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EDITORIAL

ISSN 1744-5019

... of the industry ...

... our ...

... of the industry ...



On the left, a group of people, possibly farmers or laborers, standing in a field.



A large, arched structure, possibly a tunnel entrance or a bridge, with a person standing in the center.



A group of people, possibly workers, gathered around a large object or structure.



A person standing in a field, possibly a farmer or laborer.

These people are not only the backbone of the nation's economy, but they are also the backbone of the nation's culture. They are the ones who have built the great cities and the great nations of the world. They are the ones who have made the world a better place to live in. They are the ones who have made the world a more beautiful place to live in. They are the ones who have made the world a more peaceful place to live in. They are the ones who have made the world a more just place to live in. They are the ones who have made the world a more hopeful place to live in. They are the ones who have made the world a more loving place to live in. They are the ones who have made the world a more caring place to live in. They are the ones who have made the world a more compassionate place to live in. They are the ones who have made the world a more merciful place to live in. They are the ones who have made the world a more gracious place to live in. They are the ones who have made the world a more kind place to live in. They are the ones who have made the world a more gentle place to live in. They are the ones who have made the world a more soft place to live in. They are the ones who have made the world a more tender place to live in. They are the ones who have made the world a more sweet place to live in. They are the ones who have made the world a more pleasant place to live in. They are the ones who have made the world a more enjoyable place to live in. They are the ones who have made the world a more fun place to live in. They are the ones who have made the world a more interesting place to live in. They are the ones who have made the world a more exciting place to live in. They are the ones who have made the world a more thrilling place to live in. They are the ones who have made the world a more adventurous place to live in. They are the ones who have made the world a more daring place to live in. They are the ones who have made the world a more bold place to live in. They are the ones who have made the world a more brave place to live in. They are the ones who have made the world a more courageous place to live in. They are the ones who have made the world a more noble place to live in. They are the ones who have made the world a more honorable place to live in. They are the ones who have made the world a more respectable place to live in. They are the ones who have made the world a more dignified place to live in. They are the ones who have made the world a more noble place to live in. They are the ones who have made the world a more honorable place to live in. They are the ones who have made the world a more respectable place to live in. They are the ones who have made the world a more dignified place to live in.

AGRICULTURE

The agricultural industry is a vital part of the nation's economy. It provides the food and fiber that we need to survive. It also provides the raw materials for many of the products that we use every day. The agricultural industry is a complex and diverse industry, with many different sub-sectors. Some of the most important sub-sectors include crop production, livestock production, and aquaculture. Each of these sub-sectors plays a crucial role in the nation's food and fiber supply. The agricultural industry is also a major employer in many rural areas. It provides jobs for millions of people, many of whom are the backbone of the nation's economy. The agricultural industry is a dynamic and growing industry, and it is expected to continue to play a vital role in the nation's economy for many years to come.

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AFRICA THE INFLUENCE OF TASMANIAN ART

By
GEOFFREY
BLAIR HAMPDEN

THE UNIVERSITY OF
TORONTO PRESS

1963

100 EAST AVENUE
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48106
U.S.A.

100 UNIVERSITY STREET
TORONTO, ONTARIO M5S 1A5
CANADA

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TORONTO, ONTARIO M5S 1A5
CANADA

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of this ammunition for the cause are sent overland to the coast and put in an open boat on the beach at Kariakoo.

It is a sad accident, however, that the only aeroplane which the Germans possessed at the outbreak of war in East Africa crashed on the coast of British East Africa. It certainly crashed early in the campaign, but it made several trips before it came to grief. A number of very strange tales are told by those who should know of the real cause of the pseudo accident.

It is a sad statement, contrary to fact when it is claimed that there was no active resistance from the beginning to the end of the campaign, the natives awaiting the issue of the contest with indifference. It is a sad story, too, among the Wanyam, who have not generally allowed of the gravity of the situation until late in the day, 1916, when the ultimatum was issued threatening for the Germans and their allies of being sent to the concentration camps. Other tribes' distresses can be recorded, though generally of local importance only. There were a number of instances of active resistance.

In the Dismal district, for instance, it has been estimated that a number of men were killed in the first month of the east African campaign. In the second month the British expeditionary force, led by the Germans, with a number of British troops, killed a number of men, who claimed to have taken part in the expedition, boasted of the work that they had done, and in the third month a couple of hundred men were killed in the operations against the coast of the British East Africa.

The story of the British East Africa campaign is a sad one, but it is a story which should be told, and it is a story which should be told to the world.

THE REVIEWS

The reviews of the East African campaign are a sad one, but it is a story which should be told, and it is a story which should be told to the world.

PERSONAL TOUCH

The Editor is an old hand at "East Africa" should serve as a real personal and valuable link between all interested in East and Central Africa, and he looks forward to meeting all such changes, particularly those which come from Africa. Between 10.30 and 11.30 a.m. days (except Saturdays and Sundays) except the Editor is always available to visitors who are invited to drop in, and those who cannot manage to call because of distance are invited to telephone or write for an appointment.

ESPEITS DE CORPS

All readers of the "East African" will find names and initials of the various tribes in East and Central Africa, and the names of the various tribes in East and Central Africa, and the names of the various tribes in East and Central Africa.

THE EAST AFRICAN

The East African is a journal of the East African continent, and it is a journal which should be read by all those who are interested in the East African continent.

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THE LAND ATTRACTION OF EARLY AFRICAN HIGHLANDS

BY JOHN R. HARRIS, University of California, Los Angeles

ONE OF THE CLUES TO THE PRODUCTION

of the highland civilizations that developed in the mountains of the African highlands is the attraction of the highlands to the early migrants. The highlands were not only a source of food and shelter, but also a source of raw materials and a source of labor. The highlands were also a source of political and social organization. The highlands were a source of cultural and religious ideas. The highlands were a source of technological innovation. The highlands were a source of artistic and literary expression. The highlands were a source of scientific and philosophical thought. The highlands were a source of all the things that made the highland civilizations so great.

From the time that the first migrants came to the highlands, they were attracted to the highlands for a variety of reasons. One of the most important reasons was the availability of food and shelter. The highlands were a source of food and shelter for the early migrants. The highlands were also a source of raw materials and a source of labor. The highlands were also a source of political and social organization. The highlands were a source of cultural and religious ideas. The highlands were a source of technological innovation. The highlands were a source of artistic and literary expression. The highlands were a source of scientific and philosophical thought. The highlands were a source of all the things that made the highland civilizations so great.

THE HILL AND THE VALLEY

Once planting food, a farmer has to find the closest arable land, and exactly the nearest source of skill and intelligence. The hill and the valley are the most important sources of skill and intelligence. The hill is a source of skill and intelligence because it is a source of raw materials and a source of labor. The valley is a source of skill and intelligence because it is a source of food and shelter. The hill and the valley are the most important sources of skill and intelligence because they are the most important sources of raw materials, labor, food, and shelter.

On the one hand, the hill is a source of raw materials and a source of labor. On the other hand, the valley is a source of food and shelter. The hill and the valley are the most important sources of skill and intelligence because they are the most important sources of raw materials, labor, food, and shelter.

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...mentary last year's issue concerned the interpretation of the terms of a contract for earth work construction, into the sub-contractor, really has had his case in the Appeal Court upheld by the Court of Appeal. Messrs. ... having had judgment against them for the sum of 11,727 shillings. The question is of considerable interest, affecting as it does many farmers, who have gone in for contracting on these railway earthworks as a means to earn a little money to tide them over hard times.

THE DELAMBERE ESTATE

The Delamere Land Exchange has now, seemingly, been settled. This ... of public interest involved an exchange of lands, the property of the Delamere estate, the ... Railway Line for ... of ... in ... about three times as large. The Land Office maintained that the exchange was quite fair and the Lord Delamere was not gaining any unfair advantage. The land allotted to him is situated on the ... in an area which is practically waterless and ... and ... capital to develop and ... the ... of ... The ... Office maintained that the ... of ... Lord Delamere is ... the ... for ... farmers and a ... and ... and ...

... of State ... and ... exchange, and ... the ... closed. However, the ... not satisfied, and many ... have appeared ... there ... public and ... the ... which ... is ...

... made a statement ... the ... of this ... is ...

... becoming an ... of ... Britain ... East ... against ... with ... it is interesting to note that ... also ... and ... At this last ... with ... In subsequent ... the ... of Kenya ... the ... with the ... of the ... the ... can ... be kept ...

Parties for Sale in Kenya Colony
Messrs. COOPER & PEES
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4

OUR NYASALAND LETTER.

December 5, 1924

The imminent arrival of Mr. Ormsby Gore's delegation will be the signal for the resumption of the discussions that have been of absorbing importance during the recent and much distant past, and although the time spent here will be hopelessly short for them to obtain anything like conclusive evidence of our needs, we yet believe that the representations made to them cannot but be of value.

It is not, of course, to be understood that the ... of development will be ... regulated by our capacity with which we are ... with the outer world. The ... of funds for the ... of the much-needed bridge over the Zambezi River will ... precede ... the extension of our railway to Lake Nyasa. Of somewhat less importance, but of considerable concern to the ... to ... which ... serviceable ... lower shores.

One of the prime duties of the Commission is to ... the ... of the ... and the ... of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland ... to be ... of ... of ...

... will ... to ... but we ... to the ...

... the ... of ...

SUDAN COMMERCIAL LETTER

(From our Khartoum Correspondent)

Khartoum, September 14, 1924

It has continued to fall throughout the Sudan...

RAILWAYS

The railway is reported to have brought considerable...

The past week has witnessed a wash-out on the north...

Postal mail from England miss the connection...

It is reported that the cotton crop of the Government...

The Government has decided to comply with the cotton...

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The Government has decided to comply with the cotton...

By this joint action it has been possible to reduce shipping charges...

DURA (KHARI)

The movement of this commodity steadily increases...

GOAL

The arrivals of this product at Gordonian Province headquarters...

SHIPPING

At this time of the year the number of ships calling at Port Sudan...

It is reported that the cotton crop of the Government...

The Government has decided to comply with the cotton...

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The Government has decided to comply with the cotton...

Advertisement for MARSHALL & CO. and H. & E. SANDFORD, COLONIAL TAILORS.

"EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU

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

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

Firms in East Africa are invited to give us the address of their agents, so that we can communicate with them, and Home Offices are for the same reason invited to notify us of their agents in East and Central Africa.

As will be seen from our advertising columns, the Aridor Manufacturing Co. of Great Britain, Ltd. initiates its representation by appointment through the various territories of East and Central Africa. This company has recently put on the market a new type of lamp which should certainly have a wide sale in the Tropics, not by means of a special agent, anything placed beside it is kept at a distance, although it may be introduced in any condition.

All reports from Nairobi indicate that the U.S.A. is manifesting a greatly increased interest in the Colony. For the past couple of years traders, planters and farmers have been bombarded with catalogues and circular letters from American houses, and a new business interest appears to have been opened by them. America is showing the value and possibilities of this market, and it is only to be expected that the forelock will be pulled.

The market for all kinds of building materials is expanding with the building of the two new railways now in course of construction through good agricultural districts. The completion of one of the deep water berths at Kilindini Harbour at the end of this year will also improve transport facilities.

Excursion offers a good opportunity for visiting a few of the American sites already open to the public. The road to Masai land is being made, and the British manufacturers of cars and motor cycles would be well advised to keep their goods before the notice of potential buyers.

The particular attraction of manufacturers and exporters is due to the fact that the typical data in the East African Central Chamber of Commerce is a list of all the principal firms in the Colony, and it is a list of all the principal firms in the Colony, and it is a list of all the principal firms in the Colony.

The Morning Post, Nairobi, contains cables that Lord Delamere has urged the action of the Legislative Council for the allocation of budget funds in order to establish a publicity office in the Colony. Government, however, could do no more than to agree to represent strongly to the Colonial Office the need for such an institution, which it will be remembered, was recently established by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of East Africa when the one in Mombasa.

The quantities of cotton piece goods imported into Tanganyika during the month ended June 31 last are officially returned as:-

	Value	Tons
Grey, unbleached	1,771,000	5,740
White, bleached	1,085,000	1,152
Printed	1,000,000	1,117
Coloured	215,000	574

Another highlight on the scene of what is being directed to the East African territories by important industrial interests was furnished at the recent annual meeting of Messrs. Royal Industries, Ltd. when Sir Harry McGowan disclosed that the company was keeping a watchful eye on Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda, where the market for the increased outlets for the sale of their explosives, railway and public works construction programmes. The territories would be supplied from the company's South African factories, and the same would apply to the territories of their interests.

Abyssinian trade needs are dealt with in the current issue of the Sudan Chamber of Commerce's monthly journal. Imports of textiles from Abyssinia are said to have fallen considerably since the Japanese grey sheering holds the market being to some extent, but not to the extent of the better quality. Great quantities of a superior quality of grey sheering, though of a lower quality than the Japanese, are being imported.

Sub, cottons, and tinned foods are now being imported from Italy, and Scotch whisky are amongst the commodities imported from Italy.

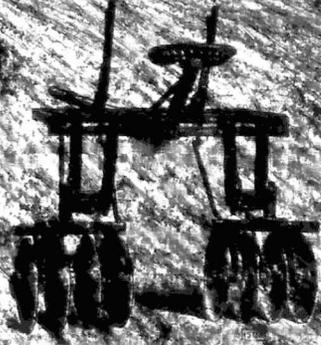
The new road to Nakuru was the party was held in Nakuru, and the party was held in Nakuru.

These territories during the past couple of years. Good roads are being opened out with private, partly private, and already Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zambia, owing to the fact that motor vehicles between them, even though European, are passing either by ferry or motor cycle.

The tour of their Royal Highnesses will doubtless encourage manufacturers to take an increased interest in the market, which is at present largely unexplored. Automobile makers, though they have not made enormous headway during the past twelve months. According to my latest observations, the motor car has been very active in the market for several months, many hanging hands at the moment, especially on the water.

RANSOMES
Expanding Disc Harrows.
QUEEN & ROYAL

The ideal implements for cultivating the soil between rows of growing plants.

