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EAST AFRICA

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

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EDITORIAL

GERMAN INROADS INTO EAST AFRICA

TRADE

It is encouraging to know that the warnings contained in our special New Year number have not fallen entirely on deaf ears. Newspapers up and down the country have quoted "EAST AFRICA'S" exposure of German methods of commercial penetration in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

The quotations have in many instances appeared under the heading "German Trick," and some of our journals have devoted a good deal of space to writing in the cause of our colonies, urging their rulers to heed the early signs of Teuton energy.

Several of the foremost commercial journals have also commended the timeliness and practical utility of our disclosures, and our mention of so many specific lines in which keen competition is being met has brought us a number of appreciative letters from British manufacturers and exporters.

Never was it more urgently necessary to consolidate and extend our imperial trade, and of our overseas estates those in East Africa deserve increasing study. Their purchasing power is expanding phenomenally and they offer a constantly improving market for British manufactured articles. Fortunately, an East African Trade Report by H.M. Trade Commissioner was published almost simultaneously with our articles, which had been previously arranged for our New Year Number, and we are glad to say that that Report received more attention at the hands of the home press than any similar official document had hitherto been given. East Africa is to-day "topical" for the journalist, and can confidently be "featured."

In this issue we review Colonel Franklin's Report, in which he reiterates the need for British vigilance, and we hope our contemporaries will continue to assist us in our campaign. We regard it as a duty to East Africa, to Great Britain, and to the Empire as a whole. Gone for ever are the days when we can sit back and pride ourselves on the quality of our workmanship and our ability to sell our goods easily to any land. We have to cater for special needs, meet competition by better service, and couple enterprise with energy.

If the present vogue of East Africa will take some of our leading business men out through the Sudan, Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa, a better conception of East African potentialities will result. Let them travel and see things for themselves.



GERMAN METHODS OF COMMERCIAL PENETRATION.

THE THREAT TO OUR EAST AFRICAN TRADE.

Official Confirmation of "EAST AFRICA's" Warnings.

THE Reports of Colonel W. H. Franklin, H.M. Trade Commissioner in East Africa, are far more than statistical records, and are a report of the Trade and Commerce of East Africa for the year ended September 30, 1924, (published by His Majesty's Stationery Office at 1s. 6d. net), a copy of which lies before us, constitutes an excellent examination of the trade position of Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

It is one of the best official documents of this description which it has been our pleasure to review.

A full justification for the appointment of Colonel Franklin. We recall that there was far from general satisfaction when he was appointed to the responsible position he now holds.

Colonel Franklin has, as far as we can learn, been well received, and also, it is understood, welcomed, in East African business circles in London. But he was not long in gaining esteem, which soon turned to confidence.

This latest document from his pen is evidence that he knows a very considerable amount about East Africa and it should earn renewed appreciation of his service; but it will certainly not earn for him any regard from Germany, for he throws too strong a light on German activity in East Africa.

German Commercial Penetration.

No official document could, in fact, better confirm the warnings which "EAST AFRICA" has repeatedly given, particularly in the detailed accounts of German commercial penetration which we carried in our issue of the week before last.

Colonel Franklin records without equivocation that the re-entry of German firms into the commercial field of Kenya and Uganda has at once been marked by credit facilities of too loose a character, so much so, that it is to-day difficult to say just what credit the Indians can obtain.

Various British firms, says the report, "are refusing to extend their terms, preferring to see the business pass by them." The presence of this invidious competition is making business unduly precarious and having a far from good effect.

These foreign firms have also introduced a new factory that of making cash advances to the small trader against a lien on his prospective exports, binding him to place all his imports with the firm giving this accommodation. These practices, of course, increase the danger of individual over-trading, and it is hinted that the profits made are not being applied to the extension of the individual business, but are being quietly put aside so that they may be intact in case of disaster.

Loss of ground by the United Kingdom as a supplier of manufactured goods is attributed solely to increased competition from Continental sources, particular mention being made of piece-goods from Holland, glassware from Belgium, and general metalware from Germany, the long credits given by German houses being cited as the main cause in the last-mentioned case.

In view of their importance we quote, *extenso*, the following paragraphs:

"It is well known that to-day the Indian is the main distributor of Native goods in East Africa. It is but natural that he should prefer to trade with that house which will give him the easiest financial terms.

Loose Credit Offers.

In my earlier reports I stressed the attempts that were being made to put credit conditions upon a sounder basis in East Africa in the period immediately following the war. According to to-day's methods, these efforts seem to have been rendered nugatory. Since September 1, 1920, German firms have been allowed to establish their own branches with their own managers in Mombasa, Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam, and there are to-day nearly a dozen branches of German export houses in Mombasa giving what can only be considered as the loosest of credit conditions.

How far this is simply a means of commercial penetration, or how far political exigencies enter into the matter, it is difficult to say. It is natural that Germany should try to resuscitate commercially what she once dominated commercially, namely, the

"...there may also be a number of reasons which induce the Germans to hold credit balances abroad in the shape of long-dated bills. Add to this the fact that, particularly on the coast, the Germans have been able to re-commence dealings with old-established Indian connections, and in many cases have been able to re-engage their old Indian brokers, and it can readily be seen how easily with price advantage in support Germany can recover a good commercial footing in East Africa. Lastly, German exporters undoubtedly thoroughly understand the Native point of view that cheapness of original cost is more important than quality or efficiency. Yet, in summary, it is my opinion that this wave of cheap competition is nearing its crest and that the United Kingdom can look for a share of the import trade on this coast which will average about 40 per cent over a period of years."

Only 40% of the Trade for Britain.

The entrepot trade of Zanzibar for distribution to the mainland is not expanding in proportion to the increasing import trade of the mainland, and this individual factor may obtain until the future policy of Zanzibar towards economic co-operation with the mainland is defined, that is, until such time as Zanzibar decides whether it will enter the Customs Union of the mainland and adopt the latter's currency. While I do not wish to express any opinion on this point at present the figures would seem to show that the ratio between sterling and rupee trade in Zanzibar is as some 70 per cent. to 30 per cent. In making allowances for this distribution trade from Mombasa or Zanzibar to Tanganyika or Zanzibar, as the case may be, I believe that

any estimate of 10 per cent. share for the United Kingdom in the total import trade of the coast is not far wide of the mark."

Now our readers will we are convinced, reflect 40 per cent. as far below Great Britain's rightful share? If our manufacturers and exporters want more of the business, vigilance and energy will secure it for them.

Let us examine in some little detail the particular headings under which very keen competition from foreign houses is already making itself manifest.

Where Competition

Cotton Textile Goods.—In the cotton goods trade Japan has gained a dominating position which appears likely to maintain. In bleached, printed, dyed, and coloured fabrics, the U.K. maintains her share of the trade, except for Tanganyika, where Continental methods of penetration have been fruitful. Holland's increased share of the piece-goods trade is attributed to relatively greater dyeing process in Holland than in Manchester, and to the popularity of Dutch block-printing amongst the Native consumers.

Cement.—Increased importation of Continental cement, and just now in the same instance imports of British cement, are the chief factors.

Pottery.—Increased competition from the Continent is recorded, particularly for cheap ware.

Iron and Steel Manufacturers.—In certain lines, such as galvanized sheets, tubes and pipes, U.K. manufacturers dominate the market. Examination of recent import returns, however, shows increased Continental competition in enamelled hollow-ware, wire, nails, rivets, and general steel goods, and there is much to fear that the British market, which at present seems bent on isolating itself, will affect the trade.

Cutlery, Hardware and Instruments.—The U.K. has lost much ground to Germany, which, besides quoting much cheaper prices, also gains by her existing methods of payment.

Non-ferrous Manufactures.—Germany is increasing its share of supplies.

Electrical Goods and Apparatus.—German manufacturers are beginning to make their reappearance, though the U.K. still dominates this market.

Machinery.—There is, in Tanganyika, an amount of German machinery needing spares, and German competition is, therefore, making itself felt. British manufacturers are warned that if they are to hold their dominating share of the market, they must be prepared to give reasonable credit to local dealers.

Paper.—The Continent is regaining a part of this trade, quotations for stationery of German manufacture being far below those of competing British lines.

Bicycles.—The cheap German bicycle is finding a ready sale, and though the quality is far poorer than that of British makes, the price is sometimes as much as 40 per cent. lower.

This brief summary of the situation shows that unless we are to be content to see trade diverted again into German hands, prompt action by British houses is demanded. We have already lost many of the splendid opportunities left to us after the war, and we shall have only ourselves to blame if we do not take measures to consolidate and expand our position commercially. Colonel Franklin's Report should contribute to a wider understanding of the dangers we are facing, and we recommend its careful study to all business men interested in East African—in fact, in Imperial trade.

RETURNING BY THE NILE ROUTE

"EAST AFRICA," announced a fortnight ago, that we had reason to believe it was practically decided that the Duke and Duchess of York would return from Uganda by the Nile route had been very widely quoted by the press.

To our statement that Their Royal Highnesses intended to spend some days in Khartoum as the guests of Sir Geoffrey and Lady Archibald, had added a despatch on the part of the Royal travellers to visit the tomb of Muhammed Ali.

During the past few days it has been suggested that, as the Duke must be back in town before the Prince of Wales leaves for West and South Africa, returning to Khartoum, it can be arranged, within limits, to keep well within the time limits originally mapped out for the East African tour of the Duke and Duchess.

At the moment of writing our information is that the return journey down the Nile is still probable, and we hope that that intention may be possible of fulfilment. It will be an added pleasure for East Africa's Royal guests, and it will be another bond between Uganda and the Sudan.

Duke of York's First Hunt

Nairobi, January 9, 1922.

The Duke of York is having very good sport on his hunting trip in East Africa, and one day shot a lioness and two buffaloes, the latter with two shots from the left and right barrels of his rifle.

A zebra was left as a lion-hunt, and the Duke was up before dawn awaiting developments.

At sunrise a big leopard was seen, and the Duke fired. The animal went into the bushes, from which

it emerged through the bushes into the open grass, another shot or two Duke's party.

As the buffaloes came along the Duke fired, and hit one with a shot from his left barrel, and the other from the other. One of the buffaloes was an old one, with splendid horns.

He killed both beasts. Afterwards the lioness was discovered dead in the bush, shot through the heart.

The Duke's three successful shots were a memorable achievement. He is enjoying big-game shooting immensely.—*Daily News cable*.

FACE TO FACE WITH A LION

Contributed.

MR. W. H. CULVERWELL, of Chisamba, Northern Rhodesia, while spanshiring some oxen, noticed that one was missing. Shortly afterwards, when passing through a patch of long dry grass, he came face to face with a large lion.

Scarcely thirteen paces separated them, and for several minutes man and beast stood staring at each other. Then Mr. Culverwell, keeping his eyes on the lion, commenced a slow retreat. Having covered several yards in this way, he turned round to walk away, but seeing a movement on the part of the lion faced him again. This arrested the beast, and Mr. Culverwell was able to move away from him backwards.

Soon the lion lay down, and then a boy was hailed and sent for a rifle. On its arrival the white man brought down the beast with one shot between the eyes. It was a black-maned lion, measuring 11 ft. 8 in. high, up to the shoulder. Some little distance away from the place of the meeting the ox was discovered half-eaten.

A RETROSPECT OF UGANDA AT WEMBLEY IN 1924.

A Review of Practical Achievement.

SPECIALLY WRITTEN FOR "EAST AFRICA."

J. D. MORTLAND.

Government Botanist and Deputy Exhibition
Commissioner for Uganda.

It has been truly said that Wembley 1924 was a stock-taking of Empire, and Uganda as an Empire unit was there provided with a fine opportunity of displaying her produce and demonstrating her potentialities. It was the first time that she had taken her place among the Empire representatives, and she marked her entry so well that an Imperial audience.

The range of exhibits was wide and varied, and it was gratifying to all those connected with the work of organizing the Uganda section to know that the display was highly appreciated by the British public. Surprise was continually expressed at the natural wealth of the country, as reflected in the variety of products, and the form of foodstuffs indicating the soil and climatic climate.

It was gratifying also to be congratulated by the Royal Horticultural Society on the remarkable progress made in the development of the soil, and the production of coffee, tea, cotton, and sugar, all grown in its landwires and estates, and to receive tokens of the contributions, and further on the missionary enterprise which had raised the Native from his tendom to a comparatively high standard of intelligence and self-hood.

The Cotton Industry.

The remarkable thing which struck most visitors with deepest interest in the economies was the large export of cotton from Uganda, and the rise in the cotton industry amongst the Natives.

Speaking, for after all Uganda is a new unit of the Empire. In 1904 the export of cotton was only 100 bales. In 1923 it had reached something like 100,000 bales, valued at £2,026,820, and apart from occasional small patches grown by European coffee planters, it is purely a Native industry.

The cotton is nevertheless of a high quality and much sought after by British spinners. One English firm offered to buy up the whole Uganda crop; other firms say "We want more Uganda cotton and still more," and a Spanish representative was particularly anxious to put in direct touch with exporters in Uganda, as he wished for large supplies on which he could depend. He stated that Uganda cotton was a type which suited his mills and the quality of the fabrics he was manufacturing. These are typical of many of the inquiries and conversations made in respect of our staple commodity.

The prospects of the export of cotton figuring still more highly are very bright and with the opening up of new districts for its cultivation and the enlargement of the staff of the Department of Agriculture Uganda will no doubt play a still more important part in Empire cotton production.

Uganda Coffee.

It is not generally known that Uganda grows more types of coffee than Berlin, any other part of the Empire, an additional many introduced species, such as *C. canephora*, *C. liberica*, *C. catim*, and *C. stenophylla*. Indigenous indigenous varieties of *C. robusta* are grown. One exhibit of coffee at Wembley included all these six species, varieties, and ones of great interest to the trade, apart from the well-known Arabian and Liberian coffees, which were

shown in all their grades, it contained several types quite new to them, such as our Uganda native or robusta, the indigenous Arabian. Apart from the Arabian coffee, all the others are low grade types, but it does not necessarily follow that they are not good coffee.

We are particularly keen on developing our Uganda native or robusta type, because there is certainly a market for it. The Buganda coffee, which comes within this category, is a robusta coffee, and something like 2,500 to 3,000 tons are exported annually from that port. Java exports the remarkable figure of 41,000 tons of robusta, in addition to 68,000 tons of arabica, whilst the exports of European grown coffee from Uganda, i.e., Arabian coffee, is only in the neighbourhood of 2,500 tons.

