

EAST AFRICA

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

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KENYA BEATEN WITH A TWIG.

SPEAKING last week in the House of Commons Mr. Johnston said: "I have here the newspaper *East Africa* of July 1. An article in it begins as follows:

No economic necessity, other than the trifling need of procuring his bread, compels a Native to work. Consequently, one does not find amongst Kenya Natives the discipline that is to be found among the lower classes of the white race.

(British workers will note that.) The Natives who have to work do so that they may exist. That is an attitude of mind. I do not say that it is the attitude of all white settlers, but it is an attitude that this Parliament, so long as it is responsible for Kenya, must do everything it can to dispel. And for private the conditions are certain in Uganda and the Gold Coast. They cannot prosper under such conditions as are indicated.

Mr. Johnston would have been fairer to himself if he writer of the article had to be general in his statement. The words were from one settler and, I suppose, from a general statement, yet surely have been put in the name of his paper, indicating that the author, a common enough settler, thought the Native should be beaten by making him labour for wages as does the lower classes of the white races, who have to work so that they may exist.

One member might have quoted the next few lines, which present quite a different complexion on the matter. They contain thoughts to the same Brown man lines on East Africa and are repeated in another paper:

"...the people that we sent over to Africa have a right to live there and to have on the fruits of the tree's labor. The European and African men will have to compete for the available work in the territories, and the European will have to compete with the African. This is a natural and normal condition of things. The mistake is to try to find a remedy in old forms of employment with another."

The fighting man, the credit man, the shopkeeper, and the up-and-downer who went to our own country after the war, that where the British Tommy

found a hard world waiting for him, the chance of making a livelihood, the ex-Native who had his women to do his work for him. There was no economic pressure to make him turn from war to the active work of peace. Having lost his military occupation, the Native found himself with time to spare, and the young man soon learnt that the old tribal customs, enforced by the elders, to put a check on their immoral and intemperate inclinations, no longer counted for much.

Or, since Mr. Johnston quoted merely the first few lines, perhaps he will recall that the last two sentences of the article read:

"Work, real work, is an essential part of character. Europeans know that; idle hands and idle thoughts are dangers to the individual and the community."

Is that not fundamentally true and unexceptionable? Would it not have been fairer to Kenya to give at least the sense of our correspondent's note? If a critic can find no stouter stick with which to beat Kenya as the public may be forgived for thinking that he finds a weaker trooper twig better than none at all, and for party purposes his choice may answer quite well; a twig will cut the air and very little else, quite nicely, and its wish can seem very satisfying to the man who wields it.

GREAT BRITAIN AND ABYSSINIA.

THE Anglo-Egyptian Agreement regarding Abyssinia has been the subject of much misconception and misrepresentation by the Continental Press and by certain sections of the British Press, and there can be little doubt that many people at Home and abroad conceived the actions of the British Government to have been indirectly responsible, if nothing worse. In last Monday's debate on the third reading of the Consolidated Fund Appropriations Bill the Foreign Secretary disclosed the whole history of the affair, beginning with the Emperor Menelik's agreement of 1902 that pre-emptive rights would be given to the propertors of the British Sudan Government in the event of a war between the Blue Nile and Lake Dongola in any way threatening the Suez Canal. It was visible to all that the Foreign Secretary was deeply impressed by the frank admission of the change of attitude, and pointed out that the statement of the Foreign Secretary was fully supported by the Egyptian Foreign Minister's statement that the British government exerted no improper pressure on Abyssinia, but, on the contrary, gave the opportunity of demonstrating before the League of Nations the innocence of British policy and the entire rightness

AUGUST 5, 1926

MR. ORMSBY-GORE UPHOLDS EAST AFRICA

"SETTLERS RAISING THE NATIVE IN CIVILISATION."

EAST AFRICA Attacked and Defended in the House.

In the second reading of the Appropriation Bill in the House of Commons, a week ago, much attention was devoted to East African affairs. The following quotations from some of the speeches are of considerable interest.

Viscount SANCTION said:

The proper function of the Foreign Office is *liaison* and the proper function of the Colonial Office administration. Therefore I cannot reconcile with that the principle that the Sudan should be under the control of the Foreign Office. There you have people in many cases administering a lot of very primitive Negroes to a large extent the same type as those you find in other parts of Africa, and yet you have them under the control of the Foreign Office. If the Departmental [sic] The Colonial Office should be the proper Department to take control of the Sudan, and more and more we must move in linking up of this territory with British East Africa as it is economically, very largely already. I cannot see what this [sic] or the condominium is intended upon. One of the few things that I agree with in the policy of the Leader of the opposition is the practical suggestion which he makes some time ago that we should entirely separate the Sudan from Egypt and get a permanent Mandate from the League of Nations to run the Sudan on good sound British lines.

It is praiseworthy to ask the Secretary of State to tell us whether the Government have come to any decision with regard to the future of North-Eastern Rhodesia, and whether they have considered linking it up with Nyasaland, or whether they are going to continue the present impossible system of running it from the administrative centre at Lusaka, a many weeks' journey away?

Now, can we justify our occupation of a place like Rhodesia if we do not give the inhabitants an adequate outlet to the sea? In the author's bridge I ask the Colonial Secretary to tell us whether, allowing Nyasaland to carry on its own separate and another, if so, we should not honour him and do over to someone else. It is not conceivable that we should simply be prepared to stand by and not look after the welfare of these colonies.

Mr. SANCTION: I entirely endorse the suggestion made by Viscount Sanction to bring the office in direct connexion with the colonies; and I have no objection to the conditions of entry into the Colonial Office. I further that no candidate should be accepted who has not had at least one year's experience of the work of two years.

COLONEL WEDDEWOOD: I pass from West Africa, where all is healthy to the East Coast, where the mosquito has gone from his to work his ports and ships have gone to all right but the position as far as the Native is concerned is worse to-day than

it was a year ago. I dare say the right hon. gentleman could not possibly help giving assent to that extraordinary law of the death sentence for rape, but we must combine that with the new compulsory military service, which means the issue to all whites of rifles and ammunition but not to the Natives or the Indians. When we are told that this latter use against the tribes in Abyssinia I begin to doubt whether this is an accurate solution.

Last year we were promised that Native representation should be definitely fixed, and we find that this has not been done. This is to be done by the legislation of the Kenya Parliament, legislation which can be reversed directly the Colonial Office ceases to control a majority in that Parliament. We see there probably the most pronounced non-settler Government we have ever had in East Africa up to now.

The position of the Natives in Kenya is probably more miserable than that of the Natives anywhere else in Africa today. I do not mean that these Natives are more miserable, wretched, or poor, but they are just sufficiently educated to see they are being robbed, and to feel that they have got no friends, and that what friends they have have been snatched, first Harry Thuku and then Ainsworth, and the last victim will not be well.

This is the very reason why we should preserve Tanganyika from being swallowed up by Kenya. In Tanganyika we have a free population, owning and holding their own land and producing from that land. Do not let us see that there, too, we have the planter insinuated among the Native system of cultivation, and using all the threats of economic pressure, used in Kenya, to secure labour. We hear very much about Kenya, but not so much about Tanganyika or Uganda, yet the exports of Native produce from Tanganyika are far larger than from Kenya, and the export of Native produce from Uganda is probably three times as much as from Kenya.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore Refutes Attacks

MR. ORMSBY-GORE: May I assure the right hon. member for Newcastle-under-Lyme (Colonel Weddewood) that he is under a complete misapprehension on many points of fact. It is true we have in Tanganyika a much larger area than in Kenya. We have a much larger Native population there, and therefore a greater variety of land and therefore a greater variety of crops and production is likely for that reason. None the less, in Tanganyika the planter system and the Native production system cannot co-exist on exactly the same terms as in the one as against the other. The right hon. gentleman says that we have none in East Africa. That is not so.

But all, I can assure him, is not so. The evidence of my speech yesterday bears out what I said of the plantations in the East African ports, established from the time I have had from the information for which I have an increasing thirst and which

HOW RHODES'S DREAM

SIX years ago Rhodes's dream was based upon a great project of consolidating under British Empire all the Native territories of Central Africa not already parcelled out among other European Powers. Germany, Portugal, and Belgium were scheming for African territory, but Rhodes was alive to their designs, particularly those of Germany. As far back as 1885 he had asked in the Cape House of Assembly:

"Do you think that if the Transvaal has Bechuanaland it would be allowed to keep it? Would not Bismarck have some quarrel with the Transvaal, and without resources without money what could they do? Germany would come across from her settlement at Augrabies. There would be some cause to look a quarrel, some question of boundary, or something—and then Germany would stretch from Augrabies to Delagoa Bay. If we were to stop at Bechuanaland West, the ambitious plans of Germany would be attained."

The *Making of Rhodesia* (Macmillan & Co., £1), Colonel H. Marshall Hutton M.C., gives us a solid and long overdue account of the early days of Rhodesian history, and despite his long official connection with the British South Africa Company, he has entirely sought to avoid bias and to be scrupulously fair to all parties—except perhaps to certain concession-hunters and to Labouchere; some of whom have envenomed attacks on the who were adding new territories to the Empire are quoted, and certainly deserve the scorn figured upon them by the author. It is a 300-page volume which tells straightforwardly and without bombast of British forthright pluck and endurance.

Rhodes, Moffat, Jameson, Selous, Sharpe, Johnston, Joseph Thompson, Stanley, Collier, Cunningham, Corriander, Colenbrander, George, Gifford, Adams, Forbes, Allan, Wilson, Miles, Boyle, J. W. Spreckley, such are some of the names around which the drama is spun, names which conjure up visions of daring deeds, but the indomitable pioneers and valiant *boer* frontier-fighters, the best material which the Homeland and the South African Colonies could supply, bore their part no less bravely. The spirit of Rhodes, in behind almost every action, yet curiously colouring the book, has no definite character sketch of that remarkable practical dreamer. Strange also that more is not told us of Selous whose name is almost as often in the mouth of Rhodes as his own is. So are those of Rhodes and Labouchere left by the way.

1891—such years in the Rhodesian drama played leading parts in securing Rhodes's place for the Empire. Mr. (now Sir) Alfred Shipton (Mr. (now Sir) H. H. Johnston, Joseph Thompson, and the others, too, to all of whom East African savages so mightily were amongst Rhodes's chief lieutenants. We have a good picture of their meeting with him at Kimberley in May 1890 for a final discussion of plans. The quiet, eager men all vied in word of Empire work behind them, straining at the leash to be off to adventures new.

There was Joseph Thompson, whose brilliant career as a soldier had been won by successive expeditions in Southern Nigeria, and the Sudan, and with him a young Grant, son of that Grant who shares with Speke the honour of being the discoverer of the Nile. There was also a young man from the Cape, a tall, dark, wiry fellow, a nameless Mandala, the founder of the African Lakes

Corporation, which was henceforward to work hand in hand with the Charter in the country which Livingstone bequeathed to Rhodes. There was Harry Hamilton Johnston, who had already earned laurels both in Egypt and East Africa, but whose greatest opportunities were yet to come. There was also Archibald Ross Colquhoun, the explorer of Uganda, and Jameson, too, from the conference with the Matabele chief who made ready for new fields to conquer. All looked to Rhodes, and when he gave the word "Go!" they passed away quietly each to his allotted work. The group broke up, and assembled unnoticed. How the one who brought the Kimberley diamond would have spared could he have guessed the afflictions which each of these men carried in his pocket-book.

The ambitions of Britain and of Germany to bring into their power concessions in Bechuanaland country are clearly and cleverly depicted. We see scrupulous semi-savagous and absolutely unscrupulous methods in junction against each other, negotiating on behalf of foreign documents they hotly schemed to fulfil the world over in Biblical times. But in 1890 there was no match. There was a job for bold, but hardy adventurers; danger was their daily bread, and morale was tensely strung. The Matabele implored their presence with open aversion. At any moment the forerunners of the occupation might have been wiped out of existence.

The story of the Charter is admirably told, as are the events which followed it. Shilly-shallying on the part of the Imperial Government, distrust and hostility of certain public bodies which had no real knowledge of the affairs they condemned, misrepresentation and calumny at the hands of part of the Press—that on the one hand, but on the other the complete confidence of the shareholders of the great Chartered Company he had formed. Such was the portion of Rhodes.

We wish we could trace many a stirring episode in the drama unfolded before us, but space does not permit. The rebellions of 1890 are graphically described. To arrest and pestilence, the veterinary officers of the Government had shot thousands of healthy cattle, and the Marabole, to whom cattle are an object of reverence, considered the well-intended but useless action as one more of the grievances which they accumulated since the British occupation. An unprecedented drought followed their arrival, and by a singular coincidence a unusually large number of doctors ravaged the country moreover, the Marabole children at the *zvowog* (annual) fair, to labour at the mines, and still more at the recruitment of Native labor by black police, who dressed in a little brief authority abused their powers. Faced with a grain famine, caused by their now impounded cattle, impounded in season and out of season to provide unaccustomed labour, bullied by their former tribesmen—slaves who had enlisted in the Police Forces, and yet with the old spirit of war and bloodshed still burning in their hearts—what wonder if the Marabole indunas began to seek a short cut out of their troubles?

Meanwhile the witch-doctors were busy with their magic, proclaiming that the white diseases had usitzi, and did not go and only where ever white man had been seen. On came the Marabole, the Marabole rebellion occurred, and in the course of time, the white men, women, and children were hunted down in various districts of Matabeleland, and omitting the casualties of the native forces, the Imperial troops and police, we find

the world from the country at the time of the rebellion lost their lives, while another 120 were wounded. Prompt, efficient and fearless action by the Europeans in the country defeated the plots of the rebel leaders who soon found retribution awaiting them. Their followers were sprung of the struggle, and when Rhodes whose very name was a synonym announced that he wanted to meet the indunas they at once accepted. Rhodes unarmed came to the Matopos Hills with three other white men and two Natives, and knowing that at any moment his small party might be wiped out, Rhodes remained and held the confidence of the Matopos. For two months he patiently interviewed one chief after another, gradually overcoming their apprehensions, till at last the terms of peace were announced. The Matopos guilty of murder must be brought to trial and all must first be surrendered, whereupon the troops would be demobilised. When imminent war had taken no part in the rebellion would be officially recognised, admitted, and would be redressed, and the Natives generally would be supplied with bullock teams sown with seed for the new season's crop.

Rhodesia to-day is silent and at rest, is a fine monument to the firmness and wisdom of Rhodes and to the fearless courage, tenacity and loyalty of those who, inspired by the ideas and ideals of its founder, entered upon a rugged heritage which, within the life-time of many still in the active list, has passed from blood and savagery to peace and prosperity under the guidance of F. S. T.

NOTES OF TROPICAL DISEASE AND HYGIENE FOR THE LAYMAN.

Very attention has been drawn to a suggestion in the recent number of the "British Medical Journal" that special medical readers for the use of non-medical missionaries should be prepared by a committee of medical men, so as to give a knowledge of special requirements to the entire African population. There is now, and always urgent need of such a committee, but the subject of contemporary columns appears to have been left to the "Medical of Tropical Disease," edited by Dr. Missionaries, & edited by Dr. Esteror d'Ettoile, and published a volume of years ago, at a low cost made available only to the members of the Society of the African Missions. This is a collection of nearly 100 articles on the various diseases of the tropics, written by specialists and others, and is at the disposal of the Empire, and Africa, to meet the special needs of African needs, forthcoming. The compilation may still be recommended.

It may also be remembered that a series of articles in these pages by Dr. Marston, in the same volume, "An Introductory Course in Tropical Hygiene."

NYASALAND'S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The annual report for 1895 of the Geological Survey Department of Nyasaland states that if an average depth of only 1 feet of workable ore be assumed for the bauxite discovery on the Lichemba Plateau of the Manja Mounds, then the extent of the deposit is not less than 2,000,000 tons of bauxite which could make the pecuniary compensation to that on Mount Emane on the Gold Coast. Great water power resources exist in the vicinity of the Manja's flat, and it is reported the coal deposits of the Simenje district are in the process

THE LORE MINES OF CHICAGO.

Rhodesian Pioneer Story.

From a Correspondent.

CAPTAIN JAMES LEWIS, a resident of Southern Rhodesia, recently visited the offices of the "Rhodesia Herald" at Salisbury and related an interesting story of his unsuccessful quest for the lost silver mines of Chicora some twenty-three years ago. He produced many documents relating to the lost mines, one being a map of the Zambezi valley made by a Portuguese explorer in 1450 which places the territory of Chicora on the north side of the Zambezi. (The present village of that name is on the south bank.) Another document is a translation made by the Jesuit Fathers at the Boroma Mission, a few miles above Tete, of an old manuscript, the original of which is in the possession of the Jesuits, refers to much gold and silver veins in the Chicora territory. It may be recalled that the scene of the recent gold discoveries of platinum rocks and cherts in the area a prefect employed by Zambia to search for gold in the rapids which holds the mineral rights over the entire Tete district of 3,000 square miles.

The document quoted in the sentence was soon as we know inland and the caffers as far again to the great river silver and goes into elaborate details which for the most part tell of the numerous small gold veins, some in large pieces, others in the earth, and inside of white quartz, or the grey quartz pebbles in the ground the inscription says that the miners cannot reach it as they go only by the hands deep on account of the frequency and hardness of which they do not know how to put dry bushes with plant roots."

Regarding the silver mines, the document states that they were discovered by Francisco Barreiro in 1869, "but he left them as concealed as they had been before and died in Tete." They were rediscovered in 1870 by D. Estefor d'Ettoile, who reported the mines to be near the mouth of a river about one hundred miles from Tete. In a Portuguese novel, "Novo Brasil," the spot where the silver was as the caffers observed the greatest secrecy under their regulation that the chief who was found to lose his lands for the secret of the mine in the river, the mines. God reserved this secret to the wise where the silver was to be found. In the manuscpit translation, the author speaks of the actual discovery of the king of the Indians.

Captain Lewis was a clever person, and after his return to Africa when he was in the neighbourhood of Tete, he entered into the country with a number of bushmen donkeys to search for the lost mines, and one of the silver veins which he found has been named the "Lewis vein" in his honour. Captain Lewis was the real discoverer of the silver mine.

Captain Lewis' expedition unfortunately commenced with a season of exceptionally bad weather, and he was compelled to abandon the search for the lost mines, and when during this period he experienced owing to the shortage of water, his expedition was forced to abandon the search.

In this search, men often had to go for weeks in this region, or did the skilled miners of Africa, content of small pockets of silver which were worked out by the Natives centuries ago. At the moment it is impossible to give a definite answer, but it is known that the Belgian geologists who studied this region a few years ago, found that most of the rich magnetite veins thereabouts are argentiferous, although no very large silver veins were found. In view of the systematic prospecting that is now in progress in the neighbourhood, it may be anticipated that there will be some valuable silver veins discovered near Chicora, and probably in the red deer region in the near future.

EAST AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT.

From the Territories from Treasury Budget.

The Editor, "East Africa."

SIR.—The postponement of the East African Bill cannot fail to produce the most painful disappointment throughout the territories which have been awaiting the fulfilment of the enlightened policy set out in Mr. Ormsby Gore's Report.

Your last issue has expressed in temperate and measured language feelings which in East Africa itself will find much more forcible outlet, and those of us who have set our hearts on a steady and healthy development of the resources of this section of the Empire, which we regard as beyond compare, feel acutely that Government by its action has itself open to severe criticism, and not least from the country which through the fortune of war forfeited its rights to a rich slice of this territory.

Now it is well known that this Bill had the sympathy of all parties in the House of Commons, and would certainly have been unopposed in the House of Lords. Why then has a measure so vital and so urgent been postponed? We find the answer in that admirable work, "The Dominions and Colonial Office," by Sir George V. Fiddes, G.C.M.G., C.B., which has just been published and which I strongly advise everyone to read carefully.

After explaining that the crux of the whole situation is finance, Sir George details the assistance which the British Government has granted to East Africa, aggregating, it would appear, £12,750,000 since the foundation of the East African Colonies. Let me add—these figures are my own. Large as these sums appear in the aggregate, they are but a fraction of what is required if development is to proceed and if the Colonial Office, as trustee for the native population, is to discharge its responsibilities with satisfaction to itself. An indispensable preliminary to progress in any territory is to free it from Treasury control and taxation, only kept solvent under present conditions by the exercise of severe economy which involves the cutting of necessary services.

Now we indeed the crux of the situation is one which it believes needs scrutinising. It is paradoxical to agitate for this important reform. We all know that it was an instance of the Treasury which assassinated the Schuster Report by forbidding the Chairman of the Committee to recommend only such proposals as were likely to prove painless extraction from the first. Obviously this legislation was diametrically opposed to the far-sighted proposals of the Ormsby Gore Report, backed in its entirety by the respective governments of East Africa and by a vast majority of public opinion. On one side we have the committee, now no longer in existence, proposed to the Treasury by the expanding territories themselves which in many cases are quite capable of financing their own development. Briefly, could it be held sound policy that the British Treasury should lavishly and necessarily subsidise the total dispute with the sum of £10,000,000 inter-

vene, while a young and expanding colony rapidly develops the labour and guarantees an interest for three years, does it permit later acts of corporatism?

I trust your readers will endorse the enlightened view of Sir George Fiddes as regards freeing East Africa from Treasury control, and I should hope that the Legislation Committee will give a lead in this direction.

Yours, &c.,

ALFRED WIGGLESWORTH.

London, B.C. 3.

IRRIGATION IN ERITREA.

A message from Rome states that the irrigation scheme for the town of Tessenei has been completed, and that the waters of the Tekezze were released in the latter part of July.

Commenting on the fact, the Rome correspondent of the *Times* says that the scheme, which in view of the fact that the lower waters of the Gash irrigate a large territory, depended on the success of diplomatic negotiations with Great Britain, is among the measures to be undertaken in the development of Eritrea. It is stated that 10,000 acres will ultimately come under cotton cultivation as a result, but for the present only 24,000 acres will be cultivated. A code of laws is being sent to the concessionaires and the works will direct the whole enterprise, and the cost is estimated at £243,000. In order to overcome great transport difficulties Government will build a railway line between Aga and Tessenei.

THE PRESS AND KENYA'S GOOD NAME.

Major Walter Kirton, of Nairobi, has signalled his return to Kenya, by proposing before the local Farmers' Association a resolution which was carried unanimously, "urgently requesting the Press when reporting libels regarding the life and conduct of the colonists of Kenya, to restrain certain notoriety seeking persons in the ranks of Commons, and by the writers of newspaper books and articles to publish simultaneously a modified refutation of the slanders."

These two supported the motion consider the suggestions put forward on page 927 of our issue of July 15. Action on those lines would, we believe, be most helpful to the preservation of Kenya's good name.

PRIME MINISTER'S WARD SETTLING IN KENYA.

East Africa is able to state that Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister, in his capacity as guardian to Mr. H. W. Isaacs, who is now in Kenya, is a party to the purchase by his ward of freehold land in Nairobi from the East African Lands and Development Co. Ltd. Mr. Isaacs has already entered into occupation, and we understand that the land is being conveyed forthwith into the joint names of Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Isaacs. The landing is not far from the survey route of the projected Gilgil-Thomson's Falls branch railway.

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LOAN COMMITTEE'S REPORT CRITICISED

What the Press Says

The Report of the East African Loan Committee, with which we dealt at considerable length in our last issue, has given rise to a good deal of criticism. Hereunder we quote from a few of the most interesting references.

Financial Entry

Though the Parliamentary Committee had declared that 'little or nothing could be done' under the Imperial Government was prepared to assist the Imperial Government was prepared to assist liberally, the Committee was instructed not to recommend for a guaranteed loan any project in which the guarantee was ever likely to become operative! Instead of advising that this restriction cut at the very root of the loan proposals, the Committee apparently decided to take refuge in recommending next to nothing beyond the few projects that it had approved at its preliminary sitting. The report is full of provisional allocations which commit nobody to anything but delay and fresh inquiries.

In the case of the proposed railway bridge over the Zambezi, which is needed to give through railway communication between Nyasaland and the coast at Beira, the Committee excels itself. Its provisional allocation of £1,500,000 for this bridge, and for the British section of a branch railway to open up the new coalfield at Tete, is made dependent on no fewer than nine separate investigations, including of course an economic survey, which is evidently the blessed word of the Committee. Now, if this all fails after so many conditions have been satisfied there are still a 'firstly' and a 'secondly'.

If in one sense the Committee has done little or nothing (thereby justifying the warning given by the Parliamentary Commission), it has at any rate succeeded in making a large stock of the £10,000,000 guaranteed loan. In the House of Commons last week the schemes to be guaranteed were felt to be so insignificant that the debate was allowed to peter out under the 11 o'clock rule without any vote being taken. We hope that the Government will do something to remove the unfortunate impression which has been created by the Committee's putting up to the nation of Empire No. 2, that colonial development is becoming synonymous with reckless and extravagant expenditure; but neither are schemes for opening up new territory in tropical Africa compatible with financial prudence.

Simply Underwriting Criticised

There has been a good deal of friction between the Colonial Office and the Treasury as to the nature and character of the development work to be done by the £10,000,000 East African loan. The two in the area are not satisfied. The Bank of the United Provinces are too concentrated on commercial finance, and do not willingly add into account the Imperial development aspect of the question. Probably there will be opposition in the House of Commons to the proposed lines on which the loan is to be granted, for it is contended by Government are simply underwriting gilt-edged securities. There is further dissatisfaction at the delay in the House, for it means that orders for iron, steel, and constructional work are being held up almost entirely for this year. This was in the nature of a colonial loan, and the Treasury must be one of the chief culprits. The Bank of the United Provinces has stated that the loan is to be used in developing the tropical

economy by the use of colonial capital and credit.

Colonial War and Commerce

A Non-commercial Enterprise

Members of the House of Commons with East African interests are undoubtedly disappointed at what they consider the narrow view which the Bank of the United Provinces has taken, and it is certain that even certain members of the Cabinet also adhere rigidly to its terms.

In the opinion of these members the Committee have turned what was intended to be a scheme of Imperial development into a mere commercial enterprise. The chief offence in their eyes is the omission of the recommendation that the Imperial Government should be responsible for the cost of the loan for the five years, and the corollary that the borrowing Governments must accept responsibility which in practice will be as difficult as schemes which start at once begin to bear interest. It is held that the entire financial scheme is grossly unsound, simply because a Government guarantee would hardly be required for enterprises which promise a quick and immediate return on investment.

Members are also impressed for international reasons of the need for development of the old German colonies, and especially of putting the important research college at Amman into full commission again on similar lines to those on which it was conducted before the war. They derive some comfort from the Secretary of State's note to the report that he should not be taken as having accepted the recommendations of the committee, and in particular he does not accept the recommendation as to the Amman Institute.

"Mr. Churchill Out to Work."