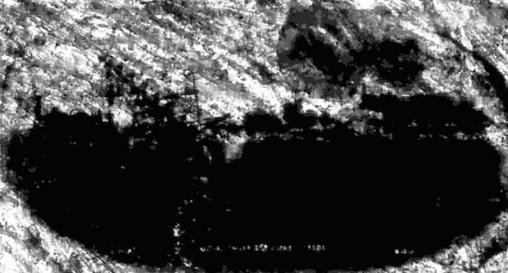


The disc harrow can be used for a full range of heavy or light work and is fitted to either 6 or 8 ft. wide wheels and can be used on either 6 or 8 ft. wide wheels. It is a very simple machine to use and requires no special skills. It is a very simple machine to use and requires no special skills.

GAILBY & ROBERTS
 NAIROBI, NAKURU & ELDORET

FOWLER

STEAM AND MOTOR
 CULTIVATING MACHINERY



SPECIAL FOREST CLEARING
 AND LAND
 REGENERATION MACHINERY

John Fowler & Co. (Leeds) Ltd.
 ENGINEERS, LEEDS

WIGGLESWORTH & CO
 LIMITED

Importers of
 Fibres of
SISAL
JUTE
HEMP
FLAX

82, FENCHURCH STREET,
 LONDON, E.C.3.

ROBEY & CO

ROBEY & CO
 LINCOLN ENGLAND
 SISAL HEMP DECORTICATING PLANT
 TRACTORS
 WAGONS
 ENGINES & BOILERS OF ALL TYPES

ROBEY & CO
 LINCOLN ENGLAND

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

By [Name]

COMPARED with the... London stocks of Arab... Kenya exports are given...

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EAST AFRICA



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

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Vol. 1, No. 4

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1924

Annual Subscription

post free

5s. per copy

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICE

25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, England
Telephone: Museum 2077. Telegrams: "East Africa," London

EDITORIAL

THE TEAM SPIRIT

As will have been seen from the many messages published in our first three issues, "EAST AFRICA" is already regarded by a large and important section of present and potential Africa as their rallying point in Great Britain.

East Africa has long had need of an organ which serves it faithfully and competently in the homeland, and distribute throughout the different Territories such news from individual dependencies as is of value to others.

We say in our first issue that on account of these Special Assembly Notices it would for the moment not be possible for us to publish certain features which we intend to do, but we have sought from the outset to give the general reader a wide range of African news of interest, and a number of valuable special articles, and we are sure that these will be of interest to all.

Our first issue, and all the subsequent ones, which have already received the commendation of the majority of settlers in this country, have been full of "Good Britain" or East Africa special information by Barbara St. John.

It is the duty of the progressive settlers to do their utmost to help the development of their country, and it is an obligation to other members of the community to do so.

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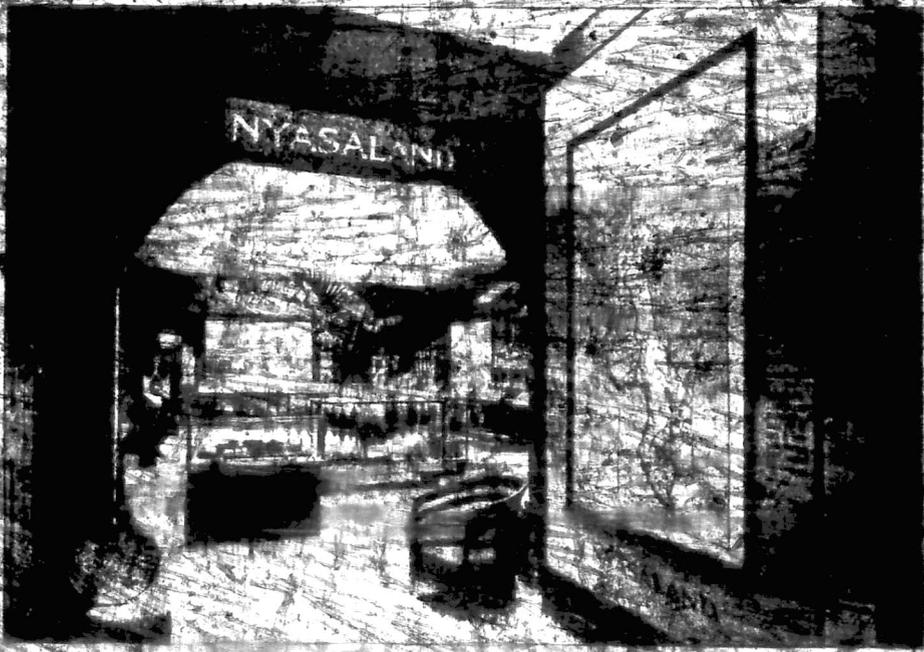
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Table with multiple columns and rows, likely a directory or list of names and addresses. The text is too small to read accurately.

Additional text at the bottom left, possibly a notice or advertisement.



from Tanganyika or Kenya which is not qualified to
 of its quality. That shown in the Court is certainly
 excellent sample and so on. In the post-war period
 acreage under and has yielded a total of 250,000
 bushels of exports. The amount of 500 tons
 of course is relatively unimportant to the
 Protectorate today, though it was once the high com-
 mercial product of the area. In the past

One of the pamphlets issued by the Uganda Educa-
 tional Commission, as written by the late
 should be recorded for all time that this great boon
 is owed to the clergy, and especially to Mr. John
 Buchanan, C.M.G., Mr. Buchanan is known to Central
 Africa as a horticulturalist attached to the Church of
 Scotland Mission. He brought with him a small collec-
 tion from the Edinburgh Botanic Gardens. This
 was eventually planted at the Blantyre Mission.

Amongst the native products shown are maize, rice
 and variegated millet, beans, mixed beans, peas
 and chick-peas, and vegetables, beans, red and purple
 maize, broad beans, chick-peas, squashes and pump-
 kins, mung beans, green peas, cucumbers and spinach
 and other vegetables, and also a variety of fruits
 and other products.

While on the subject of native products, it should
 reference must be made to the fact that the Court
 will attract attention to the fact that the bicycle
 which is shown in the Court is the property of Mr. Metcalfe
 of the Uganda Education Commission.

The bicycle on which I had the pleasure of riding
 Africa, but it is a genuine bicycle made of steel
 and leather thongs by an American firm, and made by
 him.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Nyasaland's reputation as a source of supply for
 Protectorate can hardly be denied. The display as it
 is, and it is to be hoped that they could have

been allocated, and in receiving that as its honest
 pleasure in giving the credit
 to those to whom it is due. Hence

THE EXHIBITION COMMITTEE IN NYASALAND

Chairman

John G. Wortley, Director of Agriculture

Secretary

Mr. F. W. Dutton, Assistant Director of Agriculture

Members

Mr. J. G. Wortley

F. G. Pratt

Mr. J. G. Wortley

H. C. Robinson

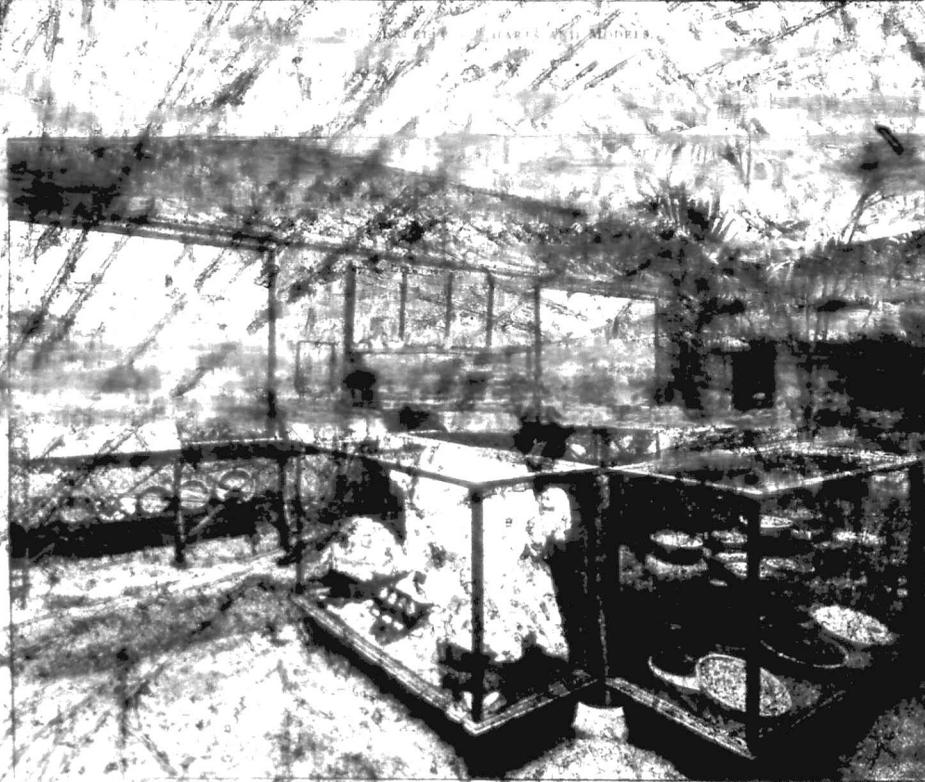
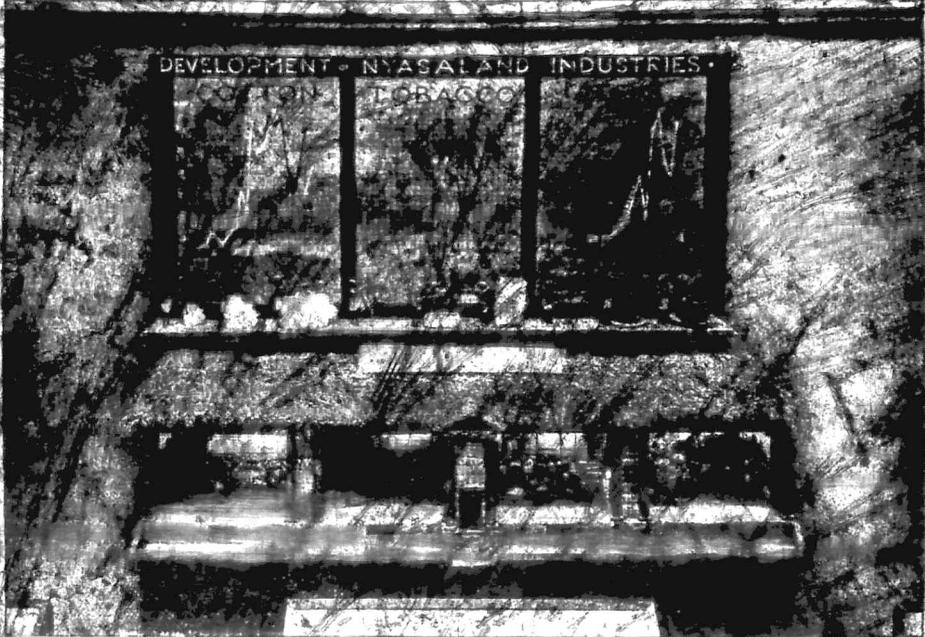
Mr. J. G. Wortley

W. C. Greengard

Mr. J. G. Wortley



Series of the...
 Note also the...
 ...



Handwritten signature or note in the bottom right corner.

IMPROVING NYASALAND TRANSPORT

(Special to "East Africa" by "Barrett.")

FOR the intensive development of Nyasaland improved transport facilities are greatly needed. Though within the past two years the building of the Trans-Zambesia Railway from the port of Beira to Murrassa on the southern bank of the Zambesi River has virtually revolutionized access to Nyasaland, the provision of through transport from the port to the commercial centres of the Protectorate is still of paramount importance. To-day the traveller can leave the shores of the Indian Ocean and be in Blantyre within thirty-six hours. Not many years ago the trip by steam whaler up the Zambesi from Chipinge was generally a ten and sometimes a fourteen-day journey.

The great requisite for the prompt progression of the country is the building of a bridge across the river to connect the lines that run to the northern and southern banks. Though financial resources have been principally responsible for retarding the practical study of this problem, it is to be feared that local differences of opinion in matters have had something to do with it. One resolution unanimously passed in May last year by the

Committee of Agriculture and Commerce, which was appointed to urge priority of consideration of the construction of the Zambesi bridge before any railway extension to Lake Nyasa is made, establishes unmistakably the viewpoint of the settler community.

The reference is, of course, to the fact that the existing Shire Highlands Railway should be extended to the southern extremity of Lake Nyasa. In this case official and non-official views are strongly at variance. Each believes that an extension is desirable, and each believes that it is possible.

The official view is that the extension of the railway to the southern extremity of Lake Nyasa is a necessary part of a more westerly trade. The extension is necessary to permit an increased length of some fifteen miles to be admitted, traversing more fertile country, being thereby bound to be more costly, is held to have incomparably greater revenue earning prospects. The settlers claim that the route they favour would open up rich new farming lands northwards of Chipinge and a large tract of Government land.

Nyasaland Railway Committee.

At the moment it is not proposed to examine the pros and cons of this question, which is at present under consideration by the Departmental Committee, appointed early this year by the Colonial Secretary to advise him on railway development in Nyasaland. It will be remembered that the principal subjects referred to this committee are:

- (1) To advise whether modification of the approved original route for the extension of the railway to Lake Nyasa is desirable;
- (2) To advise whether the construction of a bridge across the Zambesi is desirable at present;
- (3) To advise on the best means for procuring funds for either or both of these projects; and
- (4) To make recommendations for the simplification of the works of the railway system between Nyasaland and the coast.

It has been an unofficial opinion is shared unanimously in favour of the prior construction of the Zambesi bridge. When, with the necessary alterations to the existing railways, would probably

cost not less than £800,000. Present traffic from Nyasaland cannot possibly meet interest and sinking fund charges on this expenditure, but happily nature has provided a means of solving the difficulty.

