy. No doubt Dr. Hall's Carpenter will only as lesser mortals.

He watches a black and white sweetly-singing warbler come to a tree in half an hour. He meets a horned antelope that will not move off the track until he pushes it with a stick; he describes a snake which has a charm the female of the species by a snake-bite and a white antelope he is disturbed when a black mamba visits his tail. He cites a remarkable case of a bird having a number of birds, he mentions everything that the bird and insect lover wants to have noted.

The Victoria Falls are all his, the wealth of wild fowl at Shimanga captures him, Albertville reminds him of the old-fashioned woodcuts in books of African exploration, and the people of Rufiji attract his admiration for their energy and their toriatric men and bearing. It must be noted that the volume has some twenty-five really excellent plates of butterflies, reptiles and birds, and a few of the illustrations are from the

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### ELEPHANT HUNT CONTRACTORS.

A Report from Dar-es-Salaam.

ON Saturday last the *Daily Mail* published a surprise cable despatched on the previous day by its Dar-es-Salaam correspondent, whose message was in the following terms:—

To combat the great damage to Native crops caused by elephants in Tanganyika Territory, a dozen professional big game hunters were recently given free licences to shoot twenty-five animals each. They were allowed to retain one tusk of each animal as their own share.

It is believed that these hunters destroyed many more than twenty-five elephants each; however, choosing only bulls with heavy ivory. As a result, the elephants which damage the Native crops were mostly left alone, as their tusks were not valuable enough. The Government's object was thus defeated.

Recently the price of an elephant shooting licence for amateur sportsmen was reduced to £15 per head, while the number of such animals which could be shot in a year was increased to three for each licence holder. It was hoped that these concessions would help to diminish the pest.

The result has been disastrous. Whole families now take out three elephant licences for each member of the family, and it is reported that professional hunters, at a contract price, lead licence holders up to a herd.

A shot is fired by the licence holder. It is hard to miss entirely an animal as large as an elephant. The wounded elephant is then finished off by the professional hunter, and the Natives. Should a wounded elephant escape it does not matter. The hunters have a store of buried ivory, the result of previous expeditions, which can be produced at short notice for declaration to the nearest Government agent.

In one case recently reported a man, his wife and his 16 years' old daughter held nine *bona fide* licences and had only one rifle between them. The returned with eighteen tusks all right!

As elephant ivory fetches 2/ per lb. and tusks range from 40 lb. to 100 lb. this is a profitable pastime is becoming popular among European and Indian residents.

Does the above description represent anything approaching the true state of affairs? If so, it is certainly news to us, and what we think is equally as ominous to the several elephant hunters who have within the past couple of months discussed conditions in Tanganyika with us. Moreover, we have recently received long and intimate letters from readers in the Mandorly who are out after tusks, and in their accounts of their experiences we find no semblance of a hint that such farcical conditions prevail, or indeed exist.

It is, of course, possible and even probable that these incidents may have occurred within the game regulations in some of the Territory, but the correspondent conveys the impression that such occurrences are so general as to make the result ludicrous. We shall be very glad to receive any information bearing on this subject.

### TANGANYIKA LAND REGULATIONS.

Improvements Required of Occupier.

REGULATIONS recently published by the Tanganyika Government under the Land Ordinance provide that non-native occupiers may not alienate their right of occupancy or any part thereof by sale, mortgage, charge, transfer of possession, sub-lease, bequest, or otherwise without the prior consent of the Governor.

Except where expressly varied, it is provided that every occupier of a right of occupancy of land for agricultural purposes shall effect and maintain specified improvements, and that he or an approved agent shall at all times occupy the land.

The schedule to the regulations defines "permanent improvement" to be farm buildings of all descriptions, fencing, water burrows, planting trees of live hedges, walls, wells, draining land or reclamation of swamps, road-making, bridges, clearing land for agricultural purposes, laying out and cultivating gardens and nurseries, water boring, water races, sheep or cattle dips, embankment or protective works of any kind, planting of long-lived crops, water works, irrigation works, fixed machinery, reservoirs, and improvements of a permanent nature, provided that in the case of any improvements there shall be erected on the land any dwelling-house not occupied by the occupier or by some person employed by him in connection with his operations on the land occupied. "Non-permanent improvements" are stated to mean live stock, agricultural implements and machinery, and all apparatus and plant used in farming operations on the land occupied, and dairy appliances, which must be the property of the occupier.

The schedule under the regulations describes as follows the nature and value of improvements to be effected on land occupied for agricultural purposes under a right of occupancy.

Area of land.	Minimum value of improvements to be effected within first three years of term.	Nature of improvement.	Rate of improvement to be effected within first improvement five years of the term.	Term of improvement.
300 acres or less.	20s. per acre subject to a minimum of 600s.	Permanent.	10s. per acre subject to a minimum of 300s.	Permanent.
Over 300 acres.	6,000s. and in addition 2s. per acre in respect of every acre over 300 acres.	Permanent and/or Non-Permanent.	3,000s. and in addition 2s. per acre in respect of every acre over 300 acres.	Permanent and/or Non-Permanent.

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OUR KENYA LETTER

From Our Daily Correspondent

Nairobi

In his opening speech at the Governor's Conference Sir Edward Gigg has expressed his approval of the policy of encouraging European settlement. It will be contagious throughout the whole of the Territories represented when the suitable areas for the beneficial occupation of white men may be found. Sir Charles Bowring, who is so well known here, also showed a pleasing broad-mindedness on this policy in his remarks from the Nyasaland point of view and quite took the breath of our community away by declaring that in the colony he now governs he would welcome a Convention of Associations such as we possess here. This is regarded as a great advance towards Kenyanism in the convictions of our Colonial Secretary. Sir William Gowers made a happy little speech and Sir Donald Cameron referred briefly but emphatically to Tanganyika as a part of the British Empire.

We recognize here that in some respects Tanganyika is the most critical area of East Africa and the weakest link in the chain. It is the aim of Sir Edward Gigg to forge, for with the growing desire of the Germans to get the territory back again—a desire fostered by political scallywags at home—the essential need is to absorb quickly a strong loyal white British population that will fill the vacuum which the Feintion knows to exist there and so reinforce the determination of Britons in Africa that the mandatory shall not again come under German control. Mr. Lyall, of the Sudan, indicated that he would be more of a spectator than an active participant, but the hope is freely expressed here that he will learn something of the numerous benefits that European settlement brings to a backward African population and return to his country imbued with a realization of the advantages of throwing open the southern well-watered highlands of the Sudan to European expansion.

The Chief's Desire

Many people here have been much amused by an incident related recently by H. E. Sir Donald Cameron, for it throws a light on the Native view of a very live question affecting all East Africa. During one of his gubernatorial tours, he visited a chief and put the usual questions as to his welfare. The chief stated that all was as it should be, but the officials were looking after him quite well, but he had one complaint which he had specially reserved for His Excellency. Asked to produce it forthwith, he informed the Governor that he had not a single white settler in the whole of his area, and he trusted Sir Donald would see he was promptly supplied with the essential to prosperity. There spoke the natural mind of a Native who had met only the good old-time type of white pioneers and appreciated it accordingly. It is hard to see how an example of the mentalities of the Natives who wrote to the local press a few weeks ago in the stereotyped language of home propaganda, and in the usual propaganda, evidently prompted by the missionaries, but firmly claiming that all the land in Kenya belongs by right divine to the Natives. Hostility of this nature for the white man who has done so much to ensure the welfare of our indigenous inhabitants is not natural to the African, but is inspired by coveys of dissension men of our own race.

On reading of the report of the irrigation scheme for the recently discovered Fom South Africa, the Government is reported to have thought the scheme was of great interest in his country. It is the first of the kind of which he had heard in his country. We must not, however, start to think that the

areas are known to be suited for this class of intense cultivation. Belated news now comes to hand that he never reached that important province, but was recalled, or his time was up, prior to his arrival there. This is disappointing, but, even leaving out this district, it is the most extensive irrigable area in Kenya since the cession of Jubaland took away our biggest—the report should be a very valuable and stimulating document. By the bye, one hears that the Italians are losing no time in getting to work on the Juba River flats, and one would not be surprised to learn that the money for the developments they are undertaking has been borrowed in London. We are so very kind and generous to other folk, and so very close and punctilious when dealing with our own, that it is anxious to undertake.

French Bonds

Strange as it may seem, the inhabitants of this country are being flooded through the efforts of the literature from Paris inviting them to purchase French Bonds. So far as my own personal observation goes, the effort is merely a waste of printing and postage stamps. Apart from the fact that most Europeans in East Africa are not financially involved up to the neck in private investments, there are in these territories many of our fellow countrymen who have tried their luck in Gallic colonies—i.e. in Madagascar or in West and North Africa—and who have not found that British subjects are any more welcome than in pre-war days. The fact is common knowledge throughout Eastern and Central Africa. Considering the part East Africa played during the war, it will be unnecessary to stress her feelings of sympathy for France, but it is useless to deny that a growing feeling exists that we have been and are being badly treated financially by those we helped so materially in their hour of peril, and that our statesmen should have made it a *quid pro quo* before consenting to any multiplication of our debts to continental peoples, that our race be given full citizen and trading rights in their overseas colonies on equal terms with folk of their own nationalities—even those who have always treated fairly the alien white man in our own colonial territories.

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OUR NYASALAND LETTER

From Our Own Correspondent

Limbe, January 15, 1926

WEATHER prospects are excellent, though the rain gauge shows that over four inches of rain descended on our unquenching plants during the week end. At the moment of writing, however, sunny skies are once more in evidence.

There is one good point about having our heavy rains over and done with early in the season. Apart from doing a minimum amount of damage to our tobacco, the Shire and Ruo are enabled to get their swollen torrents down to the Zambezi and away to sea, before the Zambezi itself comes down with its usual March rush. This means that our rivers do not stand up and that floods and delays do not occur to such an extent. Last year we had the Shire and the Zambezi working in unison, with the result that it was a gamble as to whether or not we could get to Beira at all. Our railway serves us well, but they simply will not train the trains to swim! Anyway it will hardly be necessary this year.

Nyasaland's Telegraphs.

The taking over of the African Trans-Continental Telegraph Company by the Nyasaland Government is an accomplished fact. Thus passed one of the most romantic achievements of modern times. Few people realise the triumph of the penetration through one of the wildest bits of the continent, enabling us to get word urgently to those whom it would otherwise take weeks of trekking to reach.

Just before the change over, we were sarcastically reminded that it sometimes took a day for a message to reach South Africa and that on occasion we have been telegraphically isolated for no less than three whole days. But the critic apparently forgets the things that happen in the East African bush. Trees, wild animals and other things out here are not as well brought up as those in Epsom's Park or even Fleet Street and they do not care what we think when they interfere with our telegraph lines.

Had our amiable critic remembered that sending our messages here is not quite the same thing as way dispatching one to Tooley, from an office in the Street of Ink, a very fine service would have been speeded on its way somewhat more honourably and generously. But now our telegraphs will be a part of the Civil Service, and it serves the above quoted critic right. Evidently he has yet to learn the infinitesimal value placed on three days by many a Government servant that is to stay when he's not home on leave.

This Week's Fairy Story

There was once a man in East Africa who paid his income tax by return of post.

POPULARITY OF EMPIRE TOBACCO.

SIR GUY HUGH WILLS, presiding at last week's Annual General Meeting of the Imperial Tobacco Co. Ltd., said:

I would mention one fact of especial interest this year—the increasing popularity of tobaccos manufactured from leaf grown within the Empire.