C. robusta, indigenous to Uganda, occurs in its native state right across Central Tropical Africa to the Congo. It was from this source that the Dutch got the robusta which they now grow in Java. Emil Laurent, a Belgian botanist, first discovered it in the Congo forest belt root. It was grown as a curiosities in one of the botanical gardens beginning, and a few seeds or plants were taken from there to Java, where it was cultivated. It was looked upon as a novelty, and the coffee planters and the coffee yielding trees in that climate, with the same care as coffee from the back, by the same methods, and known to be very good.

The best reason that with robusta as an indigenous plant to Uganda its success as a crop is assured. That the flavour is inferior to the Arabian type is against it, but we have already seen that Mincing Lane tasters that our best class robusta would always be readily saleable on the London market. Recently parcels of Uganda coffee have been sent to London for examination, and the results are encouraging. Two types known as "Toro" and "Bwamba" have been sent by the Uganda Institute and Mincing Lane have been very favourable.

The following report by a famous Edinburgh coffee firm is quoted here as giving a new and independent opinion regarding them:

	ROBERT COFFEE	UGANDA NATIVE
No. 1.	Selection Arab. native	2nd
2.	Mabindi type	4th All good
3.	Plot I. mixed	4th roasters and
4.	Bwamba type	3rd without oil
	Toro type No. 9	1st in the cup
	Seed Island type	4th

The above coffees are all good roasters and in the cup are entirely free of that herbaceous flavour often found in Java robustas. I have indicated innumerable as above, the order of merit as regards cups. The Toro is quite the best, and has a little of that fine flavour peculiar to high-grown trees in the Ruwenzori district.

We have had enquiries regarding supplies of this coffee from Egypt, Germany, Poland, and Jerusalem, and after having seen samples, a North of England firm has asked whether they can obtain fifty tons.

Suitable for Native Cultivation.

There is nothing to prevent the export of this coffee from Uganda reaching a high level without interfering with the export and cultivation of the Arabian already grown by Europeans. As far as present estimates go there are 50,000 to 60,000 coffee coffee distributed among Native villages in the Lake region.

In view of the Department of Agriculture's distributed coffee culture and Parrot's coffee plants of which there is sufficient to a considerable amount,

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of seed. These trees grow splendidly, as the Native allows them among his bananas, and they require very little attention. Large quantities of the cotton could be grown in time, without interfering with the ordinary agricultural pursuits of the Native and the cultivation of his cotton plots.

For this reason alone it is a crop admirably suited to Native conditions in Uganda. It is, moreover, a crop which need not be confined to Native activity alone, for it is one which provided it keeps to the best types, could be taken up with profitable results by the European planter, and without unduly affecting the present position of Arabian coffee.

This matter of Uganda coffee has been taken up with assiduity as a Native industry, and the line is clearly being extended to European plantations. We feel convinced that Uganda would be prominently in the coffee markets of the world. We certainly rely on the sympathy and interest of the London brokers.

Uganda's Fibres.

On the subject of how Uganda coffee formed a very complete exhibit, embracing all stages in the "leaf" process. It was, as the *Journal* said, "an ideal creation; the most complete coffee exhibit ever assembled." Some of the fibres are not doubt worth of commercial value, most of them however are suitable for various local purposes, such as that of the *Journal*, and for the manufacture of brushes. These can be enter into the household economy of the Native, and indeed many of them are so utilized at the present time.

Brush makers were anxious to test samples of our sisal, as a substitute for hair in the making of brushes. A German firm sought samples of the Triumfetta fibre and the *Hibiscus desmosifolia*, and we managed to find what supplies could be sent and at what price. Both the fibres are very strong and besides having both the qualities of durability and elasticity, are excellent for the making of carriers foundations.

In view of the above mentioned inquiry, the Research Department asked for samples of these two fibres and others for testing their durability in water, and a firm of research chemists requested a complete set of them in order to test their insulating qualities.

Uganda does not claim to be a fibre-producing country. That is not because fibre-producing plants cannot be grown—our exhibit was a very striking proof that they can be produced—but because transport difficulties mitigate against enterprise along this line. We are confined to highly-priced commodities and crops of easy culture requiring a minimum of labour, i.e., with regard to Native industry.

(To be continued.)

EDITORIAL NOTE.—We are greatly obliged to have loaned Mr. Maitland to give PAST AFRICA an exclusive and detailed official account of the achievements of Uganda at Wembley. From his narrative, the first part of which appears above, the actual practical result is seen. It is to be noted that since Wembley closed, Mr. Maitland has had a good deal of his leisure to the cause of Uganda, particularly of Uganda coffee.

While he was in England Mr. Maitland, the Director of Agriculture and Extension Committee, sent us a condensed and most interesting contribution to this journal, and Mr. Maitland's article brings the story right up to date.

SUGAR IN UGANDA.

Our Kampala correspondent recently reported the opening of Uganda's large new sugar factory, which has an output of about one ton per hour. We have now received from the Government of the Protectorate a copy of a pamphlet entitled "Sugar in Uganda," written by Mr. Mark S. Moyle Stuart, Sugar Adviser to the Department of Agriculture, who has visited all the districts in which sugar cultivation on a considerable scale is economically possible.

The first area to be started is Entebbe, and the lake-side locations of Mengo (Kyagwe), and Masaka in Buganda, and Kiket and Bokoga in the eastern Province. Uganda's chief drawback from the point of view of industry is the absence of a pronounced dry and cool

climate, vegetative growth is practically continuous and a crop, as reaped, consists of cane in all stages of ripeness. This, however, is to some extent compensated for by the good yield per acre, and the ability to grind almost continuously throughout the year. Soil and climatic conditions are regarded as admirably suited for the cultivation of sugar and the production of excellent crops if adequate treatment is given.

Though the present average yield is only between 15 and 20 tons per acre, Mr. Stuart states that 30 tons or more should easily be obtainable with sufficient attention.

Further, the cane can be processed successfully in the small jaggery-making plants, on the whole, proving a paying proposition, though extraction rarely exceeds 68 per cent. even in the more efficient mills. But in modern mills on the other hand, yield between 60 per cent. and 67 per cent. from which comparison the economic wastefulness of the old method is evident.

The winter suggests that Uganda sugar manufacture will then turn out a refining or direct canning sugar for export, or for home consumption.

Success will depend, however, on the ability of the cane to stand up to the heat and the handicaps of the second case, development of the local market may be a slow process and the high cost of internal road transport a serious consideration. As the development of Uganda progresses there will probably be a tendency towards large-scale operations, as has been the case in other countries, but Mr. Stuart is of the opinion that the smaller plant will at present prove more successful in the Protectorate. Such plant, suitable for turning out about one ton of sugar per day for Native consumption could be erected for approximately £1,000, while the smallest plant to make white sugar for European consumption would cost about three times as much, and have an output of a couple of tons daily.

A brief outline of the requirements of a planter contemplating sugar manufacture is given, as are hints on the various aspects of production. The pamphlet can be obtained from the Department of Agriculture, Kampala.

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MAILS FOR EAST AFRICA.

The mail service—once almost called a dis-service—is bad from East Africa over the past few weeks has been almost as exasperating as in the immediate post-war period.

It has been an uncommon thing for the Post Office to announce an arrival on one day, for the following days' newspapers to show it as postponed twenty-four hours, and for no communication to reach either user or the biggest East African houses in the City on either day. Then, three or four days later, when no arrival was scheduled—a whole or partial mail has arrived unheralded and unexplained.

Moreover, when mails have arrived they have trekked about town, say, Nairobi, Dar-es-Salaam, and other towns; letters written on date-sheets are seen and circulate far and wide. During the whole of last autumn of last year there was a regular dispatch to East Africa every Thursday but now the outward timetables are seemingly merely a matter of chance.

We therefore applied to the Postmaster General for details of the inward and outward service. For seventeen days no communication remained unanswered, and then, in response to several telephonic reminders we received an intimation in the following terms:

"Sir—I am advised by the Postmaster General that the usual service to East Africa is provided by the Messageries Maritimes, which provide a sailing once a fortnight from Marseilles. Mail for East Africa are despatched from London on alternate Tuesday evenings to connect with these packets. The next mail will leave on the evening of January 6. In addition mails for East Africa are despatched to Aden practically every week with the Indian mail, which arrives on the 1st and 15th of each month."

Companies concerned for the mails to be taken on from Aden. If, in the week preceding the sailing of a Messageries Maritimes packet from Marseilles, there is no information of any call of a steamer at Aden, the mails are not sent to Aden with the Indian mail, but are held over for despatch by French packet on the following Tuesday.

Mails from West Africa are received fortnightly by the Messageries Maritimes Packet and at irregular intervals by Steamship Lines providing a service from East Africa to the Mediterranean.

The expected dates of arrival which are shown in the Post Office Daily List are based on information of the despatch of mails which is received by telegraph from East Africa and it is seldom that they are more than a day out.

No information has been received regarding the suspension of the Government steamer service between Zanzibar and Dar-es-Salaam. Inquiry is being made on the subject.

The cavalier fashion in which East Africa is being treated by the Post Office is splendidly exemplified by its candid admission of official ignorance. On December 12 we noticed the Post Office that we had learnt of the possible suspension of the Zanzibar Government steamer service between Zanzibar and Dar-es-Salaam. (That service has hitherto conveyed to Tanganyika mails dropped at Zanzibar by the steamers of the Messageries Maritimes.) Yet

eleven days later we are told—Informed that the postal authorities have no information on the subject, but are making inquiries! An ordinary business man would imagine that an inquiry over the telephone to Downing Street would have sufficed, or that at any rate cabled information on a point of such importance would have been sought. Nineteen hours, not nineteen days, should have been more than ample time for solution of the question.

A more frequent and a regular service to East Africa is an urgent requirement, and it is to be hoped that a definite weekly mail will soon be arranged. It is one of the real needs of business men on both sides of the water, and that, as much as anything, is a necessity if increased tourist traffic to East Africa is to be encouraged. The present position is profoundly unsatisfactory, and our letter bears eloquent testimony to the want of explanation which it is demanded.

TOO MUCH BAPTISM.

Bukavaya.

PEAKERS in the Lusala district of Northern Rhodesia have been suffering from an epidemic of baptismal insanity. Native baptisms by immersion in rivers along the Lefua and Kafue rivers.

Immersion has gone to the Belgian Congo. A string of superstitious baptizers who regard themselves as "singers," and "assistant singers," and "ushers" carried off the immigrants. In Northern Rhodesia unauthorized preaching or teaching is prohibited under the Native Schools Proclamation.

EAST AFRICA'S SPORTSMAN CORNER.

OUR FREE SERVICE.



A keen old East African, who has shot widely in Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Portuguese East Africa and Tanganyika, has very kindly offered to put his experience at the disposal of any readers of this paper.

If they will state what minimum or maximum sum they are prepared to spend, the time of their disposal and the particular game they want, this good sportsman will readily, and as far as possible, give his advice. For the more adventurous and experienced shot he has special information of a bit of territory that has been only slightly shot over.

All inquiries on this subject should be addressed to the Editor, and accompanied merely by claims to the value of 6d. to defray the cost of forwarding to and back to the inquirer in the columns. Advice will be given either in these columns, or, when necessary, by letter to the inquirer. Enclosures should be marked "Shooting" in the top left-hand corner.

Discussion of any matter of interest to sportsmen is welcomed in this column.

EAST AFRICAN COFFEE GROWING

In the winter of the United States, coffee is the chief export of New York, and its enormous growth, progress and prosperity in the East African Dependencies, the achievements which are reproduced in full.

"East Africa's fine white fab pavilion is exact reproduction of an Arab palace in Zanzibar, the fair clove island of the Indian Ocean, is unquestionably the building in which coffee is most in evidence. From the moment you set foot inside it you are assailed by the fragrance of coffee beans, and, whether you turn to the right or left to the Uganda Canal, or to the left to the Kenya Coast, you will see at a glance that coffee culture is one of the prime concerns of East Africa."

In such a favorable climate as this, it is done so easily to popularize. Kenyan planters, especially under their own names, have a stall, where small samples of coffee, presented for distribution by the planting interests of the different districts, are available for any visitors who do not know its properties. Attractive half-pound and pound tins, hermetically sealed, are also on sale at 10/- od. a pound or 12/- a half-pound. To the very limited extent that East Africa can grow, first, second and third revelation, and sales are therefore very encouraging. From all sides I have heard nothing but praise for the quality and purity of the coffee, and it is probable that there will be no difficulty in creating a demand, obtained from

the European coffee houses, which seem destined, perchance, to stand separately in the world's markets. And, notwithstanding their identity in some things, as was the case until very recently,

— apart from the native stall, Tanganyika has no coffee exhibit or share. Even in the section devoted to native-grown crops from the Mombasa district, there are indications of the future which now

recommends the country of Native coffee to the attention by the added interest

KENYA

Kenya, however, being much more dependent on its coffee-planting industry and doubtless having more lands at its disposal, has devoted considerable space to exhibiting a wide range of samples of beans of various grades and kinds, and from different districts. A most useful and striking feature of the section is a chart showing the total planted area, the non-productive area (or that under coffee less than three years old), the semi-productive area (or coffee between three and six years old), the fully productive (or that over six years), and the actual production in cwt. during the past four years. These facts may be seen from the following table:

	Total planted area	Non-productive area	Semi-productive area	Fully productive area	Production cwt.
Acres	Acre	Acre	Acre	Acre	cwt.
1920	27,817	9,757	11,020	8,030	1,472
1921	33,815	13,872	10,349	9,782	2,022
1922	43,359	20,117	10,474	11,971	2,527
1923	52,249	25,773	10,649	11,828	2,718

From these figures it will be noticed that practically half of the area now under coffee is in the non-productive stage, so that within the next two years the output in Kenya should be doubled, even if no new areas were to be put under coffee. The Planters' Licensing Board brokers do not fear the building up of even the quadrupling of present production, for it is believed that such quantities would be readily absorbed at reasonable prices by the market, now purchasing East African varieties, while the general recovery of the European currency

sounds, and it is hoped success in introducing East African coffee to the European market, sufficiently to induce the Kenyans to take sufficient steps to respond to any allied output.

This is mentioned in the pamphlet on Coffee Growing in Kenya, which has been written by Mr. E. H. Sprott for tree distribution by the Kenya Empire Exhibition Council and by James, L. & Co., where labour difficulty which will check too rapid an increase in the area under this culture.