About one hundred miles to the east of the line are the rich so-called Tete coalfields to which reference was made by Sir Alfred Sharpe in the interview with him recorded in the first number of "East Africa." Already a narrow-gauge railway connects the first workings with the Zambesi down which the coal produced is transported by barge for the use of the sugar and other factories along the river bank. While the only means of moving the output is by the river, exploitation of these extremely rich fields must inevitably be restricted to what is barely more than a small-scale demonstration of what the future portends, but it is held that the construction of a branch railway connecting with the existing Trans-Zambesia Railway would speedily result in an annual coal output from this Tete or Beira coalfield of some 750,000 tons per annum. That is a conservative figure suggested by American consulting engineers, and railway and commercial experts have estimated that half of that output would produce ample net revenue for the interest on the bridge and sinking fund allocations on the bridge.

Advantages of Zambesi Bridge.

The incidental advantages of the bridge to Nyasaland and Portuguese East Africa are enormous. If Nyasaland were once given through connection to the sea, in other words, cheaper, speedier and more adequate transport attention would be thrown concentrated on the mass production of commodities for which the Protectorate is eminently suited, but for which the consumption facilities are limited. For instance, could such a bridge be constructed, the

country would send far less than 500,000 tons of maize annually to overseas markets. At present 500,000 tons of maize are exported annually, and it is impossible to export more than 500,000 tons of maize annually. Though only a fraction of this quantity is exported to the United Kingdom, the remainder is sent to Rhodesia, and South Africa, where it is sold at a profit. Shortly after the existing railway service across the

country which now connects the Nyasaland coast with the Trans-Zambesia Railway, would be completely changed, and the railway would be extended to the southern extremity of Lake Nyasa. The extension of the railway to the southern extremity of Lake Nyasa would speedily result in an annual coal output from this Tete or Beira coalfield of some 750,000 tons per annum. That is a conservative figure suggested by American consulting engineers, and railway and commercial experts have estimated that half of that output would produce ample net revenue for the interest on the bridge and sinking fund allocations on the bridge. The incidental advantages of the bridge to Nyasaland and Portuguese East Africa are enormous. If Nyasaland were once given through connection to the sea, in other words, cheaper, speedier and more adequate transport attention would be thrown concentrated on the mass production of commodities for which the Protectorate is eminently suited, but for which the consumption facilities are limited. For instance, could such a bridge be constructed, the country would send far less than 500,000 tons of maize annually to overseas markets. At present 500,000 tons of maize are exported annually, and it is impossible to export more than 500,000 tons of maize annually. Though only a fraction of this quantity is exported to the United Kingdom, the remainder is sent to Rhodesia, and South Africa, where it is sold at a profit. Shortly after the existing railway service across the

country for the steel work for the bridge has alone been estimated to cost something like £25,000 sterling, and it would and would probably be stipulated that all such orders should be placed in Great Britain.

These, in brief, are the problems confronting Nyasaland, the northern portion of which is a dry extremely difficult access, and the southern areas of which would develop with ever-increasing momentum once through communications to the coast were in being. Recommendations of the Departmental Committee from which it will be recalled, Sir William Acworth resigned some months ago, and of the Commission under Mr. Ormsby-Gore, which has only recently visited Nyasaland, will doubtless be of decisive influence, and from private sources the writer has reason to believe that the present of the latter delegation in the Protectorate a few weeks ago was seized upon to bring forcibly home to them the need of a prompt improvement of transport facilities in the territories, not only of Nyasaland, but also of North Eastern Rhodesia, are to go far ahead. Everything demands it as the condition of Native progress, for the bridge would immediately encourage greater Native production for export and would thus be a powerful expanding power.

NYASALAND COTTON GROWING

AN EXPERT REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRY

Both the British Cotton Growing Corporation and the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation have taken a keen interest in the advancement of the Nyasaland cotton industry, and an interesting account of the industry contained in the Director's annual report of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation.

The writer has reason to believe that the present of the latter delegation in the Protectorate a few weeks ago was seized upon to bring forcibly home to them the need of a prompt improvement of transport facilities in the territories, not only of Nyasaland, but also of North Eastern Rhodesia, are to go far ahead. Everything demands it as the condition of Native progress, for the bridge would immediately encourage greater Native production for export and would thus be a powerful expanding power.

In one important respect the problems affecting cotton-growing in Nyasaland differ from those of other British Dependencies in tropical Africa. In the latter part of the century the bulk of plantations were established with the intention of producing cotton for the export market.

Co-operation in any measures they may wish to take for the improvement of the crop. At the Governor's request the Corporation have appointed an experienced officer as cottonspector, with a small staff of his own, to assist the local Agricultural Department in this branch of their work, and it is gratifying to be able to record the numerous letters from planters here testified to the valuable assistance that they have derived from this officer, and to the improvement in their crop consequent upon following his advice as to methods of cultivation. A cotton experiment station of about 100 acres has been established and placed in the charge of an officer appointed by the Corporation. At this station it will be possible to work out some of the numerous problems that await solution, both as to the cultural methods best suited to different parts of the Protectorate and as to improvement in the seed supply.

For the plantations in the Highlands, the production of an early maturing variety is badly needed, since the cold weather following the rains makes the growing season a short one. The crops seem

also to be particularly susceptible to boll rot, which quickly spreads through the fields. In the low-lying parts of the country, cotton-growing for the most part is a native industry, and a considerable extension is hoped for in this direction. It is true that the fact that the rains are apt to begin late means late planting, and the danger of subsequent rains preventing the development of the plants, but the Agricultural Department are devoting considerable attention to improved methods of cultivation under the special climatic conditions, and the Corporation's officer reports that their work is beginning to bear fruit. Another factor that will doubtless have a marked beneficial influence on Native production is the contract entered into between the Government and the British Cotton Growing Association with regard to the purchase of the crop for a period of five years.

Under this scheme the Association will purchase all cotton grown by Natives on Crown lands at a guaranteed price. The net profits will be shared equally between the Government and the Association, and a sinking fund will be created to enable the Government to maintain the price at a low level, thus assuring the grower of the price that he can obtain for his crop, a marked increase in Native production may be anticipated, and it is hoped that in the course of the next five years the Native crop will be firmly established. As a result of this arrangement the marketing of the crop has also been greatly facilitated. Market centres are now kept open throughout the season on certain days of the week, and purchasers appointed by the Association attend to purchase the cotton brought in.

The Corporation have provided the services of an agent to help to devote his whole time to cotton pests in the Protectorate and thus relieve the Government of this duty.

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The full development of the Protectorate is necessarily dependent on its being connected by railway with the sea. The opening of the Trans-Zambesi Railway has provided the link between the Zambezi and the port of Beira, but until the river is bridged all exported produce necessarily incurs the delay and risk of damage inherent in the present system of ferrying across the Zambezi, while the necessity for handling and breaking bulk adds to the cost of the exports.

The output of cotton is increasing satisfactorily, and the estimate of 6,500 bales for this season's crop made last November is an increase of 1,000 bales on last year, and nearly double the crop of 1923.

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MOTOR TRANSPORT IN NYASALAND.

(By a Special Motoring Correspondent)

NYASALAND is practically lying fallow through lack of transport facilities. This 520 miles strip of country must rely on the co-ordination of four types of transport—motor, lacustrine, railway and marine—to be efficiently developed. One great obstacle has been surmounted by the opening of the Trans-Zambesia Railway, thus giving Blantyre direct rail access, when the Zambesia has been bridged, to Beira. What is wanted now is the completion of that line to the southern shore of Lake Nyasa, and with its realization it is safe to prophesy that the fortunes of Nyasaland are made.

Though railway communication from Fort Johnston to the sea will have an electrical effect on the Protectorate's development, the fertile northern portion hitherto closed to the rest of the world, is everywhere within four hours' trip from the shores of the lake. Lake Nyasa, channelled by the Zambezi coming down from the Equator, is dangerous to sailing vessels, but admits of navigation without difficulty. It presents no access to work the area of the lake by air.

Lack of transport facilities and the necessity of a local lorry service, by the inauguration of a lake fleet of motor-boats, together with the completion of the railways to Fort Johnston, it would be possible for Karonga coal to be in the bunkers of a Beira steamer within four days of its being mined.

There is no doubt too that other railways, projects in the hands of the Fort Johnston line is to connect the Victoria Bay with the Victoria Bay, and the Victoria Bay with the Victoria Bay, and the Victoria Bay with the Victoria Bay.

These lines, as well as the Victoria Bay, will render valuable subsidiary service in the scheme of communications.

EXCELLENT MOTOR ROADS

Considering its present inaccessibility, Nyasaland has a considerable mileage of excellent roads. This may be considered all the more remarkable because of the difficulty of their maintenance. During the high season, when the roads become impassable, the Government has a system of maintenance which will not be broken up in any way.

Nevertheless, these roads are kept open for traffic, and as fast as labour and funds will permit, are being metalled.

Naturally, the majority of the motor roads lie south of Lake Nyasa. One runs from Blantyre to Fort Johnston, another from Lilibe to Zomba, and a third connects the Tscholza and Mlanje planting areas with the Shire Highlands Railway. A main road, running the extreme length of the Protectorate, is negotiable by light motor traffic during the dry season, and beyond Dedza this highway has several branches running down to various lake ports. Altogether, over a network of highways are available for motor traffic during all or part of the year, while a further network is possible to motor

motor traffic in Nyasaland has greatly developed in a few years, chiefly on two reasons. The first is the result of the war. The Protectorate formed an excellent base for the operations of the German Navy, and in consequence a considerable number of motor cars and lorries

were introduced to supply the British troops with transport. At the cessation of hostilities these vehicles were knocked down very cheaply to settlers under the military salvage hammer, and, parenthetically, this accounts for the comparatively low position occupied by motor imports in recent trade statistics.

The second reason is to be found in the progressive policy of the Government. The authorities led the way by forming a fleet made up of "Aibion, Packards, Reos and Hubs, while the Protectorate's Customs tariff was amended to permit of the free importation of motor lorries. Tractors and motor-boats are also admitted free. As a result, in addition to a large part of the Government transport of passengers and goods now being done by motor transport, this means is now much resorted to by planters and traders, while in the more important centres a number of motor transport contractors are now installed.

MOTOR TRANSPORT AND DEVELOPMENT

The introduction on a large scale of motor transport will change the face of Nyasaland to a considerable extent with the ox-wagons. The form of transport has always been precarious because of the

lack of a solution of the labour problem. At present much of Nyasaland's produce is carried on the heads of Native porters. The general introduction of motor transport will not only free 20,000 men to work on the land, but the carrying they now do would be much more expeditiously done.

In short, owing to the high cost of transport, the policy of Nyasaland has been to cultivate only those crops such as tobacco, cotton and tea, that fetch high prices, and to import the raw materials in bulk. The opening of the Trans-Zambesia Railway will change this policy, and

the result will be a great increase in the production of the raw materials.

Excepting for the waters of Lake Nyasa, hardly any of the Protectorate's rivers are navigable to the motorboat. Until recent years the Shire was only navigable for the first 50 miles of its course, but since 1910 this river has been completely silted up, and is now useless. The only other river navigable to the motorboat is the Save, which is only navigable for a few miles of its course.

The development of motor transport in Nyasaland has hitherto been chiefly retarded by the high cost of petrol. Investigations are proceeding with a view to the production of natalite, the raw materials for which—maize, sorghum, sweet potato and cassava—can be grown locally.

At present the cost of fuel is about 10 shillings per ton, but it is not unlikely that the Trans-Zambesia Railway, if open, petrol will be considerably cheaper. It might be regarded as significant that the first commodity consigned to Nyasaland over this railway was a load of petrol.

NYASALAND

For information about the
land, roads and climate of Nyasaland apply to
The BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA COMPANY, LTD.
3, D'Arny House, Queen Street, Finsbury, E.C. 4,
LONDON, E.C. 4, ENGLAND.

NYASALAND'S PROMISE AS A TEA PRODUCER

The *Tea and Coffee Trade Journal* of New York, the leading tea trade organ of the world, recently reviewed the tea production of the British Empire and made the following reference to cultivation in Nyasaland?

NYASALAND'S PROMISE

Nyasaland, the relatively small British Central African protectorate, is destined to become a tea producer of importance. The progress has been made during the past decade, despite the fact that the greater part of that period has been abnormal and unfavorable on account of the war in Central Africa, gives reason to hope for the future with optimism. Nyasaland has been an inland back-water. Transport was precarious and irregular. The main stream of agricultural and mechanical equipment flowed inland by sea. Now, however, the railway has come to alter things, and it may be anticipated that the rate of development will be greatly accelerated in consequence.

From the point of view of the tea industry, nothing could be better than the ample exhibition of the tea gardens at the annual exhibition of the Nyasaland Exhibition, held at the small town of Zomba, in the East Africa Pavilion, the great majority of them teeming with surprise that that far-away bit of Empire, of which they know absolutely nothing, can give them two of the commodities they most crave, tobacco and tea. No one in a thousand had any idea that either of these were produced from the land that is hallowed by the name of "Zimbabwe" and whose flag and some of whose sketch maps are being exhibited. The lesson is that the tea gardens of Nyasaland are not only a new source of purchase and supply for the tea market, but also a new source of supply for the tobacco market.

Though tea was first introduced into the country about 1860 by the Church of Scotland Mission, it cannot be said that there was any effort at tea planting until 20 years ago, while serious attention to the industry is more recent than that. In 1907 only 576 acres were under tea and there was not a man of the leaves at all. By 1912, the area under cultivation had increased to 1,000 acres and the yield was 20 lb. of tea per acre. In 1913, the yield had increased to 1,500 acres and the yield was 25 lb. of tea per acre. In 1914, the yield had increased to 2,000 acres and the yield was 30 lb. of tea per acre. In 1915, the yield had increased to 2,500 acres and the yield was 35 lb. of tea per acre. In 1916, the yield had increased to 3,000 acres and the yield was 40 lb. of tea per acre. In 1917, the yield had increased to 3,500 acres and the yield was 45 lb. of tea per acre. In 1918, the yield had increased to 4,000 acres and the yield was 50 lb. of tea per acre. In 1919, the yield had increased to 4,500 acres and the yield was 55 lb. of tea per acre. In 1920, the yield had increased to 5,000 acres and the yield was 60 lb. of tea per acre. In 1921, the yield had increased to 5,500 acres and the yield was 65 lb. of tea per acre. In 1922, the yield had increased to 6,000 acres and the yield was 70 lb. of tea per acre. In 1923, the yield had increased to 6,500 acres and the yield was 75 lb. of tea per acre. In 1924, the yield had increased to 7,000 acres and the yield was 80 lb. of tea per acre.

later production was sufficient to meet the considerable local demand and yet leave available for shipment to overseas rather more than 420,000 lb.