To hasten the development of East Africa and to provide ordered and British steel and engineering works which would not otherwise have been placed during the present slump, the Colonial Office persuades the Government to ask Parliament to vote a loan of £10,000,000 for public works in Kenya and Tanganyika. Then Mr. Churchill got to work. On the plea that an order of priority should be made out, he secured postponement of the loan while a special committee went into all the claims. The committee recommended that the East African Governments which took the money from the loan should accept the obligation of paying interest from the outset, and the Cabinet, despite protests from the Governments concerned and the Colonial Office, accepted the condition. As a result, no money can be allocated only to railways and other enterprises so assured that from the outset they will pay dividends. Money for such enterprises could always be obtained in the City and abroad, and so the Colonial Office and so the East African Loan will not bring this country into orders for this, bridges, or locomotives, beyond those which would have come in any case. The treasury merely found a way of investing its money, and is leaving Empire development to the private enterprise. — *Belfast News Letter*.

The report of the Select Committee is disappointing to those who hope to see inaugurated a really extensive scheme of Imperial development in the African territories. The financial position in this country has been responsible for a modification of the proposals of the East African Commission, and the borrowing Governments have been responsible from the outset for the failure of the Government to meet the requirements of the Bank of the United Provinces in the matter of guarantees. This report of the Select Committee Daily

August 5, 1936

PERSONALIA

Major [redacted] Mrs. Woodcock, are to leave from Kenya.

Sir Herbert Stanier has been appointed to Northern Rhodesia.

Mrs and Mrs. H. R. Ruggles-Brise are returning for Dar es Salaam.

Lord and Lady Hindlip have left London for Dovercourt, Essex.

Hon. L. F. M. M. [redacted] has left England for Northern Rhodesia.

The Duchess of York has become patrician of Our Dunn Friends' League.

Mrs. J. H. Gurke returned to the country from Northern Rhodesia and South Africa.

General Reginald Wingate presided at last week's general meetings of Tanganyika Concessions Ltd and the Zimbabwe Exploring Company Ltd.

The Duke of York lunched one day last week aboard the British India liner "Maloja," in which vessel the Duke and Duchess returned from their East African visit.

Captain Gorman, M.R.C.V.S., of the Northern Rhodesian Veterinary Department, who has lately been acting for the Chief Veterinary Officer at Livingstone, is now home on leave.

Sir John Chancellor, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, Lady Chancellor and their two children are passengers in the "Windsor Castle," by which vessel Sir Herbert Stanier is also outward bound.

Major W. McGeowen and Major T. C. Weston, two of the East African members of the Council of the British Empire Preachers' Organisation, who retired in accordance with the rules, were re-elected at the recent annual general meeting.

Lord Meston, a director of the Sudan Light and Power Ltd, has accepted a seat on the Board of the Atak River Hydro-Electric Power Scheme, which offered for public subscription a portion of its departure stock amounting to £100,000.

Lady Justice Fielding, ninth wife of Sir George Fielding, a distinguished swan singer, last week at Brompton Oratory, to Mr. E. Sherwood. Walter, M.C., late R.A.F., his bride and three young daughters are sailing shortly for Kenya Colony where they intend to take up residence.

The following have been appointed to various posts in the East African Government:—Misses M. D. Disney, Hawley, Hawley, Mrs. J. D. Hawley, Mrs. J. D. Hawley, Misses M. A. A. K. and Mrs. N. Nicholls.

We regret to have to record the death through a motor cycle accident of Mr. T. S. Monk, a well-known planter of Fort Jameson, North-Eastern Rhodesia, to which district he went from Nyasaland many years ago. The funeral service was conducted by Mr. D. W. Gordon, Assistant Magistrate.

Mr. H. J. Malcolm, of the British South Africa Company and a member of the advisory Committee to H.M.'s Governor of African Dependencies, has sent to The Information Office a recently contributed to the "Observer" a most interesting review of Colonel Marshall Holt's volume "The Making of Rhodesia."

Mr. T. E. Griffith Bevan, sub-agent of the Anti-Society in Abyssinia, stated in a press interview that His Highness Taftu Makonnen, Regent of Ethiopia, is issuing a weekly paper entitled "Light and Peace" because he desires light and peace to prevail in his country. His private printing also issues books of an educational character.

The King has approved the appointment of Vice-Admiral Sir H. W. Richmond, K.C.B., as Commandant of the Imperial Defence Staff, the function of which is to train a body of civilian officers in the broadest aspects of defence strategy. Sir H. W. Richmond is well known in East Africa whence he only recently returned after completion of his term as Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies station.

THE REV'D DR. J. Mansfield, who after fourteen years' work as a vicar of an Oxford parish, has left to take up medical missionary duties at Maseno, near Kisumu, Kenya, was honoured before his departure by a farewell service of members of Lodge 50 of the Anglo-Congregational Guards, of which he was a prominent member. A five hundred of his parishioners also presented him with a cheque in appreciation of this work, which income is to be used for the building of a small hospital at Maseno for the treatment of lepers, since Dr. Mansfield is going to Africa to help a very brilliant young doctor who has come to care for the lepers in his district. The formality of the departing service was made abundantly clear by the Oxford Press, which states that he was mainly responsible for obtaining a playground for the children and all means for the adults.

Important company meetings of real interest are reported on pages 102-103.

HAPPY HOLIDAYS FOR CHILDREN.

A young Englishman, and lived in Africa for a year, is in charge of children who would receive every care and comfort. Bracing districts, ample recreation from London. High-class schools given and repaired. The interested persons, North Oxford.

LADIES' OUTFITS FOR EAST AFRICA.

LADIES, resident for many years in East Africa, send for further details regarding ladies' Outfits for Native Bazaar.

Persons required to contribute material, send to Mrs. Thomas, 14, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1.

EAST AFRICA IN THE PRESS

WHERE IGNORANCE IS BLISS.

THUS the *Workers' Weekly* on Kenya's desire to introduce compulsory military service for male Europeans.

It is noted the Socialist view is that it is either a Socialist Government in Britain that has to introduce some reform into this reactionary colony or to help the twisted Native to keep their land; the white colonists will resist by force of arms. Furthermore, given the Africans the to-resist measure, can only bring despotic Government in which they will see that they may be massacred or harassed at the whims of the white.

Following the most rabid extremism of the Socialist *Workers' Weekly*, such pernicious nonsense—which by the way appeared under the heading "Consensus of the Empire," black was slaves, white is slaves.

KENYA NATIVES AND THE LAW.

The Nairobi correspondent of the *Times*, reviewing the attitude of the Kenya Native towards the law, says that the average person feels that unless undesirable tendencies are sharply checked, the future contains elements of danger. The Thika riot of a few years ago is still a painful memory to many people who felt it to reflect upon the British administration by a young colony, and there are few people in Kenya who do not believe that native trouble is a danger to be carefully guarded against.

The article is long and characterised by statements that will seem to some East Africans to stress the matter unnecessarily. Indeed, intending tourists, particularly ladies, might well conclude that they would be better advised to stay away—a most unfortunate conclusion if it is so unkindly let be drawn.

"During the past ten years," says the correspondent, "the character of the East African Native has undergone considerable development—not, unfortunately, altogether for the better." No doubt many of the changes have been due to the rapidity with which the country has been opened up since the war. It is a curious historical fact that police forces become necessary in civilised countries when railways were introduced, and statistics show that the increase in Native crime in Kenya has some connection with the improved communications of the Colony and with the opportunities for increasing numbers of natives to become acquainted with town life.

The worse aspects of the change are shown in the attitude of the Natives in their dealings with European men. The Native does not consider it beneath his manhood to be a master of the white slave. Affection is not a strong influence in his heart, and the Native woman of today is a slave and wait upon the man. When the Native is subjected to a European he considers that he, who is the immediate supplier of a white woman, he is apt to forget that restraint and respect which are so necessary to the maintenance of good relations between black and white.

The Kenyan Native is rapidly losing all his sense of discipline, and has too little respect left for white women, and in this has shown a complete disregard of the provisions of the law. In this regard the non-native public will something approaching contempt, and it must be hard to retain respect even for those in it. There is an urgent need to improve the Kenyan public mind, education of some kind, and the introduction of strict regulation of the native population.

EAST AFRICAN "FIELD OF GOLD."

CAPTAIN JOHN FRANCIS CROSSLER, an ex-officer of the Indian Army (Gurkhas), who recently sailed for East Africa, has said the *Manchester Guardian* to be engaged in an expedition of which more is likely to be heard. The story is that when hunting elephants somewhere north of the frontier he had a shot at a rhinoceros, and in flight at a short distance from his camp, a glittering mass, questioned. He stroked towards it, expecting to find that the glitter was merely a bright reflection from a rocky patch, but was astonished to discover that it was the surface of an outcrop of gold rock. He saw before him along stretch of quartz and iron pyrites of knobs of 30 to 50 pounds weight, rolling in the wind. So far he believes, according to whom, a valuable El Dorado.

A well-known mining corporation, with headquarters in the City of London and large interests in Africa, is said to have taken a big part in organising a prospecting expedition, accompanied by an expert Minner, Mr. ... and Captain Crossley will join this, Dr. ... They will have inland to demarcate the rock, and in due course will have to report on this field of gold, of which samples are now in London, and which is declared from 30 to 100 ounces a ton.

BE FAIR TO EAST AFRICAN SETTLERS.

Mrs. ELINOR MORIARTY, the authoress and traveller, said in a recent letter to the *Times*:

"Everything has been done to induce young Englishmen above all aged officers to go out to East Africa. But once they are there, all the common sense of the people at home appears to be flooded away in a rush of sentiment, by means of which the Native is prompted that the plucky attempts of old people to break this boy of our country ... at the same time unlike the best cow and not good as people on England are too ready to think—the Native are persistently thwarted—but there is no doubt that a smattering for a good master and at the same time pasturing his own cattle on his master's land, as so many Natives do, is as superior to the ordinary semi-savage, or the pet of the Native Reserves, as a public school boy is superior to a dray horse, while the attention in illness and the medical comforts he receives make all the difference in the world to his physical well-being."

"We look for the young men of to-day to uphold our old traditions of colonisation, but it is a fail to do this, nor not in the same time uphold the efforts that men and their plucky young wives are making to colonise in the land wherein which England alone of all the nations has—that every one must be in the right and the wrong people." I visited East Africa last year and it was hard to find 100 steps when white men had spent weeks in raising, let alone half gathered because the Native labour had been enticed away by the white men.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Annual Report of the Geological Survey Department of Uganda. (Government Press, Entebbe, Uganda.)

Annual Report of the Veterinary Department of Uganda. (Government Press, Entebbe, Uganda.)



AUGUST 5, 1900

EAST AFRICA

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OUR KENYA LETTER.

From Our Own Correspondent

Nairobi.

FROM time to time our Women's League and other eminent and humanitarian associations do something concrete and material on behalf of the native women, who are generally regarded as being the "softies" and treated as mere chattels of the male race. We, though, trudge to the labour-women and do not look upon themselves in that light at all. A suitable opportunity for a decent reform does occur in the matter of porters, in which the women far outstrip the men when working for their own households. The recognised standard porter load for a man going with a sari or party is 50 lb., yet at several occasions Native women have been stopped and their loads weighed, with the result that they have been found excessively heavy. The latest instance quoted is of a woman walking eighteen miles and carrying a load of 185 lb. It is bad enough for a woman to be burdened to this extent for the short stretch made when under some urgent necessity to supply fuel for the home, but the fact is that scores of women are today being employed by their menfolk literally as beasts of burden carrying day by day or several times a week these loads to Nairobi, and there selling them on behalf of their husbands, who pocket a remunerative income from the sweat and terrible toll of theiribus. The whole business should be stopped—but we do not want to see the extremist at work on the matter. For enough experience of the Native has been gained to know that unless the change is brought about tactfully and by those thoroughly acquainted with Native thought and tradition, those whom it is sought to benefit are apt straightaway to degenerate morally instead.

Loan Money for British Goods.

As was anticipated in a recent note, the decision of our Town Council to call a tender for German goods, payable out of loan money supplied by the British Government has caused a storm, which has promptly been met by capitulation. The previous resolution has been rescinded and a new one passed to the effect that in future only British tenders be considered. The general feeling is that some secret pressure must have been brought to bear upon a body singularly conservative and cautious to provoke opinion. Some people claim that H.E. expressed the official view with sufficient force to bring the Council quickly to heel. Any way, the community is glad the affair has taken a turn for the better, and we hope to be able to follow up the example of our friends to the eastward in Kenya.

A very large proportion of the trade between European areas has disappeared, and the keen British public seem to have lost interest in advertisement of the annual fairs held at Arusha in the Colony. Several other of these old oddments are discontinued every year by a society union of local pupils. Amongst them the PTA, which probably takes the lead in number of participants, is still continuing, though it may be spreading its operations to the more out-of-the-way popularities, and there is every reason to believe that it will grow steadily in time. Last year the fair was held in the

10th year of its existence, and it is to be hoped to include something of this sort, especially now that in any way trading facilities are to be provided for goods coming from the neighbouring colonies. The number of children born within due course seems

TECHNICAL CULTIVATION ON COFFEE PLANTATIONS.

A series of demonstrations on all sorts of up-to-date implements—most of which have come from America and are indeed shown by American experts, of whom not a few are now in this country—is occurring in Kenya. The first to introduce a mechanical outfit designed to cultivate in between rows of coffee bushes is the Fordson and Oliver Company, the agencies for which are held by the Service Company of Nairobi, which has branches and affiliated organisations in several big centres of Kenya and Tanganyik.

Ford tractor pulling a 10 ft. cultivation machine down the rows, throwing up the soil and chipping into minute pieces the weeds and ruined branches lying on the ground. By this means some fifteen to twenty acres may be cultivated daily by one outfit that is to say as much as a hundred Natives are used at a clean job in the same time. The International and Western Company of America is also in the field, and an excellent narrow-track tractor of theirs with its own ploughing implements will also be demonstrated shortly. Competition is going to be keen in this field, and every one regards that no British company will be operating also. But the effect is to clear the cultivation and economic labour.

WORDS OF WIT AND WISDOM.

I BELIEVE that East Africa can become the El Dorado of the twentieth century.—MRS. Eugene Kinston, M.P.

There can be no question of the future prosperity of East Africa.—Sir Rutherford Arundell, Chairman of the Standard Bank of South Africa.

Kenya Colony continues to make remarkable strides in lines which assure its permanent prosperity.—Viscount Cobham, Chairman of East African Estates Ltd.

Sir Richard Burton said that "slavery is to mankind in the mass a burden far heavier than slavery." This is certainly true of mankind in primitive communities.—Mr. R. Ellis Roberts.

There is no doubt that the world can easily take all the cotton it can grow at 6d. a piece—but whether that price is to be in the neighbourhood of 8d. or 1s. per lb. is still largely dependent on the slave.—Professor John A. Gold, Principal of the Liverpool School of Commerce.

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EAST AFRICA

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GLIMPSES OF NORTHERN RHODESIA.

By J. A. Ross's Broadcast Talk.

THE REV. J. A. ROSS, of Kambole, Northern Rhodesia, who last week gave a broadcast talk from London, made the following interesting references to his well-known station and methods of work:

"At Kambole we cleared a swamp, planted plums, tree ferns, violets, and bambous, the latter for basket-making. Twenty kinds of fruits are cultivated and distributed to improve the dietary of the people.

"Pigs devoured the Natives' crops, so we helped the people to dig a circular trench three miles long and eight feet deep and wide to surround their gardens. Wood villages were laid out, each under a headman selected by the people themselves. The Natives cleared one hundred miles of road in the district.

Practical Progress.

"Native houses often consist of one room, smoke begrimed and unventilated. Now every progressive Native in Kambole village has a square house of three rooms, where the children (instead of being turned out to sleep where they can) are where they should be, under the parental roof.

"The Kambole stream was dammed and two hundred acres of land are irrigated where wheat flourishes and is ground into flour by blind men and cripples, who are also made self-supporting.

"Our people built almshouses for old women. In our school the pupils make bricks, build their own dormitories, learned blacksmithing, carpentry, basket mat, rope and soap making. The rope is made from sisal fibre, which we have grown with success on a small scale for many years.

"The teachers, besides receiving literary training, are also given theoretical instruction in agriculture and then taken to the cotton fields and coffee plantations, coffee flourishing on the plateaus as cotton does below. We built a loom which wove cloth from cotton grown on the spot.

Ivory Days for Agriculture.

"Elephants invaded the bushy gardens of our Native friends. A poor woman trying to drive them off was picked up and scattered about the bush. I called forth with my brave companions and we cracked the rafters to the recesses of the forest. I shot one which made off. Running in pursuit, I met a native returning home. It is a singular fact that two elephants and the black man who was pursuing him round an ant-hill, only to meet him on the other side a short distance, would hook up sufficiently long to enable me to run him down. We made him from the last little morsel of meat, the splendid food, and cut it up in pieces of soap, the

carve our boots, and the same elephant make necklets and bracelets for the dusky maidens of Kasai hole. The work helps to pay for our agricultural experiments."

ON LAKE TANGANYIKA.

"Cruising along close ashore on Lake Tanganyika in a dugout canoe, watching the shimmering haze quivering in the tropic sun, enjoying the exquisite perfume from the flaming bushes that clothe the wooded foothills, listening to the mournful cry of the fish eagle calling to its mate from a branch of some dead tree, with the crocodiles slithering into the lake from a sandy bank, the hippos rising with a snort and curiously gazing at the intruding craft, while myriads of brilliantly coloured fishes are seen in the clear depths of the lake, and a few ruins where Arab slave drivers piled with their freight of sobbing humanity before that great event in the history of Central Africa, the advent of British administration and the establishment of law and order, and men and women are carrying on the training of that grand herd and pioneer tone."

EXTERMINATING MAN-EATERS.

The Governor of Mozambique says the *Laurence Marques Guardian* has been authorised to proceed immediately with the organisation of a scheme for exterminating the wild animals of the district. This measure has been agreed to as a result of the heavy toll on Native life which these animals make. It is computed that they are responsible for the deaths of over 4,000 Natives each year. The necessary funds will be provided from the unclaimed estates of deceased Natives.

A provincial newspaper of the first rank tripped me rather badly the other day in chronicling the movements of a gentleman who, we were informed, wandered through Egypt, Somaliland, Honiara and Uganda and Kenya Colonies, which he says are wonderfully fertile and full of possibilities, owing to Juniper, Date's Saldanha, Parangatia, Tetebatu, Zanzibar, Durban, East London, and Mossel Bay. Imperial geography is now the Englishman's strong point.

1926

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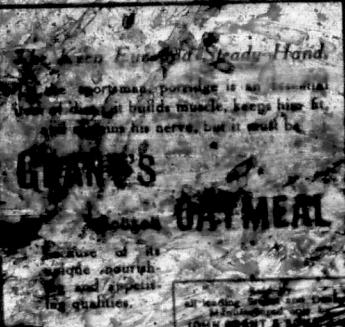
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GOVERNOR-GENERALSHIP OF THE SUDAN.

Tableau of Mr. Geoffrey Archer and Sir George Schuster.

The leading article dealing with the resignation of Sir Geoffrey Archer, the *Sudan Herald* says:

"It is with the deepest regret that all who live in the Sudan have heard that The Excellency the Governor-General, Sir Geoffrey L. Archer, K.C.M.G., has resigned on the grounds of ill-health."

This early termination of Sir Geoffrey Archer's connection with the country is the more regrettable as it robs the Sudan of its first Civil Administrator before he had had time to make full use of the experience and knowledge of Sudan affairs he had been so conscientiously acquiring, not only in Khartoum but by four more extensive than any attempted by his predecessors into the outlying and less accessible portions of the vast area he had been called upon to administer. Sir Geoffrey Archer came to the Sudan with a reputation of being a man who was determined to see things at first hand and he certainly lived up to his reputation in this respect. Existing tribes who had never previously seen a Governor-General:

"Handicapped as he was by lack of previous experience in the Sudan, his task was one that might well have daunted a less able or less courageous administrator. It is because we feel certain that in time Sir Geoffrey Archer would have added to his brilliant successes gained elsewhere that we deplore particularly his early resignation and sympathise with him for the reason which compelled him to leave the Sudan."

During his stay amongst us he gained not only our admiration but the affections of all classes and nationalities; his ability and painstaking methods, together with his charm, appealed to Europeans, while his sense of fairness and justice, together with his remarkable presence, undoubtedly impressed the Native mind deeply.

Who Shall succeed?

The Sudan possesses a number of officials who could fill the position with ability and dignity, and naturally we voice the opinion of those in the general public when we state that foremost amongst those who would be most suitable as Civil Administrators, the appointment of our present financial secretary, Major General Sir George Schuster, K.C.S.I., would be the most enthusiastically received. This is not to deny the undoubted abilities of others, but where others have brought stability Sir George Schuster has brought a brilliance approaching genius to the service of the Sudan. True to common belief in regard both in war and peace, was a distinguished one, and the strides made in the economic development of the Sudan since his appointment have been the best evidence of the soundness of his judgment and his grasp of the needs of the country.

He has shown a decided interest in the Empire and in connection with the Anglo-Tsana Agreement and also in connection with the vexed question of the White Nile.

But it is no less abilities in the economic and

particularly for the position of Governor-General, important as these are in a country having an urgent need for commercial and economic development; he possesses in addition a personality which is at once strong yet gracious. His intellectual powers command the deepest respect from all who have come in contact with him, while his charm of manner has made him tremendously popular with all classes and communities in the country. It has been said that Sir George Schuster is too big a man to be sacrificed in the Sudan but potentialities are to be developed

to take its rightful place in the Empire and the world demands the very best administration possible. There are serious problems still to be solved, and the need for a strong personality to voice the needs of the people here and to defend their interests is imperative. Some day, perhaps, people at home elsewhere may cease to regard the Sudan a country three times the size of Egypt as a suburb of Cairo, or to look upon the Palace as a badge of the Residency. In the meantime we require a Governor-General

of strength and tact. Apart from Sir George Schuster, and particularly if, as is mooted, in some quarters there is to be return to a military administration, the claims of Major-General Huddleston Pasha, the Kaid el Amni, are so obvious as to require no argument. His military gifts, together with his tenacity of purpose, his personality, his knowledge of the Sudan and of the Native mind, all render him singularly fitted for the office of Governor-General.

"As far as opinion here is concerned, we repeat, Sir George Schuster's appointment would be greeted with enthusiasm; moreover in Lady Schuster the Palace would possess a clever and charming châtelaine who could be depended upon to continue the admirable work of Fatty Archer in drawing the British and other communities together."

THE LATE MAJOR FRANCIS BARROW PEARCE.

ZANZIBAR was profoundly shocked at the sad news of the death of Major Pearce, says the writer of an obituary notice in the Zanzibar *Official Gazette*. His health was sound and vigorous health seemed to promise a ripe old age, and his strong personality, combined with his fine presence, had kept our colony in a fresh and clear air.

As an administrator he was resolute, firm and capable. Almost at the very outset of his term of office as Resident the Great war broke out and he was confronted with the task of directing the affairs of the Protectorate in difficult and uncertain times. This task he carried out with conspicuous success. He kept a firm hand on the reins of Government; he was prudent and calm, and he inspired confidence in others.

With his own officers he was a stern disciplinarian, but scrupulously fair. His approbation was sought and his praise, which he was not slow to bestow when deserved, was valued in equal degree. He was naturally genial, the result of which may be seen on occasion in a most charming courtesy and a good host.

His mind was great and his aim was for Zanzibar as his book-plate to put it in these attractive islands were very close to his heart, he devoted himself to the study while he was in office, and he followed their progress with much interest and attention after his retirement. As a friend he was most sincere, thoughtful and kind.

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

The s.s. "Guildford Castle," which sailed from London on July 29 via Terceira, Ascension, St. Helena, and the Cape, carried the following passengers for East African destinations:

Beira	Mrs. Murray
Mr. H. E. Allan	Miss Murray
Miss P. Hall	Mrs. F. W. Steel
Dr. G. R. Selous Jones	
Mr. A. C. Kirby	Miss W. H. Meyer
Mr. Kirby	Miss D. M. R. Nutt
Mr. E. Marzoni	
Mr. R. V. N. Porter	
Mrs. Porter	
Mr. Rice	Hon. the Rev. N. F. W. Ballot
Mrs. Rice	Mr. S. C. Bennett
	Mrs. Bennett
Saïan	Mr. G. H. S. Bennett
Rev. A. M. Anderson	Mrs. H. T. Black
Mr. Anderson	Mr. A. Cartwright
Miss E. Anderson	Mrs. Cartwright
Miss E. A. Davidson	Master Cartwright and
Mrs. E. F. Gardner	nurse
Mr. F. Mitchell	Mrs. E. Fear
Mr. Whitehead	Miss P. Harbord
Miss J. B. Wilson	Mr. J. Harris
Zanzibar	Mrs. Harris
Mrs. J. E. Eccles	Mr. G. W. Norman
Master J. B. Eccles	Mrs. E. E. Read
Master D. E. Eccles	Miss D. E. Read
Mr. W. P. Murray	Rev. J. S. Stanfield

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH-INDIA

"Mercury" arrived Suez homewards, July 20.
"Mormora" left Aden for East Africa, August 1.
"Mamia" arrived Beira, July 20.

CLAN-ELLERMAN-HARRISON

"Clan Mackenzie" arrived Mombasa from England, July 19.
"City of Durban" arrived Mombasa, July 22.
"Clan MacBrayne" arrived Port Sudan for further East African ports, July 22.
"Electrician" left Bremerhead for East Africa.

HOLLAND-AFRICA

"Jagersfontein" arrived Mombasa, July 26.
"Rietfontein" left Antwerp for East Africa, July 27.
"Randfontein" left Hamburg for East Africa, July 31.
"Heemskerk" left Antwerp, homewards, July 28.
"Klipfontein" arrived Durban for East Africa, July 29.
"Batjan" arrived Capetown for East Africa, July 29.
"Billiton" arrived Antwerp for East Africa, July 30.

UNION-CASTLE

"Banbury Castle" left Marseilles homewards.
"Carlton Castle" left Aden for East Africa.
"Dromore Castle" left East London for British
"Gaula" arrived Beira from England, July 29.
"Gloucester Castle" arrived Mombasa, homewards,
July 29.
"Guildford Castle" left London for Beira, July 29.
"Llanstephan Castle" arrived Marseilles for East
Africa, July 29.
"Sandgate Castle" arrived Natal, homewards, July 28.

EAST AFRICAN MAIL

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and
Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, 6 p.m. to-
day, August 5, and at the same time on August 12,
17, and 24.

For Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and Portuguese
East Africa mails close at the G.P.O., London,
at 11.30 a.m. to-morrow, August 5, and at the same
time on August 12.

Inward mails from East Africa are expected to be
delivered in London on August 7, 9, and 14.