Mr. Sprott emphatically dissuades anyone from thinking of attempting coffee planting in Kenya unless he has at least £2,000 capital, and gives it as his opinion that 200 acres of bearing coffee is about the limit that can be efficiently supervised by the average white man as long as native labour remains what it is to-day. Costs are naturally subject to changes according to district, individual tastes, and a number of circumstances outside the control of the planter, but it is shown as allowing a capital of £3,000 to meet all contingencies, a settler should easily have 100 acres of coffee in full bearing in ten years and thereafter be able to reckon on an annual income of about £1,000. Prospects, then, are decidedly encouraging, and all connected with this developing industry are filled with optimism as to its future.

Nyassaland

Today Nyassaland is probably the best place in Africa for coffee, and at Wimbleton it is shown merely a couple of bundles of beans in a box. Although the coffee crop is not yet well developed, the native tribesmen have adopted it with great enthusiasm, and the crop to be favoured by Europeans is, doubtless, Central African, promised such optimistic hopes and forecasts that as a novice in the building reminds us, the coffee-tree was once adopted as the armorial bearings of the Nyassaland Native State. In the first year of this century exports totalled 10,000 cwt., and some 4,500 acres were then in cultivation, but unsatisfactory climatic conditions brought such a stoppage to the growth of coffee that nothing had been done since 1905.

The climate is very variable, and the weather is extremely bad, but the coffee is said to stand well on local estates which, after satisfying local demands, have in recent years supplied the market overseas an average of only about 10 tons a year.

One of the chief hindrances to planting in this territory is the irregularity of the rainy season, for poor rains in October and November have usually split, complete or partial failure of the crop. On the other hand, it has done very well when rains have been particularly heavy, and a number of planters continue to cultivate it alongside other products.

Uganda

Immediately on entering the Uganda Colony one is confronted with a wide range of Uganda-grown coffee, *Coffea robusta*, being indigenous to the province, and *Arabica* beans, grown by European settlers and many Natives. According to an official return made at the end of 1922, the acreage under coffee in Uganda was 7,656 acres of coffee growing alone on European estates, 3,644 alone on Indian estates, 808 interplanted with rubber on European estates, and 808 on Indian estates, besides 10,628 acres of Native-grown coffee, making a total of 21,117 acres. An experienced planter who has investigated the position since 1922 for the Uganda Department of Agriculture is, however, of opinion that the value of the Native coffee is very slight and that the country can count hardly more than 5,000 acres of good coffee.

Exports, which in 1916 amounted to only 1,200 cwt., had increased to 10,000 cwt. by 1923.

Our Man in the Forest

A MAN-EATING ELEPHANT.

In the January number of *Blackwood's Magazine* a remarkable story is told in "Foolishness of a man eating elephant encountered in Portuguese East Africa." The beast was reported to have killed and eaten a number of natives, and so the narrator and a friend set out to shoot it.

The chase! However, nearly missed him, for "Fandi," who suddenly found himself assailed by the monster elephant, which "creakily and noiselessly advanced" in silent dignity, "had no time to stand and hollered like the wind; he gave a sudden spring and lashed his tail, which at the summit of the twelve long moments of the leap broke off like a rotten twig, and the elephant, stamping with rage, stamped the debris into the earth."

Aiming low behind the shoulder, for he was too far away to risk a head shot, he then ploughed five solid-nosed bullets into the elephant's body, hitting two softened ones in the stomach, as he charged into the bush.

For two whole days the white hunter followed the trail, and there were no good signs of the animal, which he always assumed had been driven to safety and had never been seen again. In such circumstances Native assurances that the elephant was really a man-eater.

GOVERNING BY PERSONALITY.

Mr. G. Ward Price is sending some interesting despatches from "Darkest" South Africa, and especially from the Transvaal.

He has just come from the Zulu districts, where he has been engaged in the Egyptian war. The British, who have created the modern Sudan from a desolation of savagery under the Turks, took that Egypt should get her fair share of the water out of the Nile. But Egypt's possession of the Delta enables her to interfere in Sudanese politics to more than Holland can claim to meddle in German affairs because the Dutch own the mouth of the Rhine.

The Sudan is governed not by principles but by personality. What makes the system a complete success is the fact that where primitive peoples are concerned there is more natural administrative ability inside the blazer of a Varsity blue than beneath the frock coat of the highest-browed constitutional lawyer who ever discoursed learnedly at Geneva or The Hague.

There is no entrance to the Sudanese Civil Service by way of competitive examination. Young men who apply for admission are interviewed by a committee of their future colleagues, trying their seniority. Their school and college records are examined, but ineffectual achievements count for something, so does athletic distinction.

But what decides whether a candidate shall be accepted or rejected is sole personal impression received by men who are actually administering the Sudan as to whether or not he is the right sort of man for the job.

Egypt is doing her best to drag the Sudanese beneath the wheel of the International self-determination.

HUNTING RHINOS FROM ELEPHANTS.

For you who are interested in the African game, this will be of interest to you. The tour of the Duke and Duchess of York has caused an enormous increase in East African sports.

The shooting of a rhinoceros by the Duke, for instance, prompted若干 new comic comments. Let us quote from the *Daily Mail*, which, in an explanatory paragraph under the news, delivers itself thus:

"Hunters track the rhinoceros and shoot or fire arrows at its back, and sometimes a line of elephants is used to beat it into the open."

Picture a few of them, white hunters strolling round to the elephant stable in the morning, mounting their favourite pachyderms, and setting off after rhino!

THE TSETSE FLY.

MR. ORMSBY-GORE has described the fight against the tsetse fly in Tanganyika. Organized burning of the bush is the method of attack, and just before "The Great" African Parliamentary Commissionary came here, some 20,000 natives had burned out voluntarily under their chief, their wives, and their sons, a great area of veldt, mafura, and thorn scrub, and the tsetse fly is being held at bay over a enormous number of miles in this area.

We all know the tsetse fly, which is the bane before the inhabitants of the veldt, and the curse of the cattle farmer. It is a pest of the first magnitude, and once established in a hole of the land can quickly be put under cultivation and once under cultivation there will be no cessation, while it breeds only in the veldt.

OUR SUDANESE ARMY.

Colonel R. R. Reilly, in his *Sudanese Review*, describes the Sudanese army as follows: "The Sudanese army is by Colonel Charles Kepperton on 1-5-0, and the Sultan. In its early days a generous tribute to Lord Allenby, previous to his

He has had a policy of his own, because he was fitted out with one ready-made army, he has sometimes adopted weak or superficial methods, it has been because he has faithfully followed his instructions. Egypt did not find him weak nor did we, when his hands were a little untried, and it is the duty of all officers to support a man who has deserved the country of England singular highly, and of one of the straightest, most honest, and most courageous servants of the King."

Colonel Reilly describes the Sudanese Battalion, a couple of platoons of whom recently mutinied as one of the smartest and most fighting battalions during the period of the reconquest of the Sudan, and regrets the losses from poor conduct of Sir Herbert Jackson's old battalion, which have such a record of valour at the Sudan and Omdurman.

To get out of Egypt's army forces, they should say "Sudan," be soothly constituted with white effects and C.O.'s, such a firm band can be kept over them. The French, Senegalese, and other famous units in Africa are composed in this manner, and have performed remarkably good service for a great number of years.

In all the well-known stories of our soldiers, that was the course taken by the British during the East African campaign, and the writer of the article above seems to think does not credit the

SOME OLYMPIAN REPERTHOUGHTS.

From Our Special Motor Correspondent.

Strong factors remain unchanged another year regard to the result. Olympia shows it is the progress that British manufacturers are making towards building up a big export trade.

Our British prices are now down to a competitive level with the products of other nations, and this is certain to aid us in the cultivation of export business. Combined with the access of facilities that the British car of 12 to 14 h.p. has attained with colonial buyers comes the startling fact that American manufacturers are beginning to realize that their high-powered vehicles is unlikely to remain their chief claim to fame as has been hitherto. On the other side of the Atlantic the situation is being given to the manufacturer a type of car that will possess all the attributes of a motor vehicle at a relatively low cost. The British manufacturer however, enjoys a start of a good ten years over his American competitor, and, before American plants can be retooled to turn out the smaller vehicle, the British car will have quite a considerable period in which to establish itself in the various markets of the world.

Looking for East African Business.

East Africans will be interested to know that the British Motor Corporation are sending a demonstration car to Kenya in the very near future. This model is one of the 12 h.p. four-seater tourers, with a wheelbase of 8 ft. 6 in., and a track of 4 ft. 11 in. It is a 12 h.p. engine of 75 x 110 mm. with a compression ratio of 5.5 to 1, and a maximum speed of 45 m.p.h. The car is fitted with all the latest fittings, including a vacuum system, and a 12-volt electrical equipment. The car will be fitted with balloon tyres, shock absorbers, special springs, and radiator fan.

The new 12 h.p. Autol Johnson car will prove of interest to our readers. It is of four-cylinder design, magneto ignition, a water pump, a four-speed gear box, four-wheel drive, a 6 ft. 6 in. wheelbase, 5 ft. 11 in. track, and a 45 m.p.h. maximum speed. The car is fitted with balloon tyres.

The 12 h.p. Sunbeam car has two headlamps, a front driving screen, a front driving seat, a front driving mirror, petrol gauge, and several other items.

Distributed for the Galloway car have been appointed in Nairobi, and agency territories for all parts of Africa may be applied for. This 12 h.p. four-cylinder car has a monobloc engine, 69.5 x 110 mm.; side valves; magneto ignition, four-speed gear box, spiral bevel drive, wheelbase 8 ft. 6 in., track 50 in.; clearance 4 ft. Lucas electrical equipment, and a full leather interior with 30 x 3 in. tyres. The price of the driving tourer is £125.

The makers of these cars are getting about building up an export business very circumspectly. They believe that their little vehicle, with its simplicity of control, general handiness, and low running cost, will ultimately secure a niche in the market. With this in view, Trojans are being sent out to many territories in order to undergo exhaustive local tests. Thus it will be ascertained how they stand up to local conditions, and what overhauls made as to what modifications are required in the standard design. A subsidiary company has been established in East Africa, and it is from this point our London offices will be made to build up business in East Africa, at least for the time being.

The Sunbeam car is 12 h.p. for cylinder bore stroke ratio 6.5 to 1, and piston, two-speed epicyclic gear box, four-wheel drive, spring shock absorber, three-speed final drive, 10.5 in. diameter rear wheel, 4 ft. track, and a 45 m.p.h. maximum speed. The touring car has a 12 h.p. engine, and a model has an improved

body and undershield, the doors have been strengthened, and the front-seat backs made higher. The side and front shields of the two-piece type have also been refined, and the new body hood can easily be manufactured by craftsmen. In addition, there is a new type of oil-cooled engine priming device.

The African Company is expressing great satisfaction with regard to the development of its overseas trade. Encouraging comments from these traders in East Africa who are prepared to consider the handling of our firm's cars and lorries.

Continental Makers' Marketing East Africa.

It would not be out of place, perhaps, to notice in this article some Continental cars that are available in East Africa by reason of the fact that their Empire representation is controlled from London. These include the Benet, Darracq, Delton, Dutton, Delage, Matra, Renault, and Bianchi.

The 12 h.p. 1200cc. touring Berliner has an overhead valve engine, 75 x 110 mm., with a compression ratio of 5.5 to 1, magneto ignition, four-speed gear box, spiral bevel drive, wheelbase 8 ft. 6 in., track 50 in., clearance 4 ft. 11 in., and a 45 m.p.h. maximum speed. The chassis price is £110. The 15-17 h.p. model is sold with a British touring body at £155, the 10-12 h.p. tourer at £105, and the 12-15 h.p. limousine at £115.

The 15-17 h.p. four-cylinder Darracq has an overhead valve engine, 75 x 110 mm., with a compression ratio of 5.5 to 1, magneto ignition, four-speed gear box, spiral bevel drive, wheelbase 8 ft. 6 in., track 50 in., clearance 4 ft. 11 in., and a 45 m.p.h. maximum speed. The chassis price is £135, and the standard touring 12-15 h.p. four-cylinder model sells at £115. All Darracqs have internal expanding brakes on all four wheels.

Delton Limited cars are being well prepared to appoint main distributors in Africa, and inquiries are invited from agents. The car, if it is feasible, will be classed as imported with London-built chassis, and the 12-15 h.p. 1200cc. touring model has an engine of 75 x 110 mm. and a water pump.

The 12-15 h.p. 1200cc. touring car has a side valve engine, 75 x 110 mm., with a compression ratio of 5.5 to 1, magneto ignition, four-speed gear box, spiral bevel drive, four-wheel brakes, a track of 50 in., and a clearance of 4 ft. 11 in. The chassis price is £137. The 13-9 h.p. four-cylinder Renault has a side valve engine, 75 x 110 mm., with a compression ratio of 5.5 to 1, magneto ignition, three-speed gear box, spiral bevel drive, wheelbase 8 ft. 6 in., track 50 in., clearance 4 ft. 11 in., and tyres 775 x 145 mm. The four-seater tourer has just been reduced to £145, and the seats are fitted with internal expanding brakes on all four wheels.

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JOURNALISTIC CHANGES IN KENYA

Editorial Control of "Standard"

From Our Resident Correspondent

Nairobi, December 10, 1921

The journalistic world of Kenya has been shaken by the announcement appearing in to-day's Standard of certain changes in the editorial control of the journal.

The readers of "East Africa," may be aware, the Editor-in-Chief of that journal has for many years been Mr. R. F. Mayer, who has also occupied the position of Managing Director. Mr. Mayer has held the reins during the coming and going of successive editors, and the present circulation of the paper testifies to the business ability of the man who has guided its fortunes.

It is now announced that Mr. G. B. Sandford, P.E., who to date has "lived" itself "during a period of nearly a decade in Kenya" and has acquired a wide knowledge of the country's problems and of Eastern Africa as a whole, has been appointed Editor-in-Chief. The effects of this permanent inflection in local journalism will be watched with considerable interest, both among members of the profession itself and in the general public, since the career of the Standard are bound up with the progress of the Colony.

MR. SANDFORD is a man of considerable education and has had a wide range of experience in the arts of newspaper management.

In 1912-13 he was private secretary to Sir Charles Bowring and from 1913 to 1922 performed the same duties for Sir Edward Montagu, when the latter was Governor of Kenya. More recently he acted as Secretary to the Economic and Financial Committee.

It will thus be seen that the new Editor-in-Chief is a man of no small experience of local affairs, but in what direction that experience and experience will go it remains to be seen. Mr. Sandford

is a man of strong convictions and a decided political and social bias.

Whether or not it will portend any drastic alteration in Standard policy is a point worth consideration. At any rate, so far as public opinion is concerned, it has already been expressed, that this appointment may portend turning the journal into a sort of "inspired" official organ, and that official tradition may prove too strong for the new chief.