But the war had already started. On Nyasaland's northern frontier lay what was known as German East Africa, now administered by Great Britain under the title of Tanganyika Territory. The casual forces at once advanced over the border. Forthwith every available planter in the Protectorate joined the colours, and in many cases one planter, unfit for duty in the field for some reason or other, was drafted not only to his own estate, but that of two or three of his neighbours who had enlisted. Within a year exports had dropped to 155,338 lb., though the area under tea cultivation had meanwhile crept up to 4,523 acres.

Since the war, however, Nyasaland's tea planters, practically all of whom are on the south-eastern slopes of the Mlanje Mountains, have worked to such good purpose that exports, the condition of the estates, and the comparative value of the tea have all improved markedly. During the absence of the services of the European staffs, certain gardens had deteriorated to such an extent that their tea, when it came to market, and thus we find that the planted area of 4,840 acres in 1920 had decreased to 4,285 acres in 1921, to rise again to 4,800 acres in 1922, and in 1923 to an exportable output of 777,162 lb.

Meanwhile constant attention has been devoted to improved quality, with the happy result that prices on the London market have advanced, until they are today not greatly below those for northern India teas which, two years or so ago, were worth practically double as much. According to the volume on tea of Ernest Hen's "Resources of the Empire" series, the prices realized on the London market for Nyasaland and northern India teas are as follows:

Year	Northern India	Nyasaland
1920	15.00	10.00
1921	14.00	9.00
1922	13.00	8.00
1923	12.00	7.00
1924	11.00	6.00

regarded as being nearer that of China than any other, is a mark of a quality that must be taken into account. For the moment the quantity leaving the country is intrinsically insufficient, but the great strides made in so short a period are an indication that Nyasaland's tea may well be one of the most important of the world's in the future.

LIPTON'S TEA

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OUR NYASALAND LETTER

Blantyre, September 11, 1924

As predicted in my last letter, the imminent arrival of Mr. Ormsby Gore's delegation has been the factor for renewed public attention to a number of the problems that have been much to the fore in the past few years.

I then suggested that schemes to render more serviceable the Upper and Lower Shire would receive attention. An editorial in our local paper has already stressed the importance of this and kindred subjects, namely conservation of water, the fundamental needs of the country, and strongly advocating an investigation of the possibilities of making the river more serviceable to the public.

Years ago, of course, the waterway was one of the prime arteries of communication in the Protectorate, and it is claimed that steamers could still run from Matopos to the Lake if reasonable conservancy works were undertaken. The writer of the article holds that neglect is the sole cause of present conditions, and that adequate attention to what was not so long ago a navigable river would again make it a shipping highway.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS

On the doubtless well-known scheme of the proposed railway, the object of the projected rail-way through the commercial capital to the Lake is said to be by deepening the river, the main could proceed from Matopos to Karonga without making bulk, and that a short line could then connect the existing railway to the Lake, saving free funds for an extension from the Upper Shire to Fort Jameson.

The rehabilitation of the waterway would open up a potentially valuable cotton area which has, in recent years, been deserted by the natives in favour of the culture of water-cumplings. These tribes would be induced to return to the banks of the river, if the necessary works were undertaken.

The British General Administration Commission has also been examining the area and excellent opportunity of the present study is to be seen at the surface. The question of the Lower Shire has also been examined, but in this case the work to be undertaken is more difficult.

THE NEW CAPITAL

Is the Commission to concern itself with the question of moving the administrative capital from Zomba to the river? It is a question which has been raised in the past.

Zomba, forty miles from the railroad and Blantyre, the commercial capital, seem into necessity and improvement arrangements, adding to the cost of administration.

Of course, we know that the question is not likely to be definitely settled until, not only the present delegation returns home, but also the Nyasaland Railway Committee, appointed some time ago by the Colonial Secretary, has made its report.

Locally it is estimated that Zomba costs £1,000 annually, which could be saved. The Nyasaland Times returns to the question, pointing out that Zomba, Blantyre and Limbe are all unmitigated townships. It is somewhat extravagant in its views, and it is very likely of those who advocate the creation of an entirely new capital on high and healthy ground, where there is ample room for expansion and where a modern township could be built up with a supply of municipal water and electric light schemes, and for other public works which are needed to secure the training of a young

FREIGHTS AND TRADE

Planters are not pleased at the increase of shipping freights. This week it has been publicly announced that from the beginning of the month the following increased rates come into operation:

Tobacco	50s
Tea and cotton	45s
Sisal	40s

per ton of forty cubic feet, all exclusive of lighterage.

This calculation by measurement is a sore point with all of us, for it amounts practically to doubling of the rates.

Customs returns, which have been issued for the period up to the end of July, show that during the first seven months of the year exports increased in quantity by 55 per cent, while imports are up 33 per cent, or £21,566 over the corresponding period of 1923.

DINOSAURS IN NYASALAND

It is an important and interesting discovery of the fossilized remains of huge reptiles a few miles west of the shores of Lake Nyasa are given by Dr. J. H. B. S. in a recent issue of the Nyasaland Times.

The discovery was first brought to the notice of the Nyasaland Government Geological Survey by Mr. J. H. B. S. of the Veterinary Department, Karonga, who found a number of bones and forwarded them to Zomba for examination. Shortly afterwards the site of the find, namely Mwakasyungu, about twelve miles to the south-west of M.V., was visited by the Government geologist in company with Mr. S. and additional specimens were obtained; moreover, fragments of similar bones were also found in the neighbourhood of the near-by village of Mwakasyungu. In the process of the investigation to find out more completely specimens of the bones, so far as they are, include vertebrae, leg bones, and parts of ribs, shoulder blades, and pelvis.

Although possessing the external form of the animal structure of the reptiles, the fossilized bones consist almost entirely of calcareous carbonaceous limestone, by which they are gradually being replaced in the course of some

years old.

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

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The Tobacco Colony, Nyasaland

NYASALAND WEMBLEYING

We learn from annual reports that the sales of tobacco in the colony are Wembley-like, have been and continue to be so, the factors affecting being the most optimistic speculation.

The proof of the above is in the thinking said a very well known Nyasaland planter to us a day or two ago and because of the path of the same planter, more and more of our readers will find it necessary to take a look at the annual reports of the tobacco colony.

It is a pleasure to find that the planter is constantly writing for market conditions.

The manager of the tobacco colony is also being constantly asked where the best tea can be obtained. Some of the best tea is being raised in the colony and it is to be hoped that the manager will be able to supply the demand.

THE FUTURE

The future of the tobacco colony is bright and it is to be hoped that the manager will be able to supply the demand for tobacco in the colony.

NYASALAND IN A NUTSHELL

To the Editor of "East Africa"

Sir, The total trade of Nyasaland in 1923 amounted in value to £1,035,359, imports exceeding exports by £37,203. The value of the Protectorate's exports was £425,161, exclusive of transit traffic. The quantity of produce exported as compared with 1913 showed an increase of 34 per cent. of individual products, the quantity of tea increased by 800 per cent., tobacco by 25 per cent., and sisal by 1,788 per cent., during the decade. Tobacco now represents nearly 50 per cent. of the total exports and cotton about 20 per cent. The production of coffee remains stationary, but minor products such as capsicums and chillies are being exported in gradually increasing quantities. Goods for native consumption accounted for 40 per cent. of the value of imports. Transit traffic with Northern Rhodesia is growing.

At the annual general meeting of the South Nyasaland Planters' Association at Fort Johnston it was decided to ask the Government to build a road bridge at the Shire river at the ford just below Fort Johnston, at an estimated cost of £200. This sum is a striking commentary on the dwindling to a miserable trickle of a stream that was navigable a generation ago.

Yours, etc.

L. H. G.

OUR NORTHERN RHODESIAN LETTER.

Livingstone, September 5, 1924.

Our Central and South Africa all seem to have succumbed to the "pork" custom growing and eating here in Northern Rhodesia, are building great ranges up the slopes. Through the country it is a day's walk to get to the top of the hills. The meat is very juicy and the animals are very fat. The animals are very fat and the meat is very juicy.

A farmer's son who has just been turned out of his home in the north of the colony, where he had a farm of forty, here again, a laborer for cotton picking was one of the outcasts of the colony, and it was said that administrative officers are to be instructed to inform the local chiefs that every man who is not employed in the colony for their tribesmen, at the minimum pay of 10/- per month, whether they will provide further employment or not, shall be liable to be sent to the colony.

Considerable quantities of goods are being sent to the colony, and it is to be hoped that the manager will be able to supply the demand for goods in the colony. The goods are being sent to the colony, and it is to be hoped that the manager will be able to supply the demand for goods in the colony.

PORT OF BEIRA ACTIVITY

During the first eight months of the year cargo discharged, loaded and transhipped at Beira amounted to 374,320 tons, as against 304,588 tons in the corresponding period of last year. During the whole of 1923 the port of Beira handled 524,000 tons.

It is almost a foregone conclusion that this considerable increase in activity, despite this year's much lower level of importation to Northern Rhodesia, whereas in 1923 the total Rhodesian exports were about

East Africa and the General Election.

The defeat of the Government finds three Members of Parliament on the Nation's business in East Africa, namely, the Hon. W. G. G. Ormsby Gore, Major A. G. Church, D.S.O., M.P., and Mrs. Linfield. It is to be hoped that the General Election and a possible change of Government will interfere with their labours or affect their relations, and, as each represents a different party, a possible change of arrangements may be made for them to be returned unopposed. General Sir John Davidson, another Member of Parliament, and incidentally of the Joint East African Board, also recently left for Kenya.

In the present House of Commons, there are quite a number of men with a keen interest in East African affairs, and, as a brief account of their career appears most opportune, the following details are given:

The Rt. Hon. L. G. S. AMERY, P.C., M.P.

Unionist Member for Sparkbrook Division of Birmingham since 1918, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1919-20, during which he gave considerable attention to East African affairs.

Sir JOHN BRUNNER, M.P.

Director of Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., who have a large interest in diamonds in the East.

Colonel C. K. HOWARD-BURY, D.S.O., M.P.

Unionist Member for South Wolverhampton since 1922. Has travelled extensively in Asia, and has shown considerable interest in East African matters. Active in big game sport.

Commander R. R. T. H. FLETCHER, M.P.

Liberal Member for Basingstoke. As member of the Colonial Office, has dealt with East and West African land questions.

MR. LLOYD

Unionist Member for the Hendon Division of Middlesex since 1918. Formerly Director of the Board of Trade and Secretary of Overseas Trade Department. Has shown interest in East African trade developments.

Colonel Sir JOHN NORTON GRIFFITHS, K.C.B., D.V.O.

Unionist Member for the Hendon Division of Middlesex since 1918. Has taken great construction works in various parts of Africa, and is at present building the East African Railway, Kenya Colony.

Sir ROBERT HAMILTON, M.P.

Liberal Member for Spaldham and Orkney Islands since 1922. Formerly Chief Justice of East Africa and President of His Majesty's Court of Appeal for East Africa. Retired from the Kenya service in 1920. His committee on East African affairs in the House during the past year or two have shown a grasp of a good deal of information in East Africa.

H. HARRIS, Esq., M.P.

Liberal Member for the Kenilworth, Oldensing, Secretariat, Anti-Slavery and Aborigines' Protection, and a member of a number of works.

Tropical African questions. Is a member of the East African Commission recently appointed by the Colonial Office.

Sir SYDNEY HENN, K.B.E., M.P.

Unionist Member for Blackburn since 1922. Chairman of the Joint East African Board, which was largely responsible for the appointment of the East African Commission by the Colonial Office.

Lieut. Colonel The Hon. CUTHBERT JAMES, O.B.E., M.P.

Unionist Member for Bramley since 1920. Served in the White Nile Expedition against the Khalifa, and in the Sudan Civil Service from 1900 to 1905.

Commander G. LOCKER-LAMPSON, M.C., D.S.O., M.P.

Conservative Member for the Handsworth Division of Birmingham since 1922. Now conducting the *Empire Review*, which, since he undertook the editorship, has devoted considerably increased attention to East African affairs.

Sir ARTHUR STEEL MAITLAND, Bart., M.P.

Unionist Member for Erdington since 1918. Was Parliamentary Under Secretary for the Colonies 1915-1917.

H. MOND, Esq., M.P.

Liberal Member for Isle of Ely. Only son of the late Lord Alton of Liverpool. In addition to his Parliamentary duties, he is a farmer in Rhodesia.

J. S. WARDLAW MILNE, Esq., M.P.

Unionist Member for Kidderminster Division of Worcester since 1922. Spent many years in India. Member of the Commission appointed to inquire into East and West African land questions.

E. D. MOREL, Esq., M.P.

Liberal Member for Dudley since 1922. Has written extensively on African matters, particularly West Africa, and is a Member of the Colonial Office. Formerly in the employ of the Colonial Office, and also the late Commission for East and West Africa.

J. H. SIMPSON, Esq., C.I.E., M.P.

Liberal Member for Taunton since 1922. Spent number of years in the Indian Civil Service, and now concentrates on East African matters.

Brig. General E. L. SPELLE, C.B., M.C., M.P.

Nationalist Member for the Liverpool South Division since 1922.

Lord STANLEY M.C., M.P.

Liberal Member for the Hyde Division of Lancashire since 1922. Recently returned from East African tour growing.

The Rt. Hon. J. H. THOMAS, P.C., M.P.

Secretary of State for the Colonies and Labour Member for Straly since 1922. During his term of office in 1921, Mr. Thomas has shown marked interest in African affairs. He has appointed two Commission Envoys to South Africa, and he has stipulated that a special commission of enquiry work in Kenya, and that a Commission be appointed to enquire into the conditions of the labour in the East African Colonies.

BRITAIN AND THE SUDAN.