In the limited time at my disposal I cannot attempt anything in the nature of a detailed review of the situation, but speaking generally, there are now appreciable quantities of sound tobacco produced within the Empire, and this company has a considerable range of brands composed entirely of such tobacco—brands which are finding a good deal of favour.

I should like to utter just one word about the curing of tobacco. It is not an easy crop to grow and curing is attended by many difficulties, and soils which at first sight seem particularly suitable frequently prove to be unsuitable. One of the greatest dangers which is always likely to arise is over-production at the expense of quality. Nothing is more disastrous for the cultivators. The natives have always shown themselves to be keen judges of quality, and prejudices, once formed, are hard to remove. Quality is our first consideration, and we do not propose to put in our brands tobacco which does not measure up to the necessary standard. Developing a new tobacco must, I think, be comparatively slow and sure.

IMPRESSIONS OF UGANDA.

MR. A. B. KISLIK contributes to the current issue of the Empire Gleaner Growing Review an interesting record of a newcomer's impressions of the Teso district of Uganda. He says: *in part*

One of the most noticeable features is the number of really excellent roads. A few of the main ones are metalled, and capable of carrying heavy lorries; the majority, however, are Native-made and maintained good for light lorries, ox transport, and mules. Transport facilities within the district are therefore excellent.

It is remarkable how a comparatively uneducated Native will be fluent in three or more languages. The ordinary peasant, or *umukama*, male and female, wears little or nothing in the way of clothes; the man perhaps a pair of shorts, an old shirt, or a blanket, the woman usually a single piece of cloth extending from her waist to her knees. The chiefs, however, are usually very expensively clothed; a pair of trousers, navy blue (or choice, even that a cotton or silk *kamizi*, and then a well-worn coat. Brown shoes and a sun-helmet, usually adorned with a feather or other jewel ornament, or a soft felt hat, complete their attire.

The *baraza*, or county chiefs, of whom there are four in the district, have motor cars; many of the *abapoti*, *botola*, or sub-chiefs, have motor-cycles; and ordinary push bicycles are almost too numerous to count.

The *baraza* does the Native in, from his own point of view, a wealthy man. He grows his own food, several kinds of small grain, helped out by sweet potatoes; all have their plot or two of cotton, bringing them in from 30s. to 70s. Many have bought ploughs. The bulk of their money is probably spent on clothes. They have to pay very high prices for very inferior articles (many, probably of foreign manufacture) at the Indian *dukas* or shops.

One immediately notices how very much like they are to the natives of the West Indies, in their spirit of chaffing and laughing the next day after one of our own countrymen has been carrying such and such a load. They are not so much as they are often thought to be, heartless and spiteful.

EAST AFRICANS

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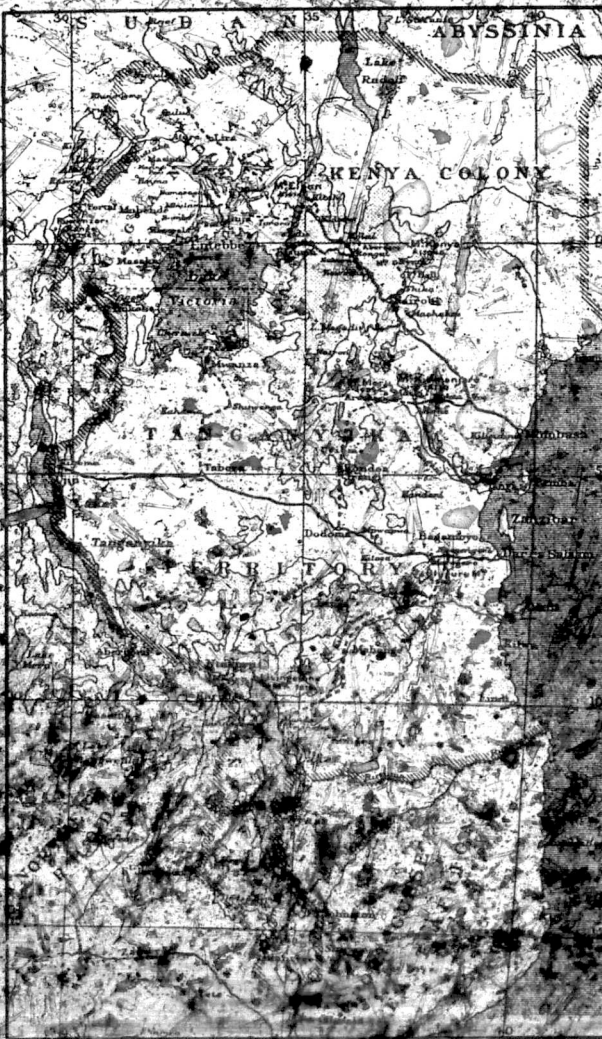


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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Official Organ in Great Britain of the Convention of Associations of Kenya Colony.

Vol. 2, No. 76

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1926.

Annual Subscription  
30/- post free

Sixpence

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. S. JOEBSON.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES.

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## EDITORIAL

### PROTECTING BRITISH INTERESTS IN TANGANYIKA

ACCORDING to a report just published by a German newspaper from a special correspondent on a visit to Tanganyika, some two hundred Germans had entered the territory in the three months preceding the date of the dispatch—that is to say at the rate of about seventy per month. These are figures which, even if they are approximately accurate, ought to occasion serious thought on the part of Britons, even where they are concerned for the establishment of a strong British civilization in Tanganyika.

The returning Germans, as numerous correspondence have pointed out in our columns, have amongst them many former German East African military and civil officials, all well provided with funds, the rest of the immigrants being principally former planters, with a fair sprinkling of merchants. They are then, experienced men, with first-hand knowledge of local conditions, acquainted with the Natives and the language, adequate finances in the majority of cases, and a desire to settle down in permanent residence in the tropics.

But while Germany has been sending such a steady stream of settlers per month to Tanganyika, very little has been sent to Britain. One thing is quite certain, that the comparison would not be to our advantage. We are aware of course, that this heavy German influx is to be attributed to the abolition of the former restrictions on the settlement of foreigners in Tanganyika, and that the British Government has not yet decided our national interests in this connection. At this juncture, our British delegates are in Tanganyika, and are endeavouring to see what the Natives can be served with their goods, and what the ports during the East African campaign. It is true, the British administrative officers are to make the actual arrangements for the emigration of the Germans, but when our enemies are exhibiting not the slightest desire to liquidate their debts to their European creditors, private and national, it is not surprising that

intriguing to find their sudden serious discharge of debts towards Natives, who before and during the war expected and received but slight consideration at the hands of their Teuton masters.

Our authorities could obviously not refuse to allow the debts to be discharged, but we in Africa believe that this heavy influx inspired by a wish to settle accounts. The statement is current in the Mandates, and who shall say that it is unfounded—that Germany's proposition was that the former officers of the *Schutztruppe* should come to a naive plan that obviously invited a careful selection. Will the Natives really insist that the payment of old debts heralds the return of the former administration? It is to be hoped that steps can be taken to check speculations of that nature.

### EAST AFRICA'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE

A LETTER FROM LORD GRANWORTH

To the Editor, "East Africa"

DEAR SIR—May I draw the attention of your columns in connection with the new Eastern African Trade and Information Office?

As most of your readers will be aware, an Advisory Committee to this Office has been recently appointed by H.M.'s Colonial Secretary. This Committee is naturally apprehensive of two facts—

- (a) That they are an Advisory Committee only.
- (b) That it is their duty to direct their efforts towards carrying out the policy and studying the wishes, as far as may be legitimately possible, of those whose money supports this Office in London.

I should, I think, propose it as most desirable to effect the closest liaison possible between the Office in London and those whose interests it serves. I would therefore appeal to all East Africans that wish to help and they should be made every use of any means already provided and to be provided, and they should bring to our notice any suggestion whereby they think the usefulness of the Office may be increased. They may be assured that such suggestions will receive the careful consideration and will be of the utmost help.

Yours faithfully,

LORD GRANWORTH

H.M. Eastern African Trade and Information Office,  
15, Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

February 27, 1926.

# IMPRESSIONS OF THE SUDAN

## IV. GORDON COLLEGE, KHARTOUM.

By a Special Correspondent of *East Africa*.

My first great objective in Khartoum was the Gordon College, but unfortunately the boys were away on their annual holiday, so though I was able to visit the college, I did not see any classes in progress. However, I saw not only many present boys in their homes, but also many old boys in various parts of the country. They gave me a very favourable impression of the system, and, judging by results, it is a good one. The boys had acquired much of that spirit which we associate with our public schools, and kept it in after life, both in their home and public lives. I can only hope to see the college at work and stay there a little.

### Gordon and Kitchener.

It would please both Gordon and Kitchener to see the results, the one of the college, dedicated to his memory, and the other of the scheme he was bold enough to conceive and start many years ago to the memory of his predecessor. As a result of it the Sudan has a most efficient junior service of men of the country, and private enterprises are able to find capable men for their staffs.

I was especially pleased to see some of the surveys and maps made by students now in the Irrigation and Survey Departments. They showed application, finish, and care of detail which were most commendable. On the Railways and in the Posts and Telegraphs also the results are most excellent. The older men, fathers of the boys, were most pleased with the system and its results, and were eager to send their boys.

The playing fields of the college are very fine. There are, I think, eleven football fields, and the boys go in for athletics, also, and play rounds. Some of the things done at their sports are really good, and rather above the average of the British public school. I would like to see more games played by the older boys and the population generally, but especially amongst the old boys. It helps so to keep up proper sports.

As much has been written for and against the Gordon College, but it is an institution that turns out boys from children to twenty years of age who are perfectly competent to fill the junior Government posts and the General and Industrial needs of commercial firms. Compared with the men we turn out in East and Central Africa, they are of a much higher standard, chiefly because the education, from its commencement in the village *kutub* (vernacular school) to its completion at the Gordon College, proceeds on a progressive twelve years course.

### Elementary Education.

The village *kutub*, which is the old Arabic school affected as run by Government, is State-aided, or run entirely by the village people under the *shaykh*. Its purpose originally was to teach a boy his Koran, and make of him a good Moslem, but the system has been developed, and now includes mathematics, writing, geography, etc. All the teaching is in Arabic, the men in charge of the schools being often College graduates. The schools are

divided into four classes, the boys spending a year in each.

From the *kutub* the boy passes into the district primary school, a Government establishment, with Gordon's School graduates as headmasters and teachers. The course is a four year one, the fees being £10 a year for day boys, and £30 a year for boarders. Here the study of English is begun. Games and health sports are an important part of a boy's training. A large number of boys who do not qualify for the Gordon College, and of their time, or who for some reason are unable to go there, find employment readily with Arab, Syrian and other merchants and business men.

### The Public School Spirit.

Having completed the four years at the district school, the boys may sit for a competitive examination for admission to the Gordon College, which admits each year only the number of boys who can be readily absorbed. A number of boys are unable to pay the full fees, or cannot at all be helped, or entirely supported, thus giving bright but poor boys a chance. The same thing applies to primary schools.

The average number of boys at the College is 350, and they are boarders. The whole establishment is run entirely on public school lines, the boys being divided into houses, having prefects, captains of various games, and so on, the idea being that, as these boys are to form the educated elite of the country, they must be filled with the public school spirit. The activities of the school are divided into many branches, there being the teachers' class to provide masters, for a school of the "Kadis" class to provide Native judges, the academic, and, last but not least, the workshops. These latter, with the exception of the carpenter's shop, were recently transferred from the railway headquarters at Atbara, as being at the same time more useful, economical and convenient.

The college itself is a memorial to General Gordon, and was conceived and established by Lord Kitchener. The buildings were erected by private subscription, but the endowment fund only meets some 70% of the expenditure, the rest being found from fees, and a yearly Government grant.