We believe that Mr. Mayer was induced to take this important step only after long and careful consultation with his Board and with many prominent people in the Colony. It is also said that there are no such intentions in the minds of those responsible for the destinies of the Standard as have been outlined above and that the traditions and policy of the paper as a settlers' organ will remain as heretofore.

The reason given for this new step by the paper is that "The editorial department must be divorced from the commercial activities" of the firm. Mr. Mayer, who thus relinquishes the active editorial control of the journal, will carry on as Managing Director.

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THE KENYA SETTLERS' NIGHTMARE

By J. H. DUNLOP, EAST AFRICA

Deafness in Kenya and Nyasaland, and to a lesser degree throughout the rest of the numberless districts where British settlers have invested in their capital the land of their adoption. Many have worked years without financial return, but now, in view of their future success, all these men and women are entirely dependent upon Native labour for the working of their property and ruin threatens the face of no labourer's to be gleaned.

In Kenya Colony the labour supply has been immediately reduced. There are several obvious tributary causes of this shortage—e.g., increased cultivation by the settlers, industrialisation, railway construction, and the like.

One must also remember the recent native campaign in East Africa which disturbed every part of the area.

about 1919 being suppressed. The Natives were enabled to return to the reserves sufficient means to live in comparative abundance at some time. The Native will not work out to his own requirements and provided he has sufficient food, prefers to pass his days in idleness, while wondering what little cultivation is required.

Immediately after the campaign, there was a considerable influx of new settlers, and a sudden growth of native labour. This population was engaged in agricultural work that had been left to

certainly pauperised natives. Natives are now gradually coming out to work again, but this is more counterbalanced by the return to the reserves of a greater number of those who have been idle since 1919.

The supply of labour is easily got work does not pay the Natives, and they are therefore substitutable elsewhere by the European colonists.

This situation will continue to remain.

There is a demand for labour, but not insatiable. The demand that this interest should also be emphasised. Some of us think the former neglect of the Colonies preferable to the present condition of strife and battle, and that if the Colonial Office had looked upon as the immediate trustee of the White there should also be a Trustee for the White, at least until the Colony is granted responsible Government.

One cannot but admit that the younger colonies are difficult to satisfy, but there is indeed the feeling that a danger exists in the possible fruition of schemes, and hasty policies, regarding the education of the Native and his social, moral and economic uplift.

Even in considered policy, even a pre-arranged policy, must well result in the ruin white man's work for the past twenty years, doubtless, was the ultimate fate of the whole East African territories would be were the elements gradually eliminated owing to inability without native labour.

Others faithfully

1. The first off. The tenth of the next year, 1922, the first settler will have got the right to a certain publication of Mr. Ormrod's "Ornamental" with other labour districts.

A RETROSPECT OF ARUSHA IN 1924.*From Our Resident Correspondent.**Arusha, December 15, 1925.*

The most important event of the year has been the visit of the East African Commissioner, and the most satisfactory outcome of their tour is the expression that there is "progress all along the line," which hope is held out for the future administration of the territory generally, and not least of some measure of representation in the near future.

Arbitrary Local Laws.

The arrival of Sir Donald Cameron, who is due in Tanganyika in March next, is eagerly awaited, and it is hoped that on his taking over the reins of Government some measure of local representation will be granted and that the present system of arbitrary local laws and regulations—which is of a discriminatory nature in particular—will be extensively revised by a body specially appointed for this purpose.

Labour.

It has been noticeable that this year practically no voluntary labour has come to this district from Singida and Mikambari, while the system for games of whist losses under which it is claimed mid-term employment on coffee estates. It is alleged that Government or representative local officials have played a chief rôle in the movement of Natives from their natal districts.

Agribusiness.

There has been a small quantity of rice sown, but the opinion of experienced planters and agriculturists that fumigation had been so severe that germination in many cases was impossible. The district has had one visit from an agricultural officer during the last four years.

Administrative Officers.

During the year the district has had the services of an able and impartial Commissioner, Mr. H. H. Hall, and the services of a Resident Commissioner, Mr. H. G. Lewis, who has now left.

Banya Railway Extension.

Construction work on this extension was commenced early in the year, and it is estimated that it will be open for traffic early in 1925. The cost of this extension is unfortunately at present not known to the public. Tenders for this work, which is in the hands of a private contractor, were not invited.

Planters' Organizations.

During the year under review, there has been a definite attempt to organize the various Planters' Commercial and Agricultural Associations and other bodies in the Territory, but owing to lack of communications, this is proving a very difficult matter.

The problem is, however, how much nearer solution lies as a working understanding between the Arusha planters, the Mern Agricultural Society and the Kilimanjaro Planters' Association has yet to be reached.

Coffee.

A retrospective view of 1924 is not altogether unsatisfactory, even though the coffee crop for this year is a distinctly smaller. Various factors are responsible, but it is generally agreed that after the previous year's crop was a heavy one, which necessitated rather drastic pruning.

The area under young coffee is estimated now to be twice the old planted area, and although this new cultivation will not be reflected in exports before 1925, local planters have reason for congratulation. The progress of coffee production made since the first world war is clearly seen in figures for 1924. According to

market reports, I believe the highest price realized to date, African coffee being £1.50 per ton for an Arusha mark.

Native Cotton Growing.

In spite of an assurance to the contrary given in March, 1923, by the local Senior Commissioner, the government is actively encouraging local Natives to grow cotton. In 1923 the local Senior Commissioner held the view that the local natives were not sufficiently far advanced to be encouraged in this industry, but in six months this idea has been reversed.

Cotton.

Several large experimental areas were put under cotton in this district, as well as at Mbale, and planting took place as early as February and March. It is now considered that this planting was much too early, and that May-June planting would be more generally suited to the district. However, both took place and the first crop of 1923-24 was unfruitful owing to cold weather, which this year continued up to the end of August. A fair crop is nevertheless expected if extension of the time for sowing be granted by Government.

Native Cattle Trade.

A system of Governmental market controlled by Government auctioneers was responsible for an increased price in slaughter cattle amounting to approximately 50 per cent. It is difficult to understand the reason underlying this system of control, as the cattle industry in the Empire is a free one.

EMPIRE COTTON GROWING REVIEW.

The January issue of the Empire Cotton Growth Review has stimulated a great deal of popular interest in East Africa.

The Governor of the Bank of East Africa has given a useful and interesting account of rain-cotton growing in the Sudan, and the author has also written on cotton and its uses. An article on the effects of agricultural work conducted by the Indian Banya Agricultural Station on the Rungwa of very considerable utility to cotton planters. Other articles of decided value to planters are included, and we would certainly recommend everyone interested in cotton cultivation to subscribe to this excellent quarterly, which is published by the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation at Millbank House, London S.W.1, at 5s per annum.

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1925 IN THE SUDAN.

High Commissioner Correspondent
Khartoum.

DECEMBER, the last month of the year, is usually admitted to be the most strenuous, counterbalanced by effort, perhaps, to greater or less advantage, at least to equal last year's totals, of which the turn of business has been adverse, to reduce financial losses to the very minimum.

It is also a time when one looks back over the eleven preceding months and attempts an accurate estimate of values. Which were the best months? What were the best shipping lines? Where could money be made? How could past pitfalls be avoided?

This applies to the business community of the Sudan even to a greater degree than to most of the other East African dependencies, for the balance of trade still remains on the adverse side and will be for some years to come. All business men here have their shoulders to the wheel at the moment, though not in their effort which is sincerely trust, with some individual and even a pleasure, trust, with myself, Lindludge in a little retrospect, coveting the year that is past and that failing nothing, it has been a success, and from a commercial viewpoint.

It is interesting to the foreigner to get into details of the business done in the first nine months of the year, and one has necessarily to estimate what the figures for the final quarter will be. Without delving too deeply into figures, however, one can say with certain annual figures of assurance that all our exports, with the exception of cattle and gum, have proved generally good. Quantities coming forward from the interior have been almost up to standard, and rates have been steady and even showing a slight improvement.

There has been a decided improvement on the cotton market, though the market has remained very quiet, was all for the good of the trader.

Unfortunately both import and export business was considerably retarded during the second half of 1924 by the activities of pro-Spartan enthusiasts who, by their intrigues and evil machinations, created a political situation most unsettling to trade. From July to November this was most felt by those connected with internal trade, for the market remained stagnant for weeks, and even months.

Following the dastardly murder of Sir L. A. M. H. following the execution of Major General Gordon, the mutiny of two platoons of the 1st Battalion, 2nd Port Sudan, and the arrival of a British force.

Sudanese exports were suspended, for practically no produce was moved.

In former years the summer months are always dull, but from January to April, and again from October to December, business is usually brisk. This year, instead of the three final months being good, they have been rather poor, and during only six weeks at the outside—the month of October and the latter half of December—did business really approach normal. Even so, the year has been a success, and had there been no political disturbances, would undoubtedly have proved a record one.

It is pleasing to record that England has increased the percentage of her volume of trade with the Sudan. She can, however, still take and supply much more of her imports, both import and export, and it is hoped she will grasp her opportunities during 1925, which holds forth every promise of being a good year.

This little retrospect would be incomplete without reference to our chief exports, those which have proved good and those which have failed.

Cotton.

The value of cotton exported by the Sudan Plantations Syndicate from the Gezira, together with the Kordofan and Upper Nile, all of which quantities were shipped during the first five months of the year, exceeded £1,000,000, values by £1,500,000. Shipments increased during the autumn from the Zalabia estate in particular, and were increased by

approximately £2,000,000.

Bulls.

The dairy market suffered, more than any other from the political situation, and the value of exports fell to £1,000,000. Fortunately for our exporters, the price quoted on contracts agreed from £1 to £10 per ton, the result where was a number of weeks. In these cases contracts were kept, and in a manner which probably followed the general course. Noche supply of milk and butter moves from one to the other, and lasted until mid-December until when natives were once more induced to release stocks. The produce was rushed to Port Sudan for shipment. Naturally the delay created serious difficulties for exporters who have now to face the penalties attached to uncompleted contracts.

Skins.

The export of this commodity was a distinct failure. The skins were of high quality, mainly exported to the Hedjaz, and on account of the Wahabi raids entirely ceased, only a few hundred

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Groundnuts.

Other countries of the East African group, and also West Africa, invited by the Empire Exhibition to show what they can do in the groundnut trade, but the Sudan has done exceedingly well with the quantities exported during 1924 being ten times above the average, and the prices good. The Sudan specialty is now being appreciated by buyers, as it should be, for its oil-bearing qualities are better than any other known variety. The one drawback to increased exports has been freight charges, which are heavy owing to the bulk of this commodity to the ton.

Cattle Trade.

This business received a decided fillip during the year and excellent progress was made. The Veterinary Department did all that it could to encourage everything possible to encourage animal husbandry in the Sudan, and as many as 60,000 head were imported last year. Unfortunately, foot and mouth disease broke out and shipments via Halfa ceased. Although the cattle trade cannot be termed "established," it has been proved that the business is a paying proposition and should be developed.

Corn Area.

The year's crop was good, although not such a bumper one as in 1922. Demand was satisfactory throughout the year, and prices maintained at high level. Both growers and exporters are pleased with the year, and as the new season is now coming into full swing, the demand is likely to remain

Other Considerations.

Practically every other subsidiary line of export has been good.

With regard to imports the demand has been general, and almost all classes of imported goods have improved in value. This is a healthy sign, though it must be admitted that increases in the price of imports are much to be deplored.

Local industries were interesting during the year. Realizing at the early stages that there had been no progress made in the local manufacture of articles such as the country is capable of producing,

The Senatorial Dam grew during the year according to schedule, and, although at one time the race to beat the flood created considerable anxiety, success is now beyond dispute. Other than this, the only undertaking of magnitude has been the construction of the Kassala Railway, the benefits of which, except for the transportation of the Kassala cotton crop, have not yet been felt in the Sudan.

SUDAN

A. H. CAPATO & CO.

Head Office: KHARTOUM.

Branches: PORT SUDAN & MAWAR.

PROVISIONS & WINE MERCHANTS.

The oldest established
Firm in the Sudan.

Complete arrangements made for Tourists
and Shooting Parties in the Sudan, and all
necessaries and Camp Equipment supplied
at moderate prices.

MODERN TREATMENT FOR FEVERS.

TREATMENT OF EAST AFRICAN FEVERS.

Around their very interesting article on Dr. Burkill's treatment of fevers, the following incident may not be out of place:

Soon after last leaving Kenya I went to a well-known place in France, where I met a French doctor who was much interested to hear about East Africa. Next day I had a bad fall, which evidently upset my internal arrangement, and soon I found myself with a temperature between 104° and 105°.

The doctor immediately paid me a visit, and without looking at my tongue, taking my temperature, or laying a finger upon me, smilingly proclaimed: "Oh, it is only African fever! Take some vegetable soups and you will be all right again in a couple of days." On my telling him that I had left from a spot in Africa where the natives had African fever, ditto, he said: "Never mind, you have been in Africa, and it must be African fever. Take some vegetable soups."

In the face of that confident opinion, what more could I say? Alas! In spite of the soup and a daily visit from the worthy doctor, the temperature continued, and my dear wife was getting rather alarmed. After five days of patient endurance and inability to sleep, I bethought myself of Dr. Burkill's remedy, and took for my bathwater.

A quarter of an hour's stay in the bath reduced my temperature down to 102°, and I slept soundly until morning. The next day, however, the return failure of my vegetable soups, out of the success of the cold bath, the smiling and courageous doctor had the shock of his life. Later he kindly gave me leave to have a little macaroni with some grated cheese—and that when I had just consumed a nice little bit of beefsteak and kidney!

Yours faithfully,

ADAMS' CALE FOR EVER.

As I am writing this, Dr. Burkill dies, and I am indeed grieved to learn of his death. He was a truly remarkable man, and a most successful doctor of the highest rank. When he was in France he knew he had trouble with his appendix, so he sent for a surgeon of repute to operate, suggesting "Take a little lanoline, and rub it gently in." My friend struggled to London where he was immediately operated on, though only just in the nick of time.

If the above meets the eye of my old friend, the daring Dr. Burkill, he may be tempted to try these two French remedies, vegetable soups for high fever, and lanoline for troubles with the appendix. Being now in England I am glad to feel I am not likely to be the corpus-vile for further experiment!!

The Sudan Trading Company

(Pte. Contractors to the)

Head Office: KHARTOUM

Branches: Port Sudan, El Obeid, Nubia, and Principal Stations
in the Sudan; also at Alexandria, Cairo, Port Said, &c., &c.General Wholesale Import Merchants,
and Exporters of Sudan Produce.