ZAGHLOU PASHA'S extravagant demands and unwilling attitude made it certain that his conversations with the Prime Minister would be abortive and the sudden departure of the Egyptian Premier occasioned no surprise in diplomatic circles. From Mr Ramsay MacDonald's dispatch on the subject to the British High Commissioner we quote the references of particular interest to the Sudan.

Foreign Office, October 7, 1924.

My Lord, In the course of my conversations with the Egyptian Prime Minister I drew attention to certain statements which His Excellency had made as President of the Council of Ministers before the Egyptian Parliament during the course of the summer. On the 14th May, according to my information, Zaghloou Pasha stated that the fact that a foreign officer was demanded to join the Egyptian Army and that retention of that officer by British officers, were inconsistent with the rights of the independent Egypt. The expression of such sentiments in public pronouncements by the responsible head of the Egyptian Government has naturally placed not only Sir Lee Stack, as Siridat, but all British officers attached to the Egyptian Army, in a difficult position. I also had in mind that in June Zaghloou Pasha was reported to have demanded for Egypt complete rights of sovereignty over the Sudan, and charges of the British Government as a consequence.

Such statements, however, must inevitably have affected the minds of Egyptians employed in the Sudan, and of the Sudanese, some of whom are in the Sudan Army. They have indeed, made considerable trouble to the Egyptian Government in the Sudan, and have caused a certain amount of uneasiness in the minds of the British officials in the Sudan. As a result of the above statements, I have been obliged to change the spirit of the Egyptian co-operation which has in the past prevailed in the Sudan, but also Egyptian subjects residing under the Sudan Government have been encouraged to regard themselves as preparatory to the Egyptian Government's views which require that if persisted in in the absence of any agreement, would render it necessary for the Sudan under the existing régime to seek other sources of supply.

In the course of our first conversation I brought to the attention of His Excellency the fact that certain quantities of wheat had been imported into the Sudan, which this Ministry would not be compelled to take notice of. I pointed out that the Government of the Sudan had no right to object to such imports, and that the Government of the Sudan should be prepared to accept the fact that the Government of the Sudan had no right to object to such imports, and that the Government of the Sudan should be prepared to accept the fact that the Government of the Sudan had no right to object to such imports.

The Secretary of SUEZ CANAL CO. TO BRITAIN. I raised the question of the Canal question away from the security issue, and suggested as both inadequate and unwise the limits which were in 1912 that the Canal should be open to all nations.

the foundation on which the entire business structure of the British Empire rests. The 1888 convention to the effect that the Canal was to remain open to all nations, but subject to the control of the British Government, was a landmark in the history of the world. It was a landmark in the history of the world, and it was a landmark in the history of the world. It was a landmark in the history of the world, and it was a landmark in the history of the world. It was a landmark in the history of the world, and it was a landmark in the history of the world.

It is not the wish of His Majesty's Government that this force should in any way interfere with the functions of the Egyptian Government or encroach upon Egyptian sovereignty, and I emphatically said so. It is not the intention of His Majesty's Government to assume any responsibility for the actions of conduct of the Egyptian Government, or to attempt to control or direct the policy which that Government may see fit to adopt. So far as my conversations with Zaghloou Pasha turned on the question of the Sudan, they have only served to show his persistence in the attitude disclosed by the statements I made on the subject in the House of Commons. About that, neither in Egypt nor in the Sudan should there be any doubt. If there is, it will only lead to trouble.

BRITISH OBLIGATIONS IN THE SUDAN.

In the meantime the duty of preserving order in the Sudan rests in fact upon His Majesty's Government, and they will make every step necessary for this purpose. Since the Egyptian Government has undertaken heavy moral obligations by the signing of a loan agreement and administration, they cannot now that they are destroyed, they regard their responsibility as a trust of the Sudan people. There can be no question of their abandoning the Sudan until their work is done.

His Majesty's Government have no desire to disturb existing arrangements, but they must point out how an alternative *status quo* which enables both military and civil officials to conspire against civil order, and which the *status quo* is accepted and loyally worked, and at the same time as a new arrangement may be reached, the Sudan Government would fulfil its duty were it to allow such conditions to continue. His Majesty's Government have never failed to recognize that Egypt has certain material interests in the Sudan, which should be guaranteed and safeguarded, these being chiefly concerned with her share of the Nile water, and the Sudan's financial claims which she may have against the Sudan Government. His Majesty's Government have always been anxious to secure these interests in a way consistent with the interests of the Sudan.

It has in the preceding paragraphs been pointed out that His Majesty's Government are compelled to take up in regard to Egypt and the Sudan, and which I conceive it to be my duty to convey unimpeded.

J. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DELEGATION IN TANGANYIKA.

The Chamber of Commerce Delegation in Tanganyika, which was formed in 1912, has been reconstituted and is now acting as a representative of the Chamber of Commerce in Tanganyika. The Chamber of Commerce Delegation in Tanganyika has been reconstituted and is now acting as a representative of the Chamber of Commerce in Tanganyika. The Chamber of Commerce Delegation in Tanganyika has been reconstituted and is now acting as a representative of the Chamber of Commerce in Tanganyika.

Council with public representation. He did not refer directly to the complaint in regard to recent taxation legislation, but expressed belief that a round table conference to discuss the expenditure of the country would be preferable to a cumbersome economic commission. He held out the prospect of a change in leave conditions for civil servants. He favoured the installation of wireless facilities at Dar es Salaam. In reply to criticisms of the Tanganyika administration's labour policy, Mr. Gurney Gore said it could be said that if producers and commercial interests could effect their own organizations, so as to make a practical suggestion by public opinion to the Government, he would be glad to see the Chamber of Commerce to produce a statement showing the anomalies in labour legislation. — *Times Telegram*.

THE ATTRACTIVE FORCE OF EAST AFRICAN HIGHLANDS

No. 3—Kenya's Staple Grain Crop

THE FUTURE OF MAIZE

By W. S. BRIDGEMAN

(Author of "What's What in Kenya Highlands")

THAT Nature, even in Kenya, from time to time cries a halt to the triumphant progress and activities of man, or at least puts the brake on, with perhaps a wholesomely sobering effect on the soaring ambitions of the producer, is shown by the state of the Highland maize crop this season.

Ever since the road was found, via the export trade, to the markets of the world, only two or three years ago—the year under this grand cereal has jumped and multiplied after each bumper harvest. Now, owing to unusually early long rains seldom more than an average of eight bags per acre, and in many cases a good deal less, will be reaped for 1924.

Yet even an indifferent year like this is fairly certain to achieve a better all-round average than that so far so normal in many well known maize growing countries, and though any material setback is a serious matter for settlers still in the initial stages of development, and for those who have heavy investments in the land, that next season will see a further augmentation of the average under this crop.

Maize, or mealies as the South African loves to call it, is, although originally an importation from America, a long established and popular African foodstuff. On every farm and in every reserve this grain is a necessity, and with the exception of one or two pastoral tribes, is, as a rule, the main crop of the staple ration of the Native. Ever since white men commenced in Kenya it has been the chief crop of the settler farmers and the means of knowledge to run their own farms, and in the case of the natives has been the mainstay of their subsistence.

As a consequence the production of this crop was well understood long before it reached the export markets and, now, both the climate and soil of East Africa make it by far the easiest and safest grain to raise almost anywhere up to the 5,000 ft. level. In some specially favoured spots it is even grown successfully well above that elevation, where the soil is fertile and the conditions favourable to its growth.

THE FUTURE OF MAIZE CULTIVATION

Maize is however a bulky crop, but thanks to the ubiquitous ox and the universal existence of good pack-buff carting here may be done at a lower out-of-pocket cost than in most other countries, but this advantage is naturally dependent upon some knowledge and skill in handling working oxen and expert use of transport means. A number of large maize growers have established themselves and are flourishing twenty to thirty miles from the railway line, while others have gone as far back as one hundred miles or over and still contributing their quota to the export trade, notwithstanding the tremendous handicap to the maize grower of having their facilities hindered, even in the maize growing areas, and such inconvenience of traffic will soon become a memory of the past.

It would be difficult, if not impossible at present

to estimate the area of land in East Africa able to produce this crop. So rich is the soil in many parts of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika that 20 bags of 200 lb. each is a by no means uncommon yield to the acre. And it is the best of certain districts, favoured by their normally fertile equatorial climate and rainfalls that they can simultaneously plant and harvest this cereal crop working day of the twelve months.

In its proper environment maize is a crop that flourishes remarkably in a primitive and primitive cultivation. The Native in his reserve breaks the soil with a heavy hoe, and having knocked the grass out with a stick, sables in the seed. The European settler, if a good farmer, ploughs deeply and harrows thoroughly, sowing, either by hand or Native hand labour, in rows about three feet apart and usually a foot between the plants. Until the crop was too high, steady cultivation must be kept up to discourage weeds, as the yield will be materially affected. If destined to become ensilage—a use for which, next to grain, it is famous, and in which it is second to no other fodder crop—maize requires to be ploughed more closely together.

Cultivation methods in East Africa, together with the system of handling the grain, are only just emerging from the primitive. The existence of large numbers of cheap Native workers has so far hindered against the introduction of up-to-date machinery, such as is widely employed for harvesting in the United States and Australia, but there is a defect that will entirely disappear in due course, while the natural fertility of the soil and the manure which it produces are so reliable.

PRODUCTION AND COSTS

Maize, being a comparatively recent importation into Africa, is not seriously attacked by many insect pests. The worst maize infestation is probably cutworm, which is far more troublesome than other than others. Buds and grubs are destructive in the reserves. The crop may be sown continuously in the highlands during the life of the rainy season from about March onwards—planting may be done a second time in the highlands, and a third in the lowlands. The soil, if it is fertile, will provide the necessary nutrients, and the crop will be ready for harvest as soon as the weather begins. The experience of East Africa is largely opposed to the opinion that this crop greatly impoverishes the soil. On the contrary, as a rule, with the usual soil which is so fertile, the soil is generally improved, and the yield is increased by the use of manure. It is not until the attacks of these pests that the soil is impoverished.

THE FUTURE OF MAIZE CULTIVATION

The future of maize in East Africa is a very important one, and the encouragement and accelerating production has, however, been the combination of two strong concrete companies by the settlers of these provinces, which are the mainstays in many important ways and have primarily fostered bulk sales and export. One, with headquarters at Nakuru, is called the British East African Farmers' Company, Ltd., and the other, named the Plateau Maize Growers' Association, Ltd., is situated at Eldoret. These cooperative concerns are a growing power in the land, and their influence may be attributed to the fact that their export maize on the Uganda Railway has been so great a factor in the development of an inland district.

It is difficult to quote a price for maize land, as the value of the land varies so easily according

to demand. Also, much of it has a subsequent value as potential coffee land. Newcomers are not very likely to get hold of suitable areas under 200 acres, though occasional lucky buyers may do so and plenty of the most desirable farms are firmly held for higher prices than this figure. The capital outlay for oxen and implements per hundred acres of arable land is desired to proportionately be about £300 a year to the best practical farmer, and includes twenty oxen, a three-furrow disc plough, light wagon, heavy disc cultivator, harrows, soy cultivator for single oxen, and a variety of smaller requisites. Ploughing should preferably be done by a machine of sufficient magnitude for the entire farm output. In addition it is to be reckoned the extra labour expenses, and probably more, for every hundred acres will be necessary during the breaking-up period at wages of 10s. per month. Drivers get 2s. and as a rule flog themselves.

A Case of Crit.

There are instances of men with small capital making a success of maize growing, and, by dint of great industry and good judgment, blossoming out into big producers and successful landed proprietors. The ordinary man should, however, not count on performing miracles of this nature, but here for Kenya is a case of little or no capital which may be said to be an individual undertaking, the result of which is to be made known strictly upon his own resources.

One example is worth describing, however, for the writer knows of no other history of enterprise of this nature on the land, either in Kenya Colony or out of it in any other part of the Empire to equal it. A year or two before the war a small, born British Shropshire farmer, just out of his teens, came to Kenya in charge of pure-bred stock, and of the various matters, and capital he landed was £100. Impressed by the smallness of the capital, he bought a few acres of land, and then, by hook and by crook, and with the assistance of brothers who came out to help him, he bought thousands of acres of land and started in to farm them. His first teams were acquired on ninety-ton hay hills, during which period he broke in the oxen, worked them steadily and then sold them as trained cattle at a profit of 100s. to each of his hundreds. More to do, he bought more of them all within a year.

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BOOKS and others from Kenya are available in Field Trials, now on stock. All in all, it is suitable for work in East Africa.

CALL IN A CROSS

at the Kenya Agricultural Station

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 his readers, particularly those on leave from Africa, between 10.30 and 11.30 a.m. only, Tuesday and Saturdays, except that the Editor is always at home to visitors who are desired 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 statements of the paper may be sent to them?

Increasing circulation will enable us to write East Africa with growing power and to extend the scope of the paper.

SUBSCRIPTION

Annual subscription 60s. Post free.

TO READERS WHO ARE WRITERS

The Editor cordially invites suggestions for contributions of East and Central African interest. We will always consider promptly any article dealing with geographical or agricultural subjects, and also historical subjects. The names of prominent East Africans, and of interesting incidents in township, bush or frontier life, should be remembered. Contributions should be typewritten, double-spaced, and with wide margins on one side of the paper only, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope, and preferably 200 or 1000 words in length, though short paragraphs may be submitted, and a contribution should be marked with the number of the article, and the initials of the contributor. Contributions should be sent to the Editor, 8, Upper Grosvenor Place, London, W.1. An occasional copy sent to the author.

Every reader has a story to tell, and it is to be told. By doing so, his own time and money are saved, progress is quickened, and the spirit of co-operation enhanced. Will you help us to help East Africa in this way? New writers are welcome.

WHAT EAST AFRICANS THINK

... who are expected to send their names and addresses, whether as letters, are to be published under their names, or under a pseudonym. East Africa does not give a star to identify its letters, and it is expressed that we will gladly accept this column as a forum for its readers.

All communications should be addressed to the Editor at 8, Upper Grosvenor Place, London, W.1. Telephone: Muscat 2077.