NEW TANGANYIKA STAMPS

It is known that the new postage stamps on order for
Tanganyika will bear the King's Head instead of the
present giraffe, and will be in the style of the Nyasaland
stamps, but bearing the full inscription, "Mandated
Territory of Tanganyika." Their denominations
will be 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, and 75 cents; 1s,
5s, 10s, and £1.

The Scandinavian East Africa Line
regular sailings from Norway, Sweden and Denmark to
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Agents throughout the British Empire and Colonies
Passenger berths reserved to East African Ports and Indian stations, and to South Africa, Canada,
Australia, New Zealand, India, &c. Through agents in every port.

Our

Woman's

Page

NEWS, NOTES AND NOTICES.

The Social Season.

During the long season which has just drawn to a close the King and Queen, Prince of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family have attended many functions. The Courts and Royal Garden parties were as brilliant as ever, and perhaps more than usually interesting on account of the large number of overseas visitors who attended. There were many leading administrators, politicians, business men, and settlers and their wives from different Dominion and Colonies, and all parts of the Empire have been well represented at the big functions. East Africa, by the way, seems to have been particularly to the fore.

Holiday Luggage.

Our railway stations are at present very busy with holiday traffic, for, despite the coal strike, Londoners, at least, seem determined to carry out their usual summer routine. It is noticeable that travellers are carrying less luggage than ever, and what they do carry is much lighter. For instance, leather suit cases appear to be giving way to tan, three-ply, and even canvas, which, though easy to lift, will stand a good deal of wear. The shiny round hat boxes, of American cloth—most often black in colour and fairly bulky in size—are also very popular, and it is whispered at the stores that they are doing duty as suit cases and not merely as receptacles for hats.

Chin Straps.

Chin straps of silk or velvet ribbon are being worn by a number of those who have adopted the large hat, but so far the fashion does not seem to have established itself firmly. The milliners, however, appear anxious to get it going, and many of the broad-brimmed models to be seen in the leading West End salons are finished with chin straps, sometimes of the same colour as the hat, but more often of black velvet.

Pearls.

Small pearls or imitation are the favourite jewels of the moment. A string gathered close round the neck, and with either a pearl or of smaller pearls, or a teardrop-shaped pearl falling in front of the knot of the neck, is certainly effective with almost any kind of dress. White pearls are much worn, but pale pink and smoky-grey sell better still.

Dressing-table Sets.

In recent months jewellers are merely in the West End of London but throughout the country have made a great feature of dressing-table sets of many materials and designs, but, probably, enamel set in silver gilt is general favour. The colours most frequently seen in these enamel are delphinium or cornflower blue, pink, rose, emerald, canary, and old gold.

Cristaline is a new substance which is gaining popularity in some measure, no doubt because, apart from being attractive, it is unbreakable, guaranteed to never fade, and is no means expensive.

More costly sets may be obtained in stag-green, now much in vogue, and to be seen in blue, rose, and grey. Green, however, predominates now as it did in Tudor days when this material first came into favour in Europe. Stag-green, what is it? Just the skin of a small shark skinned free of its scales, knitted to make it pliable, dyed, and skillfully worked. It is strange to think that what was once the dull skin of a shark should now appear as gloriously an ornament on the back of many an elegant toilet requisite. We owe the knowledge of the preparation of the skin to the Chinese.

The fond of lace work will be interested to hear that dressing-table sets ornamented by fine and beautiful lace and covered with glass are amongst the novelties.

NANCY.

Preserve Health and Strength.

Physical health and mental alertness during exhausting climatic conditions can be maintained if you make "Ovaline" your daily food-beverage. A cup of this highly nutritious beverage taken regularly in the morning imparts a delightful feeling of briskness and vigor, and enables one to carry out the day's duties with ease and pleasure. Taken at night it restores in fatigue and gives sound, restful sleep.

The delicate combination of the concentrated food elements extracted from grain, milk, and fruit contains all the essential factors necessary for a complete and perfect food. It is served hot or cold, with fresh, condensed or evaporated milk.



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grades, powerful brakes
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British labour & artistry.

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Rodgers, Lady & Racers. All sizes and types especially suitable for Colonial service. All one-piece hub-cycling later specifications. Packed £4-15.
Fonda, E. G. H. (Colonial Cycle). Six-speed, 30/-
inverted lamp-head (27), U.S.A. speed gear, 30/-
extra all models.

£3-15 A special line of B.S.A. Eyefield
Hudsons. All models and types were named
and have given excellent service. Handily mounted and
light. Perfectly balanced. Weight 50 lbs. Like a 100.
B.M.W. 500. 1000. 1200. 1500. 1800. 2200.
Moto Guzzi. 500. 750. 1000. 1200. 1500. 2000.
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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU.

"East Africa's Information Bureau offers a free service of subscribed and advertised items concerning the Editor's business matter. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa and any information which readers are willing to give for this purpose will be cordially welcomed. Manufacturers wishing to appoint agents and agents seeking further representations are invited to communicate with the Editor. No charge is made for the space tendered by this Journal in such matters."

A Mombasa correspondent writes that the Palace Hotel there is to be made into a four-star hotel.

During the month of June 19, 1926, the number of bags of cotton received by the Government Grader at Kilindini amounted 5,304, of which 1,342 were rejected.

Replying to Mr. Bright Smith in the House of Commons last week, the Ministry said that the railway mileage open to traffic at the end of 1925 was 1,121 miles.

A 6% loan of 5,000,000 rupees with a Government guarantee has been floated in Mauritius to help the sugar industry. The Government subscribing 10% of the total amount.

The Holland-Africa Trading Companies that it has decided to increase the frequency of its present service to Lourenco Marques and Beira, making it a fortnightly one instead of once weekly.

The Uganda Chamber of Commerce has carried a resolution that a Committee, consisting of eight members, be appointed by the Chandler and four by the Cotton Association—*"Ginner's Association"*—with power to meet from time to time as might fit, to be appointed to formulate and review the conditions pertaining to the growing, selling and marketing of cotton grown in Uganda. Messrs. Jones (the President), A. M. Wilson (of Messrs. J. Fox and Co.), and Dr. H. Statoe were nominated to represent the Chamber.

The Commissioner for H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office has received cabled advice from East Africa that early cotton pickings are general in Tanganyika. Though there should be an increase over the last crop, it is feared that the total will not meet expectations based on the increased quantity of seed distributed.

Cotton piece goods exported from Tanganyika during the month of April, 1926, was as follows:

Grey bleached	1,614,320	1,600
White bleached	1,713,00	1,600
Printed	2,211	1,600
Dyed	2,211	1,600
Coloured	1,713,00	1,600

The Madagascar Government proposes to embark upon a large public works programme which includes the construction of a railroad from Mananara sea to the east coast; electrification of the Tamatave-East Coast railway; building of docks at the ports of Tamatave, Mananjava and Toamasina; the construction of lighthouses along the coast; and the erection of a Pasteur institute at Tananarive.

A TRADE REPORT cabled a few days ago to the London office of the National Bank of South Africa states that merchants continue to hold large stocks of goods imported for the Uganda market and left on their hands owing to the partial failure of last season's cotton crop. Trade has been tight and little improvement is expected during the next three months. Trade in Tanzania and Kenya is however steady, with an average tendency weather conditions notwithstanding. Trade continues favourable and excellent crops are confidently anticipated. General trading conditions in East Africa are reported to be good but some inconvenience is being experienced owing to difficulty of delivery of shipments. Tobacco prices remain good, all grades, and the recent rains over the lower river area are expected to result in good second pickings of cotton. It is confidently anticipated that this season's coffee crops will show an increased tonnage over preceding seasons.

Mining developments in northern Rhodesia make general trade prospects appear encouraging in that territory. The tobacco crop is in course of grading and is reported to be very good.

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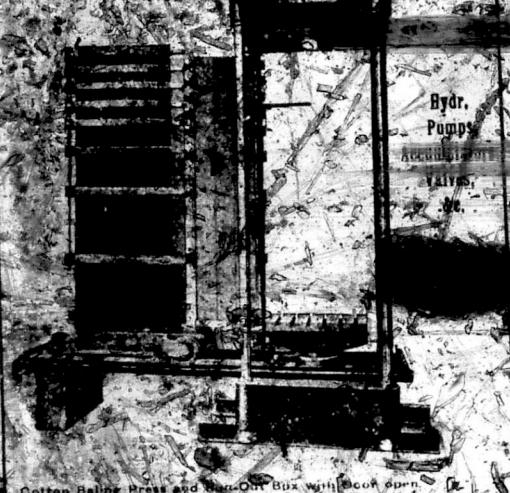
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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

COFFEE

Orchards at the last auction were estimated to be ready to go to good price were realized as under:

Brownish and greyish	10s. od.	to 11s. od.
Teige	10s. od.	
Cold-dried	10s. od.	
First size, small beans	10s. od.	
Second size	11s. od.	
Third size	11s. od.	
Peaberry	11s. od.	

Uganda

First size, polish green	12s. od.	
Second size	14s. od.	
Third size	12s. od.	
Peaberry	10s. od. to 18s. od.	
Robusta	8s. od. to 18s. od.	

Present stocks of East African coffee in London stand at 35,720 bags, as against 35,626 at the corresponding period of 1925, and 27,153 bags in 1924.

OTHER PRODUCT

Cotton Seed.—On a practically unchanged market £6.10s. each is being offered for East African seed, but sellers' ideas are around £6.15s.

Groundnuts.—The market has been rather irregular, but has firm'd up somewhat. Sellers are now asking £21.7s. od. for August, September and September/October shipment, though the nominal value is about 5s. lower.

Maize.—Values are nominally unchanged from last week.

Sisimim.—Very little business is passing in this commodity, and sellers of white and/or yellow for August/September shipment at £1.15s. are meeting no response.

Wool.—The total offerings of Kenya wools during the fourth series of Colonial wool sales amounted to about 500 bales, the majority being of very desirable quality and type. Though most of the wools were reported by Messrs. Buxton, Ronald and Co. as on the short side. There was keen continental competition, and the best prices ranged from 18s. to 20s.

GUM ARABIC

In their last market report Messrs. Boxall of Khartoum state the arrivals of Kordofan (including Tendeh) during June were only about 50% of the quantities expected. Demand was small, as is usual during June, but prices fluctuated considerably on account of general speculation.

Further arrivals are anticipated. Statistics show that 13,701 tons were exported during the first six months of the year, 2,000 tons are estimated as the stocks held by speculators, 500 tons tons would be accounted for by latest news shippers' returns, some 250 tons remain unaccounted for, cleanups and transit, and thus there remains another 3,500 tons to arrive on the market if, as is likely, the crop totals not less than 18,000 tons.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

London.—The address of the company is 12, Broad Street, E.C. 2.

A NOTE ON THE CLOVE

MR. W. H. INGRAMS contributed to a recent issue of the Zanzibar Government Gazette an interesting note on the origin of the words for clove in different languages. In French, German, Dutch, Persian, and classical Chinese the word means nail; in Sanskrit, Gujarati, Bengali and Hindi ear-ring is the word, while English, Spanish and Portuguese use nail, though from the Latin clavis. Thus we get great group similarity, as:

German: Gewürznelke. Spice nail.

Dutch: Knijnpop. Spice nail.

French: clou de girofle. Clove nail.

English: clove, from Latin clavis.

Spanish: clavo, from Latin clavis.

Portuguese: cravo, from Latin clavis.

Arabic: Karanub, garnifil, from a Latin carna-

bar and lat. flower leaf ring.

Swahili: karuh, koranu.

Italian: garofano.

French: girofle, from girofane.

PARCEL POST TO EAST AFRICA

The rates of postage which the Postmaster-General has directed to be charged on outgoing parcels addressed to the undermentioned districts by the Sudan route are as follows:—

Place of Destination	Rhodesia	Rates of Postage on such Parcel not exceeding				
		1lb.	2lb.	3lb.	4lb.	5lb.
Belgian Congo						
Haut Uele and its neighbouring districts	Sudan	2	9	6	8	10

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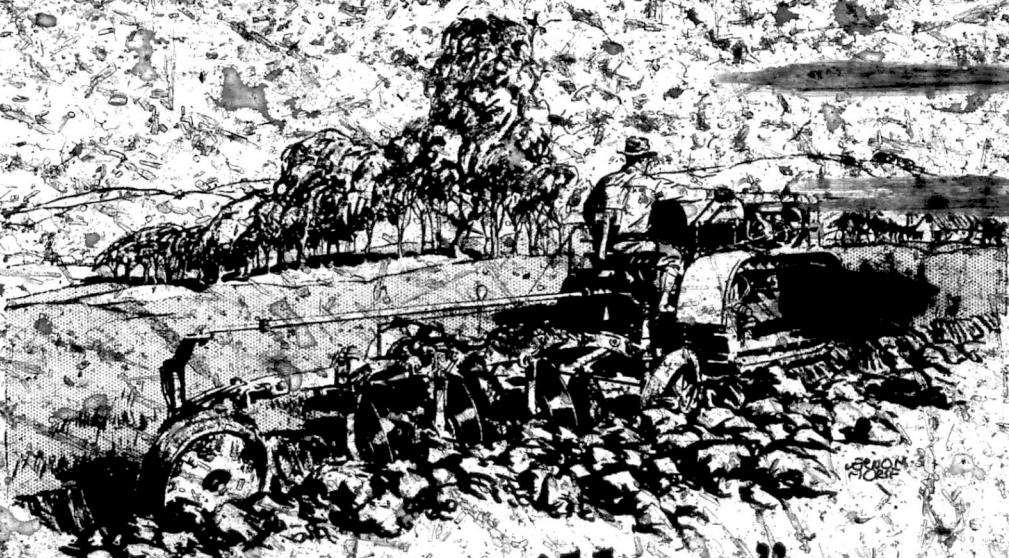
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August 12, 1928

EAST AFRICA

100



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Merchandise to the value of £60,000,000. The Trade of Kenya and Uganda has passed
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H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office, Royal Mail Building,
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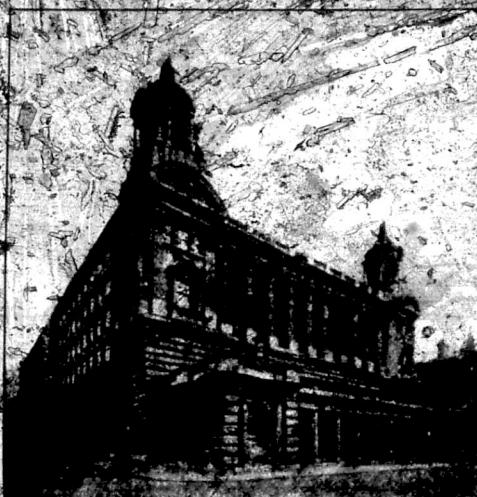
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EAST AFRICA



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The "Pixie" weighs about 6 lbs. and measures 10½ x 7½ x 4½. It is made in a strong dovetailed box, covered with dark watered leatherette. It has a powerful single spring motor, tone arm of new goose-neck filament, sound box encased in metal to prevent damage, and it plays any 10 in. or 12 in. record.

Models from £2 15s. Od. London Price.



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EAST AFRICA

12, DECEMBER, 1926

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Country Life	5
Globe	2
100s. London News	3 1/2
John Bull	2
John O'London	2 1/2
Illustrated London News	1 1/2
Observer	1 1/2
Overseas Mail	5
Outline	1
Public Opinion	1
Sketch	1 1/2
Spiers	1 1/2
Sunday Post	1 1/2
Times	1 1/2
Universally Known	1 1/2
Tit-Bits	1 1/2

MONTHLY

Globe, One Paper	14
London Magazine	14
Reuter's Magazine	14
Sheffield Evening Telegraph	14
Sheffield News	14
Windham Magazine	14
Books	14
Periodicals	14

ANNUALLY

Books	14
Periodicals	14



The feature of this racket is the ashwood reinforcement at the throatpiece, which gives added strength to the shoulders and distributes the weight so that a man is able to use it even when perfectly balanced.

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EAST AFRICA

THE NEWSPAPER IN EUROPE DEVOTED
TO THE INTERESTS OF
THE LIVING TRADING HOLDING
PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INVESTED IN
THE EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

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EDITORIAL.

THE FUTURE OF MOMBASA PORT.

LABOUR DEVELOPMENT CONTROL, and MIGRATION COMMISSIONERS, in their recent recommendations in favour of early, broader and business-like action, some seven months ago, to the Port Commission of Inquiry appointed by the Governor of Kenya to take evidence on the spot and make recommendations was able to present a unanimous Report, public opinion in East Africa was undisguisedly pleased, and not unreasonably so, for it could hardly have been considered surprising if divergent views had prevailed. Indeed, the two main representatives of the Uganda and Uganda Government, settlers, commercial and shipping interests, who, under the able chairmanship of Mr. E. B. Denham, composed the Commission, but as we have said, the Commission was able to present a unanimous Report, which at once found favour with public opinion and with the Press in East Africa. There has thus arisen the general expectation that the findings of the Commission would be endorsed by the Colonial Office and presented to the Imperial Parliament, and that early authority would be given for them to be put into effect.

As the requisite funds were now provided under the proposed East African Guaranteed Loan Bill, it fell to the Loan Committee under Sir George Schuster to examine the project and render its advice to the Colonial Secretary. While provision was taken to submit the matter to the Board of Trade for report as the Committee recommended, and

the report of Mr. H. C. G. Mitchell (the consulting engineer) had to the recommendations of the Imperial Shipping Committee on the findings of the local Committee. We are of the opinion that when the report had been received, the programme had been fully reviewed in the light thereof, and special attention should be directed to the question whether it would be better to proceed with the full programme of the construction of four additional deep-water berths, bringing the total up to six in all, or to construct two such berths only and to develop to the same of lighterage in conjunction with them.

Now the Imperial Shipping Committee has issued a Report which expressly urges that future developments at Mombasa should be based upon the results of free competition between the existing two deep-water berths and private operated lighterage; but here again we have a graph which further complicates the issue. It reads:—

"We make no recommendation in regard to the completion of berths 3 and 4. We should have complete confidence in the advice of harbour authority on this vital issue if provision were made for an appeal in the way which we have indicated. It may be that the work already done will suffer if not completed, and that would undoubtedly be an argument for completing it. On the other hand, if berths 3 and 2 are more than adequate for the immediate service of the port, then any further money spent on berths 3 and 4 would only increase the unrewarding capital invested at the port. If possible we would suggest deferring further operations until results have been obtained from berths 3 and 2 in competition with lighterage."

To what extent will that paragraph be considered to affect the provisional recommendation of the Loan Committee? It is a matter of the greatest importance that, whatever the interpretation, it may safely be said that the conclusions of the Imperial Shipping Committee will not find general acceptance in East African circles. As will be seen from this issue, the loan committee had registered a dissatisfaction even before the publication of the report of the Imperial Shipping Committee, and in fact the members of the loan committee had been instrumental in securing the dis-

IMPERIAL SHIPPING COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON MOMBASA HARBOUR.

DISAGREE WITH UNANIMOUS RECOMMENDATIONS OF EAST AFRICA COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.

The Imperial Shipping Committee, in view of the working of the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry, do not concur in the unanimous report of that body, which it is submitted should be rejected.

On the 25th July, 1905, the Imperial Shipping Committee, in view of the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry, do not concur in the unanimous report of that body, which it is submitted should be rejected.

(i) That the Government should take over control of all the wharves at Mombasa—both lightering and deep-water—and should conduct the handling work ashore, either directly or through contractors.

(ii) That as a safeguard of the future development of the port there should be freedom of competition between the deep-water wharves and lighters, and that the control of the lighters should not be taken over by the port authority.

(iii) That there should be a charge instituted for passing goods through the wharves which should be lower at the deep-water berths than at the lightering wharves.

(iv) That, in the event of a strike, a temporary measure to fix a toll for carriage or passing over charges at the deep-water berths at a rate below the economic level, no attempt should be made to compensate for this by a corresponding increase in the lighterage.

(v) That during the next few years any temporary deficit of revenue at the port below the amount required to meet the service of capital charges should be met either from the general revenue of the Colony or from land rates, or perhaps by charging to capital account the whole or part of the interest and sinking fund on the cost of the first two deep-water berths.

(vi) That the Harbour should be controlled independently of the Railway, but that as a temporary measure, if the railway in one of exceptional difficulty—such as drought be unable, in its opinion, to hold up the offices of port, the port authority and Public Works.

(vii) That the Harbour Advisory Board should be given the right of appealing to the Kenya Government in the event of their disapproving the policy pursued by the Port Manager, and, in its judgment, in particular—We assume all the powers now exercised except in emergencies, in the consideration of the quays and wharves by contractor and shipowner in respect to London.

(viii) That the schedules of charges on the port should be revised in order to

eliminate charges at the deep-water berths causing undue weighty taxation, as made in paragraph (iv) should be borne in mind.

The above will be seen to conflict with the unanimous recommendations of the Port Commission, which strongly demanded the immediate construction of two further deep-water berths and proposed that all the lighterage should be under the control of the port authority.

The Imperial Shipping Committee, however, while agreeing that it is essential to look out after the warning that serious mistakes have been made in other parts of the world in estimating developments, and continue—

If a mistake were made at Mombasa and the port were committed to great expenditure which proved to be unnecessary, the effect would be to throw a serious additional burthen on the trade of the whole community. It is in the interest of everyone in East Africa that Mombasa should be regarded by shipowners as a good port, because East Africa desires the best services of shipping and the good will of overseas merchants. When the management of a line of steamers or the owner of a tramp steamer is entering this port he can call it a miserable, those ports are naturally regarded with favour where the ships are dealt with promptly by day or night, with the least of time and with the smallest dues, and other charges. Therefore, the cost of developing a port such that timber have to be charged than are exacted by the services rendered, it is probable that these dues will reflect themselves in the freight to and from the port, and that the trader who often depends upon a narrow margin to give him his footing in the world markets may be precluded

Wharves versus Lighters.

The extent to which it is desirable to substitute deep-water wharves for lighters at Mombasa must for a long time be a matter of vital importance to the East African trading community and should be judged without prejudice and on commercial grounds. The general trend of opinion at most ports is, of course, from lightering to wharves or docks, but in many of the great ports of the world the two systems exist side by side and were intermixed. Where there is an abundant supply of suitable wharves, a system of lighters exists both near and far.

All other things being equal, the tendency is to pay rate when carrying general cargo would play a rôle prefer to push ship alongside the wharf in preference to chartering her into lighters. Conscience and common sense, however, militate against this, by reducing the liability of goods to damage or damage.

But both merchant and shipowner must measure the value of the extra facilities in regard of cost. The convenience of direct landing on to a wharf is no doubt considerable, but that convenience may be bought at too high a price, as it has the effect of seriously increasing the cost of transport. The most economical working is given by the intersection of two curves, the one that is influenced by other factors.

There is owing to natural human tendencies a pronounced bias in favour of the construction of deep-water wharves, but summary figures, as given in the following table, show that in some cases more money is spent per ton per annum for the maintenance of wharves than for the maintenance of lighters.

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AUGUST 12, 1926

EAST AFRICA

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Some Distinct Charges Proposed

We have said that in order to the interests of the Government of East Africa, the port of Mombasa should not make an expensive port during its early growth and therefore we are definitely opposed to the making of these charges. It is obvious that the second course is to be avoided if the finances of the railways and the harbour are to be kept separate. It follows, therefore, that, in our view, either the fourth or the fifth, or possibly both, of these courses should be adopted, or a combination of two or three of them.

We contemplated that the dues and charges levied by the Port Authority will comprise (a) harbour dues on the ship lighter if it is berthed at the quay, the time it lies at the anchorage, (b) a "charage" or passing over charge, i.e., a fee higher at the discharge wharves than at the loading wharves, and (c) a handling charge on the work in respect of the work harbour. In addition, the lightercage companies will levy a commercial charge for goods which are lightered to or from ships lying at anchor in the harbour. The harbour dues, whether at the anchorage or at the berth, will be levied on the ship itself on the basis of its net registered tonnage. The handling charge will be levied per bill of lading ton of goods landed or shipped on the basis of the actual work done ashore. The charge will vary for the various categories of goods, but will be uniform as between the deepwater wharves and lightercage wharves. We assume that the liner companies so leaseth than the local authorities will act fairly and that they will not seek to penalise their shippers by charging different freights for landing goods on to the wharf or to the lighters.

Ownership of Wharves by Shipping Companies

We are aware that one of the lightercage companies is controlled by certain shipowners, and that it may be held that they would have a bias in favour of lightercage. But if the wharves hold their own against the lightercage, the profits of the lightercage companies will be reduced, and we see no reason to suppose that the shipping companies would persist in maintaining a lightercage service which had become unprofitable. Nor must it be forgotten that consignees and consignors will be passing the shipowners to come alongside. It may be the case that freight are fixed by shipowners in conference, but there is none the less a sharp competition between them in the matter of services rendered and we can assure that the competition between the shipping companies for the traffic available would lead them to decide in favour of the wharf if the other conditions were anything like equal.

It is contemplated by the Commission that the lighters would not be owned by the Harbour Authority, but would be under contract with them. It is clear that no owner of lighters would make such a contract except at rates

which would cover his capital investment in his capital equipment in the first year of operation. In the event of a lighting-out at the close of his contract, rather than make a loss on his contract, the lighter owners would probably remove their lighters. We think, therefore, that contracts for lighters will be the manner proposed by the Commissioners would prove to be very cheap.

Control of the Port

We have been told to-day with the Commission in regard to the power authority which they propose for the immediate future by the considerations that as yet the shipping and mercantile community of Mombasa has not been developed as to render the existing port authority of the port of Mombasa capable of carrying out its functions in a young community. We think however that the port of Mombasa will be of great importance than any other port in East Africa. We are firmly of opinion that only a very loose control of the port will be capable of managing both the port and the town. Such a port authority as exists at the present time, but which does not include a shipowners' association, will be unable to manage the port effectively. We suggest that unless in the case of emergency, a sufficient time would be allowed to elapse before the Governor's decision was given to consideration of the matters involved by the shipping and commercial interests in London.

The Construction of Further Deep-Water Berths

We make no recommendation in regard to the completion of berths 3 and 4. We should have complete confidence in the advice of a Harbour Authority on this subject. If it goes to the Board, we do not appear in the way which we have indicated. It may be that the work already done will suffice if not completed, and that would undoubtedly be an argument for completing. On the other hand, if berths 1 and 2 are more than adequate for the immediate service of the port, then any further money spent on berths 3 and 4 would only increase the unremunerative capital invested at the port. It is possible we would have to wait for further operations until results have been obtained from berths 1 and 2 in connection with lightercage.

JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD DISCUSSES MONBASA HARBOUR

Proceedings at August Meeting

Special to "East Africa."

