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IMPERIAL INSTITUTE

THE

UNITED KINGDOM, THE COLONIES AND INDIA.

SOUTH KENSINGTON, LONDON, S.W. 7.

29 July, 1921

sir

The Imperial Institute has recently received

* Communication from the Department of Overseas Trade
on the subject of East African Cedar, forwarding a
copy of your letter No. 20170/1921 of the 3rd May last
and its enclosures.

the Department of Oversean Trade, summerizing the action which has been already taken in this matter to the Imperial Institute, is attached for your information.

The suitability of this Tast African Tedar for pencil making should be definitely settled before new concessions are granted to exploit the trees in the forests of Mount Kenya, and the Imperial Institute

The Under Secretary of State,

Colonial Office,

MPRIAL INSTITUTE.

25th July, 1921.

Sir.

With reference to your letter No. 2410/gp of the 19th May last, I now send you the following chaervations on the subject of East African Cedar.

were first received at the Imperial Institute in 1905, and a report giving the results of their simplestion will be found in Sulletin of the Imperial Institute
Vol. IV (1906) pages 15-18.

The question of the possible utilisation of the wood for pencil making was considered by the imperial Institute at that time, and the results of the enquiries which were made appeared to the enquiries which were made appeared to the modern by expanse to be self-adapted to use in the magnetic of a state of the impressing difficulty in obtaining supplies of suitable pencil cedar from the United States. The result of these enquiries was that a firm of timber merchants offered to take a trial consignment of the wood at a fixed price, whilst a large firm of pencil manufacturers expressed their willingness to purchase prepared pencil slats if these could be made in the Africa.

These offers were transmitted to the Covernment of the East Africa Protectorate, but the Imperial Institute was

The Comptroller-Teneral,

Department of Overseas Trade,

35, Old Queen Street,

was informed in 1907 that a lose had been sustained by the forestry Department on a consignment of cedar logs forwarded to the United Kingdom, and that the price offered by the merchants would not leave a large margin for profit. In view of these facts the Forestry Department apparently did not consider it worth while to proceed further with the matter at that time.

Since that date however the Imperial Institute has been in touch with firms in that affine interested in the subject and in 1915 the Equator Saw Mills at Mole reported that they had installed machinery for the production of pencil slate and were in a position to take orders. They stated, however, that certain pencil makers donaidered the last African cedar to be much harder thus the Florida wood, and at their request the Imperial Institute made enquirise as to the practicability of applying to the East African sood a softening argume such as is commonly used to improve the working qualities of certain grades of American cedar. It is understood that the firm now employe a method of softening the tast africal wood.

It may be mentioned in this connection that both in Rast Africa and in the United States the quality of sedar wooddie influenced by the situation in which the trees grow, and the Imperial Institute therefore suggests to the Eduator Saw Mills that the trees utilised for pencil wood should be specially selected from situations rnown to produce wood of the best quality. Manager of the Mills stated that on account of transport difficulties it was not then possible to select the timber with the care practised in the United States.

The results of the enquiries made by the Imperi Institute on this subject indicate that carefully selecte

Mast African cedar, subjected if necessary to appropriat softening treatment, should find a market in this country for pencil making. It is very desirable that the sultability of the wood for this purpose should be definit decided before new concessions are granteds for the exploitation of ceder in the forests of Mount Kenya, should be borne in mind however, that while the working qualities of the mood and the technical preparation of the slate are matters of great importance, the question will allimately depend upon the price at which the timber, or th finished slate, can be delivered in this country.

The Imperial Institute propose now to re-investigate the whole subject in conjunction with the Conservator af seresta in Kenya with a view to obtaining definite deciwions on the points still at issue. In this connection it would be of interest if copies of the reports received by the Department of Overseas Trade from pencil makers coulwe supprise to the imperial Institute.

The question of ertablishing pennil factories in Kenya, as suggested by Br. Battlecomes, mill require wars careful consideration, since the industry is a highly technical one needing skilled operatives. As regards the local supplies of graphite which Mr. Battiscombe suggests might be used in making the pencils, it may be mentioned that samples of graphite from East Africa higherto examined at the Imperial Institute have been of poor quality and unsuited for the manufacture of pencils for which eraphite of fine quality is required.

I am. Sir.

Your obedient gervant

(Sgd.) WYNDHAM R. DUNSTAN.

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