### Results of the System.

On the railway I found a travelling post office in charge as one of these boys, and watched him and his staff all day, making up, receiving and despatching mail. One boy on holiday at Medani was working with his father and elder brothers, selling vegetables on the market, the father and brothers sacrificing themselves to give the younger boy a good education. I spent some time with them, and went and drank coffee at their house. Others at Makwar I found in charge of the post and telegraph office, and at Tokar in charge of the meteorological records and agricultural stores. In fact, it is almost striking everywhere to find how few forefathers are employed, and how many fairly responsible posts are held by Natives of the country.

The commercial firms also spoke very well of the type of boy they received from the College, their one regret being that they were unable to obtain shorthand typists.

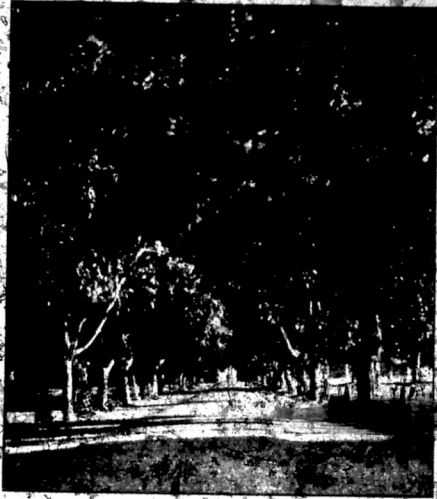
Perhaps the best thing that can be said for the College is that boys leaving it are able to go straight on to the Fitchner Medical School and have a good enough knowledge of English and drawing to proceed with the medical course.

The research laboratories, presented by Mr. Wellcome, consist of bacteriological, chemical, entomological, geological, and archaeological sections, and have their own natural history museum. Here a large proportion of the research work of the Sudan is carried out by experts, aided by College boys, who are thus able to graduate in the various departments, including survey.

**The Basis for Future Progress**

On the whole, I was much struck by the College system and the men it turned out. Naturally, all are not successes, and in many cases variety spoils what was otherwise a good man, but one must allow for that amongst a young people new to education. Further, do not let us forget that many of us are intolerant of the African as soon as he gains a little pride of race. Firmly handled, however, the product of the College forms almost us for a community, the basis for future progress in every branch, able to fill many posts, saving the Government large sums of money, and imbued with the right spirit.

When agitation breaks out a few of the educated are bound to be found in the ranks of the disaffected, but it is not fair to condemn the whole system because of these few. From my talks with several



THE PLAYING FIELDS OF GORDON COLLEGE

of the young men who were involved in the mutiny of the cadets of the Military College, I am convinced that many of them had not the least intention of being as bad as they were.

Boy scouting is one of the mainstays of the College, and is showing very good results, proving of the greatest help in influencing the formation of the character of the scholars.



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# NEW RAILWAYS IN UGANDA

## AN EXAMINATION OF CONFLICTING CLAIMS

From a Special Correspondent of "East Africa."

It was doubtless inevitable that the recommendations of the East Africa Commission should give rise to controversies as to the routes to be followed by the trunk line proposed in connection with the £10,000,000 loan plan. Re-examination of the Commission's recommendations has already led to the abandonment of the original route indicated for the Tanganyika Central-Lake Nyasa trunk line, and certain considerations have recently been brought forward which suggest that closer study of the proposed extensions in Uganda is desirable.

Construction work is now in progress on the extension of the Uasin Gishu branch of the Kenya-Uganda Railway to a junction with the Basoga Railway which links Jinja on Lake Kyoga with Najmasagili on Lake Kioga at Mbulamuti. Should this extension be completed towards the end of next year, the main line of the Kenya-Uganda system will be physically connected with the Basoga railway leaving only the short Port Bell-Kampala line 77 miles long, detached from the railway network of Kenya and Uganda.

A branch running north-westward from Torod, a station on the new Turbo-Mbulamuti extension to Mbale, some thirty miles distant, has been authorized and will be built out of money already provided. The East Africa Commission recommended the prolongation of this branch via Soroti and Lira to the Nile at some point between Lake Albert and Nimule, with a view to opening up new cotton-growing country in northern Uganda and also providing a through route to the gold-mining districts in the north-east of the Belgian Congo. This line is undoubtedly needed for local development purposes and also to provide a through connection between East Africa and the head of navigation of the Sudanese Nile service. But to effect the latter purpose it will be desirable to carry the line as far as Rejat, the southernmost point reached by the Sudanese steamers.

The Chamber of Commerce at Kampala, the commercial capital of Uganda, has recently urged the construction of a railway from Kampala crossing the Victoria Nile at Jinja and linking up with the Turbo-Mbulamuti extension or, alternatively, the prolongation of the latter line in a westward direction to Kampala. The arguments put forward in support were mainly of a parochial order, but a stronger case has been made out for this proposal in the instalment of a much more ambitious programme.

The East Africa Commission was obviously not entirely convinced whether the traffic of Congolese goods would be best served by the George Nile line or by a trunk route through Central Uganda towards the south end of Lake Albert, though it was inclined to favour the former. Arguably, however, because such a line would also serve as a link with the Sudan, in addition to promoting local development. Yet in view of the introduction of the new railway to the initial objective of their policy, to railways from Stanleyville on the Congo, the line in question, though it would naturally not have a much greater impact in obtaining a large share of the trade of the Congo, would still be a

trunk route were built on an alignment passing south rather than north of Lake Albert.

In this connection it must be remembered that there is some useful highland country in western Uganda—the Toro and Ankole regions—where a certain amount of European settlement is possible. A railway from Mbulamuti westwards through Mubendi to Fort Portal would open up this highland region and would also provide a more direct route from Kilindini to the Congo goldfields than the north-western line via Lira. It would pass close to the northern end of the Kampala-Bomba roadrail, so that when traffic grows this could be replaced by ordinary metre gauge track, giving Kampala a direct railway connection with the coast. The roadrail could then be used for a line in some other district.

The fact is that both of these lines are needed to develop Uganda and to establish through connections with the Sudan and the Congo. Unfortunately, the amount of money likely to be allotted to Uganda as that Protectorate's share of the £10,000,000 will not suffice for more than one of them, so a choice will have to be made. In making a decision it will be necessary to determine the relative importance of the several objects to be served—the establishment of through connection with the Sudan, the Congo goldfields traffic and the development of agricultural production in Uganda; for it is the proportion of weight given to each of these, and particularly to the first two, that will tip the scales on one side or the other.

The Sudan connection is mainly of interest from the strategic and tourist traffic standpoints. It would cater for the Congo Goldfields traffic to some extent, though not so well as the Fort Portal line. The latter would be useless as a route to the Sudan. Both have their merits as development lines from the purely Uganda point of view, though the Mbale-Nile line would badly encourage native cotton growing and the Fort Portal route would pass through cotton and coffee country, besides tapping an area of prospective European settlement. In these circumstances it is difficult to decide where the balance of advantage lies.

A plan that suggests itself is to extend the Mbale branch as far as Soroti, and to construct a road fit for light motors thence to Mengalla, to enable passenger traffic to be carried on between the East African railways and the Sudan steamer service. This would leave considerable part of Uganda's share of the £10,000,000 available for an extension of the railway from Mbulamuti in the direction of Fort Portal, with a view to an eventual junction with the Belgian Stanleyville-Kinshasa line.

### EAST AFRICAN COAST LINE

To be completed after Easter.

Mr. Mackay has stated in "East Africa" that the Government is considering the possibility of introducing a short-line meter-gauge railway from Kampala to Jinja, with the primary object of

# THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF EAST AFRICA.

## SIR SYDNEY HENN'S SURVEY CONCLUDED.

Special to "East Africa."

At the northern end we have the prolongation of the Uganda Railway in a north-westerly direction to the extreme limit of navigation on the Nile southward from Khartoum. This line would immensely stimulate the production of cotton in Northern Uganda, and there is little doubt that this would be followed by the spread of cotton growing of similar character in Southern Sudan and North-East Congo. Moreover, the construction of a branch railway or motor road to connect this line with the rich mineral areas of Moto and Kilo in the Congo is already being considered, and it would seem as if before many years Kilindini would become the natural ocean port for all the produce of the countries lying north of Lake Victoria, including considerable areas in North-East Congo and Southern Sudan.

In the centre, it is proposed to link up Lake Nyasa with Dar-es-Salaam. The particular route suggested by the Commission has been generally condemned, and a line following the same idea but further to the west has been put forward for consideration. This is by far the most ambitious project outlined in the Report, and a good preliminary survey, social and economic, as well as geographical, will be required before a route can be settled. But no one can doubt its immense importance, for not only would it open to white settlement the highland areas in the Livingstone district, but it would afford a direct outlet to the sea, to Northern Nyasaland and North-Eastern Rhodesia, which for the time being are completely shut off from the world.

### Zambezi Bridge.

In the south, it is proposed to bridge the Zambezi and so bring Blantyre, the commercial capital of Nyasaland, into continuous railway communication with Beira, the natural outlet on the Coast for all this region, as indeed it is also for the two Rhodesias. The line could then be extended from Blantyre to Lake Nyasa, and so give easy transport facilities for the agricultural production of settlements all round the lake, the total distance from the lake to Beira being about 300 miles. Unfortunately the position of the Nyasaland railways is complicated by the fact that the major portion of the existing lines (which are British owned) are situated in Portuguese territory and cannot therefore be acquired and run as State railways, as in the other territories. In particular, the British Treasury is reluctant to find or guarantee the money to build the expensive Zambezi bridge in Mozambique territory without considerable inducement, and therefore negotiations are now going on between Portuguese, British and Belgian interests to link up a new company in Foz in Portuguese territory by a branch railway with Chimbo on the existing Mozambique line. It is expected that this would provide sufficient through boat traffic to be able to start the early construction of the bridge, and it is a great hope for the future, with its English capital, that the connection of the

Kenya, Uganda, and the Tanganyika railway systems is to be

made by the construction of a line from Dodoma on the Central Tanganyika Railway through Arusha to Moshi in the Kilimanjaro area, which already has direct railway communication with Voi on the Uganda line. Indeed, it is over this route that Kilimanjaro coffee finds its way to Kilimanjaro shipping, as being nearer than its own port of

### Comparison with South America.

Before leaving the question of transportation let me call your attention to the peculiar conditions of East Africa in regard to the produce and delivery at the Coast. There are only two ports on the British East African coastline capable of considerable development, viz. Kilindini and Dar-es-Salaam. To these two first-class ports, barely 200 miles apart, practically the whole of the produce of tropical Africa lying east of the Belgian Congo divide, over fifteen degrees of latitude, will be attracted in time. When one looks at the map, one is inevitably reminded of the somewhat similar position of the two ports of Montevideo and Buenos Aires, from which radiate out the lines that gather in all the produce of the great basin of the River Plate. Kilindini is being rapidly improved by the construction of deep-water wharves, while careful studies are being made of Dar-es-Salaam and its surroundings with a view to preparing plans for its development on a suitable scale to meet future requirements.

### Problems of Population.

Next to transportation, population is the main factor in the development of every new country. East Africa contains to-day about twelve million Natives, and is thus one of the most sparsely populated portions of our Empire. There can be little doubt that the numbers have fluctuated enormously over long periods of time, as the Natives are extremely prolific. The main check upon increase, apart from infant mortality due to ignorance, prior to our occupation, were tribal warfare, famine, and diseases, such as sleeping sickness and malaria. Since our occupation careful observation seems to indicate that the Native population is stationary, and this is the greatest of all problems that we have to deal with in East Africa, as without increase of population the country cannot progress. How are we dealing with it?