The Editor is prepared to appear as a speaker in other East African centres and to make addresses.

wheat, then sisal, bananas, and so on. A hurried trial of each crop has been made. But the sturdy fellow who has done the experimenting and working hard has not been Mr. Morison. Moreover, they have shown what they can do in the way of productivity. They grow wheat and sisal and all the others have got beyond the mere experimental stage. Kenya is exporting meat of the best quality and many other products as well. But the country does not so much need the small farmer as the man with an extremely substantial bit of capital. The disasters consequent upon the late lamented settlement scheme demonstrated that a 'home' which the writer may enlarge in the near future.

AMERICAN CAPITAL FOR KENYA

A significant fact these days is the number of Americans who see in Kenya. Of course there is in Africa a boom in South Africa just now, and in Brazil, Uruguay, Mr. Martin, whose principal are expected to have £20,000,000 to invest in Africa is spreading the land. Perhaps Kenya is enjoying the wash of this American invasion of the sub-continent. At any rate, one needs many small-scale capital investments, and generally very few big ones. It is strange for Americans to have been so successful in the more conservative and more developed countries. It is said that the percentage of big American investments in Africa is small. It is said that the small-scale investments are the ones which are most successful. It is said that the small-scale investments are the ones which are most successful.

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COPPER PLANTATION

55 acres now in ground. Another 25 acres within two years. Output already 50,000 lbs. of copper. The plant is situated in the highlands. Almost half purchased by the Government. The Government has a 50% share in the plant. The plant is situated in the highlands. Almost half purchased by the Government. The Government has a 50% share in the plant.

Particulars of Farms for Sale in Kenya Colony
Messrs. COOPER & REES
 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4

OUR COUNTRY

The distribution of money in payment for last season's crop is reported to be the most favourable condition of affairs since the war. It is said that the money is being paid in full. It is said that the money is being paid in full. It is said that the money is being paid in full. It is said that the money is being paid in full.

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THE ROYAL VISIT TO KENYA

To the Editor of "EAST AFRICA"

October 17, 1924

...much interested in the report you issue of the survey of the proposed railway from Nairobi to Mombasa and Quechets... from Nairobi to Mombasa and Quechets... from Nairobi to Mombasa and Quechets...

...The... of Kenya... attention... the local authorities... and the last... miles from Nairobi to Mombasa... in a black... state of this... I may say that on one occasion... I knew a young fellow on a motor bike... takes his... to do eight miles... and on another occasion... for whom... and sent... to one mile... and was obliged to return... I therefore sincerely hope the Royal Visit will... to pay... to take track...

...I am... to express the... hope that this trip will... to see what a wonderful bit of... between...

...of the settlers for the... the whole of the... to... where the... was promised... the... of the... was... some land... for my... a short time... Office I could ascertain... which... to be... open... of... to... to...

...way... needs... this would be... between... and... for the... of... if we could...

assured that the money would be properly spent... goods bought in England for the... peasants. But the providing of a railway for the... of our splendid new colony would not only provide work for many at home... but enable the settlers to develop their holdings. They cannot do this, on account of the lack of facilities for marketing their produce.

Moreover, in the interests of civilization and the Natives I would strongly urge railway development. I have often been grieved to see Natives tramping some twenty miles at least with loads of maize on their backs... weight in order to sell to my sons. Cheers, good-hearted fellows, aye, and women... I was sorry to see them so burdened but I did not realize how much they would be relieved... after some of these natives... how many had come along in the last month... and they needed 400... just fancy these 400 voluntarily tramping... with such loads in order to secure a few cents. How much they would be saved and how much more would they produce if they also could market their goods!

I have long been deeply distressed at the lack of vision of our authorities at home and in Kenya to grasp the magnificent possibilities in that fine district between Nairobi and Mombasa, and their slowness to open it out. I therefore most sincerely hope the Duke will be enabled to wake up the Powers which be, and excite them to take vigorous action.

Yours faithfully,

George House, Lustleigh, Devon.

WHERE IS KENYA?

The... trip of the Duke and Duchess of York to Kenya is a sore trial to many a Fleet Street man. Even the foreign news editors have a difficult time of it... the... day... price... service... Africa... a... Africa...

The... out with a... of... the... British East Africa and Kenya Colony... last... the... had... ready... the... for... Africa...

WIRE CLAIM BY TOLES FOR EAST AFRICA



Our Model

SPECIAL OFFER

...OFFER... BACKS... CARE... Every... Beautifully Engineered and Latest Type Construction

SPECIAL OFFER FOR CONTRACTS

DELIVERY BY... TERMS... OFFER... NOTATION

ENGLAND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Birmingham, ENG

...the Business Builder of East Africa

East Africa in the Press

NEW GOVERNOR OF MAURITIUS

The appointment has the following description of Sir Herbert Read

The appointment of Sir Herbert Read, one of the Under Secretaries of State for the Colonies, to be Governor of Mauritius and his consequent departure from the Colonial Office, are events of very considerable importance in the realms of tropical medicine and hygiene. Those medical men who have been privileged to work with him at the Colonial Office will view the change with mixed feelings. They will be glad to know that the important work of reviewing the sanitary condition of Mauritius, inaugurated by the retiring Governor, Sir Herbert Bell, is assured of sympathetic and skilled consideration under the eyes of his successor, and they will regret parting with Sir Herbert Read, who for so many years has been the official of the Colonial Office most intimately conversant with all questions of tropical and hygienic importance in all our overseas possessions.

Sir Herbert Read has no desire to be for ever separated from his numerous and valuable colleagues in the various committees entrusted to his care and unflinching courtesy. For a lawyer his record has been remarkable, and his activities in the medical field of tropical life are in the least, not to be forgotten. The fact that he was appointed to the Mauritius Committee in 1928, when the outbreak of malaria prompted by Sir Manson, stirred a deep interest in the health of the island, was a welcome especially to those of the medical profession in East Africa.

Sir Herbert Read, however, was called the most able member of the Committee. He has been in the forefront of the work of the Committee and has already associated with all questions relating to tropical medicine and hygiene in British tropical Africa and also in the continent of the Empire, and he has been instrumental in the establishment of the Imperial Malaria Survey, which developed from the Malaria Survey of the East, and of the Imperial Bureau of Malaria.

He has also been a member of the Malaria Survey Committee.

When an enquiry concerning these surveys and issued it report regarding them. He had previously been a member of the International Conference on Malaria, which was held in London in 1928, and was also a member of the Conference that took place in London in 1931, and indirectly to the establishment of the above Malaria Survey. He has also represented the Colonial Office in various negotiations in regard to malaria surveys with which the Royal Society has from time to time been associated.

Perhaps in his most important recent work he has been called upon to advise the Government of the East African Malaria Survey Committee. He has presided at the meetings of the committee since its inception, and the time and kind of his association with the survey has been of the greatest value to the Government of the East African Malaria Survey.

good work, and his activities in all these various directions were suitably recognized when the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene elected him one of its honorary fellows.

All those who have been privileged to come into close contact with Sir Herbert Read in connection with medical and sanitary work in the tropics will unite in wishing him every success in his new sphere of duty, where he will have opportunities of applying practically those principles with which long years of devoted service at the Colonial Office have rendered him familiar.

WIRELESS FOR NATIVE TRIBES

During the past few months a good deal of nonsense has been written by the home press on the question of wireless in tropical Africa. For some time we have been in possession of confidential information concerning the practical steps that have been taken, and are now being taken to experiment with wireless in East Africa. Though it is not premature to disclose the plans of those responsible for the enterprise, an idea of the thoughts inspiring the promoters of the project, and a glimpse of the interesting financial side, may be gleaned from a notice which Mrs. St. Barbe Baker has just contributed to the *Journal of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*.

Wireless in East Africa will, he says, be the first to liberate that experiments are now being carried out by the British East African Broadcasting Company with a view to providing a wireless programme which will in the first instance be broadcast from Zanzibar. It is understood that Captain John L. S. Baker, who is well known in the colonies not only on account of his splendid war record, but also on his successful pursuit of a now enlarged military career in the Indian Army, has kindly volunteered to supply the necessary equipment and staff for the experiment. The headquarters of the project will be at the head office of the company, which is situated at London.

It is probable that the wireless for the native and our people will be of great significance and be recognized when it enters into the tribes of millions of people who in all our colonies are scattered and almost completely cut off from the rest of mankind. There are vast tracts of country in East Africa and East Africa where messengers have to be sent out to carry the news, and it is carried by word of mouth or by messenger.

It is a well-known fact that the power of the Press is generally recognized. Not only does it disseminate news, but at the same time it educates and entertains. Radio, although it does not surpass journalism, acts very much in the same way. It can be readily appreciated how broadcasting will affect vast populations who are scattered with few and inadequate means of communication.

When once the African native has been instilled with confidence in the loud speaker it will become a very valuable aid to the administration. Under present methods long distances have to be travelled by District Commissioners, and their assistants before they can come into contact with their people. In the first place messengers have to be sent out to summon the chiefs of the tribes who, in turn, send the runners to convey instructions to their subordinates. Finally, after considerable delay, the news will reach the people.

"I will attempt to show how the introduction of broadcasting, together with a loud speaker, will remedy all this and, at the same time, transmit orders with accuracy and speed," says Mr. Baker. Radio will have the effect of a vernacular press in East Africa. Tribes who cannot understand each other in English will find a common tongue.

In the first place it will be necessary to tell the African of confidence in the new situation and for this purpose tales of the past which are old stories which are true to the African and generally well known by them, or rather, as authentic. By radio means, which will not only gain their confidence, they will be prepared to receive instruction in improved methods of agriculture and other sciences which will materially assist in their development. In fact it will not be necessary to teach the African to read in order to make him a better farmer. To disseminate African radio holds a peculiar significance. It will not be necessary for him to waste months or years of his life in foreign lands among strangers who although teaching well, often violate his most cherished customs and beliefs. He will not have to become even an amateur in the weeks before he is instructed in better methods of agriculture, but only at the very commencement of the introduction of the loud speaker will be able to put into practice the instructions which will lead up to production in other departments of the country where there is no literature, where everything depends upon the spoken word, and all instructions have to be given by word of mouth, the introduction of the loud speaker, which in England is held more than a fair, will have very far reaching results. At present it would seem that the primary function of radio telephony is instruction. The great bulk of the material broadcast is of a popular nature, the jazz, comedies, and the like, and such wireless will also find a receptive audience, the least said is soonest mended.

It is true that, cut off from the rest of the world, they have evolved a social system and moral code which is more or less suited to their requirements, but, nevertheless, they keep an open mind and are receptive to the best that the West can bring to them. It is hard to realize what a tremendous change has come over the land during the last few years. In the territories which have been installed, the people are now using motor cars, bicycles are seen in their midst. These same people who have taken so readily to the inventions of the white man will not be slow to accept the best and most fascinating of all.

 The perspective on the radio while he continues these special weekly numbers is very great, but we hope someone will regularly edit a list of important to the Sultan, Eritrea, Abyssinia, British, French, and Italian/Somaliland, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar, Madagascar, Mauritius, the Seychelles. We shall also be certain to include new regular features.

NYASALAND'S DARTMOOR

So Mrs. Isabel Holyoake terms the Dedza district in an interesting article contributed to the *Wide World Magazine* for October.

The country near Dedza, eighty six miles from her home, she says, very like Dartmoor or Exmoor once more on a significant scale. The beautiful *hamo* in its acume of old blue gums, and golden bunson splashes of *hibiscus* and *pinsetia* with a riot of roses and honeysuckle all over the low-browed houses, is set in the middle of rolling moorland but the hills are quarried into tumbled mountains, and instead of the peaceful Devon village, there are clusters of little Native mud huts, clinging to the rugged sides of the hills, or hidden away among the green valleys, their smoky grass-matched roofs matching the rip-roam colour of the tall grass of the surrounding bush.

From the top of Dedza Mountain a brown granite scarred peak, standing up stark against the vivid blue of the sky, one looks across limitless purple peaks and green valleys to the misty fountains of Lake Nyasa.

Lilongwe, continues the writer, has a stream very like the fairs of the West Country, and it is as if that it is hard to believe crocodiles and hippopotamuses abound a few miles farther down.

EAST AFRICAN SISAL

SEA MARKET Correspondent of the *Morning Post* states that the London hemp trade has during the last three weeks made the most remarkable changes since the war, the residue being of general contentment and encouragement to the spinning industry.

He mentions that Kenya, Tanganyika, and Nyasaland has established large sisal plantations. He writes that the Native races being ignorant of the cultivation and understanding the gathering and treatment of the fibre by a species of *elephant* industry for spinning, as they have shredded superior Native fibres for their own purposes, the home clothing industry is being brought to staves. The growth of such a Kenyan sisal is remarkable, and in a single direction with the fibre to be capital to be produced.

It is interesting to see in this connection some of the figures which are given in the course of the article he refers to Kenya, Tanganyika, Zanzibar and Rhodesia which he appears to regard as the leading East Africa producers of Kenya and Tanganyika, but why Zanzibar and Rhodesia? What Nyasaland does to be entirely ignored, and how sisal do Zanzibar and Rhodesia export to day? It is he correct in his statement that the East African territories are reluctant to pay for statistics. It is a pity to see that he does not look no farther than the Handbooks of the Kenya and Tanganyika Courts of Commerce, he will find returns of the average underground and of production and exports. As a commercial man, surely he should know that there is such a thing as a published Agricultural Census, that the other annual Government reports can supply information he needs. If market experts in other countries are no better informed on other subjects of importance to East Africa, it is small wonder that the wonderfully rich groups of countries receive as commercial attention than they deserve.

AN APPEAL TO EVERY EAST AFRICAN PRESENT, PAST, AND POTENTIAL.

We believe that the East African territories have a great and glorious future before them, and that Great Britain is magnificently and ably discharging its duty towards the African. We are convinced that the Briton who labours to develop our East African territories is as true a patriot as our race produces, and we believe that this labourer is entitled to regard his African Colonizers

as his partners in their task and to stimulate British trade there is urgent need of a paper dedicated to the service of East Africa, and striving consistently and conscientiously for those young territories. No project designed and calculated to benefit East Africa as a whole will be denied our utmost support. We shall esteem honest intentions above personalities or party. To everything we shall apply the test: "Will it help East Africa?" Nothing that breeds dissension will have a warmer friend than the Editor of "EAST AFRICA" whose chief ambition it is to represent truthfully and with growing power those whose life-work is the advancement of East Africa in any way.