London Agents: 36, Billiter Buildings, E.C. 3.

PERSONALIA

Major-General Sir John Davidson, M.C., has returned from East Africa.

Sir William Morris Carter, late Chief Justice of the Tanganyika Territory, is now spending a holiday at Cannes.

The Aga Khan has left Europe for a tour among his followers in East, Central and South Africa and in Madagascar.

We learn that Miss Florence Kipling, off "Our Boys," has just visited this country on a visit to East Africa.

Mr J. H. S. Todd was amongst the well-known East African business men returning to Nairobi by the last outward liner.

Capt. John Sutherland D.S.O., Adjutant of the South African Rifles in the East African Campaign under General Horrocks, is reported to have died in

The Rt. Rev. Bishop A. Gresford Jones recently gave an interesting lecture on "The New Route to

Ganda," before the Bristol branch of the Royal Colonial Institute.

The Rt. Hon. Viscount Cobham has returned to Kenya, and Sir John Ramsden and Lady Ramsden are joining the "Guildford Castle" at Port Said for Mombasa.

Mr. H. Lowerley, a former Stockport journalist who recently returned to Nairobi has, we notice, been writing some East African notes for the newspaper of his home town.

Mrs. T. D. Maitland, Botanist to the Uganda Government, who has just completed the opening instalment of a very interesting article, left England for East Africa last week. *Bon voyage!*

Mrs. Rosita Forbes is now on the way to Abyssinia where she will take a series of film pictures before proceeding to the Sudan for a similar purpose. She proposes later to lecture on these countries in the United States.

Mr. W. E. Evans, chairman of the Staff Association Committee of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and to Mr. Evans the retiring chairman, who was last week elected chairman of the African Section of that Chamber.

P. H. HALL M.P.S.

10, Maida Vale, London, W.9.

Many East African Settlers know that their MEDICAL AND TOILET REQUIREMENTS are understood by us. That is why they remain our clients and recommend their friends to us.

We stock all well-known English, French and American Medicines and Toilet Preparations, Perfumery, &c.

We make a special study of Toilet Preparations and Face Creams for the tropics.

A qualified Optician, F.B.O.A. F.I.O., is on the staff, and optical repairs and Opticians' prescriptions are promptly executed. Sun-glasses a speciality.

A wide range of Infant Foods and everything for babies' toilet.

Shireland Private Hotel
Inverness Terrace, London, N.W.1.

A comfortable, medium-sized hotel near Hyde Park especially popular with settler home from the tropics.

Specialties: Moderate Fees, Excellent Cooking, Personal Attention, Waitress, &c.

Properties: Mrs. RYDER.
Personally Recommended by East Africans.

To Preserve Health and Strength

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

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

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TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE
Builds up Brain, Nerve and Body

Manufactured by
ALEXANDER, LTD.
London, Eng.



Sold by
all Chemists
and Stores

OUR WOMAN'S PAGE

We have been asked to allocate some of our space to the special interests of the large and growing number of ladies in the East African territories, and we have accordingly arranged for this page to be conducted by a lady who has spent some years in East Africa.

THE WHIRL OF THE WORLD.

The Woman of the Nation:

Upon this morning's return from a walk I entered the sun-lit hall of my bungalow and went home. Clear and handy within memory past was my confidential report—drawn up by myself, 'tis true—that we women were doing rather well in the world, and that this year we should achieve still more in the Rebuilding of Empire Crusade.

Now, in the space of one minute, and from the pages of the *Times* and *Standard*, *Messrs. Bennett*, I am confounded! Banished are all thoughts that we are in danger of eclipsing man—a deteriorating creature in most cases, growing quickly plumper and plumper, less bright mentally, and certainly less adventurous—that, in fact, we women have really world-anotherwise at our disposal.

What is the medical tractress? Is it not she who—within their midst, points out that men are all they should be—couldn't be better—and all that sort of thing? But the women—peculiarly degenerate creatures! They faltered, of course. And what is to become of the future of the race?

For a moment I was inclined to be sad. Then I remembered that it was really the doctors who were confounding themselves—within their own mouths. "Women," they said, "are not fit to bear children."

It is a pleasure from these tortuous fundamental errors to have them now corrected. Then why in the name of logic should they now give at elastic belts? Huh! didn't a modern Socrates say that logic was an unknown quantity within a woman's brain? I wonder.

Strange that she should appear to be so degenerate at the moment when, rightly or not, so large a share of the world's work is falling to her doing, and being well done; when, during and since the Great War she has taken man's place and is doing her utmost to build up a satisfactory peace.

Woman, in her thousands, is keeping herself through her own exertions—not altogether from choice perhaps—and in very many instances she is keeping a husband and children too. And as to the children of to day, there have never been a healthier lot.

Then what about the future of the race? And if you really want to know, get the doctors to make the men knock off a hundred or so of their weekly cigarettes, get them to drink more water with it, and a few other little items one might mention.

But if in the next generation there should be anything vital to worry about, it will be because years ago its fathers were maimed, and passed and shell-shocked, fighting an enemy we are even now content to see creeping among us once more, and insinuating himself within the circle of the foremost markets of the world.

Lucky Tropic Folk.

ANOTHER new discovery: food exposed to sun light develops new powers which it did not possess before such exposure. Young animals stunted in growth have been fed upon their usual food which

had undergone this sunlight treatment, and with wonderful good results.

In other words, the light wrought some basic change in the quality of food, similar to the changes it induces in living creatures. And, curiously enough, it goes further, for while, with the sun's rays, the human and animal element drops and loses stamina and weight, foodstuffs retain permanently and without deterioration that which has been added to them.

The growth-promoting quality is not lost even after the food has been dried for twenty-four hours at a temperature of 60 degrees, and then kept in a stoppered bottle for months. It is another compensation for those who are domiciled too near the Equator to perpetually contort their limbs.

Pickled Mangoes.

To one mangoes (or young musk melons) add one solid pound of salt; let them stand two weeks, then soak them in pure water for two days, changing the water two or three times.

Next remove the stones or seeds, and put the fruit in a kettle; first a layer of grape leaves, then mangoes, and so on until all are in covering the top with leaves.

Add a large of about the size of a teacup full of vinegar over them, and boil for ten or fifteen minutes. Now remove the leaves, and allow the fruits to stand in this liquid.

When they are thus well pickled add a pint of sugar which has been soaked in lime juice for hours and sliced, 1 oz. of black pepper, 1 oz. of mace, 1 oz. of allspice, 1 oz. of turmeric, 1 lb. of garlic soaked for 24 hours in brine and sliced, a pint of grated horse radish, 1 pint of black or white mustard seed. Remove all the spices and mix with a teaspoon of olive oil (trailing preferable).

To each mango add one teacupful of brown sugar, cut one solid head of cabbage fine, add one pint of small onions, a few small cucumbers and green tomatoes, lay them in some form for twenty-four hours, then drain them well.

Add the imperfect mangoes chopped fine and then the spices, mix thoroughly, stuff the mangos and tie them, put them into a stone jar and pour over them the best possible cyder vinegar and set them in a sunny spot until it is time for them to be canned.

In a month add three pounds of brown sugar, or much less may be agreeable to taste.

This recipe is for four dozen mangoes.

In the tropics these pickles are best kept in an ice chest.

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East African

SISAL

and

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The Highlands of Kenya are world-famed now, and the TRANS-NZOIA is fast proving itself the Spot-District of the Highlands for profitable farming under ideal conditions.

KITALE

is the Capital of the TRANS-NZOIA.
The Railway will be there in 1926.

A reliable firm of Land Agents is already well established, and will be glad to give you conscientious and carefully-considered information about properties suitable to your requirements and the Capital you wish to invest.

Write to

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Land Agents,
P.O. Kitale, Trans Nzoia,
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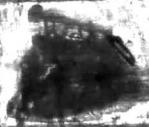
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SPECIALISING IN NYASALAND
AND AFRICAN TOBACCO LEAF.

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A. V. MAUNDER J. CONFORTEY K. S. THOMPSON

**ROB. MIDDLETON & CO., Sheepscar Foundry, Leeds
England. COTTON AND WOOL BALING
PLANTS, complete from 100 tons to 500 tons total
Power. Scrap Majal Baling Presses. Oil Mill Machinery,
Water Pumps, Accumulators, Valves, &c.
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ENGLISH GARDEN AND FARM ROOT SEEDS

FROM
ENGLISH PEDIGREE STOCKS.

The best in the World. All orders of enquiries, Wholesale
and Retail, Import and Export, have immediate attention.
KELWAY & SON, LANGPORT, ENGLAND.

JANUARY 16, 1924

EAST AFRICA

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE.

The coffee market for coffee generally is quite steady, and for Kenya sorts the average price is:

Medium to good C. S. size £140/- per cwt.

Bags
A. 135/-
B. 157/-

Type of float 157/-
The highest price received during the week was 162s. 6d. for 15 bags of London cleaned first size. Business is quiet.

MAIZE.

Some slight improvement has been noted in spot maize during the week, though prices for forward positions are somewhat easier. Little business is passing.

East African. — For January/February shipment No. 2 white flat East African has changed hands at 47s. 6d. while flat East African has changed hands at 47s. 6d. to the Continent, though the African and Colonial Co. Ltd. advise us that they would expect to make 47s. 6d. for this grade to Rotterdam or Hamburg. In the North offerings are at about only 47s. for January/March shipment, while London buyers talk of 47s. 3d. No. 7 is on offer at 45s. 6d., with buyers at 45s. 3d. to the Continent, and 44s. 3d. to the U.K.

Other African. — Some improvement has been shown in No. 10 to U.K. & N. 6 yellow round in bags bulk for January/February shipment has been sold at 47s. 6d. with little possibility of 47s., which latter price should be higher again, although in comparison with Plate maize it should be more. A consignment due early in February has been offered at 45s. 6d. and another fair offering in early March is expected to bring something less than 47s. It is, however, worth watching.

No. 7 white flat South African is on offer bags bulk for January/February or February/March shipment at 49s. 6d. 10s. 6d. bags. Though the demand is now very small, the continent has the best demand for 2's stacking. The continent is asking 49s. 6d. for January/March. No. 3 bag/bulk January/February or February/March should be worth 42s. 6d. with perhaps a slight increase for this in bags to London. No. 5 South African maize has been on offer at 47s. 6d. bags bulk for January/February or March.

SUGAR.

With the general improvement in the sugar market, and also the fact that the market is still continuing to improve, sugar is now selling at around 14s. 6d. per cwt. rather higher. Parcels of No. 1 Tanganyika at 14s. 6d. c.i.f. rather higher interest has prevailed amongst consumers, with fair inquiry in evidence, and as a result, the market has moved up to 15s. 6d. Kenya No. 1, which is almost always cheaper to buy, is at the moment marked at the same price as Tanganyika No. 1.

Sisal Tow. — With a fair inquiry, prices range from 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. for No. 1 quality.

FLAX.

Very little movement has occurred, and business generally is dull. There have been further arrivals of East African fibres and tow, which are being easily disposed of at fair prices, as under:

D/F according to quality £05/- £13/-
D/R Tow... £05/- £15/-

according to position and assortment

NYASALAND AND RHODESIAN TOBACCO.

At the end of December, 1923, the stocks of Nyasaland tobacco held in Liverpool were 544 pieces, in addition to which there was an amount of 19,037 bales. Prices are approximately as follows:

Dark			
Leaf	13d. to 14d. per lb.		
Strips	16d. to 24d.		
semi-dry semi-bright			
Leaf	12d. to 18d.		
Strips	16d. to 24d.		
Medium bright			
Leaf	21d. to 26d.		
Strips	24d. to 30d.		
Good to fine			
Leaf	26d.		
Strips	32d.		

It will be seen that prices for 1924 were much more favourable than those for the preceding year. Interest has been shown in Nyasaland leaf and strips, both smoke and flue-cured, and the stock of brights of the latter has now fallen very low.

RHODESIAN TEA.

There were no sales of Nyasaland tea during the week, leading to a fall. During the corresponding period last year 500 cartons were sold at 12s. 6d. per lb.

TREE THEOCIDE.

Strong prices have advanced, & spot values for East African are from 14s. 6d. to 14s. 11d. with Madagascar at 14s. 6d. per cwt. Stocks are still.

Cacao. — Steady with Zanzibar spot from 1s. 10s. to 1s. 1d. according to quality, and 16d. for January/March c.i.f. value.

Coffee. — Easy. Rotterdam has bought Singapore Jan./December/February and January/March at £30 12s. 6d. per ton.

There has been some inquiry for Gassabi and small parcels have changed hands at 12s. 6d. per cwt. February shipment.

Tea. — The market is dull, with a downward tendency. Futures are quoting at around 1s. 10s. and could probably be bought for less. East African and Sudan sorts must expect to receive less. As it is, the Sudan is asking at 1s. 10s. whereas the London market valuation is fully below that figure.

Coconut Oil. — Little business has taken place. Natural oil at 1s. 10s. 6d. per cwt. and cleaned 5s. per cwt. c.i.f.

Teeth. — Though a good demand has been experienced, prices are failing at 5s. 6d. per cwt. more, the imports into Great Britain for the past year have decreased. Soft round teeth over 50 lb. are valued at 6s. 10d. to 6s. 12d. per cwt., and under 50 lb. 5s. 10d. to 6s. 12d. per cwt. Other sorts generally unchanged.

Limes. — Market unsound and irregular. East African sorts in 10 ton lots are selling at about 2s. 2d.

Sunfish. — No business is being done.

PORT SUDAN TO-DAY.

A SPECIAL correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" now in the Sudan says that he would never again enter that remarkable country by Wady Halfa, across a desert so utterly nameless that its railway stations are numbered 1 to 10. To be properly introduced to the country you must come by Port Sudan.

Only eighteen years ago the people there had to live in tents, but now it is extending rapidly in broad tree-lined streets. A handsome Government building faces the harbour, the town has a good hotel, an excellent club, a golf course, a racecourse, shops, taxis, a busy cable station, many delightful villas, and a population of 10,000. Before the war the yearly tonnage of the ships was about 700,000, it is now well on the way to the third million.

A. J. STOREY,
BLANTYRE, NYASALAND

BRANCHES:

Limbi, Zomba, Port Herald, and Port Johnston.

PRODUCE IMPORT AGENTS:

Campbell, Badenoch Carter & Co. Ltd.
13, Exchange, E.C. 2.

GENERAL EXPORT AGENT:

P. C. Storey & Bromley, Grove, Skipton, York.

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Tobacco—Leaf, Lint, Cotton, Beeswax, Hides,
Chillies, Capsicums, Coffee, Tea, Strophanthus,
Sisal, &c.