The allegations sometimes made in this country by well-meaning persons that white settlement is responsible for the sudden or gradual disappearance of certain Native tribes cannot be sustained. In all these cases it will be found that their gradual decline in numbers was due either to disease or to some change in the economic conditions under which they were living—to which might be added natural causes. As regards tribal warfare, in cases such as the Somalis efforts are being made to train Native women to act as nurses, and to educate them in the care of the sick. In the case of the Bechuanaland tribes, it is the intent of the physical conditions for the meantime of those tribes which have not yet been persuaded to exchange the spear for the plough, a plough which is

always local, will become rarer with improved means of transport, and in any case, the easiest enemy of all to fight.

#### Combating Disease.

An educational campaign on the need for planting and storing sufficient food crops alongside of other economic crops, such as cotton, is being carried out under the direction of administrative officers. It was simply the neglect of this elementary precaution that in many cases caused considerable loss of life through local famines. The fight against tropical diseases is being carried on everywhere with the assistance of scientific research bodies at home and abroad. A mere list of the diseases to be contended with is enough to bewilder the ordinary man. Only the other day when a question was asked in the House of Commons as to what measures were being taken to deal with "yaws," one of the most destructive of East African diseases, almost every member in the House was seen to turn to his neighbour to ask him what "yaws" was. Probably there were not six members in the House who had even heard the name.

Whatever may be done in East Africa whatever help may be lent by this country in the fight against disease, it will only be with the co-ordination of international effort on the African Continent that permanent success will be attained. The International Conference on sleeping sickness held in London a few months ago, is evidence of co-operation between the nations interested, and I look forward confidently to control being gradually established over the two chief enemies, malaria and sleeping sickness. As soon as this material itself, there will be a steady rise in Native population.

#### How the Native is Progressing.

But quantity is not everything; what about quality? It cannot be expected that Native races in the tropical belt should exhibit as much vigour as those in the more temperate regions of the south or the Mediterranean, and their output of work is low by comparison. The mental capacity of some tribes in different parts of East Africa is extraordinarily high, but on the whole the average is low. Measured by an ordinary business man's test, that of the exports per head of population, which may be said to represent his excess of production over his local needs, the East African produces just under £1 per head per annum. His brother on the Gold Coast exports over £1 and at the top of the scale in the British Empire the New Zealander exports nearly £39. In the East African has a long way to go, but he shows signs of rapid improvement. What is being done to help him?

Education, both missionary and State, is being given an ever more practical character. The boys of the schools are always busy; he is being taught mechanical trades, or better than he is learning to plough in his reserves and wherever such cultivation is being carried on he is being instructed and shown by trained officers of the Agricultural Department how to manage his crops by better methods of cultivation. Every where he is being taught that it is his duty to work either for himself or for others, but, promising as the results so far obtained may be, it is felt that his average output of work is below what it should be.

The medical authorities have recently come to the conclusion that this is due to an over-reliance on the staple foods of the Native, maize and bananas, and that the sufferings and ailments of his bodyworkers and all other employees are now being encouraged to add meat to their diet, where possible, and to the introduction of the cow wherever possible. The result will probably be seen in the next few years.

Everyone will agree that certain horrible practices, in addition to the practice of witchcraft, should be

suppressed. But what patience and sympathy will be required in their gradual suppression. On the other hand, the limitations placed upon the nomadic habits of pastoral tribes will not be so generally accepted as necessary in the new order of things, but when this is borne in mind that the only purpose for which a Native accumulates cattle in excess of his needs is to buy more wives in order to live a life of slothful indulgence at the expense of their toil, most sensible people will agree that it is wiser to teach him to dispose of his excess stock in the ordinary form of meat and hides in local markets, and not to permit him to trespass on his neighbour's land to feed cattle carried in excess of his needs. On the question as to how far these Native races should be encouraged

to independence, there is also some difference of opinion, which at times finds its vent in all-judged statements. Until they have made considerable progress on the road to civilisation, dissemination of these ideas among the Natives is much to be deprecated, and for the meantime the British Government can be trusted to discharge the responsibilities of its trusteeship for the Natives.

#### East Africa's Great Resources.

A few words in conclusion. In the history of the development of the British Empire has there ever been one of the most interesting problems. Fifty years ago it was an unknown world to us, this country was only beginning to learn something of its possibilities from the stories of Livingstone, Speke, Grant and others. Twenty-five years ago we had assumed administrative control of small portions of the area but had done little to justify our presence in the country. What had been done stands chiefly to the credit of the missions. It is only since the great war that this country has seriously taken the work of development in hand as a national duty.

And the task is so great that few people realize that East Africa is as large as the whole of British India, and larger than all the other Crown Colonies in the Empire taken together. No one yet knows the extent of its agricultural possibilities. A representative from the Washington Department of Agriculture who visited the country expressed the view that if properly cultivated as much fertile land as the United States, but that in any case it would prove under intelligent development a veritable reserve for the needs of the whole world in the production of tropical foodstuffs and raw materials.

Let us bear these words in mind.

#### EAST AFRICA'S RESOURCES

##### A Tribute in the House.

MR HANNON (Birmingham, Moseley, U.), speaking in the House of Commons last week, said that he had recently had the opportunity of speaking to the members of a delegation of South African farmers who had spent some time investigating the possibilities of Kenya Colony. They had told him that in that colony there was almost every variety of climate, rich soil, and abundant opportunities for the cultivation, provided irrigation schemes were established, of practically every kind of product useful to man. It was a great tribute

to Mr Amery's administration of the Colonial Office that one of his first constructive acts had been to devote £10,000,000 for the development of East Africa. The whole question needed united effort and assistance on the part of all concerned.

There was no reason why the question of the development and the advancement of the Imperial economy should be a party question.

lines of those that have been now established in the Masai district.

The Nyumbu Native Council have recommended a levy of 5s. on each adult male for 1926 for medical and educational work, provided that Government will provide a like amount from the Native hut tax. It is estimated that the levy would bring in a sum of approximately £5,000. This proposal will require full and careful consideration, but at any rate it shows a genuine desire on the part of this Council to improve Native conditions and with Native co-operation and practical assistance. The Fort Hall and Embu Native Councils have made recommendations for further medical work in their districts but have not yet agreed as to the imposition of a cess.

The Central Kavirondo Council has agreed to the levying of a rate of Sh. 1 a head, which will produce a revenue of Sh. 80,000. With this sum it is proposed to devote Sh. 8,000 towards the laying out of nurseries of forest trees under the charge of Native overseers; a further sum of Sh. 11,840 is to be provided for road work; the purchase of culverts and tools; the sum of Sh. 1,500 is to be spent on a drying brick pan machine, and it was further suggested that Sh. 20,000 should be put aside for education, Sh. 20,000 for a central school, and Sh. 10,000 as grants to missions.

Voluntary Cesses.

In North Kavirondo the Native Council proposed to raise a local cess of Sh. 1 per head, but in view of the fact that this sum was only approved by a majority and we do not consider it advisable that a popular levy should be imposed above a figure which every Native can willingly and easily pay, this Council has been advised to alter the rate at the commencement to Sh. 1 a head.

The Ukamba Native Council has also suggested a Sh. 2 rate, which is expected to bring in £4,800, of which it is proposed to devote one fourth to educational services, one fourth to medical services, and half to re-conditioning the reserves; one third of which is to be devoted to a forest station and agriculture, one third to improving the water supply by minor works, and one third to a reserve account for the provision of major works in connection with the water supply. The Wakamba at present are enjoying a period of financial prosperity, as their expenditure has been very materially reduced by the effective working of the Sugar Ordinance. These proposals are now receiving further consideration by the Native Affairs Department.

It will, I think, be recognized that these Native Councils are already justifying their formation, and that there is every hope of effecting very considerable improvements in the conditions of the people through these representative bodies.

It must, however, be clearly recognized that the responsibility of Government in the reserves is only limited inasmuch as Native contributions, and that any reduction in Government expenditure on Native services on the grounds that the people are taking themselves for such objects would be as unjust as I consider it would be unjust. The contributions of Government and of the Natives should be on a *pro rata* basis; the more the Natives are willing to do to help themselves the more help should they be given by Government.

It is only fair and reasonable that the Natives should tax themselves for educational and medical services. No charges are made for the provision of these services, and it is not right that the Natives should have to contribute and contribute generously to their support. It is characteristic of all Native races and of the uncivilized classes in all countries that they attach little value to anything obtained without cost or effort.

Changing Customs.

The changes which are taking place in the manners and customs of the Natives in this one Province is very noticeable. Within a radius of a hundred miles one can see a state of society which might have existed a

thousand years ago, while round a Mission Station a short distance away the youth will be found attired in European costume, spectacled, and mounted on bicycles ready to adopt anything regarded as English and to escape any tribal obligation.

I visited the somewhat remote district of Emberre in the Embu district where conditions were such as I have described under the first category. One gentleman in a bowler hat obtained his headgear, which obviously was much admired by his fellow villagers, not from a modern hatter, but from the hump of a black bull. In shape it was not far removed from one of the latest fashions in bowler hats, but its weight was not such as to be likely to secure a sale outside Emberre. It resembles many of the Morris dances which are being revived.

There were the fool and the clown and the village idiot turning somersaults and leaping in the air and indulging in strange gambols and pranks. The dresses worn reminded one in many ways of a gathering of villeins and serfs in Norman days—the boots, many of the Natives cut like that of a Saxon churl—the brown smocks and loose hanging straight-down garments of skin worn by the women, coloured skin caps studded with nails—spears and arrows in tin tubes filled with shot and pebbles—bees-leg to rattle—musically whistles—leathers and war paint—the dancing accompanied by a strange monotonous dirge—all combined to make a scene, save for the colouring of the people, strongly reminiscent of the groves in a pageant of the Norman period.

The changes in Native customs are appearing in the stores displayed in the Indian *dukas* in the reserves. These vary considerably in different parts of the country, but the following articles are generally found in every trading centre in a Native reserve: necklaces, brightly coloured, beads, generally imported from Bohemia, Italy and Canada; silver clothes and blankets imported in large numbers from Hongkong; vests usually from Japan; hurricane lamps from America; matches from Sweden; knives, brooms and brushes largely from Europe manufacture.

Enormous Possibilities for British Trade.

An illustration appears weekly in "EAST AFRICA" of a typical Indian *duka*, which I believe was arranged for the Tanganyika Territory Court at Wembley. I would call attention to the notice affixed that 38% of the articles sold in a *duka* are British and 62% foreign. The possibilities in the small goods trade in Native reserves are enormous.

It is urgent that the Department of Overseas Trade should invite the attention of English manufacturers to this market and that they should get in touch with the British Trade Commissioners, who would be able to advise them as to the articles that are most in demand. It is not worthy that the Native of Africa appears to fancy the same imported articles as the Native of India. There is a like demand for bicycles, cooking pots and pans, cigarettes, baby carriages, shirts, shoes, socks, suspenders, belts and baby clothes.

The communications generally throughout this Province are good. Administrative officers have devoted considerable time and trouble to the construction of earth roads, which in course of time it will be necessary to develop and maintain as metalled roads. The many visitors to Kenya will now make the "Round the Mountain" trip probably little realized by this road as originally conducted. An extent of about 67 miles of road from Merit to Embu and through the Embu district was constructed in a period of less than over ten years by the natives of this district. The great fear of their disappearance is obvious.

In the unprinted dispatch the title *East African War* is used, but the result must, we think, refer to this war, which was, we believe, the only one to have the weekly illustration above mentioned. (Ed. "E. A.")



Road Building under Difficulties.