THE Annual meeting of the Joint East African Board was attended by Sir Sydney Henn (Chairman), Mr. G. W. Crathorne (Lieutenant-Chairman), Major W. M. Groudy, Mr. J. C. Macmillan, Mr. G. H. Humphrey, Mr. J. M. L. Maitland, Mr. J. M. Taylor, Mr. H. H. Wrigglesworth, Mr. T. W. Williams, Colonel E. K. Tucker, and Mr. J. W. Dudden.

In view of the fact that Sir Sydney Henn was about to leave England for a short or nine months, the proposal of Mr. G. W. Crathorne, seconded by Mr. D. O. Malcolm and Mr. J. G. Anderson Allend, M.P., was unanimously agreed to that he should be the Executive Chairman.

The Secretary reported that Mr. Charles Jonson had been elected as a member of the executive committee of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. J. M. L. Maitland was elected as a member of the executive committee of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Uganda Cotton Growers Association, Uganda Company, and Messrs. James Morrison, and Mr. J. Dawson, while they presented a Chamber of Agriculture and Commerce, East Africa, to Mr. R. McNaughton, Dr. Mr. Karl Koch, and Mr. Ferry Chapel, old members of the incorporated Board, also joined the incorporated Board.

It was also announced that Mr. W. G. Jackson, of Liverpool, had accepted the invitation to become a member of the Commercial Committee of the Board.

Joint Board and Uganda Session

The attitude adopted by the Board towards the Report of the Kilindini Port Commission of Inquiry and the action taken by the Board were then reviewed by Lord Cranworth, who stated that the Report, which was undoubtedly a really remarkable achievement, had been studied carefully by the Board, later on, the Board had the advantage of hearing the explanations of Mr. Bellamy and Mr. D. G. Denman, the Report of the Mr. Bellamy was endorsed in full by the Board, and the Report of Mr. Denman was also endorsed in full.

Mr. G. W. Crathorne, who had been invited to the latter body, copies of his own memorandum and had also given evidence

before that Committee. While the Chairman said Sir Trevredwyn Wynne had a perfect right to their own opinions, it was surprising that when efforts were made to give expression to the views held by a small minority of the Board, the majority view should not be represented in London, although that view had been expressed at a meeting to the Secretary of the Imperial Shipping Committee by the Associated Producers of East Africa, and suggested in a letter to the same body that they should be given an opportunity of giving evidence, but they were not called upon; that seemed a very unfair proceeding on the part of the Committee. Mr. Lord Granworth could not help feeling that those who supported the Port Commission's Report had not received fair treatment.

Evidence before Imperial Shipping Committee.

The Chairman replied that he was sorry he had nothing to do with the proceedings of the Imperial Shipping Committee, a body which determined whom they would and would not hear. When the (Sir Sydney) was called before them, they had already practically drafted their Report. They had previously invited Lord Delamere to meet them, and had listened to his views for a whole afternoon, when the case of Kenya must have been conveniently represented. Sir Humphrey Leggett had also appeared before the Committee, not, it was true, as representing the Board, but as representing commercial interests. Sir Sydney felt that the Committee was open minded, and he was not aware that they had endeavoured to shut out any evidence.

The position of the Board had been made clear in a letter to the Secretary of the Committee, by whom the communication was reproduced before he himself had said a word. He had represented the full views of the Board, stating that the majority, who had heartily supported the scheme before giving his own personal views. These Committees were intended to bring out different points of view, but he did not think his own evidence had had the slightest effect on the Committee, which, he believed, had practically decided upon its Report before hearing him. Sir Trevredwyn Wynne had appeared not as a member of the Board, but on account of his great experience with Indian cotton and similar works.

Sir Trevredwyn Wynne then interposed that his memorandum written for the Board had been shown to the members of the Imperial Shipping Committee, and had been clearly understood to represent only the views of himself and the other Imperial minority. The majority of the Board's views had appeared before the Committee, simply as an individual.

Majority and Minority Views.

Colonel Tucker asked whether the Board was satisfied with the way in which the whole matter had been handled. In April all the information necessary for the Board to take action was available, and if the majority view had been immediately presented in April, May and June, no one need have worried if a minority view had been presented before the Imperial Shipping Committee. A question of the greatest importance was the time when the Report of the Committee was to be submitted to the Government. Moreover, the Committee had to be informed of the time when the Report was to be presented to His Majesty, so that it would be presented to the House of Commons after it had been referred to the Select Committee. It was proposed to give two or six weeks for the preparation of the Report, so that the Committee could be given time to consider the Report.

and the Colonies would believe that these influences had prevailed. Sir Sydney hardly believed that the Board was really unbiased with its actions in this matter.

Work and Work of the Board.

Sir Sydney Heath said that the whole object of the Board was to serve as a judicial body whose work could be successfully carried on only if no attempt were made to interfere in individual cases. It could not act merely as a delegative committee, because members were delegates for corporate bodies in East Africa. As in the House of Commons, so on the Board, members must be able to speak freely what they felt. There must inevitably be opposition, but if any attempts were made to suppress it, the best members of the Board would leave the councils. On the other hand, those in a minority would and did subscribe to the majority view once it had been made clear, and had no objection to it being carried out. In this question, the majority had subscribed to the views of the minority, but they had felt bound to express their own opinions. The Secretary and Treasurer of the Board attended the Board and sat out to make decisions and take action. It must be remembered that all the controllers were very busy men, and it was not always possible for them to give immediate attention to matters brought to their notice. Sir Sydney stressed the fact, however, that the Board was the only body connected with East Africa of which he had knowledge which, since the day of its inception, had never failed to meet once a month.

It was unanimously agreed that, after the publication of the Imperial Shipping Committee's Report, the Board should if necessary present to the Colonial Office a considered memorandum expressing its views on that Report and that of the East African Loan Committee.

Trade Cotton Contracts.

Mr. W. A. Ball raised the question of the purchase and sale of Uganda cotton, and mentioned that the whole of the bushels done in Liverpool during the last season was subject to local arbitration. During the stay in this country of Mr. S. Simpson, the Inspector of Agriculture of Uganda, the matter had been discussed with him by the East African Section of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, and the only point still at issue appeared to be whether arbitration should be made in Liverpool or in Uganda. Buyers from countries abroad could not arbitrate by experts here. Uganda ought to come into line with the other cotton exporting countries of the world. There had been a great deal of criticism from the province of foreign matter in the bales, originally on account of the carelessness of the Native but now, he feared, mainly due to fraud. Sir Humphrey Leggett strongly supported the views of Liverpool, and he and other members hoped that arbitration in this country would be insisted upon. The Board decided to support the views put forward by the representative of Liverpool, and to communicate with the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation on that point.

Commerce Tax.

Correspondence was sent to the Secretary of State for India, and to the Secretary of State for Uganda, asking for information as to the principles of the proposed tax, and for further information as to the proposed constitution of the powers of the Board. Sir Sydney Heath said that the Board had no power to accept or reject a bill, and that the only thing it could do was to advise the Government on the matter.

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August 12, 1926

EAST-AFRICA

MR. ORMSBY-GORE ON TROPICAL AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT

Address to the British Association.

Address

MONEY is a new thing in Africa. Twenty-five years ago the missionaries opened the first post office in Uganda. British administration had not yet been established, and the missionaries produced their own postage stamps, and the value on those stamps was expressed in cowrie shells, not in pence.² To-day something over 3,000,000 in coin and notes is being paid out annually to Uganda Natives for their cotton crop alone.³ In West Africa money has only recently replaced square-shaped battoles of alleged gin and yards of cloth as the medium of exchange.

Money is therefore a quite new idea to the African mind, and it is even true to say of many parts of Africa that the idea that the products of the soil or of the forest have a value in the exchange is a new one. The economic 'crop' is really a new factor, particularly among the Bantu people of the continent, whose previous agricultural activities were limited to the production of sufficient quantity of food by each family for that family and as tribute to chief, while wives and cattle were regarded as the chief measure of a man's wealth.

The further we push our investigations into the contrast between the old Africa of the past, and the new just dawning, the more we have to realise how great is the gulf between them. In the old Africa disease was regarded as the work of evil spirits, and the prevention and cure of maladies was regarded, and is still so regarded in many places, as the task of propitiating these spirits. The European arrives and tells the Native that these maladies are not caused by evil spirits but by mosquitoes and the sete fly. We must not be surprised if we were not believed.

It is, of course, a mistake to generalise about Africa as a whole, for there are probably just as great differences between the different races of Africa as there are between the different races of Europe, but generally speaking the African is probably the most primitive and adaptable of all races of the human family. He starts with a far cleaner slate than the populations of Asia and with their ancient civilisations and intensely conservative traditions.

To the African the steam-engine is not so much a foreign devil as a new and wonderful toy. The African, too, has no idea of caste; he is ready to turn his hand to any trade or craft and to try anything new. He is, perhaps, even too ready to jettison old customs. The Moorish and Egyptian peoples, in North Africa, the Swahili, and the like, are more conservative and more stable, but of the rest, Africans are eager to adopt hurriedly European clothing and European ideas. They measure their acquirements by the demand education, and the particular form of education which they seek most is what is described in West Africa as "education for book." The main source of attraction to the missions is the mission school.

The rate of development in South Africa is completely eclipsed by the rate of progress in East Africa. The annual exports of cotton and jute in 1922 Hawa-
zi were £1,100,000 and in 1925 £7,820,000. The correspond-
ing figures for Tanganyika Territory were £1,100,000
and £1,400,000.

The great hall of Manchester College, Oxford, was
erected by the Society of Friends. W. S. A. Thomas,
President of the Society of Friends for the Colonies,
and President of the Section of Geographical
address on the subject. Details will be found
in the *Friendship*, No. 1, page 10.

An experiencing is entirely novel, and there are not a few students of the problem who are inclined to think that the rate of progress is almost too fast. However this may be, let us if we can stop or should be justified in doing so. Practically the whole of the rapid increase in production is represented by agricultural products and only a fraction by minerals.

I should say that the main effect of this economic development due to the Native production of money

development of the individual being.

munal, the rights and functions of the individual are entirely subordinate to those of the tribe or the village. While personal wealth and individual initiative are enhanced from the former limitations and restrictions; and his first instincts are to better himself and his family only in the economic, but also by using his wealth and political spheres.

The nature and sanctions of tribal authority are undergoing rapid changes due in part to economic

principal sanctions behind the chief
temporal, military, and religious. The Zemir was no
less a tribal or national leader for purposes of defence.

only the tribal or national chief, but also the guardian of the nation and its history, but also the guardian of Native law and its ceremonies and the chief executive of Native law and its religion.

customs which are bound up intimately with religion, consequently the missionary in converting a heathen to his religion succeeds

The individual native to an individualist religion such as Christianity must inevitably sooner or later affect native life, and in time behind Native political authority.

only the sanctions behind Native law, but also the whole moral order associated with authority.

Hitherto we have been perhaps too easily content

give the African a mere veneer of the nineteenth century English board school education without study, or the right people or the right methods.

the real needs of the people or the right method of bringing out their innate capacity on modern scientific lines. That is why a great experiment like the University of Ghana at Achimota, on the Gold Coast, has brought with so much interest, not only for that Colony, but for Africa as a whole.

In the old African wage labour was largely unknown. Compulsory labour for communal purposes was a fairly general rule, while in many places, particularly in West Africa and those parts of East Africa which had become subject to Arab domination, slavery was general for nearly all labour purposes. We have attempted slavery and regularised the amount of compulsory labour that may be performed for chiefs or towns in West Africa, prohibited the employment of forced labour for the purposes of private gain. That such drastic changes in the customs of the continent have already produced great economic and social changes in this case, better must be obvious.

In the old Africa—especially Bantu Africa—a young man's life was very largely taken up by fighting, with the preparation for fighting, and with hunting the wild game. Now that tribal warfare has ceased there is a real danger that degeneration will set in unless the energies formerly expended upon fighting are directed to honest toil. To allow the leadership of a race to remain dependent upon the labours of women-folk is bound to result in intellectual decay. It is nothing wrong in commanding the African to work.

in compensation, and
the cost of the work, and
the amount of time required
and the nature and position. Nevertheless, the duties
of the employer are few developing a just and proper
and with the least cost of experience concerning the workers
and the best relations between employer and employee.

Personally I hold that European civilization so far from being detrimental to the Native Americans

highest educational value. The European farmer and stock-owner introduces examples of more scientific developments and I think it is already evident that the experience of Kenya has had a small proportion of the Natives who have worked on European plantations have learnt not only improved methods of cultivation which they can apply on their family holdings when they return to their reserves, but also something of a higher standard of life. There are many estimations particularly in Kenya which show ever increasing interest is being shown in the education and assimilation of Native labour. This settler's wife is as equally quite as valuable as her husband in educating up Native labour, not merely to be a more efficient labourer, but to be a better man.

It is clear that in East Africa where the contact between European and Native is probably closer than elsewhere, and the mutual interdependence most marked, we have an opportunity such as seldom presents itself for working out conciliatory and humane lines the various contributions which European civilization can give to the African races without destroying what is valuable and distinctive in their characteristics.

[Next week we shall publish extracts from the Rev. Dr. W. Smith's paper on "The Effect of African Races on Contact with European Civilization".]

GERMANY'S COLONIAL WEEK.

Special to "East Africa."

SHOULD Germany enter the League of Nations unconditionally, and only will the prospects of her active colonial participation be lost for ever, she would also not be able to obtain the slightest security for economic equal treatment in our and other colonies. We therefore urgently ask the Government to make Germany's entry into the League of Nations dependent upon the definite settlement of the colonial question.

Thus the Kolonial Reichsratsvereinschaft (better known by its abbreviation "Korag") in the leading German colonial organisation, in a position to the Chancellor Dr. Marx, who was invited to dispise Mr. Lloyd George's recent pronouncements as to the permanence of the British mandate in Tanganyika. That says the "Korag" amounts to the assertion that the British mandate is null and void without compensation. This is the demand of the "Korag" to-morrow on the eve of the German Colonial Week, which is to be celebrated in Hamburg.

The young masters of the colony who opened the conference with an impassioned plea for national solidarity declared the colonies were a national and not a party matter, and that Germans had arrived in the colonies not as conquerors, but in order to wise industry and human impulses to make those valuable and fruitful parts of the world fit centres of civilisation. They are to be the beneficent fathers of the colonies, and he commanded to fortify the colonies.

After some speeches, during the course of which the Reichsvereinschaft asserted that the colonies were to be the bulwark of the German Empire, the young masters of the colonies closed the meeting.

It is interesting to note the fact that the young masters of the colonies had been repudiated by their chieftains at Locarno. Germans, and particularly colonial Germans, had there won their first battle, and they must now embark with an indomitable will to victory upon a campaign for the return of their old colonial possessions. But this must be the aim of the whole German race.

of the speakers said bluntly that Germany's entry into the League of Nations must be dependent upon such an understanding, but most of them were content to hint as much without putting the thought into actual words.

The colonial week was marked by festive banquets and orations, dedications of the flags of various colonial organisations, reviews of colonial veterans, and parades of colonial contingents. The week, while upon motor lorries driven through the city, depicted scenes representing former German colonial activity. The East African Association, the Africa Club, and the German Colonial Association were responsible for the East-African tableau, which included a Masai group, a figure from von Lettow's force, the pounding of a Native woman, a porter caravan, and a group of former East and West African Germans.

Widespread Public Interest.

The Wissmann Memorial Prize, offered in Dar es Salaam, but which was awarded in Hamburg after the armistice, was one of the points of assembly for the ex-East African associations, and Oberstleutnant von Roemke's, whose name will be familiar to many of our readers who took part in the East African campaign, laid wreath upon it and gave a brief but vigorous address.

"We Germans," he said, "possessed in Wissmann a typical leader who was able to accomplish successfully the difficult task of the pacification of German East Africa. It was through him that that colony, won for Germany by Karl Peters, was first made secure. Wissmann was the founder of the German colonial method, which at the world war made it possible for von Lettow-Vorbeck to hold out for four years against a greatly superior foe. Germans! Rest not until you are given back what was taken from you!"

German newspaper correspondents in London, New York, and other foreign capitals telegraphed brief messages, stating regretfully that the Press of the countries in which they were stationed showed not the slightest interest in Germany's Colonial Week. Perhaps public opinion in Great Britain would be less complacent if it could be brought to realize that the German colonial associations pledged to work for the return of the former German possessions already number 350,000 members. That is a negligible proportion of the population. Who set the right perspective know well. It is necessary to recall that our Royal Colonial Institute, representing a vast empire, has a membership of rather less than 15,000. Germany's colonies number more than 100,000,000 souls. And yet it is seriously represented by British news-papers that colonial propaganda in the Reich is merely the effervesce of a few fanatics!

ROAD MAP.

THE Royal East African Automobile Association road map of East Africa, Guida, Tanzania, Uganda, and Northern Rhodesia, is as extensive and accurate as any map of the Central African and Southern African territories. Further, it is another good map of the roads of the British colonies. It shows the roads from Nairobi to Mombasa, through Lake Naivasha, Arusha, Mbomo, Nairobi, and Lake Elmenteita; and from Nairobi to Kisumu, through Lake Victoria, and to Mombasa, through the Taita and Watamu routes. It shows the roads through the East African Protectorates, and to Port Sudan, another route, called Dabba. Motorists will find in the map all the information required.

August 12, 1926.

**BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION
LIMITED**

TRAFFIC DELAYS AFFECT EARNINGS

Sir Humphrey Leggett's speech

MAJOR SIR HUMPHREY M. LEGGETT, D.S.O., presiding over the at the eighteenth annual general meeting of the British East Africa Corporation, Ltd., said that not least among their development activities during the eighteen months covered by the accounts had been the continued development work done on their sisal estate at Fortabout 700 acres of land, the sowing of cleaned and planted, whereby increased the value of that excellent asset.

The balance-sheet items of stocks and trade, etc., grossed merchandise, &c., on hand at December 31, 1925, were a great deal larger than the corresponding figure for last year, the closing date of the previous year was changed from May 31 to November 30, so that the late steamship and railway facilities through Kenya and Uganda which were Government monopolies were the result of very serious financial crisis. The effect was to throw a great deal of the home market demand for cotton into the second half of the year, thus bringing it to Liverpool from the world market was rapidly falling under the influence of a record large American new crop.

The Outlook

The loss of cotton profits and of profit on merchandise going inland from the traffic delay could not be precisely calculated but it certainly ran to a good many thousands of pounds. There was, however, a very welcome improvement this year. Large amounts of Government Loan Funds had been made available for improving the equipment of the transport system, and the latest news was that practically the whole of the 1926 cotton crop had now been got down country and shipped during the first seven months of the year. With all respect to the Government authorities, it was to be hoped that the disastrous experience of the last year would be a lesson and a warning that it was no good pushing forward the development of a country unless transport capacity was increased far faster and taken in hand well ahead of the expected increases of production.

The total turnover carried forward at December 31, 1925, showed a reduction of £1,100, being the net profit of the period under review after providing for £12,000 debenture interest in respect of the eighteen months. That the net profit was so small was a severe disappointment to them all, especially as they had forecast in January 1925 a net minimum profit of £10,000.

Report and Accounts

Shareholders were informed in the last meeting that it was hoped to put suitable proposals for reorganisation before them, but the matter had not yet been fully considered. In order to get in sight of a dividend it would however be necessary, at some time or other to write down the nominal value of the shares and thus eliminate the debit balance. A reorganisation scheme would therefore include some provision for further working capital but, however, the shareholders were asked to consider the time and manner of carrying out such a scheme, and to offer the highest reward for their services.

AFRICAN LANDS & DEVELOPMENT CO.

The Annual General Meeting of the African Lands and Development Company Ltd., was held recently at Cannon Street Hotel.

Colonel the Right Hon. the Earl of Denbigh, Chairman of the company, presided.

The Secretary (Mr. H. T. Adams) read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the audit committee.

The Chairman, after drawing attention to the fact that improved roads and communications within East Africa now enable the annual meeting to be held about six months after the end of the financial year, proceeded:

"The £200 authorized capital, £4,000 of which £11,000 is issued, £1,000 ordinary and £3,000 preference, is to be £6,000 Debenture debenture due in the month of April, which was mainly for the purpose of financing through a rate of 5 per cent share on the £1,000 ordinary, which was then in shares of £100 each. This sum was reduced during the year 1925 by £1,150 of preference stock redeemed. On the eighth day of October, 1925, a further debenture was made up to £1,000 of £100, of it, in view of the time extinguisheing in a time convenient to the holder. The £1,000 is therefore carried separately on the balance sheet and is not included in the £1,000 of Debenture Stock."

"The unsold freehold land in the year ended with 157,714 acres standing land £17.25 per acre, £10d. per acre, which less cost, site, buildings, &c., and freehold leases to the Government, the other assets include the company's holdings in the Uganda Cooperative Creamery, limited, and 1,000 acres of the African Flax Lands Estate, the latter company being the owner of 10,000 acres of freehold land in the same district. Debenture chief instalments of the instalments due to the Government on land sales previously effected, total £48,427, thus covering the outstanding Debenture debt more than twice over. Livestock, buildings, and so forth have been sold £2,000 at written-down values, full allowances for depreciation, &c., having been written off each year out of profits."

"Land sales during the year—viz. 13,188 acres sold at £17.25 per acre, being £1s. od. per acre higher than the sales of the year before—yielded a gross profit of £17,285. After writing down the balance sheep land item by £8. 10d. per acre sold, and appropriating £2,375 to depreciation, and after debiting debenture interests, working expenses, &c., a net profit of £8,527 is carried to the balance sheet, which reduces the debit balance carried forward to £1,876. It can be predicted with confidence that this will be converted into a credit balance by the end of this year. Land sales thus far made in 1926 yielded an average price of £2. 3s. od. per acre. Receipts from interest on land sales instruments, &c., during 1926 will add to the credit balance on the balance of the Debenture debt and any increase add to the profit side of the account from now onwards."

The survey of the British railway to traverse the country has been completed for about 10 miles and is now completed by the Government, and the plans include several railway stations and sidings on the property. When completed, this line will bring a further 100,000 acres on the property within easy railway access. The railway authority shows vigorous progress and is receiving every help from the Government. The population of the Colony is an settlement due to its wonderful climate and situation can now be recognized on all sides, especially further becoming suitable for the permanent habitation of women and children. The author has mentioned incidentally that one of his daughters has married a young man who has settled there.

NATIVE GROWN ARABICA COFFEE.*The Editor, East Africa.*

SIR.—During the last part of 1925 native-grown coffee from the Kilimanjaro and Meru districts was offered for public auction at Nairobi by the Government Agricultural Officer, with the assistance of the Coffee Officer, and as a result of lack of demand there was nothing to prevent the coffee reaching the London market under any mark and being sold as European product. The Government were approached on the matter and further sales were immediately cancelled.

It now comes to light that the remainder of the Native's own crop was shipped and offered for sale on the London market under the mark "K.N.P.A." i.e., Kilimanjaro Native Planters' Association. If this, however, was not clearly stated in full on the bags, or stencilled in Native Grown Coffee (both), it is another instance where the request of the European coffee industry has been ignored.

Are the brokers and buyers in London aware that this coffee has been produced probably by hundreds of Natives with varying periods and processes of picking, drying, and fermenting, which make it virtually impossible for the small sample shown in the rooms to be an accurate criterion of what is being bought—especially when bulked? Native coffee has possibly in many instances been dried on the Natives' own blankets, rank with dirt and possibly disease?

May I through the medium of your valuable paper, and with the assistance of the East African Society, the London Chamber of Commerce, and the London Coffee Trade Association, rectify the position in the view of this year's crop on the London market. A disappointment over Native-grown Arabica from this district should tend to depreciate the stability of European production.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) EDGAR A. BEECH.

*Moshi,
Tanganyika.*

Mrs. Beech, in her letter, stated that as a result of the considerable interest displayed in native-growing in Kilimanjaro coffee in his district, and in the Home market are likely to give most careful attention to the quality of all marks offered for sale. At the same time, in fairness to local European planters and to the good reputation of East African coffee, it will be generally agreed that there should be no room for doubt as to whether any given parcel is of European or Native origin. Ed. "E.A."

GRASSY FLAVOUR IN COFFEE.

MAJOR V. L. LEWIS, M.C., Secretary of the Coffee Planters Union of Kenya, writes as follows:

"This subject has been much discussed lately in various journals in South Africa, coffee industry and the uninterested public. In the British Colonies, particularly Australia, there is this same question.

"There is a certain other item which, Lewis and Sons Ltd., of Nairobi, have recently sent to me, and after a close examination of this, they have come to the conclusion that this fault has not been found in Kenyan coffee. We may say that we have had some years roasted and liquored a large number of marks of Kenya coffee and have not found any suspicion of grassy flavour."

"Since the above letter we have referred the matter to Mr. J. C. H. the leading Home trade master here who confirmed that he had not experienced any grassy flavour in any sample of Kenyan coffee, and that he had never heard of any such fault in the coffee from this country."

MAURICE O'BRIEN ON KENYA FINANCES.*Please for Budget statement.**Nairobi, August 6.*

ON the eve of the introduction of the Budget the public again restles, and afterwards about the financial position. At the meeting of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, which is non-political, Major E. McGregor addressed it, and a public meeting here on the financial situation. He also prepared a pamphlet purporting to show that the annual administration costs were devolving every penny to the Colonies' exports.

He traced the financial history of the country, arriving in 1911 from the days of Kenya existed on a series of deficits, and the only time the rail of the Uganda railway suffered.

McGregor considered that the Colony was really in an insolvent condition when it was saved by the £5,000,000 loan of 1919, which was raised on a "grandiose prospectus," and the first real surplus was obtained in 1924, when instead of increasing the opportunity for conservative finance and the accumulation of reserves, the colony indulged in "mad dog finance," and added no less than £500,000 to the Budget in one year.

Major McGregor stated that recurrent commitments, including Kenya's share of the £5,000,000 loan, amounted to £17,000,000, and contingent liabilities such as reparation, the cost of building the Uganda railway and War Office claims, amounted to an additional £2,000,000. He entered a strong plea for the reduction of recurrent expenditure, and denounced the policy of spending every penny of revenue instead of building up reserves.

KENYA AND AFRICAN TRUST LTD.*Guaranteed New Company.*

A YESTERDAY afternoon a firm was seen to make its explanatory statement concerning the formation of a new company, the "Kenya and African Trust Company," which is to be incorporated under the title "Kenya and African Trust Ltd." with a capital of £100,000 in shares of £100 each, of which £50,000 are being privately taken up.

The prospects state that the company has been formed to interest itself mainly in agriculture generally, and especially in the Colony, and that the directors are negotiating for valuable and profitable properties in the districts of Nakuru and the Uasin Gishu Plateau, amounting towards of 10,000 acres. They are also in negotiation with a well-known firm of agents in London with a view to appointing them as the company representatives in Great Britain.