Produce bought for Cash or sold for Planters on Commission.

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AND.

DECEMBER 15, 1925

THE NORTH CHARTERLAND EXPLORATION COMPANY (1910) LIMITED.

The Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the North Charterland Exploration Co (1910) Ltd. was held on December 31, 1924, at the offices, 2 London Wall Buildings, E.C. Sir Harry Wilson, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., Chairman of the Company, presiding. The Secretary, Mr. Alf. Hugh Sulman, read the notice convening the meeting, and it having been agreed to take the report and accounts as having been read, the Chairman said, in the course of his speech:

"The issued capital of the Company remains at 1,000 ordinary shares of £100 each, preference shares, each of £100, all called up and paid.

Tobacco stocks in London and Africa at a conservative valuation appear at £37,708. Prospecting and development expenditure £10,074 stands at the same figure as in the previous year. The Board has quite recently decided to throw open the whole of your Concession to prospecting on very favourable terms.

The most unpleasant feature of the Report and Balance Sheet is the loss of £30,181 carried to the Balance Sheet. The bulk of this loss, £21,611, is due to the clearing of accumulated and deteriorated tobacco stocks. Expenses in London and Africa have been kept down to a minimum consistent with efficiency.

TEA AND COFFEE

Tobacco remains the staple crop of the Concession. Of the 1924 crop 320,000 lb have been delivered and several tons still remain to come in. The Admiralty, which has been a steady purchaser of our tobacco for the last three years, has taken a larger quantity this year.

Your Company's exhibits at Wembley was the sole display made in Rhodesia and considerable attention was given to your tea and coffee exhibits.

Cotton growing will probably develop amongst the settlers as an alternative to tobacco, and it is satisfactory to learn that a cotton expert has been appointed by the administration of Northern Rhodesia. Sir Herbert Stanley, the first Governor of Northern Rhodesia, visited your Concession during the year, and appears to have been favourably impressed. He has in view the making of a trunk road from Fort Jameson to the railway at Broken Hill which would be of great value to your territory, as it would open up the country to the west both for settlement and prospecting.

Mr. Goodheart, M.L.C., and your Manager went to Zomba as a delegation from North Charterland to interview the East African Commission which was recently in Mysaland, but which, unfortunately, had no time to visit Fort Jameson. It is believed that the Commission is in favour of the immediate construction of the Zambezi Bridge and the subsequent extension of the railway from Blantyre by the western or central route, as has always been urged by your Board, in the direction of Domira Bay. The extension of the railway to Lake Nyasa is probably of more importance to your Concession than the Bridge, but both are essential links in the chain of communications between Fort Jameson and Beira.

Value of the Concession

I have to offer to Mr. H. B. Spiller, one of your directors, the thanks of the Board for the valuable work he did during his recent visit to the Concession, and for the report regarding his impressions, and I will ask him to address you.

You are the owners of a territory as fertile as any within the Empire and with a peaceful highland climate

and cheap labour. It has been handicapped by the prolonged depression following the war and by lack of roads and railways, but the depression, we may hope, is generally passing away and the betterment of communications appears at last to be materializing. Whether the time is opportune for adopting a forward policy and finding further capital to take advantage of the improved situation is a question already occupying the attention of your Board.

I must express our acknowledgments to Mr. Bruce and the staff in East Africa and to Mr. Sulman and his colleagues in London.

I now move that the Directors' report and account for the year ended December 31, 1924, submitted to the meeting, be and hereby approved and adopted.

Mr. Spiller's Visit

Mr. H. B. Spiller said:

Gentlemen, in seconding the resolution I should like to make a few remarks on my recent visit to your Concession. I visited a large number of settlers within a radius of some 50 miles of Fort Jameson, to learn their difficulties and to discover the best way that we, as a Company, could assist them. Every effort is being made to meet their wishes. If the scheme we contemplate goes through it will benefit not only them, but assist the rapid development of your men and valuable Concession.

As you were all told in the report I confirm the opinion that timber production is improved and will remain the most profitable undertaking. Before leaving I was also convinced that the quality of the tobacco was such that it could successfully compete with any in the world if once it had a chance of being known. As far as average or anything like a fair average of the leaf grown in Northern Rhodesia has never found its way to the English market. Thanks to the efforts of your able government of Rhodesia and the fact that we suggested a new embryo, the result of which has come to us, we look forward to a bright and prosperous future.

The Wembley Exhibition gave us an opportunity of placing on sale cigarettes made entirely from Rhodesian-grown Virginian tobacco, and on several evenings I devoted my time there to selling these cigarettes from behind the counter so as to obtain first-hand knowledge of the opinion of those who purchased them. Many came a second time and expressed their liking for them. By the co-operation of other growers we have a wonderful opportunity of meeting the wants of the consumers of this country by supplying them with the finest tobacco and cigarettes at a price they are today justly demanding; and when our scheme is brought forward I trust very shortly I hope the shareholders will look into it very carefully, as I think it is going to make an entire change in the fortunes of this country.

We are very anxious that new settlers shall have an opportunity of studying conditions before embarking there, and we are, therefore, prepared to give them an opportunity of going on to one of our many estates and staying there for a year to find out first if they like the country. We feel this is the soundest and fairest way to assist in the rapid development on so rich and valuable a territory.

Members of our staff are all good; our Manager I look upon as an extremely good man. He has had many difficulties to contend with, and I think that, in the circumstances, he has done very well. A number of questions having been asked by shareholders and answered, and Mr. Seymour Foster and Mr. Neville Foster having been re-appointed to the Board, and the auditors having been re-elected, the proceedings terminated.

JANUARY 15, 1925.

EAST AFRICA

THE MAGADI SODA COMPANY

On December 20 the Magadi Soda Co., Ltd., was registered as a public company with a nominal capital of £80,000 in 250,000 £1 per cent. first preference, 100,000 ordinary shares of £1 each, 1,320,000 6 per cent. second preference, and 100,000 12½ preferred ordinary shares of 5s. each. The Company is taking over the estates of the old Magadi Soda Company, Limited, now in liquidation.

NYASSA COMPANY

The annual report of the Companhia do Nyassa for the year 1923 shows that total revenue increased by £1,341,103, or £44,541, while the hut tax advanced by £1,711,766, to £5,248,015. Territorial revenue at £5,435,719 showed an increase of £5,582,667, against an increase in expenditure of £51,112,72.

One of the Company's principal creditors, Nyassa Consolidated, Ltd., has accepted 73,100 shares of the Company of the third series and 400,000 of the tenth and fifth series in part payment of its credit, as a result of which transaction the authorized capital of the Nyassa Company is now fully issued.

NEW BEIRA PORT WORKS

SIR GEORGE BUCHANAN, the consulting engineer to the Port of Beira Development, Ltd., will leave Bombay for Beira direct in the course of a few days in connection with the initiation of the work on the new deep water wharf which is to be begun in March or April.

The final plans, which have already been prepared by Mr. Buchanan, make provision for a quay 1,000 ft. long sufficient to accommodate three ocean steamers alongside, with two railway tracks and transhipping beds. An ore-loading jetty is included in the scheme and this will be placed sufficiently far from the deep water wharf to leave ample room for future extensions of the latter.

SUDAN LIGHT AND POWER

The Sudan Light and Power, Ltd., has just been registered as a public company with a nominal capital of £356,000 in £1 shares to construct, work, develop and control public works in the Sudan and elsewhere, including railways, tramways, docks, harbours, bridges, piers, wharves, canals, reservoirs, sewage, drainage, water, gas, electric light, telephonic, telegraphic and power supply works, &c. The first directors are:

The Rt. Hon. Baron Mendl, K.C., J., director of English Electric Co., Ltd.

Sir Thos. O. Callender, managing director of Callender's Cable and Construction Co., Ltd.

Colonel F. J. Byrne, C.M.G., director of Dorman, Long and Co., Ltd.

P. J. Pybus, C.B.E., managing director of English Electric Co., Ltd.

Sir G. E. May, K.B.E., secretary to Prudential Assurance Co.

Lieut.-Colonel G. E. Schuster, C.B.E., M.C., financial secretary to and nominee of the Sudan Government.

The registered office is Queen's House, King's Way, London, W.C.2, and the Secretary is Mr. R. Horsfall.

PERSONAL TOUCH

The Editor is anxious that "East Africa" should serve as a real regional and valuable link between all interested in Eastern and Central Africa, and he looks forward to meeting all such readers, particularly those on leave from Africa. Between 10.30 and 11.30 a.m. daily (Tuesdays and Saturdays excepted), the Editor is always at home to visitors, who are invited to drop in for a chat; those who cannot manage to call between those hours are requested to telephone or write for an appointment.

ESPRIT DE CORPS

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

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

SUBSCRIPTION

Annual subscription 30s. post-free.

TO READERS WHO ARE WRITING

Cordially welcome contributions of East and Central African interest. We will always consider probably any articles dealing with commercial or agricultural openings and achievements, sketches of the character and career of prominent East Africans, and of interesting native township, bush or tribal life.

MSS. should be typewritten, double spaced, and with wide margin, on one side of the paper only, accompanied by stamp and address envelope, and postage paid. Illustrations, photographs, maps, &c., &c., may also be submitted. Each contribution should be marked with the number of words it contains. While every care will be taken of all matter submitted, responsibility cannot be accepted for its safety.

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

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

WHAT EAST AFRICANS THINK

Letters to the Editor

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

All communications should be addressed to the Editor at 8307, Great Titchfield St., London, W.1. Telephone: Museum 2827.

The Editor is prepared to appoint correspondents in all important East African centres and invites applications.

EAST AFRICA

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

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EDITORIAL

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES.

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HOME BY THE NILE ROUTE

SOME ACCIDENTED EAST ASIATIC JOURNAL TO FOLIO BELOW THE RETURN OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE DUKE AND DUCHESS.

Today we are able to announce definitely that the Royal Party will come home by the Nile, never again to go elsewhere which we have the best authority for believing will never be so far from us again.

The departure of the Duke and Duchess from Nairobi is scheduled for Saturday morning, probably embarking on the NBS flight to London. The return flight is

It was also recommended that Sir George A. White should go through from Gondou to Rekd, when proceeding to take up his duties as Governor-General of the Sudan, but work has since been done on the road which is now negotiable.

Else AFRICA records its exceeding pleasure that it has been possible for Their Royal Highnesses to make the return journey by way of the historic African rivers. The King's son thus forged one more of the links which, within the past few weeks, have so visibly bound the Sultan to our East African group of territories in general and to Uganda in particular.

The transfer of Sir Geoffrey Archer from Uganda to the Sudan was a splendid and significant move in the direction of co-operation. His experience of the cotton problems of Uganda will be of immeasurable service to the Sudan. His knowledge of the present difficulties of intercommunication between the two countries will, we believe, lead to rapid improvement and we trust the day is not far distant when a very considerable passenger traffic between the two contiguous territories will be an annual fact.

In the interview which recently gave us Mr. Ornith Gore, the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, made it clear that a continuation of the new Uganda Railway extension via Jinja, Mbale and Kainji to the headwaters of the Nile at Karamoja is already in contemplation.

It is a project the realization of which will be the forcing of a strong steel link binding Uganda to the Sudan, and when that day arrives the Duke and Duchess will have, are sure, with much pleasure, their first railway journey in many days.

MENACE TO EAST AFRICAN TRADE REALISED.

"EAST AFRICA" AWAKENS WIDE SPREAD INTEREST

Our readers will, we are confident, learn with pleasure that our exposures of German commercial penetration in East Africa continue to arouse interest in influential organs of the British Press. In all parts of the country we have reproduced our columns, and have already received a number of letters commending our enlightenment.

Moreover, a great deal of additional information has been furnished to us, and we are collecting still further details in this country of various trades on which Germany is concentrating her energies. The facts are thoroughly disengaged, and we desire to investigate some of them rather more deeply before publishing the results of our inquiries.

We could, however, bear early tribute to the public-spirited co-operation already given us freely by a number of leading business men, who, in their various capacities, have

been instrumental in bringing us the documents. We have sought, moreover, for a large mass of evidence, some of which it will unfortunately be impossible to publish as that course would serve only our foreign competitors.

If any other British commercial houses in this country or East Africa are willing to disclose to us important facts within their knowledge, the publication of which will be of great benefit to British trade, the "Fleet Street Report" will be pleased to receive

them. We are anxious to extend our campaign of enlightenment as a contribution to a public duty, and we welcome the assistance of all who have the advancement of British trade at heart. Meanwhile let us quote a few of the representative Press tributes to our recent articles on this subject.

Fleet Street Report.

From the *Daily Express*, which gives three-quarters of a column under the heading "East Africa for Germans," we extract the following:

"A remarkable feature of British East Africa, with the inhabitants drinking German beer, using German brushes, shaving with German razors, cutting down trees with German axes, playing on German pianos, washing with German soap, sleeping in German blankets, and eating German biscuits, sweets, and tinned goods, appears in East Africa, whose leading article is headed with the injunction, 'Be British, Buy British.'

Articles from correspondents in leading towns in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika all indicate to an alarming degree the extent of German trade penetration in East Africa.

Correspondents declare that while German traders are pouring into East Africa the British manufacturer and exporter appears to be sublimely oblivious to the risks they are running.

In *East Africa* itself, *East Africa's* in its editorial columns, *"East Africa"* is only on the threshold of development. The trade of to-day is a mere skeleton of what it may be. Are we to be content

with British brains in order that the gain shall be reaped by the alien?

The most recent trade returns show that, while in three years the German exports to Kenya and Uganda have increased fifty-seven per cent., exports from the United Kingdom have during the same period only increased by one-third.

Imports into Kenya and Uganda last year were German. Only 15 per cent. came from the United Kingdom. Forty per cent. of the cotton imported was from Germany. Seven times as many German bicycles were imported in the first six months of 1924 as during the whole of the previous year.

Colonel A. M. Franklin, the British Trade Commissioner in East Africa, states:

"The prices of the German bicycles I have seen are often lower than under British importation, but the quality is, of course, far poorer."

The *Dorchester Union Commercial*, with worldwide circulation among business men, devotes half-a-column on its leader page to a commendation of our publications, saying *"inter alia"*:

"EAST AFRICA does well to call attention to the changing tastes and fashions in what used to be the Dark Continent and to the imperative need of adapting the character of trade supplied to the new demands. In Uganda, for instance, brick business with corrugated iron roofs is increasing rapidly. The new styles are in common use among the Buganda people. Garments of fine silks, velvets, and alpacas are rapidly ousted the print and beads costume of travellers, tales. We are told that German and other European manufacturers, not to mention those of India, Japan, and the U.S.A., are keenly alive to the opportunity thus offered for increasing trade and securing the supplies of cotton, sugar, groundnuts, cedar, and other products of this fine and fertile area for their respective countries." Long credit and low prices are apparently the principal weapons of the new penetration, together with methods which loyal East African Brains characterize as 'Teuton tricks,' whether the British manufacturers whose lack of vision and enterprise is bewailed are expected to copy those methods is not quite clear.