The work was extremely arduous; the road had to be taken through dense bush up and down hills and valleys. The officers in charge had no maps, few tools, and little money. They had to find out for themselves the best line to take and to avoid rock as far as possible.

The plant used was of the most elementary description; the earth for the road was dragged along by women on the leaves of the wild plantain; forest creepers were used as ropes and for putting over the bridge beams; large stones were broken by being dashed against other stones; rocks were split by lighting fires under them until they were red hot and then pouring cold water on them. Sticks and hoes were the only tools which the large majority of workers were able to use; most of them had to be instructed in the use of a hoe.

Such money as Government could spare for the construction of the road was spent chiefly on blasting powder, and this length of road which is now, in ordinary times, one of the best lengths of road in Kenya was constructed with very small expenditure to Government, practically by the officers of the district with the supervision and encouragement of their administrative officers who, as one of them in describing the making of the road informed me, lived on the road, slept on it, and dreamed of it.

Had it not been for this road thousands of persons must have died in the famine of 1918 for it would have been impossible otherwise to have brought the food through to the people, while relief work was needed to them in improving and widening the existing road, which enabled a fleet of some twenty-five Ford cars to be continually bringing food to the starving thousands.

A Native Administrative Service.

It is clear that if the progress now being made is to continue and the work of the Native Councils is to advance in sensible steps must be taken as soon as possible to raise the pay of the chief Native headmen. As was pointed out by the East Africa Parliamentary Commission, it is necessary to give the chiefs directly or indirectly such emoluments as can reasonably be held necessary to the support of their dignity and authority.

What is wanted above all is to form a Native Administrative Service in which the most enlightened chiefs can be included, an educated, progressive chief is a great asset to the British administration. In some districts there are a few well-paid chiefs and a large number of unpaid headmen. In other districts a large number of headmen paid practically a nominal wage. What is wanted is a system which will provide for a few classes of chiefs who can be paid an adequate wage and not to increase the pay of all the headmen, which could only be done at a prohibitive cost.

It is hoped to take advantage of the present increase in salaries to introduce a system of remuneration of chiefs and headmen in the reserves and to require the chief headmen to perform a certain amount of work which will probably be found necessary to build up a local service attached to the Native administration—open to the other headmen and registrars. This service should afford opportunities to the mission-trained, educated youth, who cannot be absorbed into useful employment, is likely to become a thorn in the side of Native authority. A scheme with this object in view is now in course of preparation by the Chief Native Commissioner, and will be submitted with the Estimates.

E. AFRICA AT THE BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.

A Successful Precedent.

PRIOR to the closing of the British Industries Fair we had a further chat with Major J. Corbet Ward, who was in charge of the exhibits of the Eastern African Dependencies, descriptions of whose stands have already appeared in our columns.

This representative of East Africa at the Fair had been surprised at the considerable number of visitors, who, despite the great publicity of the British Empire Exhibition, were still in almost complete ignorance as to the position, products and possibilities of the territories. Thus the Fair offered an incidental opportunity of enlightening many of these people, and getting into touch with importers, manufacturers, exporters and potential investors and settlers, a considerable number of whom were passed on to the new Trade and Information Office for further detailed information on different subjects. A noticeable feature was the number of oversea inquirers.

The Eastern African Dependencies were fortunate enough to have an excellent stand, one of the main halls, so placed that visitors were not only to pass but to notice the stands. The only drawback being that the Nyasaland stand, although in a prominent neighbourhood position and next to the Nairobi Coffee Co. was not actually within the four corners of the large centre piece, within which the other Dependencies were housed.

To meet this point Major Corbet Ward made the happy suggestion that in the future it might be possible to have an oblong centre stand so arranged as to give adequate accommodation for all the Dependencies and perhaps also leaving a commodious middle space for the reception of visitors and for display purposes.

Altogether, the territories and we think, congratulated themselves on an excellent and impressive display, and a good note on the success was given by the Chief Participation in the Fair. No other Crown Colonies Protectorates or Mandatories were officially represented and East Africa has therefore created a precedent of which the Dependencies may well be proud.

BRONZE MEDAL FOR NATIVE POLICEMAN.

Tackles Crocodiles with a Stick.

WE are authorised to state that the Royal Humane Society's bronze medal has been awarded to Constable Farah Samatar of the Kenya Police, and that the medal will shortly be sent to the Colonial Office for transmission to East Africa. The official account of the action for which the award has been made is in the following terms:—

On December 24, 1924, while a boy named Heri was washing clothes in the river near Alexandra, Kenya Colony, he was seized by a crocodile and dragged into the water.

Police Constable Farah Samatar at once ran to the spot and picking up a stick entered the water, catching the boy with his left hand and striking the crocodile with the stick held in his right hand.

The crocodile was driven up by his jumps and by sheer strength, released the boy, he dragged further than inching away, and the crocodile was then killed and the boy rescued.

Buy British Goods first—and all the time!

—H. Royal Highness the Prince of Wales

East Africa in the Press.

STRAIGHT TALK TO HOME MANUFACTURERS.

Mr. Rowntree's Lessons from East Africa.

MR. SEEBORN ROWNTREE, almost as well known as an economist as he is in his capacity of managing director of one of the world's big chocolate-making firms, who has just returned to England from a business tour of South and East Africa, has given a representative of the *Yorkshire Evening News* some impressions gained during his visit to the East African territories.

*If Britain is to hold her own in the foreign markets, it is essential that the manufacturer should make a far greater use of his imagination than he has done in the past,* he said.

East Africa is going to spend £10,000,000 in railway developments. If I were a Yorkshire engineer I should try to get as many of the orders as possible before anyone else obtained them, but the manufacturer must go out and see for himself what is wanted.

In Uganda, with a population of over 3,000,000, the Natives are getting comparatively rich. Last year they bought thousands of British bicycles. That shows they have got the money and are prepared to spend it. We must get in early. The manufacturer or some high administrative official should go out and study the psychology of the natives.

If I made hardware I should go out and find out what kind of hardware they wanted, what colour they preferred, what prices in Uganda the metal is 10 cents.

In scores of little villages throughout Africa I noticed a local store surrounded by piles of printed cloth and asked if it was British made. No, it was Dutch. A firm in Holland sends a designer out every year to study the tastes of the native women. He makes his designs on the spot, shows them to the women, and those designs they approve he sends to Holland to be used for printing on the export cloth. So they have captured the market.

The visit of the manufacturer to his foreign market, continued Mr. Rowntree, enables him not only to study the market, but to get into personal touch with his customers. There is still room for sentiment in business, but the manufacturer must see his agent. You need the only agency a man holds, and you cannot expect him to do his best without having contact with the home area.

"I have only been back a fortnight," concluded Mr. Rowntree, "and we have already seen the expenses of my trip in increased export sales. That clinches the argument. There is no amount of sentiment that a manufacturer must spend the money, the responsibility is his, and then adapt his goods to the requirements."

KENYA CURIOSITY.

An agony advertisement the other day announced that a Kenya lady, tanning in that country and now in London, would advise intending settlers about conditions, farms, climate, &c. The advertisement according to the advertiser was cancelled.

"I had the curiosity to answer it, and received a reply from a lady with a Russian name in which she said that she will be pleased to give me an interview at her own house, but, not being an agent, she is obliged to charge a fee of 10s. 0d. I thought under such conditions I could best take my chance."

All yours, as ever, J. H. G. Editor of the *Financial Times*.

THE BACKBONE OF EAST AFRICA.

Major Walsh's View of Tanganyika.

Such is the title given to Tanganyika Territory by Major G. L. Walsh in an interesting article contributed to the *Saturday Review*. The Mandator, he says, is almost as big as Kenya, Uganda and Nyasaland put together, but Kenya has overshadowed it, largely on account of her connection in the British Press and in British Society.

Moreover, Kenya is British without any qualification of any sort, while Tanganyika is mandated territory. The net result is just the same, but people in general do not realise it. Prospective settlers who are anxious about their titles, business men who wait to know the laws they are to operate under, and those concerned with the security for their loans, seem aptly to think that conditions are not so safe and stable in a mandated territory as in a British dependency of the more usual type. It is a complete delusion, Mr. Amery not long ago took occasion to blow it to pieces. But it still persists and has an inevitably retarding influence.

"I should like, therefore, to say as bluntly as possible that we are just as much the absolute masters of Tanganyika as of Kenya or Uganda. Any request will turn us out of it; and that in every respect it offers the same opportunities and the same advantages as any other British protectorate. The only difference is the mandate under which we hold and govern the territory prescribe no policies that are not voluntarily subscribed to and adopted throughout the Empire. They impose no limitations of any kind on our sovereignty and lay upon us no obligations—except that of furnishing an annual report to the League of Nations—that are not common to all British administrations. If we wanted, for instance, to federate Tanganyika with Kenya and Uganda and Nyasaland we could do it to-morrow. The mandate not only does not forbid but expressly contemplates that eventually."

Having outlined Tanganyika's policies under the most advanced Governor, Major Walsh continues—

"I have no fear of German penetration in Tanganyika or anywhere else. The political motive has vanished, and if the pie war German colonists are now flocking back it is a proof that they are settling down on a stable and hopeful basis. More proof of the same sort is afforded by the trade returns. They show that while the Germans in the year before the war exported £1,276,195 of goods and produce the figures for 1924 were nearly twice as high—£2,329,861 to be exact.

"Generally adequate transport facilities—nearly every thing turns on that—I see no reason why in the next five years the value of the export trade should not have doubled. As for imports, the fact that the Natives purchase over £800,000 per year of cotton piece goods and that the territory buys about £200,000 of iron and steel and other goods is enough to show that a valuable and a growing market is there waiting to be developed and developed."

"When the healthy and well-watered highland areas in the south and in the terraces are opened to settlers, which will be when the route of the new rail way is definitely determined, I anticipate a rush of colonists of the right stamp. Among them I hope will be found many of the best service men, Boer and Briton alike, who served under General Smuts. They ought to receive the first consideration, and they will be settling into possession of a new land just when its fortunes have definitely turned the corner. It is a small thing, but still symbolical, that the meaningless phrase 'head of line' has to disappear from our stamps and the King's head to take its place. So far as one can see, the British and German empires are only separated by a paper wall, and the British Empire is only a paper empire."

All yours, as ever, J. H. G. Editor of the *Financial Times*.

**THE EARLY MORNING TREK.**

*Specially Written for "EAST AFRICA."*

By Captain Jim Molaren.

At moonrise the noise of the boys, spanning the oxen, awakened us, and we sprang to our feet. The knowledge that snakes and scorpions, sometimes creep under one's blankets during the night for warmth, and that preliminary yawnings and stretchings are therefore dangerous luxuries, makes one a quick, if not a willing, riser. We had not much dressing to do; washing and shaving we left until the first outspan, soon after sunrise.

So, after a last look round with the electric handlamp—excellent thing on a hunting trip—one of the Natives pulled the leading oxen after him into the middle of the road, the waggon creaked and groaned, and jolted, and we were away.

I love the early morning trek best of all. Everything is hushed and at rest; the crickets, frogs, and innumerable other insects that fill the African night with their noise, all are quiet then. Even the Native driver, who, during the daytime, urges on the animals with the most blood-curdling shrieks and yells, even as he is silent. Feet make no sound as you tramp along in the soft dust beside the waggon.

The silhouette of the driver's head in his floppy, wide-brimmed hat—relic of Boer War days—hops and nods again. You give a warning cough and he sits up with a jerk, and talks—a comparative whisper—to one of the oxen, to pray, to himself, and to you that he is wide awake, and then subsides again.

So, with your hand on the overhang of the waggon, you plod along through the silence, and think of other early mornings, when even the great engines of the flying boat seemed quieter, and the thin red glow in the East—lit, it might seem, by the long ribands of fire from the furnaces—smouldered, and flamed, and grew, and spread over the sea.