The directors are the well-known Sir Arthur G. H. Herring, Sir John Chalmers, Mr. G. E. Pearson, Rev. Mr. Turner, Mr. W. G. G. Ward, F. S. Morris. The qualification of the shareholders is not less than 200 shares, with a compensation of £100 per annum, with £150 per annum for the Chairman. After 10 years' service, paid or otherwise, in the service of the company, the capital of the company £100,000 is to be allocated for additional compensation to the Board.

EAST AFRICA—Annual.

IN East Africa's commercial circles it is felt that there is no future in the production of large quantities of coffee, which do not obtain a fair price, and that the best way to obtain a reasonable return is to grow tea, which is in great demand in Europe.

EAST AFRICA

CENTRAL AFRICA RAILWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

The Fourteenth Annual General Meeting of the Central Africa Railway Company Limited, was held on August 29, 1925, at its registered office, Thames House, Queen Street, Place, London, E.C. 4.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting and the Directors' report, the Chairman, Mr. Meekins, Esq., B.E., M.I.C.E., in moving the adoption of the accounts, said—

"Gentlemen. With your permission I will take up the Directors' Report and Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1925, copies of which you have had. The accounts show that the gross receipts received in 1925 were £2,341 7s. 4d. as compared with £1,743 10s. 6d. for the preceding year, whilst the working expenses for 1925 were £1,609 12s. or 65.1% of the gross receipts, as compared with the preceding year's figure of £1,552 10s. 6d. or 56.56% of the gross receipts. The net earnings for 1925 were therefore £335 15s. 4d. as compared with £115 9s. 4d. for 1924."

It is stated in the Directors' Report there has been allocated to Reserve for Taxes £7,000, and to the Reserve Fund for Repairs and Replacements, in accordance with the authority conferred by the Board by a resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on May 5, 1923, the sum of £1,500. With regard to taxes we have now come to an arrangement with the authorities, and have been allowed the Dominion Income Tax Relief to which we were entitled especially in the years 1921/22, 1922/23, 1923/24, 1924/25, and 1925/26, and the amount now allocated to Reserve for Taxes makes, with the amount of £1,500 allocated in 1924, full provision for taxes up to and including 1925/26."

As stated in the Directors' Report, abnormal floods were experienced during the year which caused serious and alternative washouts and the line between Bant and Chindio remained under water during the greater part of the period between January 23rd and April 9th. This is the principal cause of our decrease in the receipts and the increase in the expenditure for the year under review.

The above Central Africa Railway Company Ltd. urged your return to the entire satisfaction of your Board and you will no doubt be apprised of the services rendered by the General Manager of that company, Mr. H. W. Abbott, the Deputy Manager,

Mr. H. G. Duncan and the staff.

Trade of Nyasaland

The trade of Nyasaland, despite all difficulties, is quietly developing, as is indicated by the official trade figures which show that during 1925 the external trade of Nyasaland reached a total of £1,504,301 as compared with £1,788,007 during the preceding year. The following table gives a summary of the total imports into Nyasaland from the United Kingdom £1,377,212 and British possessions £15,089.

It is difficult to forecast the future of the trade of Nyasaland, but it development must continue, and if that is known generally admitted that nothing more than this can be done, very gradual progress can be expected until the bridge over the Zambezi has been constructed, which in addition to giving Nyasaland direct through rail communication with South Africa would also render possible the development of the coal fields which the world knows to be the most abundant in the British Empire.

With regard to the Chinese labour to whom I referred in my speech to the Central African Ministers' Conference at Mombasa on October 20, 1924, I am glad to say that the Chinese Government has agreed to withdraw the Chinese labour force over the

Zambezi, since the Chinese Government has appointed a Committee for the purpose, and the Vice-Secretary State for the Colonies has issued various developing schemes which include the withdrawal of Chinese labour recommended by the Chinese Labour Committee.

Urgent Work in Rhodesia

In my address to the Central African Ministers at the Shire Highlands Railway, Nyasaland, I have held last week, went very fully into the proposed Rhodesian African Loan Committee, and as I have had reports from the Times of the report of the proceedings at a public meeting sent to each of our shire heads, I hope you think I need make more than a passing reference to that matter now.

Suffice it to say that the extreme urgency of the construction of the railway to the Zambezi and the development of the Rhodesian Government of Nyasaland of any kind, etc. By this week I have received straight confirmation of what I said last week in a letter addressed to me by the General Manager in which he says—

"We appear to be in full service again. To the end of June we have handled 12,651 tons of traffic against 10,542 tons in the corresponding period of last year, and the following shows tonnage handled."

This is all very encouraging indeed, but the traffic is taxing our resources at an almost uttermost, and I am bound to say with some apprehension any considerable increase of traffic in the future. Our tonnage is increasing, and at the same time the physical conditions at Chindio are continually deteriorating, owing to shooting of the river, only permit of two barges being floated simultaneously, and the amount of tonnage which can be handled from two barges at a time must necessarily be limited. It is no use putting on extra barge for that cannot help matters. Transporters will take them to a certain extent, and the tonnage we can shift is that tonnage which can be off-loaded or loaded on to the two barges by the requisitionists in a given length of time. It seems utterly absurd to me that the prosperity of the country in terms of tons should be governed by the intake and discharge of two barges. This is a matter which has and is causing me the most serious concern for us, we fail to foresee and to put in hand remedial measures when we were overtaken by traffic, we should be justly concerned."

"For the rapid handling of goods we require long wharves with a good anchorage, deep water, combined with mechanical means of quick handling. I know of no site on the river where we could be reasonably successful in this. Further, these sites should be so situated that our wagons could come alongside. There again I know of no such site. We are in mind a very serious situation in regards the prosperity of the country, and it is the considered opinion that unless we get the Bridge one gets a soon this year, which does not seem to be so ahead, and have a good wharf, which may take years to develop, we shall experience very serious delays to trade and the foreign merchants. As it is, our Chinese bags quite tightly packed this out of us. My only suggestion goes out to the Inter-Board planning committee, and I hope they will consider this. The delays were due to the fault of the railway. If that were the case I could in a very short while prevent delays and congestion."

It is therefore apparent that the East Africa Commission reported after their visit to Africa two years ago, namely, that the prosperity of Southern Nyasaland will not be greatly enhanced until the Zambezi Bridge is constructed, and that unless something is done to mitigate the present delay in making rail communication with Rhodesia, the result will be to check the forces for the potentialities of the country."

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may be found to be £1,100,000, the sum being deducted from the valuation of the P.W.D. African Loan Committee. It is proposed that £1,500,000 should be provisionally reserved for the Uganda Bridge and Coal Mine out of the £10,000,000 Loan Funds.

The report and accounts were adopted unanimously. Mr. Gaston Perier, Managing Director, was re-elected, and Messrs. T. G. Atkinson, Marshall, and Co., were re-appointed as Auditors of the Company.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

ABYSSINIAN NOTES.

From our Correspondent.

ADDIS ABABA, August 10.—(By W. H. Addis, Ihaba)

TAKING advantage of a short spell of dry weather caravans of Native merchants—naggades from the interior have been hurrying to the business centres at Addis Ababa, Dira-Dawra, Harar, etc., to sell and buy goods, and so there was great activity in mercantile circles up to the end of last week. Many caravans are still coming in to the towns, and it is expected that good business will be done till the middle of July, after which dealers will take charge for three months.

LOW AND RENDEE ASSOCIATION.

Lately an association under the name of "Low and Servo Mabar" has been founded by young and active Abyssinians for the purpose of helping and elevating the depressed classes, such as the released slaves and their children. This mabar, or association, is going to establish a technical school for released slave boys. His Highness Ras Tafari, the Her Appointed One, Throne of Ethiopia, has granted the sum of £1,500.000 to this mabar to start the building of the school. Many energetic Abyssinians are becoming members, and meetings are being held frequently to obtain subscriptions in order that other beneficial institutions may be opened.

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OUR NYASALAND LETTER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

July 1920.

THE Third Annual Agricultural Show since the war is being held at Blantyre on the 1st of the month, and shows local interest by His Excellency the Acting Governor, R. M. L. Baskerville, and people from all parts of the country flocking in for business and pleasure. The exhibits, if not very numerous, were of very good quality, and considering the size of our population, and the difficulties of transport, I

The sample company was excellent, and shows its certain future growth, and more than one visitor remarked that it seemed a pity that more of our produce, if not too good for a greater export, especially since the railway would specialise on export rates for this traffic.

The tobacco show was very good, and the first prize was carried off by Mr. G. Chetson. Those entries particularly fine, while Mr. A. J. Storey's locally made cigarettes were much appreciated by all who were fortunate enough to secure a sample. The fruits, particularly mangoes, were more popular than ever, for they are not only cheap, but very juicy fruits, vegetables, dairy produce, and dried fruits, like corn-cobs, and also samples of sugar, etc. All descriptions were also to be seen. Once more we are given proof that this is a fertile land which well rewards all who put in some honest hard work.

During the day there was the usual Show luncheon, at which His Excellency and Colonel Franklin (H.M. Trade Commissioner for Eastern Africa) were present, and in the evening the younger and less staid members of the community indulged in a dance, which, though somewhat crowded, was united by everyone to be absolutely "fit." On the following day there was a conference with General Frankland, followed by a public lunch.

Next week the scene of excitement shifts to Lusaka, when the County Club celebrates the opening of their new wing. This building reflects the greatest credit on the members of the Club. By the way, when a picture showed it to a member of the Johannesburg County Club, he said that he considered the building compared very favourably indeed with theirs—and I believe in was perfectly serious! Sports are in full swing, and we are anticipating a busy Sports week, which commences on the 19th. We are very gay these days.

1920.

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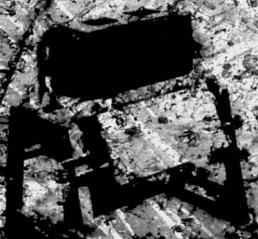
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EAST AFRICA

**"EAST AFRICA'S"
INFORMATION BUREAU.**

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

Our Addis Ababa correspondent reports that this season's Abyssinian coffee crop is expected to be very good.

A Rhodesian correspondent tells us that about 200,000 bags of Rhodesian maize are already exported via Beira in the current season.

The Uganda Veterinary Report for 1925 estimates that 1,000 hides per month are utilised in connection with Native tribal custom in the West Nile district.

Maize received for grading by the Government grader, Kihindini, during the week ended July 12 amounted to 4,627 bags, of which 949 bags were rejected.

Exports from Nyasaland for the first five months of this year included 1,100 bags of tobacco leaf, 2,097,445 lbs. of tobacco strips, 48,140 lbs. tea, 810,675 lbs. cotton, 1,970 bales, three (mainly sisal), 737 bags, rubber 8,100 lbs.

Exports from Kenya and Uganda during the last two weeks of June included the following: cedar slats, 112 cases; coffee, 301 bags; cotton, 1,970 bags; hides, 3,250 bundles; maize, 13,000 bags; cotton seed, 26,157 bags; sisal, 2,530 bags; sunsum, 620 bags.

The Uganda Chamber of Commerce, the oldest existing public body of the kind in Eastern Africa, attains its majority this year and the Hon. Dr. H. H. Turner, M.L.C., and Mr. K. K. K. K. K. Kawanda Estate, are we believe, the Vice-Chairmen. Members were present at the inaugural meeting, a small committee of the chamber is making arrangements to calculate the majority in sufficient fashion.

It is proposed to introduce in the Nyasaland Legislative Council a Bill under which any person adjudged bankrupt who fails to account for the loss of any substantial part of his estate during the year preceding the date of the petition shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

Imports into Nyasaland during the first five months of this year included: Preserved provisions, £c., £4,941; spirits, £3,758; iron and steel manufactures, £10,560; agricultural machinery, £1,152; cotton manufactures, £3,010; other machinery, £1,521; cotton manufacture, £108,402; and vehicles and parts, £27,516.

The Nyasaland Government Treasury Board has tendered for an exclusive license to prospect for bauxite on the Lichenyena Plateau of Mount Mikuni for a period of one year, with the option to receive a sole mineral lease subject to certain conditions. Tenders must reach the Secretary of State's Board, Zomba, on or before October 1, 1925. Being marked: Tender for Bauxite.

Among the imports into Kenya and Uganda during the two weeks ended June 19 and 26 were: agricultural implements, 330 packages; cattle and sheep dip, 150 packages; cement, 3,433 packages; condensed milk, 1,632 cases; cotton piece goods, 772 packages; galvanised sheets, 505 packages; iron and steel manufactures, 2,831 packages; lamps and lanterns, 129 cases; painters' colours, 636 packages; railway material, rail and sleepers, 10,934 packages; railway material, other sorts, 6,683 packages.

Plate laying is in progress on the Mbula section of the new Kenya-Uganda railway extension, but we learn that conditions have been somewhat difficult at the Mpologoma, where heavy rains have caused the lake to rise, while the ferry has been closed for some weeks on account of the papyrus brought down.

Handling facilities at Jinja pier have been improved recently by the provision of two new cranes. We understand that two more cranes, a five-tonner and a two-tonner, are likewise being erected at Namagam.

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TOBACCO FACTORY, LIMBE

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August 12, 1926

EAST AFRICA

1027

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE.

All sales have been suspended over the Bank Holiday, very little business has been passing, and prices remain practically unchanged. Sales have been resumed this week.

COTTON.

In their last Circular the Liverpool Cotton Association states that a fair demand has been made in African cotton quotations of East African being reduced 10s. points. Imports of East African cotton into Great Britain from August 1 to 26 total 6,228 bales, as against 10,000 on 1925-26, 7,000 in 1924-25, and 7,700 bales in the first two weeks of August 1923-24 season. Deliveries to shippers stand at 2,652.

NYASALAND AND RHODESIAN TOBACCO.

The new crop Nyasa tobacco has appeared on the market, and although it is as yet too early for any definite idea to be formed as to its quality, Messrs. Edwards, Goodwin and Co. state that some very useful brights and darks are beginning to appear. Current prices are—

	Leaf	Stalk	1925	1926	1925	1926
Dark..	16d. to 24d.	14d. to 24d.	10d. to 22d.	16d. to 22d.		
Semi-dark..	16d. to 24d.	14d. to 24d.	10d. to 18d.	16d. to 20d.		
Semi-bright..	16d. to 24d.	14d. to 24d.	10d. to 21d.	16d. to 23d.		
Medium bright..	16d. to 24d.	14d. to 24d.	10d. to 21d.	16d. to 23d.		
Good to fine..	16d. to 24d.	14d. to 24d.	10d. to 21d.	16d. to 23d.		

Imports of Nyasaland tobacco into Liverpool during July totalled 3,005 bales, and the stock on July 31 amounted to 10,752 bales and 8 casks, as against 6,204 bales in 1925, 10,676 bales in 1924, and 13,684 bales in 1923.

IVORY.

A feature of the quarterly ivory sales was the withdrawal of 22 tons of East African descriptions, including an exceptionally fine parcel of Mombasa ivory, consisting of tusks which would not be considered to have obtained their true value. Prices of Zanzibar, Bombay, Mombasa, East African and Abyssinian were as under:

	1925	1926
Solid grain, sound hollows, part solid adusts	110	110
100 lb. each	100	100
Hard grain, split stale or discolored	710	710
Hard grain, sound hollows, part slight defects	399	399
Hard grain, all more or less stale or defective	244	244
Hard grain, split stale or discolored, 12 lbs.	12	12
Billiard Ball sort, 16 lbs.	23	23
Solid grain, hollow bagatelle, 10 lb. each	10	10

	1925	1926
For 100 lbs. grain, sound hollows	100	100
100 lbs. each	100	100
Hard grain, hollow, 12 lbs. each	12	12
10 lb. each	10	10
Almond size, hollow, 8 lbs. each	8	8
sound, 10 lb. each	10	10

The next sales will be held October 19.

OTHER PRODUCTS.

Bananas.—A fair demand is in evidence, and prices are steady at 1s. 6d. for most East African and Abyssinian, and 17s. 6d. for Madagascar.

Chiles.—The market is firmer, with sellers asking 3s. 6d. for medium quality Mombasa and 1s. 6d. for good quality, but there are no offerings for forward shipment.

Cloves.—Prices have declined in consequence of the lack of interest and the anticipated large crop. July 8th and August 1st forward shipment being quoted at 8s. 4d. and closing series at 8s. 1d., with a slow spot demand.

Guaiacum.—On a quiet market, with a few offers at natural August September at 4s. 4d. and elementary values being 10s. and 1s. 6d. respectively. The spot value of July 1st was 1s. 6d. and to arrive August September 2s. 6d.

Hides and Skins.—Imports of East African sorts into Liverpool during last month totalled 2,030, and although little business is reported on the basis, the tanners exhibited more interest toward the end of the month.

Tortoiseshell.—24 tons of shell were offered and mostly sold at the last auction. Zanzibar shell, small, medium, 2s. 6d. to 27s. 6d., and defective, 10s. to 2s. 6d.

LONDON'S BID FOR SISAL TRADE.

Reduced Rates to Compete with Continent.

From A Correspondent.

The gradual drift since the Armistice of the transit trade from London to Antwerp and Hamburg is very marked, certain articles having transferred as much as three-fourths of their volume to these foreign ports, which by their reasonable rates attract commerce away from our own.

Sisal is one of the articles which one might say has almost ceased to pay allegiance to London, and its defection has been and is being encouraged in every way by enterprising German importers, keen to recover some of the trade they prized so highly before they lost their East African possessions.

Obviously there is only one way to regain this lost ground, i.e. by cutting the present high rates and it is therefore gratifying to learn that at the instigation of Mr. Alfred Wigglesworth the Port of London Authority and other wharfingers who handle the cargo have voluntarily reduced their former charge of 26s. for import and export to a flat rate of 19s. per ton, thus putting sisal on the same footing as Manila hemp.

It is now up to the importers and merchants to take advantage of this generous concession by increasing the imports thus turning London back to its position. We ought to hold, recouping the dock companies for their sacrifice, and incidentally encouraging them to increase the volume of the trade when other rates are raised.

To Preserve Health and Strength

Physical health and mental alertness during exhausting climatic conditions can best be assured if you make Ovaltine your daily food-beverage. A cupful of this highly nutritious beverage taken regularly in the morning imparts a delightful feeling of freshness and vigor which enables one to carry out the day's duties with ease and pleasure. When at night it relaxes in fatigue and restores sound sleep.

For the promotion of the congested food elements in the body, and the essential factors necessary for the development of health tissues understand Ovaltine.

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FOOD BEVERAGE

Builds Up Brain, Nerves and Body



Boiled by
Wm. Cadbury
and Sons

AUGUST 12, 1891.

EAST AFRICA

1028

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

THE R.M.S. "Kenilworth Castle," which sailed from Southampton on August 4, via South Africa, carries for

Mrs. Lindsay Allen Mrs. M. Oliver
Miss M. Allen Mrs. C. F. Pennington
Mr. W. Cole Master of Pennington

THE British India liner "Modasa," which left London on August 17, and is due to leave Marseilles on August 13, carries the following East African passengers:

Port Sudan.
Mr. A. G. Beasley
Mr. C. E. Florautes

Mombasa.
Mrs. E. K. Anderson
Mr. W. J. Anderson
Mrs. J. W. Anderson
Mrs. E. K. Ashmead
Miss E. M. Ashmead
Mr. A. G. Barber
Mrs. Barber
Major B. W. Bond
Mrs. Bond

Mrs. Bloomberg and three
daughters
Mr. H. V. N. Banks
Mrs. J. B. Bradley
Miss S. J. Bradley

Mr. A. Brooks
Mr. H. R. Calfield
Miss E. Chester
Mrs. Irene Crook
Miss J. Clark
Mr. J. Dow

Miss B. K. Dutto
Mrs. V. L. Davis
Mr. R. G. Duxbury
Mr. P. J. M. Forster
Miss N. Glover

Lieut. C. W. T. Garrett
Mr. T. W. Gray
Mr. E. K. Gravell
Mr. W. Guddey
Mr. A. G. Grant
Mrs. Gabbatiss

Mrs. Gabbatiss
Mrs. H. H. Howell
Mrs. H. S. Hill and child
Mr. J. R. Holdsworth

Mr. J. H. Horry
Mr. J. M. Jones
Mr. A. Joffe on
Mr. S. A. Kinson
Mr. A. K. Lewis
Mr. D. J. Lumbard

Mr. T. D. MacLean
Miss E. Matheson
Miss H. Miller
Mr. Y. Main
Mr. D. L. Morrell
Mr. M. Naughton

Miss J. M. Nicholson

Mr. O. Hagen

Mr. F. O'Brien

Miss M. Pratt

Dr. W. L. Peacock

Mrs. A. Peacock

Mr. R. Peacock

Mr. J. Peacock

Mr. L. Roy

Miss Roy

Miss A. Roy

Mr. Roy

Mr. F. Roy

Mr. D. S. Richardson

Miss M. G. Rice Oxley

Mr. F. B. Stevens

Miss Stevens

Mrs. Dundas Smith

Mr. B. H. M. Simpson

Miss B. E. M. Simpson

and infant

Mr. N. F. Shaw

Mr. A. H. Scott

Mr. Sharp

Mr. F. E. White

Mr. G. G. E. White

Mr. C. E. Ward

Mr. D. G. Wright

Miss Wright

Mr. J. L. Constantine

Rev. F. H. C. Craven

Rev. L. Davy

Rev. R. G. Rev. L. Gumi

Rev. F. J. McManus

Rev. S. Preston

Rev. F. Parker T. F. Sheron

Zanzibar.

Mr. Christie

Mr. G. F. Inskip

Mr. G. F. Inskip

Miss E. G. Mathews

Mr. H. Sheppard

Mr. H. Vaughan

Miss J. H. Vaughan

Mr. Hartigan
Mr. Hartigan
Mr. M. L. Martin
Miss Martin
Mr. G. M. McMurphy
Salam.
Mr. W. G. Apps
Mr. J. D. Bond
Mr. R. Bois
Major C. J. R. Cadiz
Major C. Scheristic
Mr. C. Gill
Capt. G. P. Geoghegan
Mr. H. R. Griffith
Mrs. C. Gill
Mr. R. Glassby
Mrs. R. Glassby
Mr. A. Gadsden
Mr. O. G. Harlow
Mr. M. Hamilton
Mrs. M. Hamilton
Mr. A. J. Hopwood
Mr. G. W. Morgan
Mr. E. D. Maber
Mr. J. Meredith

Passenger marked *join*
Passenger marked *join at Port Sudan*

Mr. A. L. Morris
Mrs. R. B. Park
Mr. W. R. Potter
Dr. D. Blum
Mr. D. Plum
Mr. T. T. T. T. T.
Mr. C. T. T. T. T.

Mr. G. R. C. Wilson
Mr. G. Williams
Mrs. R. G. Williams

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH-INDIA

"McKara" arrived Marseilles from East Africa, August 5.

"Mandala" left Boma homewards, August 4.

"Modasa" passed Durban for East Africa, August 6.

CHINESE-INDIA

"Cian Mackenzie" left Mombasa for further East African ports, August 6.

"City of Durban" left Dar es Salaam for further East African ports, August 8.

"Cian Macbride" left Aden for East Africa, August 8.

"Etrician" left Bulwerhead for East Africa, July 31.

HOLLAND-AFRICA

"Nile" arrived Durban homewards, via Cape, July 29.

"Randfontein" arrived Amsterdam for East Africa, August 1.

"Nile" left Port Said homewards, July 29.

"Blommersdijk" left Dar es Salaam for further East African ports, August 2.

"Aliponton" arrived Boma for further East African ports, August 2.

"Babu" arrived Durban for East Africa, August 2.

"Bilbton" arrived Algoa from Durban and East African ports, August 3.

"Heemskirk" left Algoa for further East African ports, August 3.

UNION-CASTLE

"Cape Castle" left Zanzibar, August 1.

"Cape Castle" left Mauritius, on board "Brumaire Castle" arrived Boma, August 1.

"Brumaire Castle" arrived Boma, August 1.

"Llanstephan Castle" left Suei for East Africa, August 1.

"Gloucester Castle" left Madras homewards, August 2.

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We sell all kinds of coffee, 25c a pound,
roast and ground.
Tobacco from 2d. an ounce.
Support the British Empire.

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on commission basis for British firms. SHOOTING
TRIPS ARRANGED.

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TAXES - TANZANIA - UGANDA

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Some fine sections. Instalment terms arranged.

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30 different Governments have bought Albions

GOVERNMENTS command the best expert advice. When you find that 30 Governments, including Uganda, Tanganyika, Zambesia and Nyasaland, have purchased Albions, you will realise what the most competent judges think of this make.

The largest owners of transport vehicles think the same. Their own records prove that the 26 years' reputation of Albions for longest service, greatest reliability and lowest running cost is borne out by Albion performance under all conditions and in every part of the world.

Special paraffin or kerosene carburetor can be fitted to certain models at an extra charge.

Write for particulars of Albion models of 25, 30, 40, 50, 60 and 80 cwt. load capacity.



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COMMERCIAL MOTOR CARS

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London: 100, BRIDGEWAY, W.C.

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On the roads of the World— **DUNLOP** TYRES

are giving long mileage and supreme satisfaction. Wherever you may travel you can obtain British Dunlop Tyres—the best for every long and everyday.