The splendidly encouraging messages of welcome which we have been proud to receive are an index of the support that is being accorded us. We appreciate it greatly, but we know that our incentive and powers and our ambitions must be kept strong and virile by close contact with the masses of East Africa.

We want to serve East Africa, which you are serving, and we want you to help us to secure an increasing usefulness. We want to be of service to you in your own particular work and interests. We want to establish a warm personal relationship, built on understanding of one another's problems and interests. If you can help us in any way, we shall be very glad to do so. If you have any suggestions, we shall be glad to hear of them.

You know what "meeting" means. The man out in the bush, although always glad to see a new friend, has an especial welcome for the first ones who look him up. That is what we are feeling. We want you to show us your friendly feeling now, while we are breaking new ground.

You would not make us look in the bush simply because you did not know us, or because you could not see a stone-built bungalow that bespoke years of labour, would you? Then don't be tempted to wait and see what we look like. We are looking forward to it as a chance to show how glad we are to meet you. We are looking forward to it as something you might do through this journal, and to meeting you in the flesh later, when you come to London, or when we take our next trip through East Africa.

By sending us something on East Africa, open-hearted and unreserved, you are helping us by sending a line that will be read by all the East Africans, and that will help us to know you better. We shall be glad to put it by the next mail. You can help us in this way, and you can help us in many other ways. We shall be glad to hear of them.

If you have any suggestions, we shall be glad to hear of them. We shall be glad to hear of them.

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

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

Manufacturers wishing to appoint agents, and agents seeking further recommendations are invited to communicate with the Editor. His object is made for the service rendered by this Journal in such matters.

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

It is a source of satisfaction to have received manifold evidence that this page has already proved of real practical value to a number of those interested in East African trade development. Many commercial people in London and African countries have in this article returned to the value of this feature. Within the past few months we have been able to put no less than four important firms in this country in touch with East Africa.

We have also been able to help some East Africans to leave by recommending them to the English manufacturers most likely to be able to satisfy their requirements, and in several cases through the work we introduced Kenya businessmen to progressive British houses anxious to expand their East African trade. This Bureau is at the service of subscribers and advertisers in all matters connected with East Africa.

We hear from Marie Lane that East African and Rhodesian marze has already earned quite a good reputation on the market, although, of course, shipments at present are relatively insignificant. The point that the territories should bear carefully in mind is that Marie Lane has a stated objection to having samples from foreign countries shipped, which would be entirely contrary to the views of the Government. It is possible that every endeavor to arrange regular consignments of small regular parcels receive better welcome than larger and irregular ones.

Cotton manufacturers imported 400 bales during the month of July are given in the Official Gazette as follows:

Cotton Piece Goods, bleached	94,284 yards
Cotton Piece Goods, dyed in the loom	24,323 yards
Cotton Piece Goods, printed	12,883 yards
Cotton Piece Goods, unbleached	3,640 yards
Forty pound weight of unbleached sheet	25 cwt. of earthy dirt
Forty pound weight of bleached sheet	25 cwt. of earthy dirt
Forty pound weight of printed sheet	25 cwt. of earthy dirt
Forty pound weight of unbleached sheet	25 cwt. of earthy dirt

7,788 lb. of tea also reached the port during the month. The clove exports during the month were 1,000 cwt.

From Nairobi comes further news of enterprise by an Indian merchant, who has opened another grocery and wine store, and is said to be doing good business with Europeans.

In recent issues of the Official Gazette of the Tanganyika Territory appear notifications that Messrs. Cerebos Ltd. and the proprietors of "Three Tower" Matches, Sweden, have applied for registration of their trade marks.

The sisal exports during the month totalled 1,473 tons, of which Uganda took 688, Belgium 36, Germany 301, and the United Kingdom only 169 tons. Of cotton, however, the United Kingdom bought 500 bales out of the total of 714.

Cedar wood exported from Tanganyika in the form of pencil slats and billets, and sold to or for the account of local manufacturers since July 31 last, is entitled to a refund of royalty according to a Rule issued on August 15 by the Hon. John Scott, Acting Governor of the Territory.

German exports of knives during the year ending 1923 show an increase in the 1924 period as compared with the 1923 period, and amounted to 1,357 metric tons. The chief countries of destination were British West Africa, the Belgian Congo, Brazil, British East Africa, and Italy.

The advance made by Kenya in the dairy and bacon products industries is evident from the reports which have reached me from East Africa, and in the case of the dairy industry.

Managers are not so keen on oil less than that of South African butter, while the second item of news is that Kampala is short of Kenya cheese and is not producing on account of heavier shipments to the U.K. and consequent inability to supply Uganda. It is expected that a factory there is to be getting established. I am also told that a good deal of milk is being sent in for visiting ships at Kisumu.

The Government have recently interviewed Mr. Pannabill, of the Forest Department of East Africa, who is of the opinion that the ebony and cedar industry is being hurt by the withdrawal of the estate, which was a fine site of 500 acres per 1000 cubic feet of prepared slats or 2,800 pencils. Mr. Pannabill points out that 50 cubic feet of timber have to be felled to manufacture the 100 cubic feet of slats, and that the felling is a very careful selection in the forest, this was not done at present by felled as the suitability of the timber can be known only when it is on the saw and is not a side-line, for the utilization of timber is a specialized business in which, as a matter of fact, several firms have been unsuccessful.

Mr. Pannabill also pointed out that with the extremely favorable reports given on the side of the Government, it is emphasized the need for consistent work, and argued that the royalty of 5% per piece, with a rate of Sh. 50, should be further reduced to 1% of this valuable industry was to progress and the Forest Department gain in revenue.

NYASALANDS MINERAL RESOURCES.

We have been favoured with a copy of a pamphlet by Dr. F. Dixey, Government Geologist of Nyasaland, on "The Mineral Resources of Nyasaland," the knowledge of which has been very incomplete and still remains far from adequate. Since the appointment of Dr. Dixey, however, valuable additional investigations have been carried out, particularly relative to coal, silica, cement materials and water supply, and this short paper is a valuable summary of and contribution to the subject of Nyasaland geology.

Having made a wide survey of the geology of the Protectorate, the writer deals with the economic minerals of the country, one by one, recapitulating their distribution and the extent to which they have been exploited.

Gold.—Is widely distributed throughout the Protectorate in the form of alluvial deposits, and though in few occurrences in reef gold have so far been reported in the country, frequent alluvial ones have been made to work the reefs in the adjacent Portuguese colony of Mozambique. The alluvium in the Usungu district has been reported to have been worked for some years.

The principal occurrences are in the northern zone of the Lowanga and its tributaries, and also further to the north. He recommends the investigation of the faults that bring the Karoo formation against the older rocks, as they have yielded gold in several instances, notably on fault-ridges in the Lowanga Shire.

Several localities of argillaceous iron ore in Central Angoniand and the analysis of the ore taken from the Chongwe district is believed to be of a type to be present to the extent of more than 500,000 tons in a considerable quantity.

Iron ores are widely distributed throughout the Protectorate, and nickel, cobalt and platinum have also been proved to be present. From other parts of Nyasaland only the smallest traces of copper have been reported although in the adjacent Portuguese East Africa copper deposits have attracted considerable attention.

Graphite is also widely distributed throughout the Protectorate, and is particularly abundant in the northern zone.

It is interesting to recall that during the war, when the importation of iron goods from Europe became difficult and costly, there was a considerable revival of the native industry, which even to-day persists to some extent.

Graphite.—Flake graphite, which has been worked on a small scale in Nyasaland and the contiguous Portuguese possession, has been reported by the Imperial Institute to be of excellent quality, equalling that of the best grades of the Ceylon mineral. Dr. Dixey is of the opinion that the Angoniand deposits could be worked commercially if transport conditions were improved. Graphite schists are also well developed to the south-west of the southern end of Lake Nyasa, and along a large part of the western side of the Saire Valley, and it is recommended that systematic search for high grade graphite should be conducted in these areas.

Mica.—Mica has been worked for export in the Dedza, Ncheu and the South Gwelo districts, and is exported from the Dedza region, along the coast, in tons valued at some £14,000 between the years 1916 and 1919. Small-scale

operations are still being undertaken at the southern end of the Lake, and it appears probable that the country's mica deposits would amply repay systematic examination. The mica appears both in the form of muscovite and biotite, the veins ranging up to 20 feet in width and half a mile in length, while small pieces of the mineral sometimes measure as much as 18 by 12 inches.

Garnet.—Coarsely crystalline garnet from Malawi Hill has been very favourably reported upon by manufacturers who stated that the garnet was of excellent quality for use as an abrasive, and that if any considerable deposits of the same type occurred in the country, exploitation would be well worth consideration.

Coal.—Coal has been located in the north of the Protectorate and also in the extreme south-west between the Save River and the Portuguese East African border. The northern occurrences are in several small patches, each only a few square miles in area, but the south-western belt is over 200 miles in extent. Work is proceeding with boring operations to determine whether coal of good quality exists in the southern area. The seams in the north are of excellent quality.

The principal asbestos, talc, corundum, phosphorus, guano, limestone, bauxite and other minerals are all in the north.

Dr. Dixey recommends additional study of areas known to be well mineralized, such as the coalfields, the Ncheu district, where gold, mica, graphite, asbestos, tin and monazite occur, and Kiangangumbi Hill, which has the only known occurrences of phosphorized limestone, manganese and strontianite. He considers that all of these economic importance are quite likely to be discovered near the granite dykes and in other specified regions.

Information of pending prospecting licenses mentioned that the number rises over 200 in Northern Nyasaland.

Prospectors in Nyasaland are encouraged by the Government to encourage prospecting. To assist a museum has been formed, the laboratory of the Geological Survey of the distance in the determination of the prospectors' samples, and the issue of pamphlets, and the Government also issues prospecting licenses, which cost £100, and which are valid for 12 months, or on Crown lands for gold, silver and platinum, and on private land for gold, silver and platinum.

The Government also encourages prospecting, and a museum has been formed, the laboratory of the Geological Survey of the distance in the determination of the prospectors' samples, and the issue of pamphlets, and the Government also issues prospecting licenses, which cost £100, and which are valid for 12 months, or on Crown lands for gold, silver and platinum.

EAST AFRICAN TARIFFS

We have received from Messrs. Kelly's Directories, Ltd., 286, Strand, W.C.2, their 1924 edition of Kelly's Customs Tariffs of the World.

The publishers claim that the book is the most complete work in English, and probably in any other language, giving the customs tariffs in force throughout the world, and a glance through it makes one quite prepared to endorse their opinion.

One is very frequently asked by manufacturers and merchants in this country questions regarding the tariffs in force in various East African dependencies, and it will now be possible to refer them to this very useful compilation, which will solve all their difficulties.

It will certainly be extremely serviceable to anyone whose business constantly demands reference to existing tariffs, whether it be in British or foreign territory in Eastern Africa, and can be recommended as a useful addition to a business library.

OUR SHIPPERS SECTION AND MANUFACTURERS' COURAGE

(By a Commercial Correspondent.)

In the scheme of things which evolve from the growth of a British Overseas Dominion, or of a Colony of the status, say, of Kenya, the role of the purchasing merchant, of the merchant-shippers, and of the producer-exporters, is in the most direct line of succession to the part played by the old-time "Merchant-Adventurer" in the building of the Empire. I have accorded premier rank to the purchasing merchants because, in the East African sphere, their advent, or perhaps I should say, their resurrection, in any number worth consideration, is scarcely yet a two-year-old. Those who recollect Mr. J. J. Gosling's Acting Treasurership of Kenya in 1922, may recall the foreshadowings of this revival in his speech, in moving the second reading (on March 24) of that year of the Loan Bill. Those, yet again, who have read between the lines of the last two Official Annual Reports issued by Colonel Franklin, and his faithful lieutenant (in H.M.S. Trade Commissioner's office), and especially if they know, like so many of us, the analysis of colonial developments, to new terms, stressing of the importance of the merchant.

East Africa, and particularly Kenya, is only repeating the usual African trading history or experience in this respect. In both West Africa, even to-day, and in South Africa until the "tinetics," "the Coast Houses" as they were always dubbed, dominated the commerce since the days of the company. When the Rand arose in its hour, such the "tinetics" in the South African instance, were compelled to share dominion with company. In East Africa, however, the merchants have left their position of dominance unchallenged since the days of the company.

But the merchants' position in Kenya is not so simple. It is an even more complex scale. But the merchants still flow homewards, to Europe or America, in value, through the media of the shipping firms.

As yet in the Mother Country, this aspect of East Africa's economic life, but little and quite imperfectly, is understood. In words, the country's exports are differentially distributed, and the shipping firms are seized to the throat.

respect, but conveys a danger signal. This feature is also the subject of most salient comment in the official Reports, albeit alluded to.

Who among us in the Mother Country—save a very few merchant-houses—has yet grasped the enormous commercial importance of the fact that 70 per cent. of the imports volume in Kenya are for the Native trade? Is it simple?

What, in this connection, is Manchester doing to secure a better percentage for her cotton piece goods as against the Japanese and American incursions? Scarcely, there, with whom I have spoken in their own care—and with whom I happen to know that Colonel Franklin wrestled severely during his extended visit in 1922 of the northern English industrial circles—have put it to me that credits in such a connection are shaky, the risk overmuch, and so on. All of this is a fond thing vainly invented of their own imaginations. Did the same man find it so before the war? Have the Japanese found it so

since? Does the merchant-shipper or the purchasing merchant echo any such scepticism from his vantage point in the Metropolis?