We note that the East African Committee of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, while pleased to report that there is every reason to be satisfied with the steady progress that has not only been maintained but has grown during the last few months to above the normal, is inclined to sound a note of warning, experience showing that regular and steady trade is preferable to the other thing. But there is obviously plenty of room for business push in the awakening British East Africa makers of textiles of all descriptions, and of tinned goods, hardware of all sorts, including tools, electrical, glassware, clocks, musical instruments, and sewing machines, may well devote a little extra care and attention to this market, where the British element is all in favour of home

GEN. RUMBLESS'S TRIP.

ZANZIBAR'S NATIONAL ANTHEM.

MR. F. C. LINFIELD has given a number of interviews since his return from East Africa, and, in conversation with a representative of the *Yorkshire Post*, spoke of his visit to the Sultan of Zanzibar.

"When my band played the Zanzibar National Anthem, I praised the tune of it," said Mr. Linfield. "Thereupon the Sultan remarked that it used to be much longer, but he had

"When I came to Zanzibar," said Mr. Linfield, "I was invited to a launch on board. The water was rough, and as he (the Sultan) approached the boat, the band on board played the British National Anthem. Thereupon the Sultan stood up in his boat, whilst the men stood with uplifted oars."

Unfortunately, the band then began to play the Zanzibar National Anthem, and, as it was long, the Sultan, who was in the rocking boat, was trying in consequence to lose his balance on the way back home; and thus removed the band from the service of the Sultan for the future.

SCOTCH HUMOUR FROM THE "ZANZIBAR GAZETTE."

At the St. Andrews dinner at Zanzibar, Mr. Henry, the "President," told the most humorous speech in the history of the dinner.

Speaking as the "representative for MacKenzie Muzee, the Swahili for chief, stands for Mackenzie—obviously a shortened form of Mackenzies, and any Amherst or Gordon will tell you, if you ask them, the Mackenzies were:

"Place names, too, support the claim. At the end of a long creek and up a narrow river in Pemba stands a village called Pajini. Long ago this place was visited by another famous Scottish explorer, McAllister, with his wife Jean. Like a true woman, took pride of place in the boat, and with brawny Scottish arms was rowing against the stream when suddenly the wain was run by McAllister's voice. The first words she stamped natives heard and never forgot were those: 'Ho! Jeanie, my lass, an' git a shot at you rabbit aboot the bushes.' Thus originated the word Pajini."

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STRANGE ELEPHANT TUSKS.

MR. J. P. TYRRELL, F.R.S., has an interesting article in the *Illustrated London News* on "The Curiosities of Tusks," in the course of which he describes an elephant tusk made up of no fewer than eight separate teeth, all of different sizes, and growing together in a bundle. It was taken from an elephant shot at the north end of Lake Rukwa, Tanganyika, by Mr. W. B. Robertson.

The writer, saying that malformed elephant tusks are rare, mentions the two remarkable cork-screw-like specimens in the British Museum of Natural History and the still more extraordinary tusks obtained in Abyssinia by Baron Maurice de Rothschild, which were so unlike the tusk of any known animal as to suggest that they belonged to some unknown creature. Other specimens of the same kind have been found, of which most are still extant, now cast in other museums.

PRICES OF EAST AFRICAN ANIMALS.

MR. GEORGE CHARMAN, the London dealer in wild animals, who has been interviewed by the *Daily Graphic*, has given some interesting details of the present market prices of the beasts in which he

deals. Elephants now cost from £2,000 to £3,000 apiece, according to size. A large bull elephant costs £2,000 and a female £1,500. Charmant says one would be sold in London in three months' time at different fees, ranging in price from £20 to £50. In London, pythons are sold by the foot, and one which recently endeavoured to choke one of the staff of the antelope park was considered to be worth some £80. The following animals are now the fashionable pet of several society leaders:

Captain G. Gordon is at the moment buying zebra and rare antelope for his big-game dealer.

Mr. George Charmant is buying animals in Abyssinia.

PUZZLE-PILOTS OF THE SUDAN.

The Diodonson book survey of the Gezira required six years' work. Mr. Ward, Priceian telling the *Daily Mail* readers of the Sudan Government's arrangements to regularize land tenure. Scrubby bits of parchment covered with grabbed Arabic had to be deciphered; vague and often contradictory evidence was patiently taken; wrinkled old men were made to tax their memories, and at last some 8,000 Natives were registered as owners in this puzzle-plot territory. But irrigation cannot be undertaken on a crazy-paving plan; the land must be divided into regular chequer-board holdings. It was imperative to rearrange the properties under a compensation scheme.

By the Gezira Land Ordinance of 1921 every landholder was required to lease his property to the Sudan Government for forty years at a rent of 2s. an acre. That was above what most of it was worth in its unregulated state. But the owner got more than his rent. He also retained cultivating rights in one of the new 20-acre plots, and the boomed up funds for bringing the life-giving water into which 20,000 acres of the Gezira are already divided. The Native, as we all know, stands to benefit more than Britain, and the ill-informed simply in Great Britain, for the Gezira Native "forcibly dispossessed of his land" is entirely wasted.

MORE APPRECIATIONS OF "EAST AFRICA"

**The Private Secretary to His Highness
THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.**

His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar desires me to thank you for your letter and for your kindness in sending me a copy of "EAST AFRICA". I am sure that he welcomes this appearance and if such a paper has been aware of some time past of the need for a publication which would not be devoted to the interests of one race only or of one Colony in particular, but would encourage in a spirit of impartiality the frank expression by all races, creeds and communities through the territories of Eastern Africa of their views on current commercial and scientific problems.

If intolerance abred in the darkness of ignorance should give way in the light of knowledge should bring in its wake understanding and enlightened sympathy, then the spirit of cooperation and mutual consciousness in the solution of these problems His Highness believes that your paper will supply a real need. He feels sure also that this will contribute greatly towards the prosperity and harmonious development of every component nation in this portion of the British Empire.

On His Highness's behalf, I am to wish you success in your venture.

RICHARD BESWELL

Colonel and Vice-President of the Coffee Planters' Union of Kenya.

I congratulate you on your first issue.

EDGAR WIBEECH, Esq., Mosh, Tanganyika.

Allow me to congratulate you on your most excellent journal, which I read with great interest in Tanganyika.

Sir PHILIP BROCKLEHURST

I consider your journal of great interest.

DR. AUBREY D. F. HORNER, C.M.G., M.B.

late Principal Medical Officer, Uganda. "A brief sketch of EAST AFRICA" should prove a valuable link of mutual information between and among the people of the Home Country and those who will be born to those who have a special interest in Eastern and Central Africa. I wish it every success.

P. H. INGRAM, Esq., Eastbourne.
I hope the first volume of your paper will be well received. I am sure that it will be of great interest to our friends in the United Kingdom, and especially to those who have had some connection with the movement here.

A. E. KITSON, Esq., Weston-super-Mare.
I wish you the very best success in your enterprise and feel sure that it will be of great interest to all people.

The Rev. J. R. MARTIN, Nyasaland.

"A paper such as 'EAST AFRICA' puts ideas in one's heart, and makes one the possessor in even this undeveloped stretch."

R. G. F. MAUGHAM, Esq., P.H.G.S.

Author of "A Short History of Portuguese East Africa".

As one who spent 18 out of my 30 years of Africa in Nyasaland and Mozambique, and to whom Zanzibar and the coast lands of Kenya and Tanganyika Territories were also well-known, your excellent and opportune journal can do to me as a very welcome and pleasing reminder of days long spent. I send you my best wishes for the success and long life of "EAST AFRICA", the usefulness of which I hope and trust will be far-reaching.

I knew them both well, and many other personal friends, but how many more there would have been had the toll of which been lighter. Though now serving on the opposite side of the great continent, I still look forward to seeing Kilimandjaro again, and until that day comes your journal will continue to keep me in touch with this great and beautiful "Diana" land, admirably devoting what must prove to be a great and useful life.

COL. MALCOLM ROSE, M.C., Kenya.

I think the paper is very well put up indeed, and must congratulate you on it.

Captain H. E. RYDON, Arusha, Tanganyika Territory.

I wish you every success in your venture, which I feel certain is assured, for it fills a much-needed want.

M. SKELL, Esq., Tabora, Tanganyika Territory.

I am very glad indeed to send to you a cheerful word for a friendly grasp. You are the man we have been looking for ever since. You can act marvelously as an "Advertising Bureau", which we all trying in vain to establish in London. With a wholehearted wishes for a successful career in your honourable adventure.

F. E. SHILLITO, Esq., Khartoum.

I wish "EAST AFRICA" every success, and feel sure that such a patriotic work will help to bring to the public notice his great work of Africa.

MR. MCLELLAN WILSON, M.E.C., M.B.O., Kenya Colony.

President Coffee Planters' Union of Kenya. Your paper is very useful and should be widely distributed before it is well known throughout the Empire.

JANUARY 22, 1924.

EAST AFRICA

SLAVERY IN ABYSSINIA.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

Addis Ababa, December 11, 1924.

In "EAST AFRICA's" issue of November 13th reference is made to the sale of Sudanese and Abyssinians into slavery, and the Special Correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* is stated to have reported that slave trading is still rampant on the coast of the Red Sea.

Of raids into the Sudan I cannot speak, but I read with surprise that regular press gangs are still used by slave-traders in Abyssinia.

The question of slaves in this country has been given unusual prominence in the English Press during the last year, and the subject was discussed at an Assembly of the League of Nations in September, 1923.

Ras Tafari, the present Regent of Ethiopia, gave me assurance some years ago that he would do everything possible to suppress the traffic, and nothing less than what I know him well, I am convinced of the serious efforts he is making to enforce the abolition of slave trading.

On December 1st he issued the Regulation No. 1000, which forbids the slaves of four years and under to be sold, except by the Governor, in Addis Ababa. This date contains an important note, as it is already taken.

DISCHARGE OF SLAVES.

Art. 21. The judges appointed for this purpose are authorized to deliver to the slaves, in accordance with the terms of the present regulations, and after having ascertained their names, countries and tribes, a certificate of discharge. The slaves will be restored to the various Provincial Governors from whom they will obtain a discharge.

Name

Father's Name

District

Province

Master's Name

Master's Occupation

Master's Chief

being discharged is authorized to live as and where he wishes.

The details of his discharge are inscribed as follows:

Folio

District in which discharge has been given

Month of discharge

Year

GOVERNMENT STAMP

Signature of Judge

Signature of Secretary

In accordance with the articles of the present regulations the Provincial Governors are authorized to remunerate them and to restore them to their former relations.

Art. 24. Discharged slaves in pursuance of the clauses of the present regulations, repatriated to their countries, shall be exempt from taxation for a period of seven years, conforming to the provisions of the edicts, and in order to allow them to work and to earn their own living.

PUNISHING THOSE IN AUTHORITY.

In accordance with Article 34, should a case of slave trading be brought to the notice of the judges, those responsible for the administration of the province in which the slave takes place will be fined as follows:

The Governor 300 dollars

The Chief of the Tribe 200 dollars

The Leader of the village 100 dollars

Should they be found guilty a second time, the fines will be increased to the following figures:

The Governor 500 dollars

The Chief of the Tribe 300 dollars

The Leader of the village 200 dollars

A third punishment before the judges will result in the Governor being removed from his post, the Chief of the Tribe being degraded, and the Leader of the village attested to his office.

This order has been in force only nine months, and critics of the Central Government at Addis Ababa cannot expect a system which has been in force for so long a time to be stamped out within a period of a few months. The precipitate release of hundreds of thousands of slaves would lead to chaos and probable disaster. The suppression of this evil must be carried out by gradual eman-

cials, along well organized lines. Ras Tafari has demonstrated evidence of his desire to improve his people, and, at the same time, to keep his word given to European statesmen.

RAS TAFARI OPENS NEW STORE.

RAS TAFARI MAKONEN recently opened the new general store erected in Addis Ababa by Messrs. C. M. Mohamedally and Company.

This Indian company was established at Harar (Abyssinia) in 1888 and has since done a very considerable business in imports and exports.

RAS HABTU.

RAS HABTU, Governor of Gojjam, has, we learn, been appointed by the Abyssinian Government Governor of the Province of Ashfa in addition to that of Gojjam.

Ras Habtu, who is the son of a former King of Gojjam, accompanied Ras Tafari on his recent European tour.

By Officer, 22 January 1924 (Married—one child), wants a berth where steady application is needed. Gets on well with the crowd, including natives both in the Army and the Civil, at keeping records and the in-and-out-goings of his concerns. Oversees porters not objected to. *Replies* details from "E.C." or "Tropical Life," 5 Great Tower Street, London, E.C.3

OUR KENYA LETTER.

Nairobi, December 20, 1923.

Some no more radiant figure ever presented herself to the gaze of an admiring public than the Duchess of York on Tuesday afternoon of this memorable week in Kenya Colony. For many months the Colony has been abog with an anticipation which in this case has not proved to be better than realization, for in the words of an elderly admirer in that big concourse of people gathered outside Nairobi Railway Station, "never a photograph of the Duchess ever published but was a caricature of her." That is the general opinion in Nairobi.

ON ARRIVAL.

The few privileged people who gathered on the platform at Nairobi Railway Station—the writer was one—are not likely to forget readily the scene that was enacted. With a slightly familiar touch of that *bado si do a mato*, which in the war days suggested should be the motto of the Colony, the train steamed alongside the platform a few minutes before the arrival. There was no cheering and no fanfare.

Following His Excellency the Governor and his suite, and the first-class train, the royal pair alighted from the train on the platform and the parting of heads more signified that we stood in the immediate presence of royalty. It was a happy augury, surely, that at the moment she alighted a ray of sunshine suddenly broke through the glass roof overhead and lighted full on the face of the Duchess. But not even the sunshine could lighten that smile as she advanced along the plush carpet to be cordially welcomed by His Excellency.

PRESENTED.

As the platform was crowded with officials, they were informal, the Duke heartily gripping the hands extended to him. Such prominent figures as the Chief Justice, the Bishop of Mombasa, the Colonial Secretary, the Principal Medical Officer and the Treasurer of the Colony, the Mayor of Nairobi, Lord Delamere and the Hon. Mr. Gellatly Wilson, the last two duoflorum members of the Legislative Council—passed in front of the Royal pair.