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and
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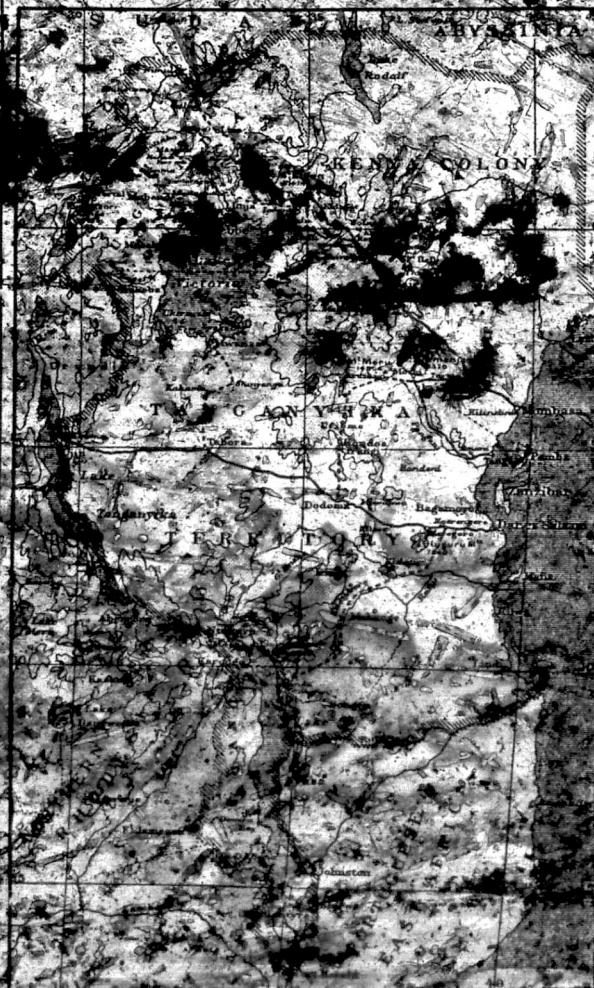
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THE EAST

AUGUST 10, 1926

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TERRITORY, ZANZIBAR, NYASALAND and NORTHERN RHODESIAN
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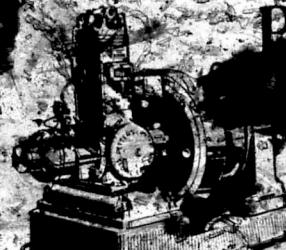
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EAST AFRICA

1926

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East African Coffees, 2/- a
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coffee from 8/- an ounce
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FRUIT AND GUARANTEED
100% BRITISH EMPIRE PRODUCTS.
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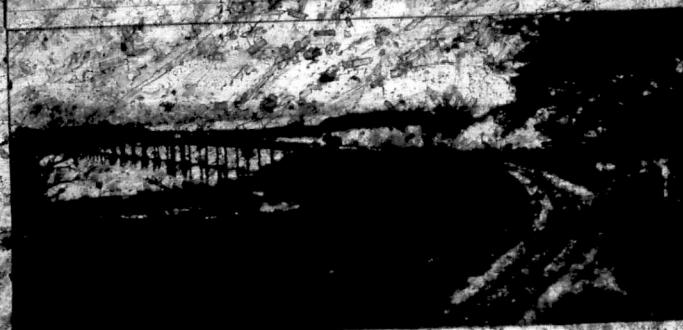
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TO
EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA
IS VIA THE

KENYA AND UGANDA RAILWAY



Salisbury Bridge connecting the Island of Mombasa with the mainland. Kenya and Uganda have passed
Merchandise to the value of £60,000,000. The trade of Kenya and Uganda has passed
through this gateway during the five years 1921-1925.

COMFORTABLE TRAVEL
THROUGH THE
ENTHRALLING BEAUTY
of the
KENYA HIGHLANDS.

Easy Access to Mounts
KENYA, KILIMANJARO,
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The Great
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Kenya offers many
varieties of interest
from a settlement, tourist
or sporting standpoint, with
the possibility of
visiting through the miles of
magnificent, varied
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climate occur in every
degree of temperature climate
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districts cannot fail to provide
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PRINTED IN ENGLAND BY THE EAST AFRICAN MAIL. 1926.

1922

EAST AFRICA

AUGUST 10, 1922

Pianos for Overseas.

There is no need to delay the purchase of a Piano until some distant date when opportunity presents itself for personal inspection. Boyd, Ltd., the well-known London firm, actual makers of every piano bearing their name, send to their noted instruments to all parts of the world, and have been doing so for over half a century.

Their experience in Overseas requirements is unrivalled. They know, and we are assured against, the peculiar conditions of each country. Their pianos are as climate-proof as any instruments can be made. You can choose from the Boyd catalogue, and the instruments you select will be sent at a price which includes delivery to the nearest port or to your door.

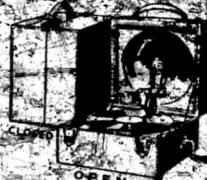
Boyd Pianos have long been famed for their musical qualities and durability. The piano which will be sent to you will fully uphold the reputation for quality of an instrument specially made to fit the climate conditions which bring many pianos.

Boyd Pianos

Illustrated Catalogue No. 14.
Albion, London, E.C., Eng.

Established in 1844.

A Good Colonist



CLOTHES LINE

OPEN

The DECCA is a good Colonist. It makes its home in any Country, adapts itself to any conditions, requires no electricity and plays its music at heart.

Wonderful little DECCA. So small, light and compact, it can be taken with ease anywhere. So splendid in tone and clearness that the keenest musical critics are delighted with it; indeed nothing better; so strongly made and so efficient that you can trust it to travel by land, sea and air, and under all circumstances.

Wherever you are, or wherever you are going, let the DECCA companion you. You'll find him a sturdy friend.

DECCA

THE PORTABLE GRAMOPHONE

3 Models - 2 Sizes - \$7.5 to \$20.00 U.S.A. & British
Colonies from W. Early & Sons, Lourenco
Marques; Nyassa Consolidated, Lusaka, Amella;
The Station of the African Lakes Co., Entebbe in
N. Rhodesia and Nyasaland; A. G. H. &
R. K. Hindmarsh, Khammashah, Persia;
British East Africa, Mysore State Co.,
Mysore Stores, all throughout the World.

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awarded to MORTON'S, NICHOLAS CO., Mombasa
120, Box 204, Nairobi, P.O. Box 173. V.
W. RAPHAELLY,
Bulawayo P.O. Bulawayo.

Made by DECCA (Dept. 30),
392, Worship Street, London, E.C. 2
(Proprietors - Barnett, Bell & Sons, Ltd., 1922).

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THE STRONGEST HARROWS MADE

Suitable for working under all conditions.

No. 1	3 Section	4 Section	5 Section
2	3	4	5
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4	5	6	7

Made in following Sizes and Weights	
No. 2	24 ft.
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1881

EAST AFRICA

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

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EDITORIAL.

CHARITY BEGINS ABROAD.

LATE in 1917 East Africa made the exclusive news that a number of former German settlers had returned to Tanganyika Territory and had a demand made upon them by the German authorities for payment of debts which it was understood had been incurred prior to the time they had been released. From the beginning of our independence in we had been informed that the consideration of disbursements of this nature had been made, and we suggested that an official investigation of the whole matter was fully desirable. After repeated inquiries failed, however, to elicit any definite information, we

We now find in the recent issue of the "Tanzania" that the administration of Tanganyika has paid out £10,000 in compensation to German settlers who have returned to their former homes. This sum is considerably more than those who have been compelled to leave the country since the beginning of the war, and is more than twice as much as the amount paid to the Germans in 1917.

The number of Germans in Tanganyika has increased to over 100,000, and the total amount approximately £100,000 has been disbursed during the year in payment of claims against those estates. A further sum amounting to £50,000 was remitted to German nationals during the year irrespective of claimants' payments.

On what possible grounds can the Tanganyika Government say the Germans have only the payment of such debts to their constituents, and so little, in view of the fact that the remains of over 100,000 Germans whose claims, arising from war, financial investment and general economic conditions, were far greater than those of the British? Every

who seems to hold beliefs than of German war notes still unclaimed, and they remain unclaimed, it is evident that there are given the enormous amounts.

What Britain should do should be called upon to pay out involuntary debts to German citizens is beyond common understanding. Is it that every planter may return to Tanganyika to endow him with that good land he never bought, or never paid for? Can it for one single moment be believed that if the position became known, the German administration would have

such settlements? If so, then we consider it reasonable that the taxpayers should make off such sacrifice to other enemies which are as abundantly clear.

British colonial administration in the eyes of the world are known British-born settlers, incident in the last days in who was then German East Africa, who have been robbed of their all and who are to-day beaten in heart, simply and solely through the ruthless treatment to which they were subject by the German authorities in East Africa. And now these living witnesses to German *Kultur* are coolly informed that nearly £57,000 of public funds have been thrown away in the hands of those responsible for their own present destitution.

MAN-EATING LIONS IN UGANDA.

By the courtesy of the Uganda Government we are able to give in this issue extracts from an interesting report made by the Game Warden of the Protectorate on the subject of lion control generally and man-eaters in particular. We believe that the report will be read with pleasure by our readers, who like ourselves, will appreciate the action of the Administration in making it available to the public without delay. Every

THE EFFECT ON AFRICAN RACES OF CONTACT WITH EUROPEAN CIVILISATION

REV. EDWIN W. SMITH ADDRESSES BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Report to East Africa

Our readers will recall that a few weeks ago we reviewed the Rev. E. W. Smith's fine article entitled "The English School." The authority with which this former Northern Rhodesian missionary of over twenty years' standing discusses African questions reflected in his institution is evident from the British Association. We have introduced some headings for the convenience of our readers.

American anthropologists rightly say that from a very remote period Africa has been "the battle ground between the lighter and darker races," but only within the last fifty years has the contact of African with European civilisation become in any degree universal.

It became inevitable as soon as the potential wealth of Africa was discovered. It is bound to continue and to be intensified because the industrial prosperity of Europe depends upon the development of Africa's resources. There is no sign that Europeans will attempt that development by means of their own labour. Only by active co-operation of Whites and Blacks can the wealth of Africa be made available to the world.

Progress of Five Years.

In 1920 not more than one-tenth of the continent had passed under the control of Europeans; in 1926 not more than one-tenth is entirely independent. Fifty years ago there were not more than 1,400 miles of railway in Africa; now there are at least 35,000 miles. I am not afraid man, but when I was born neither of the greatest mining centres—Johannesburg and Kimberley had entered into man's dreams. The value of the imports and exports of Africa in 1914 was £60,000,000 to £600,000,000 in this period.

These facts testify to the rapid rate at which the contact has been developed. I speak generally, but over wide areas of Africa it has taken place within the last twenty-five years. In some regions where twenty years ago the Africans had never seen a European, so that they may do so now, the extension of inter-colonial railways has been so great that Africans have been pulled out of the primitive into

What has been the effect of all of this? I too, preconceived ideas of European influence. It is dangerous to change the conditions very greatly. Nobody in those days would deny that many of the Africans have gained considerable advantages. I need not attempt to prove to you what very fine explorers, scouts, in Africa, like Livingstone, Stanley, and others, were. When these pioneers, beyond the savanna, in the most treacherous areas made to me as the result of their journeys, I could not believe that they had done so much, and under such material pressure, to improve the condition of the people.

But when we compare the condition of the people in 1900 with that of 1926, we find that the progress is not so great as we might expect. The

invasion. It is well known that it is not because we wish to minimize the benefits that we are so perturbed upon this African.

How Anthropology Can Help.

If the concern of this invasion had been in the hands of anthropologists, some of the evil effects would have been avoided. Imagine that we would have begun by sending out expert research commissions to survey the whole structure of African society and then its strength and weakness, to study system of land tenure, the dietary, etc.

We would then have trained and aided administrators, traders, industrialists, and missionaries. We might even have insisted upon these men gaining diplomas in social anthropology before leaving Europe. In cities like Accra, where cases we should have learned about the Gordon Stoek years before Captain Rattray did so, and in this way might have prevented the Ashanti wars. After the Kafir war of 1847, Sir Harry Smith made the defeated Natives promise on oath "to abolish the sin of buying wives." I hardly care to say he made them swear no longer to do what they had never done—for Africa does not buy wives.

We should have forced officials from perpetrating such blunders. We should have made impossible the practice of buying communally held land which the Africans had no power to renounce. In a word, we should have forced all to do what is to provide that all dealing with Africans will be informed by that sentiment of sympathy which comes of sure knowledge. The Native Government should be compelled on their request to give the amount of the development loan £2,000,000 for the scientific study into all matters which affect the physical, mental, and moral well-being of the natives in their traditions and life. Their native anthropologists could have had then what they have been none before if the railway was built in Africa. Unfortunately, during those times, it was not done in this way.

Europeans entered Africa necessarily ignorant of the languages and customs of the people they sought to rule, trade with, intermarry, and teach. Not a long time they groped in the dark. By the time they acquired some knowledge they awoke as though from a dream of unreason. They were much as the Indian was when he first

met the white man. But this is not the African.

Let us make a comparison. We can imagine the people of Asia to be further advanced in population and power than the

Depopulation.

It is to say further that the increase in Depopulation and Power is due to the Rash

statements are to be deprecated. It cannot be denied that everywhere the Europeans have increased in numbers through contact with European civilization. The population of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan has possibly doubled since the reconquest. In South Africa the Natives have multiplied so greatly as to cause alarm to the Europeans.

On the other hand, reliable statistics or estimates framed by competent observers reveal the curious fact that in certain regions the population is either stationary or declining. In Belgian Equatorial Africa it has diminished by three millions in the last fifteen years. Belgian authorities speak of the depopulation of the colony as a real, rapid and alarming. In Southern Nigeria the number increased since 1911 has perhaps been more than counterbalanced by the large mortality due to the influenza epidemic of 1918. The East Africa Commission reported: "There is only one territory which is reported, namely Uganda, where the Native population is certainly increasing, and it is only for the year 1923 that this increase has been noted. In all other parts of East Africa there seems some ground for believing that deaths still exceed births."

Some of the factors which contributed in the past to a low density of population have largely, or entirely, ceased to operate. Intertribal warfare, for example, human sacrifices and the hunting out of wild beasts. Other factors still operate despite our efforts to lessen their incidence: various diseases, ignorance of the laws of health, and such practices as abortion and infanticide.

Civilization's Effect on Population.

On the other hand, evidence seems to show that the European invasion has contributed to depopulation. I need not recall the slave traffic, the responsibility for which we must share with the Arabs and which cost Africa some millions of lives. The ruthless suppression of Native revolts has probably depopulated some areas. The African campaigns of the late war caused a greater mortality among the resident population and the Native carriers. Moreover, Europeans have introduced new diseases, such as influenza and tuberculosis, and have made possible the spread of endemic diseases such as sleeping sickness which carried off a tenth of the population in Uganda and ran rampant in some parts of the Belgian Congo.

In Schatz, the head of a Belgian commission, we find that the principal cause of depopulation in Central Africa is the coming of civilization. Civilization, he says, "introduces unknown elements in diet, transplants into the body unknown substances, different in the composition of the tissues on a large scale, all off the people. In the form of education it presents to the young peoples, says Dr. Schatz, they cannot stand it."

The same causes are in operation in other parts of Africa. The Report of the latest Census taken in Nyasaland states the causes of decline in the following order of importance: (1) unreal disease; (2) long absence of males from home; (3) decline of the number of secondary chieftains; (4) small restricted size of families; (5) too many children.

The first cause is the most important. In 1901 there were 1,000,000 and in 1921 1,000,000. From the place of employment, they often arrive thin and gaunt, having had no food, because food is expensive and difficult to get on the roads. For six months' work men get only two eight mouthfuls, and

often have to eat an infection of dysentery, showing for their efforts. Many do not return but die or drift into towns where they are crowded into obscene slums, the breeding places of morals and physical disease.

Meanwhile in home their families are exposed to demoralization. In the absence of their men the women can repair or build, but new fields cannot be prepared if sufficient land is given. One cannot surprise to learn that some mothers refuse to bear children to be sold as slaves, or that in some quarters the social upheaval has produced a listlessness, a lack of will to live, which with fatigue and malnutrition render the people an easy prey to disease.

We are paying—or rather the taxpayers—heavy tribute for the development of Africa. Apart from humanitarian considerations, which ought to move us, and do move us, for economic reasons this kind of depopulation calls loudly for investigation and action. I am glad to know some Government departments are making efforts in that direction.

Disintegration of African Society.

I pass to my second topic: the disintegration of African Society. M. Delafosse is right, I think, in claiming that there is a definite Negro-African culture and in broadly describing African society as collectivist, the social bond being of a religious nature. I think it is of paramount importance to preserve this system as intact as possible, and for as long as may be possible, maintaining the authority of the chiefs-in-council and the tribal ownership of land. It is being assailed on every side.

Consciously or unconsciously the individualist European, be he trader, industrialist or missionary, tends to inoculate the people with his own individualism. The policy of the British governments is on the whole, I am happy to say, to preserve tribalism, but even so many of the things they do help to undermine it. When they encounter customs which are antagonistic to natural justice and equity, they rightly feel bound to interfere, where however to interfere is like disturbing the balance of nature. Where, for example, Native penalties, including mutilation, are abolished by Governments adultery and stealing may greatly increase. When taxes are levied on individual tribesmen, the prestige of the chiefs is lowered.

By introducing a system of wages, our the trader, just sows the seed of individualism. From the mines and plantations the people return with new ideas and often rebellions against the old order of things. The trader brings in attractive articles of European manufacture with him, so that Native industries suffer by the competition. Where, under European stimulus, economic crops such as coffee and cotton are grown, the people may not only neglect to till sufficient land for themselves, but their system of communal ownership of land may be broken down.

The Disintegration of Society.

In all this and in many other ways contact with the outside world, whether through the traders or through the missionaries, has brought about a disintegration of the tribal society, and this must inevitably exist. We must accept the fact that after a period of transition, the tribal system of government, economy and religion will disappear.

But the tribal system of government, economy and religion is the most important factor in the life of the society. It is the cement which holds the group together. And to my mind the most important factor in the life of the society is the very religious people religion is the cement which holds the group together. And to my mind the most important factor in the life of the society is the very religious people.

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EAST AFRICA

effect of the changes that are taking place is the premature destruction of the religion through contact with Europeans. Many observers have noticed this danger. Let me quote the most recent. "There is surely," says Mr. Asaury Talor, of the South Nigerian tribes, "is interdependent with their religion, and if this latter is destroyed without its place being taken by a better, the ethical side of their life will sink into anarchy and the order of their community into disorder."

Whatever the future may have in store for the Africans, this is certain: the hands of the clock cannot be put back. The Africans cannot remain

where they are, and never get back again to what they were. I believe that wisely guided they have it in them to make great progress. At present their fate hangs in the balance. Contact with Europeans has stimulated their minds. Thousands are yearning for education on European lines, and are turning their back on everything their fathers valued. It is for us who have assumed the obligations of trusteeship to prepare them for the new environment which our presence creates. In doing this we should teach them the importance of conserving anything that was of real value and that should help them to conserve it.

HABITS OF MAN-EATING LIONS.

TACKLING THE LION PROBLEM IN UGANDA

By the courtesy of the Uganda Government we are able to give the following extracts from a report made by the Game Warden of the Protectorate regarding measures adopted by his Department to counteract the depredations of man-eaters. The cross-headings have been introduced editorially for the convenience of our readers.

1926 the moment matters appear to have quietened down in Ankole, in so far as man-killing lions is concerned, though these animals are still plentiful enough and well distributed; therefore I consider it advisable to continue the scheme of granting rewards for any adult lions killed by the local inhabitants.

I doubt whether the quantity of game can be taken as a serious, determining factor in the man-killing habits of the Sanga lions. I am inclined to the theory that in this particular area the man-killing taint is present in the lion's blood, and that killing taint is present in the lion's blood, and that on the least pretext a recrudescence of attacks on human beings may take place at any moment, so that the more lions there can be killed, the less the chance of such an occurrence. The vengeful terror which existed in recent years on the Mbarara-Masaka Road in the vicinity of Sanga (21 miles from Mbarara) was not caused by a single lion but by many, and the results demonstrated the power of many.

The Sanga Lions for 22 Deaths.

The Indian game warden, Mr. Makhan Singh, informs me that one lioness was responsible for 84 deaths, and that another had more than 50 human kills to its credit before it was destroyed. When lions collectively take to man-killing, the taint in their blood is naturally passed on to their offspring, though the new generation may not necessarily display man-killing tendencies from birth. The taint, however, is lying dormant, only awaiting an opportunity to display itself.

These lions present a very different problem to the usual type of man-eater, which comes in contact with diseased teeth or an abscess, and from some disease or disease-like condition.

These lions do not go after others as their prey, but prefer to confine them to the habitations of man where few goats, goats and cattle are easy to obtain. Sooner or later a human being is surprised when trying to defend his property, and once a lion has tasted human blood the desire for

A solitary animal of this type frequently displays the greatest cunning and often hides in well-nigh inaccessible places, but luckily it is rarely a breeding animal and the taint of the has been brought to book the menace ceases. Fortunately, lions rank amongst the most foolish of animals, and by reason of their love of carries and their habit of returning to a kill time and again after being driven away are comparatively easy to poison; and poison therefore is the most efficient weapon to use against destructive lions. Man-eaters are often not easy to destroy by this method as they scarcely ever leave enough of a human kill to induce them to return, rarely remain long in one locality and are frequently cunning enough to make a practice of never returning once they have left a kill, and also consistently avoid the poisoned baits prepared by man.

Special Problem of Sanga Man-eaters.

The Sanga man-eating lions were born spreading famine in whose habitat a sudden reduction of game took place due to death from rinderpest. The game was then still further reduced by virtual extinction by anti-rinderpest measures, which led to the destruction of immense quantities of antelope and warthog. The starving lions were driven to raid the fields and tents of the local inhabitants, and soon came into conflict with man, either accidentally or intentionally.

It is quite probable that many lions, driven through hunger to hunting by troops, shot the first few human victims. So evidently the damage was done, and the Sanga area became infested with lions of man-eating, which fed on the people, which vastly increased the problem of dealing with the menace. As soon as one

man-eater was destroyed, others would move into his place, even now I consider that all the lions in the Sanga area are potential man-eaters, otherwise in a healthy well-stocked wild state why should lions be continually prowling around the salaried labour camp there?

From the information I have accumulated I am not inclined to agree that the Sanga man-eating

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lions were confined to the older animals, though it is quite probable that the older animals were the culprits in the man-eating, and I regard these lions as akin to the bush-hounds of Uganda which like man-eaters from birth, the whole race having the man-killing taint present in the blood. (N.B.—the tigers of the Sunderbans at the mouth of the Hugli in Bengal are all hereditary man-eaters.) Consequently, I consider that every possible encouragement should be given to the local inhabitants to destroy such lions whenever practicable.

Lion Situation Conference in Uganda.

With the close of the year it will probably not be out of place to make a few general remarks on the lion situation in Uganda. At present there are far too many cases of man-killing by lions in Uganda.

Within the last few months cases have been reported from the Ankole, Mubende, Entebbe and Mengo districts.

This means that the game rangers and Native guards employed by the Game Department are frequently diverted from their normal employment, viz., "Elephant control measures." Such action usually involves considerable expense and often results in the enforced absence of a game ranger for protracted periods from localities where his presence is desirable on account of the activities of elephants. Once the lion situation has passed beyond the control of the local inhabitants, and the Administration has enlisted the aid of the Game Department, efficient help must be rendered as quickly as possible; and this often interferes seriously with elephant control work.

On the whole I have noticed that the local inhabitants are remarkably good at trying to help themselves where depredations by lions are concerned, and that appeals for help are not made until the situation becomes acute. Such an attitude is most helpful to this Department. An outstanding instance of this self-help is the case of a chief in Kyagye last August, whose village was visited by a party of lions which carried some persons one evening, and then remained in the vicinity. The next morning the lions were tracked to a rocky hill, where with the aid of nets and spears two of the miscreants were surrounded and speared. This incident was taken as a matter of course.

Domesticating Lions in the Trap.

Calls for them from the natives are therefore known to be premature in most contrast to those from certain localities where it is well known that the discovery of a lion's tracks is sufficient to produce loud and constant appeals for help. Local leaders should be encouraged as much as possible to purchase lion and leopard spring-traps in order to protect the interests of the people.

It is difficult to advise the Native huts to be built in such traps, but once they have been purchased and once they have been induced to make them, and with success, they are unwilling to part with them. I know of a native who had a trap in a lion-infested area. It was so constructed that it could be set in a hole which he had dug in the ground. He would go to the trap and set a lioness, which was caught, and the whole area at once became converts to its efficacy. Traps need careful attention and must be sprung by day, otherwise such harmless (unfortunately "protected") species as vultures, marabout storks, and secretary birds, which come down to the bait, fall victims.

There has been a certain amount of man-killing by lions in the Sazas of Mawokota and Gomba in the Entebbe District. A Native guard killed two well-known destructive lions in Gomba, and a third was killed in June at Old Entebbe. There is little doubt that the Entebbe lion a few weeks prior to its death had mauled a herdsman in Mawokota, and that it had been living chiefly on domestic stock for a considerable time. It was a very old beast and an indifferent butcher. However, it was a ravenous animal which it evidently found eating a painful prospecting. If it was not already a confirmed man-eater, it had all the makings of one.

Man-Eater with Elephant Herd.

From Gomba last April it was reported that a man-eating lion was in the habit of accompanying a herd of elephants, and that it was impossible to track as its spur was invariably buried in the footprints of the elephants. No definite evidence was given to such a story, but a few days later a game ranger on the spot confirmed the report, and it was discovered that the lion had realised that whenever elephants raided the *shambas*, individual men went out into the banana plantations to beat drums and make a noise. Thus was man-killing made easy.

For their own benefit it is essential that the local inhabitants through their chiefs should report all instances of man-killing by lions as quickly as possible. At present this is rarely done, and news of a tragedy is often received too late to take any action. The conduct of the inhabitants in some localities is well instanced by a case where a game ranger was camped within half-a-mile of a cattle *boma* from which lions extracted one or more beasts during the night, but the owners, who knew of the ranger's proximity, did not trouble to acquaint him with the fact until twelve hours had elapsed.

Two lions were killed at Mubende during November; one was a notorious man-eater, and was followed straight off a human kill by a Native guard and shot. This lion had killed seven people during the previous five weeks.

Domesticated Lions.

In August Captain Salmon dealt with an outbreak of man-eating on the Oloololo Plateau in Bugerere. He found this beast almost domesticated, and living in close contact with a village, from which it took fowls, dogs, goats, and human beings as it desired. It was poisoned at no great distance from the village, its last victim being a huge dog. It was easily followed, but kept on dragging away its kill. Eventually the dog's carcass was left, when it was poisoned. The lion returned immediately, made a meal, and died almost at once.

Capt. Salmon reports that lions are exceedingly tame in Bugerere, and one day shot two lions which had been captured by a native. A herdsman followed the lions from his camp and shot them.

In another case a simple trap was laid, and the most its victim's fear of man's becoming a threat caused him to eradicate. In this case a place was found where lions and other hunting animals were numerous, and the traps were laid in such a manner that they could be sprung by the animals themselves rather than from necessity, when the usual type of man-killing took thought.

AUGUST 19, 1926.

TANGANYIKA'S ANTI-TSETSE CAMPAIGN.

From the Report on the Administration of Tanganyika Territory during 1925 we take the following statements by the Administrative Officer at Shinyanga in the progress of the anti-tsetse campaign initiated by Mr. G. F. M. Swynnerton:

"It may be premature to estimate the value of the work done during the past three years, but there is no doubt in the minds of all those concerned, even in those of the Natives who are slow to grasp the future benefit which will be derived from this work, that the actual and visible element is considerable. One example suffices to illustrate this. All the country round Kizimbi carried about 300,000 head of cattle three years ago, and even these were not immune from the tsetse; this year, on a conservative estimate 10,000 head of cattle were grazing in what is known as Kizimbi Bay. In addition many thousands of head of stock grazed in areas cleared during the past three years. It would not be an over-estimate to say that 30,000 to 40,000 head of cattle have derived grazing benefit from the clearings made, nor an exaggeration to state that the work done has saved 20,000 head of cattle from starvation."