And then my thoughts went, naturally, to Jim—Jim, who was with us on all our hunting trips before the war. We had always been together, at school, the Varsity, in the same squadron in German South West, together, chewed dust—and mighty little else—in London, France, in '16, and later, went to England to getlier, and joined the I. N. A.

But Jim had not come back with us.

Somehow, he always seemed very near at this time. I could almost see him trudging along ahead of me, and I begin to wonder if, after all, those people are all when they say that souls

The sun will be up in an hour. It is best to get up a little earlier than the sun, and we went to get anything for breakfast. A faint voice from the other side of the waggon woke me from my reverie.

And I laughed and said, "I was somewhere over mid-Canada when you spoke in '24 on early morning feet."

And I answered, "was somewhere in the Mediterranean, on early morning watch in the old I. N. A. I remember, however, the deuce they expected me to see there when I could barely see the destroyer's steel.

If the others had the same idea, they would have

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## ECHOES OF THE EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

Incidents on the battle of Tanga.

Captain C. M. Park, C.B.E., D.S.O., contributes some interesting recollections of the East African campaign to the *Army Quarterly*, from which we quote the following:

"When war broke out in August, 1914, I was within two months of completing my term as Staff Captain at A.H.Q., India, in charge of railway mobilisation. October saw me bound for East Africa on board the R. & O. s.s. 'Karmala,' along with the headquarters staff of I.E.F. 'B,' the commanders and staffs of the two brigades, the Royal North Lancashires, and several small units.

"Meanwhile August and September had, naturally, been busy months at A.H.Q. I remember being awakened during one of my nights on duty in the O.M.C.'s Branch to read an urgent telegram; it came from the Army clothing depot at Shahjahanpur and read: 'Should brassards for sweepers be issued with or without safety-pins? We may have been ready to the last button, but apparently not to the last safety-pin.'

**Explanation Badly Needed.**

"One never mentions having been in East Africa for the war without the question being asked, 'were you at Tanga, and what happened there?' The pity of it is that, instead of accounting for the reverse, an official veil has been allowed to fall over the events of November 2, 3, 4, and 5. Only the powers that were, and those that are, have the knowledge to lift the veil, and it is due to the troops, long overdue, that the circumstances which led to reverse should be honestly stated by those who are in a position to know the whole truth.

"All I know is that headquarters did not expect any resistance, that we lay off Tanga for twenty-four hours because the Captain of H.M.S. 'Fox' had given a time limit of some sort to the Chief Civil Authority in Tanga to surrender the town, and then when we did land, first the covering party was driven back with heavy loss from the town to the cliffs on November 3, and then on the 4th two brigades were similarly treated, and that the force re-embarked on the 5th, leaving the wounded in the hands of the enemy.

"The Senior Naval Officer, on the coast in H.M.S. 'Fox' had met us at sea on October 30, and there had been a conference with the G.O.C. and force. There is no doubt the result was fatal to our achievement. It is only fair to say that although headquarters did not expect any resistance on November 4, the troops forming the covering force were not misled by the commander of their brigade in that there was going to be no resistance. They landed under the expectation of resistance, and advanced on the 3rd with full and proper precautions.

"My own part at Tanga was as Staff Officer for disembarkations, to land at midnight on the 2nd, and with the covering party, and on the 5th, to help in the arrangements for re-embarking the two brigades; during the 3rd and 4th I along with other staff officers who had no definite duties to perform, was used to fill the gap caused by casualties among the staffs of the fighting troops. I remember thinking that the terrain over which the troops fought must have been most difficult for them to adapt themselves. It was practically all rubber plantations—thatis free-laid out after the manner of an orchard, with high grass. On the outskirts of the town there were many large-stemmed baobab trees, and it was from platforms in these, unknown to us at the time that the enemy raked our troops with machine-gun fire. The heat, too, in spite of several showers of rain, was very oppressive.

**Drawbacks Explored.**

"Many of the troops had been confined to boardship, life even before October 16, eighteen to twenty days or more of that sort of life were not a good preparation for the physical exertion which had to be undergone on landing. The circumstances which occurred after the first landing made, I fancy, the supply question a difficult one. Certainly the two days on shore were very hungry and thirsty ones, and food and water were hard to come by.

"The force had come without any supplies, and was to be supplied with the transport and the African porters on its arrival. Large lighter loads of these wretched individuals were towed over from Zanzibar, and the troops made their first acquaintance with them after landing. In a few hours these unfortunate beings were subjected to the actualities of war. None of them had ever before been under fire, nor had any of them ever had the advantage of discipline, which in trained troops gives confidence and helps to master fear even in a first action. They were naturally helpless and terrified.

"A ridiculous belief was current in East Africa for fully two years, and is in part to this day, that the enemy had cunningly contrived to let loose hordes of bees from the outskirts of Tanga, and that under cover of this demoralising effect of the stings he was able to push his advantage. The bees were there right enough, and their onslaught was certainly most annoying, but that the enemy had any pre-conceived idea of the happening is simply absurd. Nor is there any reason to believe that he was able to take advantage of the temporary confusion thus caused to our force. In fact, in 1917, one of the Staff Officer, when a prisoner in my hands, told me that he was at Tanga, and that one of the German companies was so much terrified by the scolding bees, that they fled back into the town, leaving all three of its machine-guns unattended.

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PERSONALIA.

Mr. V. H. Kirkham, Director of Agriculture, Zanzibar, has arrived home on leave.

The first instalment of Mr. Martin Johnson's new East African diary appears in the February issue of the *World To-Day*.

Mr. Sheriff Francis Nyar and the Lord, Oranmore and Browne were presented to His Majesty at the levee last week.

Mr. H. G. Mearns, Traffic Manager of the Nyasaland Railway, was recently married at Beira to Miss Watson, formerly a nursing sister at the Beira Hospital.

Mr. Amery has informed the British Medical Association that he is prepared to receive a deputation from them on the subject of the East Africa medical service.

The Hon. C. L. N. Felling, C.M.G., General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railway, has arrived in England, having travelled from Kenya via South Africa. He is accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Felling.

Among the recently elected Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute are the following with East African interests: Messrs. Albert Atchison, W. L. Frier, Ronald Glasspole, Thomas H. Hendrey, John P. Hughes, Frederick W. Skokoe, Theo. Trentham, Harold A. Turner, and Frank E. Whitehead.

I FEEL that the directors of Kenya are like the shareholders in a joint-stock company. They elect their directors as the people they have best able to serve their interests, and trust them to carry out the usual policy. If they are not satisfied with what they do, they can get rid of them and elect others. — *Lord Francis Scott, M.B.C.*

The Hon. W. C. Mitchell has been re-elected President of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, with Mr. T. A. Wood as Vice-President. Mr. Graham Jackson is the new Hon. Treasurer, and Messrs. Aronson, Birtet, Howson, Macke, Duke, Meade, Tamba, Hill, Tyson, and Vetch have been elected to the Committee of the Chamber.

The January issue of the *Kenya Medical Journal* is an enlarged number in which Dr. ... has written an interesting report on the malaria breeding areas in Nairobi and of the investigations carried out by them ... A number of excellent photographs and very interesting illustrations on a mopheline are also included in the issue.

The British and Egyptian Governments have agreed that the British and Egyptian delegates on the Nile Waters Commission shall ... present their reports. It will be recalled that the ... some months ago ...

Captain M. S. H. Monte and Major Hasted have been elected President and Vice-President respectively of the Kenya District Settlers' Association, of which Messrs. Macgregor and Cooper continue to act as secretaries. Among new members elected to the Association are Viscount Sibour, Major Ashford, and Messrs. Charles Chambers and Edgingham.

There is a spirit cultivated in the playing fields of England that in every team success depends upon co-operation between its members, untiring effort on the part of the individual and no slacking. I should like to see a little more of that spirit among the commercial element of Nairobi. — *The Hon. W. C. Mitchell, in the Annual General Meeting of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce.*

Speaking at a recent meeting of the Thika District Association, Major Grant, who was in the chair, said that their Hon. Secretary ... in his opinion the best Association Hon. Secretary in the Colony. They were exceedingly sorry to hear that Mr. Hawtree might possibly be leaving the district. Thika had certainly no one who could replace him.

Speaking at a recent public evening, Canon Spanton, Secretary of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, said that —

Scarcely a generation ago most of the people of East Africa had not been seen in a motor car, a steamship, a bicycle, or a house, and the village hut. Now the young African wears a motor cycle, wears Oxford trousers, and goes to a twopenny cinema to see an American film.

Civilisation had produced many problems, broken up the village life and the tribal life, and destroyed the African's character, his moral sanctions, and his ideas of right and wrong. The problem was how to keep the Africans on the right line, and how they were to be taught to face their changed conditions without danger and disaster.

"East Africa's" Recent Features

AMONG the contributions published by *East Africa* during the past few weeks are the following —

- Sir Charles Higham on 'Increasing Britain's Overseas Trade' (with special reference to East Africa)
- Sir Sydney Henn on 'East African Development'
- Sir John Eaglesome on 'Roadless Traktion in Tropical Africa'
- East Africa at the British Industries Fair.
- East Africa's Advisory Committee.
- Germany and the Mandatories.
- The Pooling of East African Codes.
- Impressions of the Sudan.



**NORTHERN RHODESIA'S MINERAL WEALTH.**

*Wonderful Prospects for the Future.*

AT last week's annual general meetings of the British South Africa Company, Sir Henry Birchenough, the President, said that the outstanding feature of their last year had been the new discoveries of minerals in Northern Rhodesia. Some of the new discoveries were of a nature so promising that shareholders could look with confidence to their providing at no distant time appreciable additions to the company's royalty revenue. Those striking discoveries were the fruits of the policy of granting exclusive prospecting rights for limited periods to responsible groups over large areas.

The old-time individual prospector, with his simple equipment, had done great service in new countries in the past and had been the means by which many of the great mineral discoveries had so far been made. The development of science and the increasing extent to which scientific methods were being applied to everyday problems was gradually ousting him and would, perhaps in time, eliminate him altogether. The individual prospector could only be expected to find minerals where there was some surface indication of their existence; but those indications were not always present, even though the area might be highly mineralised.

If they were to judge by what had already happened, a rich harvest of discoveries might await the researches of those prospecting groups with the promise of a very large increase in the company's revenue from mineral royalties and a corresponding benefit to the company's interests in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. Edmund Davies, one of the directors, who has since left England to visit the company's properties in Rhodesia, said that he personally took the blame if there was any blame for the policy which had been agreed upon to secure the development of large areas in the hands of responsible persons capable of raising very large amounts of capital and having at their disposal the necessary technical advice, so that the capital which was invested in the first instance should be wisely and well spent.

Looking at the map not many years ago, he was struck by the position of the Katanga and what was taking place over the Northern Rhodesia border. In the Katanga they had a copper belt 225 miles long and from 20 to 60 miles wide. It was early in 1923, or perhaps late in 1922, that he had suggested to members of the Board that they should place the development, or at any rate the prospecting of Northern Rhodesia, in the hands of syndicates with ample capital, properly managed, and with the necessary technical advice at their disposal.

Although the grant to the Rhodesian Congo Border Concessions Company, Ltd., only came then on February 16, 1923, a copper belt in Northern Rhodesia adjoining the Congo Border had already been proved to have the same wealth as the belt existing in the Congo, where they were producing between 80,000 and 100,000 tons of copper per annum, which should increase within two or three years to about 200,000 tons.