I leave these questions to answer themselves, or be answered, merely remarking that even before the phase of the passing of the recent depression an Acting Treasurer of Kenya was telling the world that in 1922 "the tonnage produced by the Natives is considerably greater than that by Europeans" and without in any way wishing, he added, "to detract from the importance of European production, I am convinced that for actual value the Native area, if properly exploited, will give the quickest returns." What is that but an official hallmark on the credit of the Native buyers? And if such things were predictable in 1922, what of to-day, with its leaping exports of maize, of coffee, of cotton—some of it actually going to the States to make up pieces which compete with Manchester, as the duty Customs statistics show?

To the manufacturers in and out of Great Britain, East Africa to-day is in several ways a new channel of investment. Do they realize the extent and variety of the ways and the means by which it is to be reached? Have the transport facilities, once roads to the interior, building within East African demesnes, the greater regularity of the steamship and mail services, the enhancement of the quality and quantities of produce for export and raw materials for local manufacturers—to mention only a quotient of the volume of profits of stability—point it would appear, in several notable directions to the East African continent? Drawing on South Africa, notably in the transport harbour sphere—for her sea-going cargo, and the inland shipping trade, and the highly favoured as it is, in railway construction, and a British manufacturer's investment.

But in the meanwhile the power of the shipping firms, as a channel of equipment to and from East Africa is unchallengeable and on the up-grade. The European buyers, in the country, have found their own life in the Native purchases, and have had their own world out. In the meantime, the shipping firms have found their own world out.

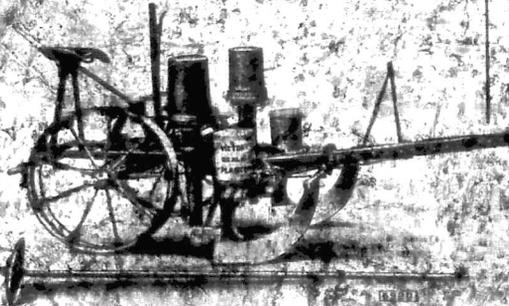
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and not necessarily always because of inability of disposal or of distribution. Native crops, in turn, have realized good prices, and purchasing power has thereby secured. The export in sugar, growing in marble and lime production, in local brewery products, in timber production (e.g., the cedar) for export, in actual imports homewards for mining machinery, in leather-making revival—all compares marvellously with even as recent a date as 1920 (when the category of Kenya industrialism was very much more restricted). All these items are confidence-creators as well as commerce expanders. And what is this but to say that investment and industrialism can now knit hands?

Then, therefore, the power schemes in action and growing in numbers even on private plantations. There is also the unitary character of the fiscal system, and of the railways and harbours control. Details of these matters must be reserved for future treatment.

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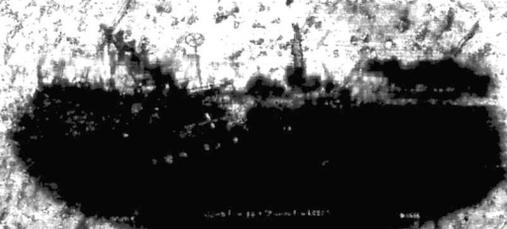
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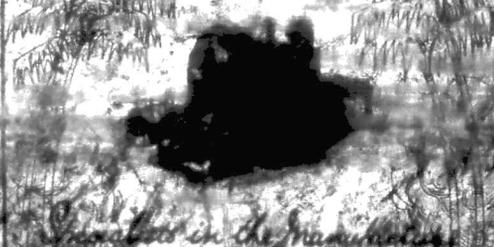
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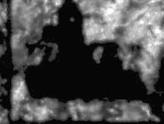
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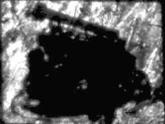
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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

FLAX

The market generally has remained very quiet, business being done in old crop only, and good prices being realized. There is practically nothing available in East African flax, the prices for which remain unchanged, values being...

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WOOL

The 11th series of Colonial wool sales ended last week with a selection covering 3,000 bales, home and foreign sections being well represented on the basis of late values. The sales have lasted for seventeen days, and during that time 11,000 bales were offered, no less than 100,000 being sold, 10,000 of which were secured by the home trade, 7,000 for the Continent, and about 1,000 bales for America. Attendances were excellent and competition keen, the results being much as had been expected.

The date of the next series of auction has been fixed for November 25, and the Wool Importers' Committee have provisionally fixed on the following dates for wool sales in the new year:—

- 1st series January 20, 1925
- 2nd series March 10, 1925
- 3rd series May 10, 1925

Kenya.—As much as 350 was realized after keen competition for a quantity of Kenya wool, about 200 bales in all, which evidently met with the approval of buyers. The last sale has undoubtedly been the final one for Kenya wool growers.

TOBACCO

Class B. Heavy, good, semi-bright, and heavy moist. Heavy of Masaland tobacco are selling fairly freely, but although good shipments are being received, the situation is still somewhat strained. There is very little business being done in the dark tobacco, but despite the fact that supplies of mottled wrapper grades are short, the demand is good.

There is little inclination on the part of buyers to take supplies of the new crop, the market showing a preponderance of dark and tobacco, the good bodied wrappers leaf being preferred.

There is, however, a demand in a season for mottled wrapper grades, and it is expected that the coming month will see a further increase in the supply of these types.

The market prospects for the new crop in Africa will be good.

COTTON

In Liverpool a rather better demand for cotton has been registered, but it is a reduction in value, the result being owing to the sharp reduction in value. The unsettled state of the future market has caused a somewhat quiet lower, with futures being sold at a discount. After recovering they declined again in sympathy with the market.

OTHER PRODUCE

Sugar.—Very little has transpired in the market during the last week, the position remaining unchanged. Some changes due this week, but only in the order of...

Cocoa.—The market for cocoa is firm, prices ruling between £30 for best Malabar and £30 for ordinary West Indian.

Groundnuts.—The market for decorticated and undecorticated remains firm, undecorticated Russian October/November shipment being quoted at £27 10s, undecorticated Gambia October/November £20 10s, Niger decorticated November/December £20 per ton.

Groundnut oil continues to make good prices. Decolorized is quoted 57s per cwt, ex-mill.

Castor Seed.—This market is somewhat firmer, the October shipment price being better at around 30s per cwt.

Linseed also shows an advance, and is well held for higher prices, although actual business is small. Calcutta October/November, 4s 12d, and Plata sold crop 4s 2d.

Black Pepper.—The market for Black Pepper for October is weak, 21s 6d, seller.

Spices.—Spice cloves are unchanged, but well held. Spot quotations are 10d to 1s 1d. October/December have been sold around 10d.

COFFEE

SALES for all grades of coffee are firm to dearer owing to the fact that, while there is a brisk demand, supplies are small. Nevertheless, fair business is being done at hardening prices.

Kenya.—Only small parcels of new crop Kenya coffee have been offered, and they have met with a ready sale from the home trade. During the week ending October 10 only 100 bags were offered and sold from Kenya. The African and Colonial Co., Ltd., quote:—

- A size, good to fine, 125s to 135s, medium to good, 115s to 125s
- B size, good to fine, 117s to 127s, medium to good, 107s to 117s
- C size, good to fine, 130s to 135s, medium to good, 125s to 130s

Ungraded

- Good to fine 115s to 120s
- Medium to good 127s to 132s
- Common to medium 115s to 120s
- Type float 120s

22 bags of foreign-cleaned first size realized the highest price of the week, namely, 152s.

Tanganyika.—There were no offerings of 250 bags of African sorts are reported to be included in the present London stocks of the Continent. Tanganyika monthly and the figures were 15,231 bags African but by a total of 22,144 tons.

MAIZE

Prices have advanced slightly during the week, but the market shows some slight temporary reaction.

East African.—The African and Colonial Co., inform us that No. 2 white has been offered to the Continent for November/December shipment at 40s, No. 1 38s to 6s, obtainable for October/November/December shipment 43s, and to 48s, 3d, has been paid in London, and for details of other grades see our weekly market.

Nos. 6 and 7 East African are also available, but in order to test the market accurately a demand will be made.

Oil would be a fair price for the December shipment, and a further advance in the price of the oil would be a fair price for the August/October shipment.

There is a demand for the oil, and it is expected that the coming month will see a further increase in the supply of these types.

There were buyers at 40s. Earlier a small parcel in bags was sold at 40s, 6d, for which 40s would now be obtainable. Owing to the firm position, sales are difficult at the moment, though buyers are pushing 40s for December/January. With a view to the future price.

All classes of African maize appear to be selling as well here as on the Continent.

Maize Flour.—Prices have advanced 7s, 6d to 25, and just a few more are expected to float in the month of October/November.

SISAL

Towards the end of the week the market was easier though during the early part of the week there was a stronger tendency. Business has been done in Tanganyika No. 1 at 24s 10s, c.i.f. October/December shipment, but there are now sellers offering and being taken at around 250 10s.

The later easiness of the market is accounted for by a somewhat weak demand from all markets, but the price made register an appreciable advance over figures ruling a couple of weeks ago.

Messrs. Messersworth & Co., Ltd., of London, who recently acted at better prices, consider a further advance likely and now quote the following prices:—

- No. 1 Tanganyika 24 5s to 24 10s per ton
- No. 1 Birwa 24 10s to 24 10s
- No. 1 Portuguese 24 10s to 24 10s

According to standard of grading, upward shipment. Sisal now is in good demand, prices being higher. Business has taken place at 24 c.i.f. for No. 1 quality, with a view to the future price, supplies being short.

Advances in prices are expected and prices remain at 24 per ton for prime and 24 10s for good.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH INDIA.

"Karsapa" left Kilindini Oct. 8 for Bombay. "Karoo" arrived Kilindini Oct. 10 from Bombay.

BULLARD KING.

"Umtali" left Las Palmas for Beira. "Umlazi" left London Oct. 15 for Delagoa Bay and Beira.

CLAN-ELLERMAN-HARRISON.

"Stanley Hall" for East African Ports, left Birkenhead Oct. 11. "Clan Matheson," for East African Ports, leaves Glasgow Nov. 6.

ELLERMAN AND BUCKHALL.

"Swazi" passed Teneiffe September 25 for Delagoa Bay and Beira.

ELLERMAN CITY AND HALL.

"City of Ayr" arrived Vnzagapatane Oct. 8 from Capetown. "Newby Hall" left Port Natal Oct. 9 for Lourenço Marques.

"City of Brisbane" left Birkenhead Sept. 23 for Delagoa Bay and Beira. "City of Naples," Glasgow, and Birkenhead to Delagoa Bay, and Matifius, at Newport Oct. 6.

HARRISON.

"Benefactor" left London Oct. 11 for Lourenço Marques and Beira.

MELBERRIES MARMITES.

"Roland Cartos" left Kilindini Oct. 7 for Beira.

UNION CASTLE.

"Gloucester Castle" arrived London Oct. 6 from East Africa. "Garth Castle" left Beira Oct. 11 for Delagoa Bay. "Gaston" left Ascension Island for Beira Oct. 11 for Plymouth. "Glenelg Castle" left Cape Town Oct. 9 for Beira. "Manstephan Castle" left Aden Oct. 6 for East African Ports and Natal. "Dromore Castle" left Cape Town Oct. 8 for Beira. "Dunluce Castle" arrived London Oct. 12 from Beira.

"Dundrum Castle" left Algoa Bay Oct. 11 for Beira. "Durham Castle" left Cape Town Oct. 8 for Plymouth and London. "Carlow Castle" left Mozambique Oct. 10 for Zanzibar and Natal.

PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA.

The s.s. "Gloucester Castle," which arrived in England on the 6th inst., having left Kilindini on September 6, carried the following passengers from East Africa.

- To Port Sudan: Mr. W. Dunn, Mrs. W. Dunn, H. W. G. Emerson, Miss E. Ensor, Mr. H. C. Foulger, Mr. J. W. Francis, Mrs. J. W. Francis and Child.
- To Swaz: Miss J. Frazer, Miss Gooseman, Mr. A. W. Garden, Mr. R. W. Halse, Mr. H. R. Halbert, Mr. W. B. Hall, Miss M. Halliday, Mr. J. Henley, Mr. C. E. Huggitt, Mr. D. Jackson, Capt. L. M. Kerr, Miss C. M. Kitchen, Miss C. A. B. Livett, Mr. W. C. Morice, Miss B. E. Orford, Mr. R. Overman, Master M. Overman, Miss E. de Winton, Mr. K. Pearce, Miss G. Plattitt, Mr. L. C. Saunders, Mr. W. C. Sayers, Miss K. Searle, Master D. H. Sawtell, Mr. W. C. Sergeant, Mr. R. C. Shute, Miss M. Smith, Miss J. L. Smith, Mr. C. Steele, Mr. G. Talley, Mr. J. H. S. Todd, Mr. H. W. Worland, Mr. H. W. White, Mr. G. H. White, Mr. A. Wilson, Mrs. A. Wilson and Children.
- To Port Said: Miss A. Legatt.
- To Capetown: Mrs. B. Barns, Mr. Geo. Doering, Miss Müller, Miss Spdyth, Mr. D. Wyart.
- To Harare: Ms. G. S. Grant, Mrs. G. S. Grant, Mr. J. S. Halliwell, Mrs. J. S. Halliwell, Mr. E. Macdonald.
- To England: Miss Adair, Mr. R. Allingham, Mrs. R. Allingham, Master D. Allingham, Miss A. Anderson, Mr. G. T. Andrews, Mrs. E. Barnett, Master Barnett, Mr. F. A. Bowden, Mr. H. B. Cartwright, Miss J. K. Cartwright, Mr. J. A. Clegg, Mr. W. A. Clegg, Mr. A. B. Cowley, Miss E. Cuss, Mr. E. Cuss, Mr. E. Cuss, Master W. Cuss, Miss H. Cuss, Miss M. A. Davies, Mr. A. H. Duff.

on October 9, carried the following passengers:

- To Lourenço Marques: Miss G. Burley, Miss N. Burley, Mrs. E. G. Craig, Mr. G. G. Duncan, Mrs. Duncan, Miss E. Duncan, Mr. G. G. Simons, Mrs. Simons.
- To Beira: Mrs. J. Binns, Master F. G. Binns, Miss J. A. Binns, Mr. J. A. Callow, Mr. G. S. Middleton, Rev. W. W. Wards, Mr. Wards.

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