The very existence of this sub-district lies in the extermination or at least the driving back of the tsetse. The fly has gradually driven the population and stock into concentrated areas, and those areas are to-day suffering from over-population and over-stocking, with the result that the erosion of the soil and the consequent lack of grazing has created a serious position. The ultimate result, unless quick relief can be given, will be the destruction of thousands of head of stock and depopulation due to the lack of means of existence. It was with the intention of combating this serious position that the work was begun in 1923.

SUCCESS OF RING-BARKING AND BURNING.

Ring-barking and burning were the main features of the work in 1925. The results of the methods used during the past year show that trees ring-barked and well burned by firewood being placed at their bases are so far showing no signs of re-shootings; in fact, many are quite definitely dead. The only exception to this is the muonda tree which contains a large amount of sap. The success of these experiments to prevent re-shootings after the ring and the thickening at its base leaves no room for very great further importance.

An interesting comparison of the number of flies caught at Lulanga on the main road prior to and after the burning, shows that in the month of the burning, 550 flies were caught per day during August, 1925, and that after the burning 480 flies were caught per day during September. The main roads between Cobura and Shinyanga, last fly-infested prior to the clearing and burning that was about to-day, it is practically free from flies.

BULGARIA'S TSETSE.

Mr. G. F. M. Swynnerton, Commissioner with the Anti-Tsetse Commission from 1923 until 1925, who is now in the German colony of Tanganjika, has written to me as follows: "I am sending you a photograph of a man I met in the interior of Uganda who is a chief of a tribe called the Bulgaria. He turned out to be the head of some 1,500 men to clear the bush. His organisation was a model worthy of commendation. It included a blacksmith's shop, a tannery, a cook's workshop. He himself was very absent from his people and where they were working his personality commanded and he would

cheer them by leading the chorus of old Sukuma war songs. He did not stay in camp to enjoy the shade of a tree as a chief might well be expected by his people to do. Far from it; he was walking up and down the clearing encouraging his people. No more contented gang of men working could not have been found."

I am sure I voice the sentiments of the chiefs and Natives when I tender my thanks on their behalf to Mr. G. F. M. Swynnerton, the Director of Game reservations whose assistance was of the utmost value to this sub-district. To him, as the founder and organiser of the tsetse control work, the sub-district owes an immense debt of gratitude.

ALIENATION OF LAND IN TANGANYIKA.

Extracts from Tanganyika Report for 1925.

A number of applications for land have been received for agricultural purposes in the Iringa and Rungwe districts, both received as a result of the survey mentioned given in the report of the East Africa Commission and will be dealt with as soon as a survey to define the interests of the Natives on the land applied for has been completed. It is proposed that no further applications should be entertained until the question of affording transport facilities to the areas applied for has been settled.

Of the other districts Morogoro again heads the list, approximately 3,350 acres having been granted for cotton growing. Two large areas for sisal cultivation have been granted near Ruma in the district of Dar es Salaam.

The following list shows agricultural land taken up during the year:

District.	Area Acres	Rental Shs. per annum.	Nature of Cultivation.
Dar es Salaam	3,20	2,20	Sisal
Morogoro	3,350	9,937	Mainly cotton
Rungwe	1,20	660	Cotton
Arusha	32	279	Cotton
Kilwa	780	624	General
Moshi	1,00	1,000	Sisal
	9,967	15,420	

The total area alienated by the present Government for agricultural purposes is 11,160 acres.

EJECTMENT PAYMENTS.—EX-EMPTIONS.

Of the ex-enemy properties already scheduled for sale only one plantation and two building plots situated in various townships remained unsold. During the year seventy-six properties were disposed of under a separate treaty and tender, the sum of £159,832.

Twenty further properties were scheduled for sale in January, 1926. There are still to be scheduled for sale approximately 120 properties, including building plots, for which no titles have been found, though a number appear on the various survey and district land registers. The question of alienating these for sale without guarantee of title is under consideration.

The total amount paid by the sale of properties at the end of 1925 was £1,287,222. Two small exceptions have been made, one in Arusha, and one in the Zanzibar, and these small properties.

The number of estates scheduled for liquidation increased to 850 and all had been dealt with. A sum of £1,250,000 and £2,850 was disbursed during the year in payment of the debts of those estates.

Further sum amounting to £1,000 was remitted to Germany to meet the debts of the former German colonies.

TRADE PROGRESS OF KENYA AND UGANDA.

Imports and Exports up 25% and 28% respectively.

The Annual Trade Report of Kenya and Uganda for the year 1925 (Commissioner of Customs Month, p. 53) states that the merchandise imported into the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya and the Protectorate of Uganda during the twelve months reached a value of £8,601,480, or more than 28% above the figures for 1924, when the year's total amounted to £6,607,007. Exports of domestic produce, which aggregated £7,881,844 in 1925, also showed an increase of more than 25% over the previous year's statistics.

Despite the recent fall in the price of cotton and the unfavourable climatic conditions of last season, the Commissioner of Customs is still able to express the view that the effect of railway and road extensions and the largely increased area of cultivation make it not improbable that under normal circumstances some further advance in the total overseas trade of the territories may be expected during 1926.

We give hereunder some interesting particulars culled from the Report.

Vehicle and analogous imports.

Motor cars.—The imports, which had increased from 309 in 1923 to 945 in 1924, jumped to no less than 1,558 in 1925, the comparative values being £47,324, £157,893, and £274,123 respectively.

Motor lorries and trailers.—Imports have risen from 66 in 1923 to 450 in 1924, and again to 1,600 in 1925, the respective values being £9,700, £64,007, and £203,959. It will be seen that imports under this head are more than three times greater than the combined imports of 1923 and 1924.

Motor cycles.—924 motor cycles valued at £43,772 were imported in 1925, as compared with 611 valued at £44,112 in 1924, and 345 valued at £19,419 in 1923. Great Britain supplied 94% of the total quantity imported in 1925.

Motor spirit imports reached 1,979,059 Imperial gallons, valued at £157,566, to which must be added imports on Government account of 104,158 Imperial gallons, and £6,109.

Petrol oil imports totalled 8,217,403 Imperial gallons, valued at £130,455.

Lubricating oils.—Imports on private account amounted to 421,083 Imperial gallons of a value of £71,309; imports on Government account standing at 105,861 Imperial gallons, valued at £13,221.

Motor car tyres imports numbered 42,803, valued at £497.

Motor car tyres and tubes. Total imported, 2,535, valued at £1,000.

Other tyres and tubes amounted to 8,838, valued at £1,000.

Bicycles.—Imports have risen from 276 in 1923 to 17,430 in 1924, and to 21,036 in 1925, the value for each of these three years being £24,724, £134,741, and £185,024 respectively.

Ships, lighters and boats. Government needs account for the smallest proportion of the imports, namely 1,054 tons valued at £1,000, but the commercial imports of 746 tons, valued at £17,503, are

Machinery and implements.

Implements and tools.—Imports were valued at £14,075.

Shovels, spades and axes accounted for £53,758.

Agricultural machinery.—Home consumption imports are returned at £67,237.

Electrical machinery imports are valued at £27,528.

Internal combustion and steam engines (not for vehicles), 14 internal combustion engines, valued at £5,178, and 18 steam engines, valued at £30,323, were imported.

Industrial machinery valued at £218,914 was mainly of British origin.

Pumps and pumping machinery account for £8,562.

Lamps and lanterns.—195,324 lamps and lanterns, valued at £22,426, were imported.

Sewing machines account for £15,300, representing 2,150 machines.

Building materials.

Cement.—The total imports of cement during 1925 amounted to 26,347 tons, valued at £66,973, but of this approximately two-thirds were on Government account, the home consumption imports being returned at 8,245 tons, valued at £15,221. The value in the previous two years had been £21,469 in 1924 and £20,173 in 1923.

Galvanised sheets.—Home consumption imports amounted to 3,932 tons, valued at £83,107, or almost exactly the same value as in 1924, though more than double the 1923 figures, which aggregated £48,227.

Painters' colours and varnishes.—3,822 cwt., of a value of £13,220, were imported for home consumption, and on Government account 3,799 cwt., valued at £1,288.

Brickwork complete.—Imports totalled 662 tons, valued at £21,250.

Miscellaneous Articles.

Awnings, tarpaulins, and tents.—Imports on private account amounted to £8,908, and on Government account to £21,187.

Sailcloth and canvas.—The value of imports for home consumption was £12,002.

Lace bags and rucks.—Home consumption imports are returned at 38,850 cwt., valued at £22,393.

Cattle and sheep dipping preparations.—The home consumption imports of 1,723 cwt., were valued at £3,840.

Disinfectants and insecticides.—Imports on private account amounted to 7,124 cwt., of a value of £42,110, to which must be added £3,000 reported on Government account.

Cigarette entries. totalled 180,000, valued at £86,526.

Tobacco, manufactured.—Imports under his head, amounting to 6,810 lb., of a value of £1,341.

Condensed milk.—Home consumption imports of 6,258 cwt., were valued at £22,000.

Soap.—Toilet soap imports amounted to £18,579, and those of common soap, £61,524.

Parcel Post.

Parcels Post.—Imports by parcels post represented 4% of the total trade imports and were valued at £1,111,111, the value on the 1924 basis of £363,686.



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PERSONALIA

Lord Wholavington has left London for Aberdeenshire.

Sir John Norton Griffiths has left London for Aberdeenshire.

It is stated that a number of vacancies in the King's African Rifles will shortly be filled.

Mr. T. O. Morgan, the Lunda-wa-settler, who was previously in the 3rd K.A.R., is now home on leave.

The Duchess of York has consented to become Hon. President of the Tox H League of Women Helpers.

Sir Halford Mackinder has sailed for South Africa, but expects to be back in this country by about the beginning of October.

Lieut.-Colonel Macgregor Greer, whose death is announced, served throughout the Sudan campaign of 1866 with the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, being severely wounded at the battle of Atbara.

It is said that Mr. Michael Arlen, the novelist, will visit Kenya in the autumn with Sir Neville Pearson. Let us trust that he will give us the really good novel of Kenya for which the public has so long waited—a novel true to fair to the Colony. We have had far too many weak and distorted pictures masquerading as representations of East African life.

Mr. C. G. Moody, for many years with the Uganda Co., Ltd., has, we hear, entered into partnership with Mr. Dudley Whelpdale, of Kampala, and the secretarieships of the numerous public bodies which the latter had to resign some time ago on account of stress of work have now been re-entrusted to the firm. Messrs. Whelpdale and Moody are thus secretaries of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, the Uganda Cotton Ginners' Association, the Uganda Planters' Association, the Uganda Recruiting Organisation, the Uganda Committee of Five Associations of Eastern Africa, and the Uganda Committee of Motor Hire Associations of Eastern Africa.

Sir Neville Pearson has given the *Daily Telegraph* the following information in reply to the query why he became a Kenya colonist:

"It was all an accident. In 1912 I came with my wife some time ago, both of us had been on the sick list, and it was impossible to extend our trip, and so we decided we would go to Kenya. As soon as I got there I fell in love with it, and I spent one of the busiest five weeks of my life exploring the various possible avenues of interest, and finally I bought twenty square miles of land, bounded by two rivers."

When I first saw it it was just land and nothing else. Now there is quite a town there and I have got five white men working for me. I had decided to grow maize and wheat because conceivably a crop could be grown in the area and supervision which I can give to the life is very wonderful. We have no posts or telephones, no telephone system, and only one weekly mail."

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PERSONAL TOUCH

The Editor is anxious that "East Africa" should serve as a real personal and valuable link between all interested in Eastern and Central Africa, and he looks forward to meeting all such readers personally those on leave from Africa. Between 10 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. daily (Tuesdays and Saturdays excepted) the Editor is always at home to visitors who are invited to drop in for a chat; those who cannot manage to call between those hours are requested to telephone or write for an appointment.

ESPRIT DE CORPS

Will readers help the Editor by sending him full names and addresses of their friends interested in East and Central Africa, so that specimen copies of the paper may be sent to them free?

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TO READERS WHO ARE WRITERS

The Editor cordially invites suggestions and contributions of East and Central African interest. He will always consider promptly any articles bearing with commercial or agricultural operations and achievements, sketches of the character and career of prominent East Africans, and of interesting incidents in township, bush or tribal life.

MSS. should be typewritten, double-spaced and with wide margins, on one side of the paper only, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope, and accompanied by 500 or 1,000 words in length, though short paragraphs may also be submitted. Each contribution should be marked with the number of words it contains. While every care will be taken of MSS. submitted, responsibility cannot be accepted for its safety.

An occasional short story of East African setting will also be published.

Every reader has a story of interest and value to other East Africans. By pooling experience, time and money are saved, progress is quickened, and East Africa's reputation enhanced. Will you help us to help East Africa in this way? New writers are welcomed.

WHAT EAST AFRICANS THINK

Letters to the Editor

The Editor welcomes communications from readers, who are asked to send full name and address, whether the letters are to be published under their name or under a pseudonym. "East Africa" does not necessarily identify itself with the views expressed, but will gladly make this clear if required.

All communications should be addressed to the Editor, East Africa, Easterton Square, London, S.W.1. Telephone: Russell 7390.

Letters are invited to discuss subjects of special interest to our important East African readers, and invites applications.

East Africa in the Press.

GERMANY POSING AS INJURED INNOCENT.

The August issue of the always-interesting *Empire Review* deals with Dr. Solz's book on German colonisation, and like East Africa's writers who should be published abroad at this particular moment. The reviewer continues:

"Is there any connection between its publication and the approaching entry of Germany into the League of Nations? For the book is nothing but a part of a well-directed and intensive propaganda for the return of the German colonies to Germany. Dr. Solz's book, 'Germany's Right to Retain Her Colonies' (1919), the writings of Dr. Mannfeld and Hildebrand, speeches delivered in the Reichstag by speakers of the Centre, German Democrats, and the German Peoples' Party (to which sufficient attention has not been paid in this country) are all directed to the same end. The German thinks himself entitled not only to the restitution of his colonies, but to the restored at least to the level of his adversaries, though his policy of world aggression compelled them to spend much of their substance in protecting themselves; he forgets that he did not win the war. It must not be forgotten that the German Foreign Minister belongs to the German Peoples' Party—the old National Liberals—who are traditionally the colonising party."

"The book is a marvellous congeries of special pleading on the subjects of German colonial guilt, militarism in the German colonies, treatment of the Natives, etc., and affords a superlative example of the *tu quoque falsi* and the *suppositionem veri*. It becomes tiresome to have to contemplate Germany posing as injured innocence, to peruse the crimes and greed of this country, and to have to read statements intended and calculated to exacerbate the relations between our comrades in the war and ourselves. The fact is that propaganda of this kind shows the 'love school' is overdone, and is ineffective, and we shall do ourselves no harm by telling the author as much, let us trust, that they are not unfeachable."

A TIP FOR VENDORS OF COFFEE.

Writing in the *System Magazine* of America Mr. H. Latt says:

"I had a coffee-store. I should use brown coffee-coloured stationery. My letterheads would be printed in dark brown ink, and my typewriters would all be equipped with brown ribbons. I should store my stationery in a vacant coffee bin, and in that way scent each sheet with an odour distinctive of my business. Then people receiving my letters would always think of me when they thought of purchasing coffee."

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THE SUDAN.

Ed. Cooper, Esq., M.A., F.R.G.S.

REVIEWING the mineral resources of the Sudan for *Commerce Reports*, the American Consul at Cairo writes:

"Innumerable deserted gold mines exist in the Sudan. The mines are not new, however, and the lack of steam power and facilities for quick transportation causes their abandonment. The Gabat mines, the only ones now being worked, are fairly accessible, lying north of Port Sudan, and an English syndicate holds the concession. This year the prospecting rights were extended and the staff increased to 100 men, the railroad to

"...the Sudan by camel. In 1925, 1,000 pounds of gold were shipped from Port Sudan to England, amounting to \$143,100, and 1,000 pounds of silver to \$107,390. The local consumption of gold is very small, and like that of silver it consists principally of the Native goldsmiths for the Government."

Copper exists in the extreme south-western corner of the Sudan, in the Elur or Chalidah Province, in the neighbourhood of Khar. It is stated to be silicate and may be smelted to 90% pure copper. Prospecting continues, but it presents the cost of transportation to market as prohibitive. The extension of the road or railway to that district will depend largely upon the results of the present investigation and the world's copper supply.

Reports of coal mines in the Sudan are unfounded; lignite of a poor, impure quality is known to exist in the Dongola Province. Nubian sandstone is plentiful in the hills extending southward from the Egyptian frontier across the Nubian Desert to the fourteenth parallel. This stone is not exported, as it is also plentiful in Egypt and Abyssinia, but it is used extensively in the construction of buildings.

Gypsum and alabaster exist in extensive quantities in the hills from a point 40 miles north of Port Sudan to the Egyptian border along the Red Sea. The absence of fresh water is the greatest difficulty to be met in this district.

Oil prospecting continues intermittently in the Red Sea Province north of Port Sudan, along the plain between the sea and the hills, but to no marked success has been reported.

MAJOR DARLEY'S "ELIZABETHAN TEMPERAMENT."

I recently reviewed in these columns Major Henry Darley's "Saves the Empire," in which volume the geographical journal *Geographical Review* writes inter alia:

"Major Darley's account of his travels in the little-known area where the borders of the Sudan, Kenya, and Abyssinia meet is one of the most entertaining books we have had the pleasure of reading for some time. It was on the side of being too short. That he encountered adventure was less his fault than the direct result of active local hostilities, and his consequent decision to do what he could for some unfortunate British subjects who were being enslaved by the Abyssinians. Major Darley's story is so full we can't—rather Elizabethan temperament! And of course we must never forget that Francis Drake was considered a pirate by permanent officials even though he did not kill any people. Major Darley's motives for doing what he did are not clear, but he is probably the first man to have adopted such a policy of piracy."

Major Darley is a member of the Royal Geographical Society and author of "The Great Lakes of Africa" and "Exploring the Great Lakes of Africa." The author has been a member of the Royal Geographical Society since 1900.

WHITE NILE DAM AT GEBEL AULIA

Progress, Administration, or Project?

gated that the construction of a dam at Gebel Aulia had been completed. Mr. J. C. H. Bridges, who had been in touch with the Sudan Government, said he had been shown a copy of a memorandum which stated that the dam had been completed in 1926.

A correspondent of "The Times" recently visited the area, and was told that the project had been suspended since 1926. He was also informed that the head of the engineering department had given the reason for the suspension as the need for extensive further research into the reasons for the failure of the dam, and the proposed method of construction in the Suddian area, a question which has been raised by many people.

On this occasion it is stated that the reason is not political, but that the new minister of Public Works does not like the original plans, and that the issue is being referred to a committee of experts, which will submit a report on the project before proceeding. It is also stated that a summer letter in existence can be issued, which will make more economic and less costly the construction of another scheme, which would render unnecessary the construction of the proposed dam at Gebel Aulia. This proposal comes as a bolt from the blue to all who have followed the history of irrigation in the Sudan.

Work of Eminent Engineers

The correspondent proceeds: "He called for more water to supply the future summer needs of irrigation to meet the demands which have increased in the Sudan would make no recommended scheme, as the late minister, Sir William Gascoigne, who recommended such a scheme, eventually had to face the fact that the region around Lake Nasser, where all the extra water which he proposed would require when fully developed, was to be found. He and his successors at the Egyptian Ministry of Public Works gradually evolved a scheme setting up a complete chain of controls from the Lakes area to the Egyptian Delta. In this chain one of the essential links was the dam at Gebel Aulia, which, in addition to creating a storage reservoir, would eventually after the chain had been completed, act as an inter-mediate regulator between the Upper Nile and Aswan."

From time to time projects put forward by the Egyptian Irrigation Department have been the subject of criticism as to their soundness, from the technical as well as the economic aspect, by local engineers. These criticisms have all been examined by special committees consisting of international experts of world-wide repute. While in matters of detail the various projects have undergone slight modification suggested in the light of fresh data that had meanwhile become available, in their essentials these projects have remained unchanged. In fact, the reconsideration of these criticisms has merely served to emphasise the strength of the work in question, and the confidence of the Egyptian Government in the scheme. The essential link has received the approval of the British Irrigation Authorities, the world over.

A MORE RECENT View.

Notwithstanding this, we are suddenly told to-day that there is no need to go to the expense and trouble of a dam at Gebel Aulia, that the same result can be attained by what is claimed to be the more efficient and economical expedient of raising the Aswan Dam another 12 feet. In this second view, the numerous eminent engineers who during the past three years have investigated every storage possibility in the Sudan have overlooked the very simple fact that the proposed scheme is not

far enough forward. We are indeed entitled to conclude that the probability of a wide-scale connection between the two rivers is remote, and that the construction of these engines is bad, and that they have been repeatedly recommended a dozen times. At no time has any attempt been made to bring the old scheme up to date, and it did not come up to a reasonable standard.

The change in the above plan is important, but it is important to note that the scheme is not a good one, and that the whole of the Nile control system will be better off if it is abandoned in favour of a scheme which is more in accordance with the conditions existing in Egypt.

OBITUARY

The following has given the following details of the wear decorations of the order of the Garter on them by the King's Royal Coat of Arms. The name of the Sir James Clapperton Williams is Thomas Judge of the Registration Office of Lands, Sudan Government. Major Alfred Edward Storer, Sudan Agent. Captain Gentrywood Price Sturz, Governor Upper Nile Province. Major Rowlan Percy Sturz, Financial Secretary. Sir Percy Clavell Lord Chancery, Sudan Railways and Steamer Company. Mr. Haynes Atkey, Director of the Sudan Government, and Deputy Comptroller of the Fourth Class Accountant. Mr. Alfred Fawcett, formerly Sub-Director of the Department of Sudan Civil Service. Walter Urquhart, Controller of Customs. Mr. Alfred Francis Joseph, Government Chemist. Mr. Leonard William Colson, Engineer, Public Works Department, Sudan Government. Mr. Edward Schofield, Assistant Chief Mechanical Engineer. Mr. Duthie, Sudan Agent.

Mr. W. H. L. M. Hamer, Director of the Sudan Companies, Sudan Government. Mr. William Redfern, Gezira Cotton Company, Bahr el Ghazal, and Mr. Roy Mervyn, Managers, Mervyn's Director, Sudan Medicine.

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MOUNT ELEON BY NIGHT

BY L. R. ELMER

In the gleaming silver moonlight,
O'er the dark and shadowy valley,
Beyond dim and distant hill crests,
Loomed the vast and ancient mountain
Barabanda, his shoulders stretching
Browsing o'er the sleeping landscape.

Mixed in with the starry light there
And the green of the forest trees
With the glee of the mountain streams
Frightened the mountain birds,
And the plaintive sighs of the trees
On the bright wings of the wind-free.
Came the Spirit of the mountain,
Metabol the mighty mountain,
Metabol the mountain by name,
Known as far as the waste men
In these wilds of destruction,
In this land of the living dead.

There came the Voice, the One
Whom to all ready whispers
Came the very fire Mountain.

Here the coming of the great grass,
Trees and flowers, black or white men,
Or men or crawling reptiles,
Here in yeth the woods,
So tall and broad of limb.

There was a noise like the vital
Of veins and blood and brain bone,
Quaked the earth and in the night time
On the swift spinning planet,
Ruddy glams of fire did flicker,
Smoke and steam and molten lava
Gushed from many a powerful gusher.

Then the earth grew colder, hummer,
Less the great roar, less the tremors,
And across the nearer marches
Saw I gleaming vegetation,
Shining greenly in the long night,
Yet I might never discern
Ever east I forth on this path,
And the quickly growing forests
Laid I oft with fiery ashes.

Came large beasts and moving creatures
Cashed and bled and other came,
Seldom spoke I now with numbers,
Whom ever number and lawless
Gentler grew the whole Creation,
Less the great winds, less the earthquakes,
Less the stars, less the laws of nature,
Less the strife, less the laws of man,
And the possibility of the great rains.

Came the thunder, the thunder,
Thunder, the thunder, the thunder,
Howls of the great seas, howls
And the earth lowed in my voice,
Whining, rambling, thundering, great voice,
Settled down to rest and quietness,
Came there a howl, a howl, a howl,
Poured into the air in the dry season,
Breast of the earth, the earth itself,
That grew in mud and mud,
The earth, the earth, the earth, the earth,
The earth, the earth, the earth, the earth.

Now they quarrelled, battled, tormented,
At their birth, we opened strange gods,
Reared thus the Snake in my caverns,

Gave him sheltering me and women,
Died and left no lasting land mark,
Save their wizard ridge, children!

Some armed, white clothed Arabs,
Leaving on the steeds of ivory,
Lusts from the grass purple savers,

Dusky, grey, gaunt, wizened,
Crueling, human, cold like slate,
Arabs sailing on the Prophet's

As they urged the slave-gangs forward,
Onward, eastward, to the sea.

Came the ants, the ants, the ants,
Came the ants, the ants, the ants,
In the scatter'd miss'ns, late,
To the hills, sit and listen,

To see a small old watch dog
With their tails and ears,

Other wise men, hunting,
Big men, riding over seas,
Noting, viewing at the count-

Others open up the waste land,
To the oxen, till the deep soil,
Luring the Natives to engage in

Husbandry and many new can
Better than the arts of man,
With their wars and murders,

And the horrors of the wise,

To distant places, land to own, reads,
Distant places, over Eleon,
Where I hear the saw-mills so clanging,

See my land, all acre, young,
Watching the damming, on my rivers,
Giving power to hummock flour mills,

And afar to Charangan,
Down to the big stream Nzoia

Beyond him to the Uasin Gishu,
Southward on the Kamakoya

And nearer, this side Kachisba,
I see the fields increasing,

See the old, scrubby bushland,
Giving place unto the plough'd land,

Giving food crops for the nations,
Love I much the fertile red land,

View rich and fruitful red lands,
Red and dark and heavy red lands,

Sweat, seemed when the rains
When the sun shone, were bringing

Up the soil, loamy soil, the
Fiddling greatly to us loves,

Now give this lovely upland,
Storehouse of the food of nations,

Pack into the hands of heathens,

Of the energetic white men,

Nor, but he can rule my upland,

Bring the wilderness to order,

And the light-colored black man,

And now, look for many peoples,

As among the Kenyan tribes, who were made to a

small God, who had no soul, and was

probably adored them, the cars, and roads, and have never

been known to travel, owing to the fact, they extend not

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SENTENCE.

Kikuyu Native Convicted.

NAIROBI, APRIL 12.—This morning the chief justice convicted a Kikuyu native of the crime of rape and house-breaking in connection with the attack on the 70-year-old Mrs. Uvatu at Horata recently.