In Northern Rhodesia there was only one property at the time being equipped—the Bwana M'Kubwa, which within a few months should be producing copper to the extent of about 100 tons per month. It had about twelve months that production had been planned, and within two or three years that property should be producing about 250 tons per annum.

Later on, the British Mill mine would be producing about 12,500 tons of best select zinc, which commanded a premium over ordinary spelter, and indeed some of the zinc produced from its pilot plant had fetched a premium of £3 on the previous day.

American copper companies had made large profits out of ore containing between 1% and 2% of copper, and so far as Northern Rhodesia was concerned, the copper propositions so far discovered and being developed possessed copper ore estimated to contain about 5% copper. In future years Northern Rhodesia should be a very large producer of copper, and the British South Africa Company ought to derive from every other company except the Bwana M'Kubwa—in which it owned shares instead of having a royalty—a very large royalty which, with copper at about £60 per ton, should amount to about 30s. per ton. (Loud applause.)

**NEW BISHOP OF MADAGASCAR.**

*Northern Rhodesian Missionary Appointed.*

THE Rev. R. S. M. O'Ferrall, M.A., who, since 1923, has been on the Northern Rhodesian staff of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, being stationed at Chipili, has been appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury to be Bishop of Madagascar, in succession to the late Right Rev. G. K. Kestell-Cornish, D.D., who died at Aden last year on his return to his own diocese. The new Bishop will be consecrated in Westminster Abbey on March 27.

**Proof!**

On February 24th we received a very gratifying voluntary testimony from a well-known Advertising Agency, which had proved "East Africa" to produce "most satisfactory replies."

Here is the text of the letter.

Dear Sir,  
 It may interest you to know that as the outcome of my insertion in "East Africa" of a small advertisement for motor car, tractor and other agencies in Mombasa, I have received several most satisfactory replies, which I have no doubt will soon lead to business.  
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**ODD KENYA LETTER**

*From Our Own Correspondent*

**Nairobi**

ALTHOUGH comparatively very little of East Africa is first-class rubber country, there are considerable areas where this product may be grown commercially, especially at present prices, and we are therefore interested and amused by the position of the British rubber producer in relation to America. Another monopoly—this time against the British—which East Africa might in time assist to break is the Dutch control of quinine. This essential of tropical life does grow in these colonies, and some districts could possibly be found where it would do as well as in the Dutch East Indies. But it is a matter of organisation and well directed human effort to establish such an industry on an adequate scale, and in work of this sort our official methods always seem to be deficient. Every Forestry Department in our tropical possessions ought to have been experimenting in this and many other important economic directions for years past, instead of spending most of their time in planting gum trees.

**Trunk Roads**

Slowly but surely the old policy of neglecting the thoroughfares of Kenya is passing, and attention is being increasingly paid to the creation and maintenance not only of country highways but especially of through main roads—for instance between Kisumu and Mombasa. The old indifference in this important matter was rightly or wrongly attributed to the influence of the Uganda Railway, but to-day the power of the motor car and the R.E.A.A. combined are too strong for any policy of *laissez faire*; moreover, most of our farming associations feel very strongly on the subject. A powerful Government Road Board now controls this interest and activity is being shown to such purpose that within a year or two it should be possible to drive in comfort from the Great Lake to the port towns, which means that it will be feasible to connect with Uganda roads round the north of Lake Victoria and reach by land any point in Kenya, Tanganyika or even beyond.

**Nakuru Show**

Nairobi is practically empty just now, for everyone who can get away is making his or her way to the big Agricultural Show at Nakuru, even the Governor's Conference is in abeyance for a day or two, and the delegates are off to have a look at the exhibits and settlers of this prosperous centre. This diversion for some of the men now conferring at Government House will be both educative and inspiring. Dozens of areas of similar possibilities are either being dominant or deliberately closed to European settlement within the territories under their care from the Sudan to Northern Rhodesia, and the natural policy of evolution by penetration of the superior race be permitted on some times, can blossom forth into wealthy productive districts, highly beneficial both to the white pioneer and to the Native employed by and rubbing shoulders with him.

**Giant Trout**

The way imported things grow in this country is probably without parallel elsewhere. Not only has an examination of our white children proved them to possess the record men's heart, heart-strength and lung capacity, but even such mammals as trout are continually showing a special development which would be difficult to match elsewhere. News comes from the Cashi Gishu that baby fish straight from the hatchery put into a virgin stream in June last have already attained the length of 9 1/2 in. and a weight of 5 oz. Largely little fish the streams above 6,000 ft. are being stocked with brown trout, and in this fishery and sports sport may now be had in High Kenya, not only to lunch and midday and over sport.

**The Wheat Industry**

The difficulties with which the development of this essential industry is confronted are causing considerable agitation and much correspondence to the papers. A really high price is being paid by the millers for the grain, yet nothing like sufficient is forthcoming to meet local requirements, and the risks and losses of the growers seem out of all proportion to their possible gains if they returned to the far more natural crop of most of the Highlands, namely, maize.

Mr. R. O. Hamilton, of the Kenya Grain Mills, Ltd., has announced his attention of applying for permission to import a thousand tons of wheat from overseas in view of the chronic shortage, for he finds he is left out in the cold by the producer, who sells what he has to the up-country mills nearer his door. The question has been raised as to whether we are not experimenting with unsuitable land, inasmuch as true maize land has never been reliable for the great bread grain. It is suggested that the proper wheat lands of Kenya will be found in the semi-arid plains and scrub country just out of the real Highlands, namely, in the districts north of Laikipia and between Narobi and

**Buying British**

There is a natural and widespread desire amongst our settlers to support the Old Country and to buy British. Very often this means some little sacrifice financially, for all sorts of cheaper substitutes from Continental sources are on the market. Still, we do our best instinctively without a great amount of urging.

It therefore follows that we receive something in the nature of a bribe when the community is urged with circulars begging us to support home products. If we discover that these appeals are coming from firms who avoid their contribution to the British Post Office in order to save a little on postage by transmitting them in bulk to Paris and posting them from there. This is not calculated to encourage an enthusiasm of the loyalty of British commercial houses, but rather fosters the opinion that if the authors of this sort of bribe were in our boots they would buy the cheapest goods on the market and let patriotism go hang.

**Unrest in Ukamba**

A curious case of pure robbery is being investigated in the Ukamba Reserve, though owing to the conditions governing these kinds of robbery it is difficult to come to exact details. A number of Indian dukas appear to have been robbed and destroyed and at least one trader killed. This is of course nothing in the nature of tribal unrest, but just attributable to a few lawless individuals.

**1926**

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## STALKING BIG GAME WITH A CAMERA.

Mr. Marius Maxwell's Masterpiece.

"STALKING Big Game with a Camera" (William Heinemann, 52s. 6d. net) is a truly magnificent volume, one to be handled with reverence, and certainly to be added to the shelves of those who treasure their African library. Books so much above the average are seldom found, and, when found, are usually destined to be consulted but rarely. Such is not likely to be the fate of this amazing record of pluck and skill, for it demands to be opened, and once opened, insists that it must be read.

Let him open it anywhere, and the game lover will find something of unusual interest. The frontispiece of a group of elephants advancing at close quarters makes the reader wonder that the author lives to tell his intensely interesting and essentially modest story, which, despite its entire lack of self-commendation, might have seemed an exaggeration but for the remarkable photographs which corroborate the incidents narrated.

To stand 8 yards away from a big bull elephant and take his photograph is not the kind of job that even the hardened professional ivory hunter would relish. Mr. Maxwell has done it and given us a wonderful plate as a result. Again and again he advances to within 15 or 20 yards of elephants, makes the exposure, and slips away before the great beasts have made up their minds to rid themselves of such an apparition, even though he be a friendly one.

From our author they had nothing to fear, for his hunting was done entirely with the camera, often quite unsupported by the rifle and never backed up by a shot, except when he seemed to depend upon it. Indeed, Mr. Maxwell's delight in the animals is as

evident from his writing as from his photographs. He describes, patiently, intimately and understandingly the habits of elephants, giraffes, rhinos, hippos, and other animals, though he is little concerned with the lesser game or even with lions and leopards. Elephants and giraffes are his favourites, and with him we watch them under many different conditions, feeling the attraction and almost the danger of their nearness.

It is a physical wrench to put down this unrivalled volume, which ought to be added to every library which professes the slightest interest in natural history, in photography, or in plucky achievements. It is excellent value for the 24 guineas at which it is priced, and no East African who makes up his mind to buy it will regret it.

F. S. J.

## AFRICA IN VERSE.

IN "The Centenary Book of South African Verse" (Longmans, 6s. net), Mr. F. C. Slater has brought together a selection of South African verse, written within the past hundred years, sixty-eight different writers being represented by a total of over two hundred poems.

The verse is, in the main, characteristically African. We find strong portrayal of drought-stricken lands, joyous heralding of the rains, peaceful contemplation of wonderful African nights, sure studies of Native and animal life, and true-sounding tributes to the land. Run through the volume at random and you will find page the eyes fall upon lines that recall the best of African scenes and situations. For that reason this collection is likely to appeal to many an East African.

F. S. J.



27


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# OUR WOMAN'S PAGE.

## NEWS, NOTES AND NOTIONS.

### Ideal Home Exhibition.

On Tuesday last Princess Marie Louise opened the tenth Ideal Home Exhibition at Olympia, which has been transformed into a gay spring-coloured setting for the bungalows, cottages, and other houses, which, surrounded by the freshness and beauty of flowers and miniature lawns, must appeal to all women either wishing to improve their homes or planning a home for the future. One of the main features this year is the representation of kitchen arrangements from many countries and in various ages, but further details must be left until my next letter.

### The Latest in Handbags.

Handbags designed in leather, suede, silk and metal beads had a wonderful display in the fancy section of the British Industries Fair. I was particularly interested in the beautiful metal bead-work and was shown two bags which were replicas of those purchased on the previous day by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. These bags were medium sized, flat, and ornamented with quaint designs in multi-coloured beads. Other designs included artistic miniatures in this bead-work skilfully portraying scenes of many kinds, amongst the most effective were representations of trees, cottages, and other glimpses of the country.

More pochettes, which are as popular as ever, were much in evidence. Their range was very wide in size, design and price, the most striking and expensive being those adorned with filigree as a setting for various precious stones. Others in silk had in one corner sprays of flowers that were luminous in appearance. Pochettes in hide were exhibited in no less than three dozen different shades.

The bag which attracted the most attention was a large pochette in a dull black calf leather, in the left-hand corner of which was a group of balloons executed in various coloured leathers.

The very latest handbags, usually large and made in suede. I was shown one of these in an old rose shade. The size and long handle were a contrast to the popular pochette.

### Camouflaging the Telephone.

For some time past the telephones (which are not exactly ornamental) in a boudoir have been disguised by covering them with the ermine-lined doll now so much in vogue for the tea-cosy. The newest idea for this purpose, shown in the leading shop of the form of rose sprays, the heart of one of the roses

forming the mouth-piece of the instrument. These covers are dainty and make it easy to choose one that will fall in with the colour scheme of your room. Another whim just now is to gild or paint the telephone the colour desired for any particular room.

### Combating Moths.

Moths are so often a pest in the tropics that the following hints may be useful.

Camphor and naphtha will probably be readily obtainable, but if not, it is useful to remember that moths have a distinct aversion to certain odours, such as that of tobacco, ground cloves, sandal wood, cedar wood and newspapers.

When storing clothes, all pockets should be turned inside out and thoroughly brushed so that they are free from any dust or fluff. If camphor is not available, a cigar box (they are made of cedar wood) may be broken into small pieces and used instead.