The defendant was sentenced to the maximum penalty, namely, life imprisonment for fifteen years imprisonment with hard labour, and five years imprisonment for house-breaking. The sentence was concurrent. The condemned will be sent to the prison at Mombasa, regarded by the Comptroller of Prisons as a model prison. Three Native Assessors distributed the sentence, and the Governor in his Severn letter to the Kikuyu tribes expressed his approval of the condemned as a criminal.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

Budget of Kenya Reviewed.

IN his speech on the state of the economy of the Colony of Kenya last night, Mr. Edward Lloyd, the Governor, said that the revenue of the colony from taxes and ports were to be used for the development of the Colony for other purposes.

Mr. Lloyd's figures indicate that even in the first year of the budgetary year ending on June 30, 1929, exclusive of a sum of £1,000,000, exclusive of a sum of £1,000,000, an additional amount of £1,000,000 will be available for contingent purposes, and when the £300,000 due to the contingent charges to the account of the railway and war charges, the total amount for 1929-30 would be not more than £1,000,000.

The Times quotes from a Nairobi cable that the Governor informed him that it was inclining in the view that the household of officials in Nairobi and Mombasa would be better suited to a private enterprise than by the Government, but he was convinced that the health and character of the Colony depended on the expenditure of money on schools, hospitals and public offices. He agreed that there was need of a careful study of recent expenditure which had increased by 33% since 1924.

He was convinced that the interests of all parts of the Colony suffered by a reduction on this scale, but he was equally convinced that a steady expansion of central services, eventually one thousand men, was necessary for the welfare of all races. This, in his mind, Sir Edward Lloyd said, "is the judgement presented by the Estimates which will be laid before Parliament in May," when the Government will have a few definite answers to the question of what to do in respect of this proposal was being considered to extend the rates of taxation from three months to four years, when some £1,000,000 annually, it is stated, that the Government would have to import cotton and sugar.

LORD LLOYD IN MOTOR ACCIDENT.

Carries on His Motorless.

LORD LLOYD, the Colonies Minister, and his wife, the Suda, and Lady Lloyd, were both slightly injured last week in a motor-car accident in the neighbourhood of a man who was walking in the road. The car, which was driven by a maid, swerved suddenly, hit the man, and then ran over him again, driving him into a hedge. The man was taken to hospital, and the Lord and Lady Lloyd were sent to the Liverpool Hospital, where they were moderately ill.

Lord Lloyd, however, was able to get up and go to the Liverpool Hospital, where they were moderately ill.

DAIRY PRODUCTION IN KENYA.

Memorandum by James Scott.

At a recent conference at the Colonial Office the Joint East African Board drew attention to the possibility of developing the dairy industry in Kenya, which is exceptionally well placed in that it is in the maize belt and in close proximity to a supplier of oil needs. It may be mentioned that in the course of the industry a new source of labour may be obtained in the pastoral tribes (Masai and Kikuyu) and induce interest in the improvement of existing industries.

Butter fat has from time to time been sent to England and has been reported upon very favourably, and it is obtained a high price, and the prospects generally are regarded as very encouraging. Further research is necessary as regards packaging, marking, etc. The ultimate question is, however, one of production.

TO ENCOURAGE DAIRY FARMING.

Small farms and holdings are to be encouraged and large ranches, and, as the amount of land available is limited, it may be necessary to take up existing holdings if more settlers are to be encouraged to take up dairy farming. Capital will be needed for financing creameries and for cold storage facilities. Supplies of pure bred bulls of dairy breeds must be increased, and the cost of transporting the bulls to Kenya will have to be reduced.

Although the development of this industry is primarily one for the consideration of the Government of Kenya, the members of the Joint East African Board who were present at the conference formed the opinion that the Colonial Office viewed the proposal with favour and that all that was possible would be done to assist the project.

UGANDA'S NEW COTTON TAX.

ENG. ALFRED is able to state authoritatively that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has approved the recommendation of the Governor of Uganda that, as from January 1, 1927, the present fixed rate of cotton tax on the Protectorate should be replaced by a tax on a sliding scale based on the closing price of June futures American Middling cotton on the last business day in December on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange.

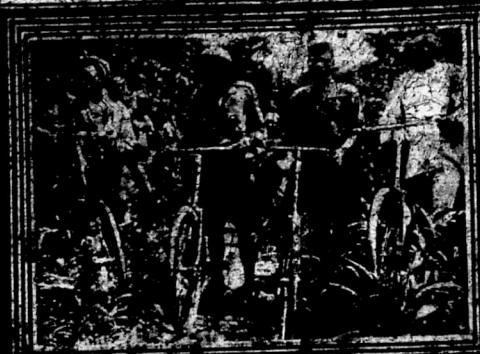
The scale which it is proposed to introduce is as follows:

Closing price off Liverpool—
June American Middling—Business day in December
per pound

Business day	Over 15d	15d	14d	13d	12d	11d	10d	9d	8d	7d	6d	5d	4d	3d	2d	1d
Budget	6.00d	6.00d	6.00d	6.00d	6.00d	6.00d	6.00d	6.00d	6.00d	6.00d	6.00d	6.00d	6.00d	6.00d	6.00d	6.00d
7.00d	7.00d	7.00d	7.00d	7.00d	7.00d	7.00d	7.00d	7.00d	7.00d	7.00d	7.00d	7.00d	7.00d	7.00d	7.00d	7.00d
8.00d	8.00d	8.00d	8.00d	8.00d	8.00d	8.00d	8.00d	8.00d	8.00d	8.00d	8.00d	8.00d	8.00d	8.00d	8.00d	8.00d
9.00d	9.00d	9.00d	9.00d	9.00d	9.00d	9.00d	9.00d	9.00d	9.00d	9.00d	9.00d	9.00d	9.00d	9.00d	9.00d	9.00d
10.00d	10.00d	10.00d	10.00d	10.00d	10.00d	10.00d	10.00d	10.00d	10.00d	10.00d	10.00d	10.00d	10.00d	10.00d	10.00d	10.00d
11.00d	11.00d	11.00d	11.00d	11.00d	11.00d	11.00d	11.00d	11.00d	11.00d	11.00d	11.00d	11.00d	11.00d	11.00d	11.00d	11.00d
12.00d	12.00d	12.00d	12.00d	12.00d	12.00d	12.00d	12.00d	12.00d	12.00d	12.00d	12.00d	12.00d	12.00d	12.00d	12.00d	12.00d
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15.00d	15.00d	15.00d	15.00d	15.00d	15.00d	15.00d	15.00d	15.00d	15.00d	15.00d	15.00d	15.00d	15.00d	15.00d	15.00d	15.00d

from a very unknown transaction in the market, an American Middling cotton.

It is also to be noted that the new tax is to be levied on the basis of the average price of the month previous to the month of the exportation.



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EAST AFRICA.

UGANDA COTTON PROSPECTS.

The Attitude of Native Growers.

From a Correspondent.

MARKETING of the cotton crop in the Eastern Province is finished at the moment of writing. The latest figures of the Department of Agriculture show that up to the end of April the season's output was about 7% below that of last year, but the small amount of ginning which still remains to be done will probably reduce this a little. Circumstances have been against us, and it is my opinion that there would have been very little if any decrease in our output had the weather been normal during January and February, but climatic conditions have been adverse. In southern Busoga (around Iganga) practically the whole of the crop had been marketed by the end of March, whereas cotton is usually still being sold two months later.

Cotton Mixed at the Ginnery.

Reports which I have seen seem to indicate that the highest premium for Busoga has been 300 points on for roller-ginned, with little difference for saw-ginned. There has been strong competition for seed cotton in order that contracts might be fully filled, with the consequence that some ginneries have had cotton brought to them from all parts of the district. Since soil and climatic conditions vary considerably even over relatively small areas, such cotton cannot be of one class, and this mixing at the ginnery must inevitably lead to irregularity of staple. For instance, one case has come under my notice of a ginney which bought only at the ginney and at one other store within a radius of eight miles, and obtained a premium of 300 points, while another firm ginning in the best area, but buying over a large area, obtained only 100 points on. It is, therefore, difficult to be able to record that new seed is being imported to Busoga and Budama, for this should tend to stabilize the length of staple, and buyers have been complaining about its irregularity.

Cotton Still the Best Native Crop.

What will be the attitude of the Natives to next season's planting? Will the comparatively low prices realised during this past season and the increase in the output lead to any considerable reaction? Reports naturally tend to be somewhat conflicting, but judging by what has happened in many countries and also in the East Africa Colony, which we may expect about the same average acre yield, we can see that perhaps in the new season the Natives will face obviously less money with which to buy seeds or employ labour, but the Natives generally seem to be working on the principle, "Low prices this year, high prices next year." There can be little doubt that the Natives are becoming familiar with fluctuating market, and although the price was certainly lower this past season, where the new crop is not easily found, moreover, as many others are. If a man does not grow cotton, what is he going to do?

Factory Prospects.

The cotton-growing districts of the East African Protectorate have had a bad year, especially in the Serere area, but this year the quantity available is limited, though next year a wider distribution will be possible. Altogether prospects seem quite satisfactory, and now we must hope for good rains during July and August.

UGANDA GAME REGULATIONS.

Provisions of the New Ordinance.

The Uganda Game Ordinance, 1926, provides for the following kinds of game licences:

(a) A visitor's (full) licence	Sh. 500
(b) A visitor's (fourteen-day) licence	100
(c) A resident's (full) licence	100
(d) A resident's (fourteen-day) licence	10
(e) A bird licence	10
(f) A professional hunter's licence	10

No person may hold two full licences at the same time and no person may hold a full and a fourteen day licence of either kind at the same time.

A special licence may be granted by any admissions office on the application of a holder of a visitor's full licence or a resident's full licence, such special licence authorising the holder to hunt and capture one cow (elephant or one bull) and it has been that the sanction of the Governor has been obtained to the issue of the special licence for one white rhinoceros. The fees payable in respect of such licences are:

For a licence in respect of one elephant	Sh. 200
two elephants	600
one bull (elephant)	300
one white rhinoceros	500

Prohibited Game.

It is prohibited to hunt, kill, or capture throughout the whole Protectorate except under the Governor's permit any of the following: Gorilla, chimpanzee, roan antelope (female), greater kudu (female), ostrich, heron of all species, egrets, whale-headed stork, saddle-billed stork, marabout stork, greater flamingo, lesser flamingo, secretary bird, vulture of any species, East African crowned crane, ground hornbill, owl of all species.

The following animals are not to be hunted, killed or captured throughout the whole Protectorate except under Governor's permit, if (a) immature, (b) female accompanied by young: all antelopes which includes gazelles and elands; giraffe, black and white rhinoceros, and elephant. Other game can be hunted only in certain districts.

Game Spill Licences.

Any animal which may be killed or captured under a visitor's or a resident's full licence, including monkeys, 10 bushbuck, 10 hartebeest, 10 dik-dik, 10 reedbuck, 8 oribi, 10 common duiker, 10 rtd (forest) duiker, 10 waterbuck, 1 impala, 4000 birds, 1000 bats, 1000 monkeys, 1000 baboons, 1000 bushbabies, 1000 giant bushbuck, 1 greater kudu, 2 lesser kudu, 1 giant antelope, 1 forest hog, 6 zebra. In addition, but subject to certain restrictions, 10 Uganda kob, 10 roan antelope, 4 sitatunga, 2 cland, 2 hippopotami, 1 black rhinoceros.

The Ordinance makes it an offence to commit, without the written permission of the Game Warden, any of the following:

(a) Hunting game in a motor vehicle;

(b) Use for shooting game;

(c) Use any artificial light for the purpose of hunting game to be shot;

(d) Hunt with dogs game other than animals lawfully wounded or hares;

(e) Surround game with wire for the purpose of hunting;

DOES EMPIRE TOBACCO GET JUSTICE?

From Our Own Correspondent.

Fort Jameson, North-Eastern Rhodesia.

Just now, while Empire tobaccos are so much in the fore, it is of the greatest importance that smokers should know that cheapness is not the only recommendation for Empire tobacco. The idea is still prevalent in many circles that Empire tobacco is a smutty, coarse, poor quality, and that the only improvement to smoke it is its cheapness.

Some of the statements made concerning Empire tobacco are decidedly libellous. For instance, the chairman of a well-known tobacco company is reported to have said recently: "With regard to Empire tobacco, they will, of course, not compare with the tobaccos of Virginia and the Orient, and in spite of the efforts to improve our the growth and methods of curing these tobaccos still remain only fit for use in the lowest brands in which we use them, but they are useful, in as much as they enable those who do not wish to pay more than 7d. per ounce for tobacco to obtain a satisfactory smoke, and while the preferential duty, which has enabled us to market these tobaccos at that price remains, they will undoubtedly year by year come more to the front. The烟ales are mine."

It has recently been stated by one who spent a long time in studying the market for Empire leaf that the Empire brands at present on the market were almost all composed of lower grade leaf, and that the better grades of leaf, of which considerable quantities are available, are mainly blended with American leaf and used in the preparation of old-established brands, which the smoker believes to be made from American leaf entirely. This statement is borne out by the experience of residents from this district who have found it difficult to get a good smoke of Empire leaf when on leave, though they know that good tobacco is sent to England.

The great bulk of using Empire leaf to replace American tobacco has been confined to South Africa. Though the imports of American leaf into the Union have almost reached a standing point, yet a number of well-known English brands are made in South Africa and sold extensively. In these brands the American leaf has been largely if not entirely superseded by Rhodesian leaf.

Brands have repeatedly stated that Rhodesian leaf, both Southern Rhodesian and Northern Rhodesian, is fully equal to American leaf, although it has a different flavour.

It is interesting to note that one manufacturer at least is advertising this fact and is launching out with a new cigarette of good quality prepared from Rhodesian leaf. In the case of the manufacture of some fair justice to the cause of Empire tobacco growing, and is assuming, as he well may, that the new cigarette is equal in quality to those prepared from American leaf, but owing to the preferential duty, will be lower. This is refreshing news to the planter, and it is to be hoped that other manufacturers will and do make Empire tobacco a success.

There is one point, however, which I would mention, and that is the importance of keeping up the quality of Empire leaf. In recent years Natives have, in some territories taken up tobacco growing and are producing considerable quantities of leaf. Much of this is of poor quality, and being marketed as Empire leaf, as it is entitled to be, is likely to bring Empire tobacco into bad repute. While anything which will bring prosperity to the Native races in the Empire is to be encouraged, it must not be at the expense of the white planter, who, by his hard work, developing the industry, has made Native tobacco growing a possibility. Native grown leaf should be marketed as such, so that the purchaser cannot imagine it to have been European grown.

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Teleshow No. 10000

THE NYASALAND LETTER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

THE busy season, as regards both imports and exports, is upon us, and though the railway is doing all it can to move the traffic delays are occurring, and are naturally very trying to the public. At Kasauland, only hope is that the construction of the Zambezi bridge will be soon completed and will not take too long in the building, so that the end of January or the beginning of May, this year, we were held up at Kasauland on the Zambezi, and the impossibility of getting barges being absolute necessities through and now I hear we are faced with the possibility of the river being too low to enable the ferry-boats to go into Murraca. This, of course means extra delays, since all barges will have to be ported in and the place of off-loading has to change. What is to be dependent on a river like the Zambezi?

We hear that on the sand-bank of the river the Trans-Zambezia Railway has lately erected some new form of conveyor, reputed to off-load the barges in just about a quarter of the time previously taken by the natives, and so we all hope this will assist in getting traffic expedited. Nevertheless, we shall still have to face the delays occasioned by the manhandling of traffic at Chindio, and the clearing of goods through the Portuguese Customs at Beira and Murraca and at the Nyasaland Customs.

At Limbe Country Club.

All the world and his wife were at Limbe during the week-end, and the opening of the new wing of the Club and *extras* went with the swing and gaiety for which Country Club functions are locally famous. There was an enjoyable twelve-hole scratch between Nyasaland and Blantyre, the feature of which was Bullock's score of 122 for Nyasaland. At the end of the first day's play His Excellency the Acting Governor, The Hon. R. S. H. Rankine declared the new wing of the Club open and the K.A.R. Band gave a few selections after which everyone drank success to the Club. That evening there was a very successful dance.

Excellent arrangements were made for the marking of vehicles, and it was extraordinary to see so many different types of car were there—practically every kind from the ramshackle bus body to the luxurious touring model. Direction of the traffic was left to the Native *askaris*, who seemed quite as good driving drivers to their particular models.

The next much later it had been decided to have a fair survival of a number of tweet cars. I believe there was only one two-seater in the country until May, when suddenly there burst upon our vision the sight of one full four, one Clumber and five more two-seaters. They seem to be fairly wonderful little cars and their owners are full of praise, not only of their petrol consumption, but of their speed and hill-climbing propensities. Good luck to them!

NORTHERN RHODESIAN AIR SURVEY.

We learn that Minerals Separation Limited, having concluded with the Aircraft Operating Company to send an expedition to Northern Rhodesia to carry out air mapping and survey of the properties of the Rhodesian Congo Leader Concession Limited. The concessions are especially large, and the area to be reconnoitred will cover about 100,000 square miles. This is, we believe, the first time that any mining concern has employed aircraft for an organised attempt to locate mineral deposits.

Vegetation does not grow well on ground containing soluble copper deposits, so obviously the first task of the visitors will be to find the bare places, and then to search them carefully.

OUR EMPIRE DAY.

In a leading article a column in the *Nyasaland Times* reviews our Empire Day Banquet which it describes as an extremely instructive and well-kept-up volume, adding that East and Central Africa should have cause to thank *East Africa* for bringing to the notice of the general public knowledge likely to prove attractive to the average reader. It says the reviewer "with photographs and intimate stories, as well as being *strictly incisive* for the would-be tourist, and the object of this special number is consistently kept to the top—that of a patriotic effort to encourage the development of British trade in the various territories dealt with, and this time at least Kenya does not obtrude her claims on the heads of the others."

Blantyre and Limbe.

Dealing with Nsawadza's article on "Highways and Byways in Nyasaland"—in which occurs the statement that "Blantyre is a very attractive spot, but is rapidly giving way to Limbe, which is situated strategically at the key-point of the country's roads." I am afraid Blantyre has passed its zenith, though some Blantyrenites will not agree with me, but the money is in Limbe, and where the money is, there the journal comments.

It is unfortunate that Nsawadza should introduce such jealousies of this character, especially as he appears to be a comparative newcomer. This indeed is evident when he states that Blantyre owes its position to being a railhead, which as a matter of fact Blantyre, which celebrates its tenth birthday, and is one of the oldest in the new colony of East Central Africa, was the magnet which drew the railway from the obvious route up the Shire Valley to the hills, and again from Blantyre that railway will go on the Lake and Fort Jameson.

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE—at the last auction consisted principally of mill export and ex-vessel lots, for which only a quiet demand was met, there being practically unchanged. As under:

	Per lb.	Per cwt.
Plain and Black	15s. 0d.	15s. 0d.
Lungonyika	15s. 0d.	15s. 0d.
Kisanganzi	15s. 0d.	15s. 0d.
Arusha	15s. 0d.	15s. 0d.
Brown	15s. 0d.	15s. 0d.
Native	16s. 0d.	16s. 0d.

A London stocks of East African coffee stand at 1,304 bags, as against 3,010 in 1925, and 2,803 bags for the corresponding period of 1926.

COTTON.

In the first regular Liverpool Cotton Association sales that good business has been done in African cotton, the quotations for East African cotton being reduced 4s. 6d. points. Imports of East African cotton into Great Britain for the year were 1,364,326 lbs., total £6,228 bales, as against 1,000 in 1924-25, 1,000 in 1924-26, and 8,000 bales in the first three weeks of the 1925-26 season. Deliveries to spinners stand at 5,305, the average weekly deliveries since August 1 being 2,600-2,700.

TEA.

At the last auctions 144 packages of Assam tea from the Luceira Co.'s Milane Estate were sold at an average price of 13s. 0d. per lb.

OTHER PRODUCE.

Cotton Seed—Prices show a lower tendency, and although business has been done in Liverpool, and about 1,000 tons for September/October shipment and onwards.

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

BANKERS TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, TO THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT IN SOUTHERN AFRICA AND TO THE GOVERNMENTS OF NORTHERN RHODESIA,
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London Wall Branch, E.C. 2.—LONDON
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Kampala	Nyeri
Kisumu	Tabora
Kitale	Tanga
Mombasa	Turbo (Agency)
Nairobi	Zanzibar

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EXCEPTIONAL FACILITIES.

The STANDARD BANK MONTHLY REVIEW is sent post free on application. It gives the latest information on all South and East African matters of Trade and Commercial interest.

BERTHIAU TOWNSEND, London, England.

UGANDA COTTON REPORT.

The first official Ugandan cotton report for the 1926/27 season states that, for the period January 1 to June 30 the excise duty collected on cotton amounted to £130,425, as against £112,421 for the corresponding period last year. Exports of cotton from Uganda for the period January 1 to June 26 totalled 144,487 bales.

The total production of seed cotton during the current season totalled 199,254 tons, as against 103,517 tons in 1925. The Eastern Province contributed 50,647 tons, as compared with 30,819 tons last year; the Buganda Province 115,596 tons, the total for the previous year being 38,586 tons; the figures for the Western Province are 4,008 tons and 3,373 tons respectively; the Poro District of the Western Province produced 278 tons, as compared with 252 tons during the 1925 season.

Planting for the new season commenced during May and June last in the Eastern Province, the total acreage planted in the Province during those two months being 97,478.

WIDELY ADVERTISED LEMON SQUASH.

Manufacturers require energetic representatives in each of the East African markets. Excellent business is already being done by one man in one of the East African Dependencies in the orange, lemon and similar drinks. Apply in confidence and with full particulars to Box 181, East Africa Office, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

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Equipment of every
description can be
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SUN HELMETS,
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ESTATE, ETC.

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REGENT'S PARK,
LONDON, W.C.1.

EAST AFRICA

AUGUST 19, 1926.

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

Glengorm Castle, which left Donaghadee at 11.30 A.M. on Saturday, carried the following passengers:

Sister Maria de Sancto	Mrs. C. P. F. Urban
Sister Maria Menegoz	Mrs. B. Hamilton
Sister Maria Micheli	Mrs. E. Kirk
Sister Marie Speckhew	Mrs. H. Miles
Sister Maria Stocco	Mrs. M. Read
Rev. P. Siriole	Mrs. A. H. Walker
	Mrs. Walker
	Mrs. M. E. Watson
M. G. D. A. Braithwaite	Master J. G. Watson

LAST MONTH'S STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

RECEIVED
MAY 10 1944
POSTMASTER GENERAL
U.S. POSTAL SERVICE
WASHINGON 25, D.C.
RECORDED MAIL

HOLLAND-AFRICA LINE SERVICES

With reference to our recent announcement regarding the decision of the Holland Africa Line to increase the frequency of its present service to Lourenco Marques and Beira to a fortnightly one we are asked to state that the Line runs two services, one outward via the Cape and back via the Suez Canal, and the other outward via the Cape and homeward via the Cape. Hitherto a three-weekly service in each direction had been maintained, but since last month the outward service to the Cape has been increased to a fortnightly basis, while the three-weekly service outward via the Suez Canal remains unaffected.

**ROBT. MIDDLETON & CO., Sheepscar Foundry, Leeds,
England.** **COTTON AND WOOL BALING**
PLANTS, complete, from 100 tons to 600 tons per
power. Scrap Metal Baling Presses. Oil Mill Machinery.
Pump, Accumulators, Valves, &c.

FIRST-CLASS AGENCY OFFERED

A FIRST CLASS British Paint and Varnish House
Invites applications for agency from manufacturers
representatives established in the following East African
territories. Full particulars and references in strictest
confidence to "PAINTS AND VARNISHES LTD.", Great
Titchfield Street, London, W1.

BOARD-MAKING MACHINES.

First-class specimens of root-making insects may be obtained from the representatives in Uganda, Tanganyika, YARABO, ADDIS ABABA, ETC., or apply in confidence to full particulars. Please send a box to Box 121, EAST AFRICA, in Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

EAST AFRICAN MAIL

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and
Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m.
on August 10, and at the same time on
August 20, 31, September 2 and 9. For Nyasaland,
Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa
mails close at the G.P.O., London, at 11.30 a.m.
on August 20, and at the same time on
August 27.

Inward mails from East Africa are expected to arrive in London to-morrow, August 30; further despatches being expected on August 28 and September 3.

LADIES' OUTFITS FOR EAST AFRICA.

A. L. LADY, resident for many years in Rhodesia, gives
advice concerning Rhodesia, South Africa, Uganda,
and East African generally.

... makes dainty lingerie at moderate charges. Any garment copied. Utmost materials made up. Major.

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The Scandinavian—East Africa Line

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100

ESTABLISHED 1891 AFRICA CORPORATION LTD.

THE ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE, LONDON

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Passenger berths reserved to East African Ports and Inland destinations. **Through freights and LUGGAGE omitted.**

AUGUST 20, 1926.

EAST AFRICA

H.M. EASTERN DEPENDENCIES



PHOTOGRAPH OF LONDON OFFICE TAKEN
FROM TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

FOR INFORMATION

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S.W. 1.

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Telegrams: "HAMATTEH, WEST END, LONDON."

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are invited to ask for the latest information
regarding the rapid development of these
countries.

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COMFORTABLE RAIL
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NGORONGORO and
RUWERZURI

THE
RIFT VALLEY
and Lake Naivasha

LAKE VICTORIA
and its tributaries

A Country that offers such
a wide variety of interest
from a Settlement, Tourist
or Sport standpoint, with
a profusion of scenic pro-
spects through the medium of
many diversified character-
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addition, many facilities
and every convenience
and opportunity for
INTERCOURSE.

Railway Bridge connecting Island of Mombasa with the mainland.
Estimated cost £100,000,000. Trade in Mombasa estimated to be
£100,000,000 per annum by 1930-31.

THE RAILWAY BRIDGE
CONNECTING ISLAND OF
MOBASA WITH THE MAINLAND.

AUGUST 26, 1926.

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I am sending you a copy of our
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gives full information on how to
send books by post. It also gives
information on how to send
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will enable you to make a
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close with your order a request
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PRESS GUIDE gives full information
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KHARTOUM is a city built with handsome buildings, gardens along the banks of the Nile, and a wide variety of entertainments, including golf, tennis, bowls, swimming, and pleasure boats.

The wonder of the metropolis, Instanbul, is characterized by its many fine mosques, its superb bazaars, and its hole-in-the-wall restaurants along the great river. Nearly every African nationality and tribe are here represented, presenting their arts and crafts in the markets.



THE GAME TRADE is one of the most important industries in the Sudan. The country is famous for its lions, elephants, and other big game animals. The best hunting grounds are found in the northern and central parts of the country. The Game Department has issued a number of publications on the subject, including "The Game Trade in the Sudan" and "The Big Game of the Sudan".

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