### Pineapple Souffle.

Take a pineapple and grate sufficient to fill a 1 1/2 cup, and warm slowly. Beat three eggs and add 1 oz. sugar. Melt 3 oz. butter in a pan. Pour in the eggs and stir until the mixture sets. Put the previously heated pineapple in the centre and fold in the ends immediately. Turn on to a hot dish when cooked, sprinkle with a little castor sugar, and serve at once.

### Baked Lemon Pudding.

Grate the rind of two lemons, into 1 lb. bread-crumbs, add the juice of the lemons, and sugar to taste. Pour over 1 pint of boiling milk, and mix the yolks of two eggs, put in a pie-dish and bake till a light-brown colour. Place a layer of jam and slices of two eggs, well whipped, over top and return to oven to set.

NANBY

### HAPPY HOLIDAYS FOR CHILDREN

HAVING travelled extensively and lived in Africa and the Tropics, the Misses KNOX can confidently undertake the charge of children, who would receive every care and home-comfort. Braising district, easily accessible from London. Highest references given and required. The Homestead, Brize Norton, Oxford.

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## To Preserve Health and Strength

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

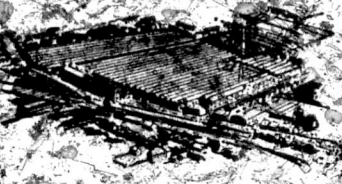


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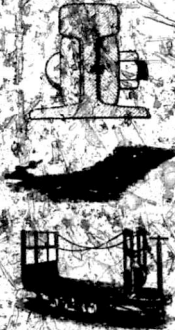
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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

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The better qualities are saleable at steady prices, but the lower grades are in less demand. Prices, as under, continue in buyers' favour.

**Kenya**—

A sizes	166s. od. to 141s. od.
B	93s. od. to 122s. 6d.
Peaberry	115s. od. to 117s. 6d.
105s. od. to 161s. od.	

**London cleaned**

First size	125s. od. to 134s. 6d.
Second size	105s. od. to 114s. 6d.
Third size	92s. 6d. to 103s. od.
Peaberry	120s. od. to 136s. 6d.

**Uganda**—

Best size	115s. od. to 117s. od.
Small	87s. od. to 97s. od.
Peaberry	100s. od. to 103s. od.

**London cleaned**

First size	117s. od. to 120s. 6d.
Second size	100s. od. to 108s. 6d.
Third size	88s. 6d. to 99s. 6d.
Peaberry	105s. od. to 118s. 6d.
Robusta	102s. 6d.
Small	93s. 6d.

**Togo**—

Medium	96s. od.
Small	80s. od. to 90s. 6d.
Peaberry	112s. od.

**Tanzania**—

**Kilimanjaro**—

First size	102s. 6d.
Second size	102s. 6d. to 105s. 6d.
Third size	90s. od. to 100s. od.
Peaberry	105s. od. to 115s. od.

**Arusha**—

First size	102s. od.
Dull	108s. 6d.
Second size	105s. 6d.
Dull	97s. 6d.
Third size	90s. 6d. to 97s. od.
Peaberry	105s. od. to 120s. 6d.

**Namibia**—

First size	113s. 6d.
Second size	110s. od.
Third size	93s. 6d.
Peaberry	130s. 6d.

The present stocks of African coffee stand at 1,256 bags as against 2,287 at the corresponding period of last year.

Sisal

Very little business as shipping arrangements for supplies of material in a near position are somewhat restricted on account of spot and forward sales. Business is reported in Malaya, and Kenya, the qualities at £45 afloat, and from £44 to £44 10s. with April/June shipment. The value of No. 2 qualities is about £45, while that of Portuguese No. 1 quality is from £44 to £44 10s.

**Tow**—The demand continues for the best graded tow, and the value for No. 1 is about £43 10s., while No. 2, which is also being steadily disposed of, is valued at about £42 10s.

**Wattle**—Present values are—  
Price for best March/April shipment £1 10 0  
Price for best May/June shipment £1 10 0

**Wool**—

D/R Fine according to quality	£55/50
D/R Tow	£40/50

according to position and assortment.

COTTON

The last weekly circular of the Liverpool Cotton Association states that fair business has been done, quotations for African being reduced 7c points. Imports of cotton from East Africa into Great Britain during the 30 weeks ending 26th Feb. 1926, total 7,960 bales. As against 44,000 in 1924, 28,000 in 1925, and 24,000 in the corresponding period of 1922. Deliveries to buyers stand at 2,900 bales, 2,000 in 1925, and 2,000 in 1924. The market is reported to be quiet.

OTHER PRODUCE

**Castor Seed**—Practically no business is passing, but the value of East African to Hull with March/April shipment is about £17 5s.

**Cocoa**—Quiet, with Zanzibar spot quoted 10d. to 10 1/2d. Stock totals 14,214 bales, as against 11,720 bales last year.

**Cotton Seed**—The market has further weakened, afloat seed having been sold at £6 5s. and new crop with July/September shipment at £7 7s. 6d.

**Groundnuts**—The value of afloat parcels is from £20 2s. 6d. to £20 5s., and about £20 for forward shipment.

**Gum Arabic**—Although very little business is passing, prices have become firmer, the value of new crop afloat with March/April shipment now standing at 49s. 6d. and cleaned 50s. 6d.

**Wax**—The value of East African in 50-ton lots is about £13 17s. 6d.

**Wax**—Sellers are offering No. 1 March/April shipment at 32s. 6d., but the market does not place the value at above 31s.

**Wool**—Despite the renewed inquiry, little actual business has passed, and the nominal value of East African white and/or yellow remains at about £23.



The "Old Boys" Even

Nearly fifty years have passed since Grandpa was the "Junior Hundred". To-day he leaves his contemporaries just as hopelessly in the rear, and ever more often you can say he has gone.

His secret is simple—just good health. Even now, after years, he has tipped a tiny pinch of Kruschen Salts into his first cup of tea or coffee. The little tasteless daily dose—each pinch a perfect blend of the six salts essential to bodily well-being—keeps him always in perfect trim. It keeps his system from all clogging impurities which result from the unwholesome conditions of modern life—keeps his liver and kidneys keen on their concert pitch, and the result is a man who, he enjoys, he owes to the clear, rich blood that Kruschen Salts sends coursing through his veins.

What is Grandpa's priceless gift of vigorous health worth to you?

Kruschen Salts

GOOD HEALTH FOR A FARMER

**PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.**

THE Messageries Maritimes s.s. "Chambord," which leaves Marseilles to-day, March 4, carries the following passengers for—

*Mombasa.*  
 Mr. J. B. Agard  
 Mr. B. D. Barker  
 Miss M. C. Barton  
 Miss H. E. Barlow  
 Major E. S. T. Lawrence  
 Mr. Lawrence  
 Mr. P. Mehta  
 The Hon. Mrs. R. Morgan  
 Grouville  
 Sir Stephen Kershaw  
 Miss M. Kershaw  
 Mr. W. E. Ricketts  
 Mr. H. H. Simson

Mr. H. Sugden  
 Mrs. M. Vernon  
  
*Dir-cs-Salaam.*  
 Mr. W. D. Clark  
 Mr. A. Russell  
 Mrs. A. Soutar

*Mauritius.*  
 Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ansell and child  
 Mrs. E. Masschulte  
 Mrs. Perks and family

The s.s. "Galka," which left London on February 25 and Plymouth on February 26, sailing via Las Palmas and the Cape, carried the following passengers for

*Beira.*  
 Mr. O. C. Arliss  
 Mrs. Arliss  
 Lt. Col. L. E. Drake-Brockman  
 Mrs. R. G. M. Lea

Miss J. D. Lea  
 Mrs. F. Lewis  
 Miss G. N. Perse  
 Mr. G. H. Walker

**EAST AFRICAN MAILS.**

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. to-day, and at the same time on March 11, 16 and 18. For Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa mails close at the G.P.O., London, at 11.30 a.m. to-morrow, Friday, March 5, and at the same time on March 12. Inward mails are expected in London from East Africa on March 9 and 12.

**NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.**

We are informed by the British Manufacturing Company that they are open to appoint suitable agents for buying bicycles for their own account in certain territories in East Africa. Applications from our readers should be addressed to their Export Department, 11, Heathfield Road, Birmingham.

Presiding at last week's annual general meeting of the Chamber and Planters of the Dominion of C. F. Mombasa, the reports were very satisfactory, and it was stated that the general trade had improved, and it was expected that the wool commodity, in its size and

**SOLE AGENT AND EXPORT AGENT.** Purchase of Passports, Consular Offices, copies, and other documents, commission, banking, sailing firms. **SHOOTING TRIPS ARRANGED.**  
**H. HAYCOCK ROSE,**  
 Tanganyika Territory  
17, Victoria Embankment, Telephone Directory, Victoria East Africa

**EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.**

**BRITISH INDIA.**  
 "Malacca" passed Perim from East Africa Feb. 27.  
 "Maneta" passed Gibraltar for East Africa Feb. 24.  
 "Markara" left Zanzibar February 23.

**HOLLAND AFRICA.**  
 "Rietfontein" arrived Hamburg February 26.  
 "Springfontein" left Port Natal February 24.  
 "Toba" arrived Modjibasa for further East African ports February 23.  
 "Jagersfontein" arrived Port Said for East Africa February 24.  
 "Salabangka" arrived Amsterdam for East Africa February 21.  
 "Meliskerk" arrived Hamburg February 10.  
 "Banka" arrived Marseilles homewards February 22.  
 "Helmskerk" arrived Mombasa for further East African ports February 22.  
 "Nykrook" left Beira for further East African ports February 24.

**UNION CASTLE.**  
 "Carlow Castle" left Zanzibar February 24.  
 "Dunoon Castle" arrived Natal for Beira March 1.  
 "Galka" left Plymouth for Beira February 26.  
 "Glooucester Castle" left Aden for Natal March 1.  
 "Granville Castle" left Beira homewards February 26.  
 "Llandoverny Castle" left St. Helena for Beira Feb. 26.  
 "Llanstephan Castle" arrived London from East Africa February 27.

**EASTER AT SEA.**

We have received from the P. & O. an excellently illustrated brochure "Easter at Sea, 1906," in which are listed the services of the P. & O. for Easter, and the fares for nine and fourteen days' cruises, and the reduced fares. The brochure can be obtained by anyone interested.

**THE SOUTH & EAST AFRICAN YEAR BOOK.**

The 1906 edition of the "South and East African Year Book and Guide" (Sampson Low, Marston and Co., Ltd., 55, net) is as useful as ever, and can be thoroughly recommended as a work of reference and as a travel companion. A section is also devoted to the "South and East African Year Book and Guide" for 1906, which is published by the same firm. The book has been revised and enlarged, and contains a great deal of interesting information. It is a valuable work for all those who are interested in the South and East African continent. The book is published by Sampson Low, Marston and Co., Ltd., 55, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

**BIG GAME SHOOTING**

in Northern Rhodesia.  
**FRED COOPER, Big Game Hunter,**  
 P.O. MAZABURA.  
 Complete lists supplied for Shooting Parties. Respectable references refer to Messrs. Rowland & Co., Ltd., 107, Piccadilly, London.

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Summit, Mount Kenya, 17,040 feet.

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ON VICTORIA NYANZA, 26,000 SQUARE MILES**

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THE ORIGINAL MEDICINE

RELIABLE TONIC

Used in the kennels of owners of Fighting Dogs and by many MASTERS OF HOUNDS for 60 years.

Benbow's Dog Mixture is available in 12/- and 12 1/2/- packets and in 1 gallon Tins for the use of kennels. Also in Capsules. Each tin contains a complete course of treatment for 100 dogs. 12 1/2/- packets contain 100 capsules.

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