This over, we followed the Duke and Duchess past the two lions heads snarling out at us from their shrouds of papyrus green to the brilliant sun-drenched square outside the station. Here was one tense moment as the Duke, framed in the shadow of the doorway, stood stiffly to attention while the band broke out into the National Anthem. Followed roar after roar of hearty cheering from the assembled multitude and more merrimentous than from the Natives assembled in the huge and many cars!

LITTLE CEREMONY.

Ceremony was reduced to the minimum as His Excellency accepted Royal addresses from speakers representing different communities and replied briefly. Then to the accompaniment of a pandemonium of cheering and shouting the Royal carriage rolled away on its journey through the flag-decked streets to Government House. All every side there were special cheerers for the Duchess who, radiantly beautiful, smiled with unfeigned delight and unaffected interest in the proceedings.

THE CITY PARK.

Christmas Eve was celebrated by the formal opening of the new City Park, a duty which His Royal

Majesty performed in a few kindly words appropriately chosen in reply to Mayor Udall. The new Pavilion had been most tastefully and florally decorated and the big crowds of Europeans, Indians and Natives that thronged the open space in front cheered in the echo the Duke and Duchess, who appeared to be very interested in the K.C.R. Band, which decked out in new white uniforms, rendered selections after the ceremony.

A DAY TIME.

Altogether Nairobi has been having the gayest Christmas season ever remembered in the capital. "The Pirates of Penzance," for example, had a most successful run at our Theatre Royal. The cast was composed entirely of local talent, the scenery made locally, and the music fitted to local needs, while a local orchestra accompanied the artistes, who were clothed in locally-made costumes. The whole production was received with the wild applause it deserved. Possibly it may be re-staged on the return of the Duke from his *safari*.

JUST TO SHOW US.

The Game Department is very much alive to its responsibilities these days, and the recent prosecution of a well-known local hunter on charges of mirroring certain of the Game Laws brought this scaly horned fellow, who has long been a pest to these islands, following his prosecution and his hunter's rifle was again placed in the dock and presented with fresh charges, including that of aiding and abetting an American who had been *safari*ing in the Colony to shoot certain game without the necessary license and causing him to export trophies without the necessary permits. The Game Department would like to assure the general public, however, that they wished to show their hand in any way vindictive manner, but that

the day Game laws must be upheld, and the man who is served with much satisfaction by the general public, among whom the young man charged as very popular.

PARTICULARS OF
Farms for Sale in Kenya Colony.

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Kenya Colony.**APPLES, PEARS, PLUMS,
PEACHES, ETC.**

Prices, Wholesale or Retail, on application.

ARUSHA AND ITS HINTERLAND.**The Present and the Future.****From Our Resident Correspondent.***Arusha, December 12, 1924.*

The township of Arusha lies at the foot of Mount Meru (15,000 ft.) and about 50 miles due west of Mount Kilimanjaro and Moabi, the present head and junction of the Von Kähe and Tanga lines. The journey can be made from Moshi by car in about three hours, but it is a long day, but at the height of the rains the roads are either impassable or the journey requires about eight hours to accomplish.

A railway extension from Kähe to Sanya River is now under construction, and it is hoped that the Government will in the near future see its way clear to continue the line at least as far as Arusha.

The West African Coffee.

The area immediately south of Mount Meru is called the best watered in East Africa. Locally known as the "Coffee Belt," it covers approximately two hundred square miles, and here, within a distance of about twelve miles, are no less than ten plantations, each having their own mill and machinery on the rocky slopes.

The first of these rivers to be encountered on the journey from Moshi is the Maji ya Chai, so named from its tea-coloured water, while only a few miles further on the Usa and the Magadisi are but a few hundred yards apart. Another mile or so brings us to an unnamed stream, and then we strike the substantially bridged Tengeru and Malala rivers, each fed by tributaries above the main road.

A stretch of about four miles and then another four miles of cultivated land. This is the area of the coffee plantations, with many plantations on either bank. There also are the properties owned by the Mighakakis Brothers, The Denada Coffee Estates, and S. M. Deverakar, border the main road on either side. It is in this area that Sir Wilson Rees has recently acquired over 5,000 acres, on which cultivation is already in progress.

Power Scheme.

After crossing the Nduruwa there is a riverless stretch of about seven miles, until the Kidjeni is reached, and then a mile further on the Themi river runs through the township of Arusha. None of the above are seasonal rivers, but because heavy rains add considerably to the volume of water which eventually finds its way to the great Langani and the Indian Ocean. Almost all of these rivers lend themselves to power schemes at particularly low cost, and nearly every plantation has either a turbine or a water-wheel installed.

Waiting for the Plough.

On the plains south of Mount Meru are stretches of land admirable suited for sugar cultivation. In addition to a good rainfall, there is an almost unlimited supply of water for irrigation and power for factories. Maize is also very prolific in these areas, and two crops per annum can easily be raised. The first crop sown in May is the entirely a rainfall crop, while that sown in November will probably have to be irrigated, unless the small rains are abundant.

This also applies to the vast areas of land from the Engere Omingoni watershed to Mbingwe, where there are several million acres of arable land waiting for the plough. Most of this area is Masai Reserve, but there is not one male to every square mile, nor more than one head of cattle to the same.

Chances of the Future.

The southern foothills of Mount Meru are, I am convinced, undoubtedly the most prolific area in the Tanganyika Territory, and for climate, water and soil there is hardly a strip of land in East Africa to equal it. The chief industry is, of course, coffee growing, but cereals do splendidly, and only await the advent of the railway to be produced on a larger scale.

European vegetables and fruit are prolific everywhere, citrus fruits and strawberries thriving best of all. If these can be encouraged on a large scale, there is undoubtedly an opening for a pure fruit industry. Among the fruits the most splendid returns are oranges, lemons, paw-paw, figs, strawberries (with a particularly fine flavour), loquat and guava; and, being remembered, numerous tropical fruits amongst them the tree tomato and wineberry, make excellent jams.

One of the Best Game Areas.

Rains are fairly regular around Mount Meru, the fall varying from 40 to 68 inches over a period of seven years. The heavy rains are usually experienced from April to June, while the light rains are due in November.

Big game safaris usually last about four weeks, but experienced hunters prefer the time immediately following the small rains. The hinterland of Arusha ranks among the finest game fields in the world, and those who have been fortunate enough to visit the Ngorengoro crater with the reputed 60,000 head of wildebeests, willingly testify to its excellence as a hunting ground.

A PUZZLE FOR THE EXPERT.**NATIONALISTS.**

In the Nineteenth Century Sir Harry Johnston points out that in the curious intervening gap between the basin of the Rungu River on the North and the whole course of the Zambezi River on the South many striking genera and species of mammals are missing, which are characteristic of East and South Africa.

This belt has no giraffes, no true gazelles, or topi antelopes, no rhinoceroses, no ostriches, no secretary birds, and no black-backed jackals. Many other game and birds characteristic of both South and East Africa are also missing, a fact entirely unaccounted for.

In his picture "Kilimanjaro," now being shown in London, Mr. Randal Hornsby includes some excellent shots of the leopard which Mr. de Motte of Bloomsbury trained so well. They provide, in fact, one of the features in the programme most appreciated during public lectures which manifests obvious astonishment at a manner in which a well-known settler is able to handle his pets.

WHERE TO STAY IN TANGANYIKA.
ARUSHA HOTEL AND STORES,
ARUSHA.

Established 1905. Proprietor: GOODALL BLOOM.
Merchant and General Commission Agent.
Safari Outfitter and buyer of all country produce.

VALUATIONS of every description. REPORTS
ON ESTATES. Purchase of Produce - cotton,
rice, coffee, copra - under a fixed or variable basis for
British firms. SHOOTING TRIPS ARRANGED.

H. MALCOLM ROSE,
Tanga, Tanganyika Territory.

Information Department, Central Bank of Kenya, 14 year East Africa.

OLD UGANDA LETTER

第二章 中国古典文学名著与现代传播

From Our Resident Correspondent.

Kampala, 15. October 1924

The abounding wealth of the Suez has been the series of arrests by Sir Geoffrey and Lady Archer, who have left England for the Sudan via the Nile route. Since he first came to Egypt he has been unable to leave the country, as he was to vacate his position as Governor of the Egyptian port and take over that of the Sudan. His Excellency has had a busy time of it. It must have come as a surprise even to himself, and no one else here had the slightest inkling of the changes, for we all thought and hoped that Sir Geoffrey was a fixture, as it were.

The weekly endevours occupied by him and Lady Arden
in receiving various farewells times, were always large,
and unanimous in expressing their regrets. The
latter particularly, closing a short interview with a
Georgian lady, a singular friend made at the presentation
of a chair and table of Indian workmanship, which
was a marvel of neatness and finish.

There were also farewells from the Arabs of the Protectorate, and from the Tuaregs, through their Kabake and Chiefs. In reply to this last Address, the wording of which I give in full, His Excellency had some wholesome advice to render:

had some wholesome advice to offer.
He exhorted the Native to be strong in well
doing, to eschew drinking-habits, to cultivate a taste
for labor, to work hard all for the good of
the family, and to indicate to their children
that such a life had in it but a strain,
and that it was a life of misery and
wretchedness in times past, in this respect had had its effect
for the better. The Natives liked the Governor
their own way, and he liked them.

Native Address of Farewell

Their address of farewell read

SIR.—We, the undersigned, on behalf of the Kabaka, Chiefs, and people of Buganda, write you this letter upon your departure from this country in order to take up a new and more important post as Governor-General of Sudan, to which you have been called by His Majesty the King.

We would take this opportunity to express our deepest gratitude for your valuable services and the help which you have rendered to this country during the tenure of your Office as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Uganda Protectorate, and more especially to the Duke of Buganda in connection with the organization and arrangements of the Cotton Industry in the Buganda Kingdom, and for developing Early Education, as well as the confidence you have placed in the hands of the Kabaka and his Government. The result of your efforts, we are glad to say, has been that our country has developed in a way which no one would have expected in a country like this.

At the same time we wish to express our gratitude and appreciation for your kind help and guidance during the period of these two years during which you have been Governor of this Protectorate, as well as for the fact that you promptly and satisfactorily settled every question affecting the welfare of the Baganda which came to your notice in your capacity as Governor.

In conclusion we regret very much to have lost a good friend, a valuable adviser and a very wise and tasteful Administrator. But we entreat the hon. however, that some day you will be able to visit this country and see its advancement, in which you have taken such an interest.

We wish you every success in your new appointment.

Believe us. We are, Sir, your humble

DADDI CHIWA, Kabaka of
KAGWA, Nakikiro

ANNE KIRKMAN

YAKOBO L. MUSAJALUMBEWA, Omuwaniika

Cotton Prospects

Cotton prospects in Uganda continue to be good, the weather all round being considered favourable. There may be trouble with the transport of the crop to the ginneries and afterwards to the railway stations and local ports; but there is no "may" about the trouble which will make itself manifest when the railway attempt to get the crop to the coast.

In the meantime of writing there are
plenty of us here and in the
placeness which we are again experiencing
now in getting merchandise to Uganda from dom-
estic and foreign, what will it be like when the
basastand will come, what will it be like when the
cotton is ripe and the huge crop of cotton
is ready to be ginned? The cotton
is on the trees now.

Railway Def'ys

Something drastic must be done to impress
the world between the cuts and
from Guanajuato to Mexico City.
The distance is too great to be left
unprotected between two places that become
Mombasa to England. — see which stands out boldly

If there is one grievance which stands out boldly here and calls for immediate redress it is that of the railway service. Many are the disabilities charged against Mr. Peeling, the General Manager, has been looking into things and we know he will do all in his power but there are others less active and less inspiring. If all the other officials had one-half his enthusiasm and capacity there would be less frequent cases of theft, procrastination, breakages and other carelessness.

UGANDA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the annual report of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce for 1953. It is a little brother of considerable interest businessmen, and the example of the Chamber might well be followed by other commercial bodies in East Africa. Now days, it is essential not merely to do good work but to make known the work that is being done.

work that is being done.

As an instance of the enterprising work of the Chamber we may mention that a letter attached to the report bears the imprint "This paper is manufactured from elephant grass grown in the Uganda Protectorate." The quality of the paper is excellent, and we hope the Chamber will be successful in manufacture on a commercial scale will be possible.

The report deals with all matters of interest that occurred during the year under review, and careful study of it is recommended. At this date, of course, the information herein contained is rather in the nature of a record for reference purposes, but it is nevertheless a most useful publication.

OUR UGANDA LETTER.

The Governor's Departure.

Resident Commissioner.

Kampala, October 15, 1924.

The outstanding feature of the week has been the farewell to Sir Geoffrey and Lady Archer, who have left Uganda for the steamer on the Nile route. Since he arrived here, Resident Commissioner, the Governor-General of the Protectorate and the most important post in the Government of the Sudan His Excellency has had a busy time of it. He must have come as a surprise even to himself, and no one else here had the slightest inkling of the change, for we all thought and hoped that Sir Geoffrey was a fixture as it were.

The weekend was occupied by him and Lady Archer in receiving various farewell parties, for all classes were unanimous in expressing their regret at his departure.

As always in their special friend, Resident Commissioner and his wife, there was a marvellous display of neatness, and daintiness in design, both articles being of walnut and highly inlaid with ivory in an most intricate manner.

There were also farewells from the Arabs of the Protectorate, and from the natives, through their Kabaka and Chiefs. In reply to this last Address, the wording of which I give in full, His Excellency had some wholesome advice to render.

He exhorted the Natives to be strong in well-doing, to eschew drinking-habits, to cultivate a taste for education, to work with a will for the good of their country, and incidentally for their own individual welfare. He had in fact a straightforward talk with them, as he usually did, and his earliest visit in times past in this respect had had its effect for the better. The Natives liked the Governor in their own way, and he liked them.

Native Address of Farewell.

Their address of farewell read—

SIR.—We, the undersigned, on behalf of the Kabaka, Chiefs and people of Uganda, write this letter upon your departure from this country in order to take up a new and more important post as Governor-General of Sudan, for which you have been called by His Majesty the King.

We would take this opportunity to express our deepest gratitude for the valuable services and the help which you have rendered to this country during the tenure of your Office as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Uganda Protectorate, and more especially to the Luhya of Uganda in connection with the organization and arrangements of the Cotton Industry in the Uganda Kingdom, and for developing Native Education, as well as the confidence you have placed in the hands of the Kabaka and his Government. The result of your efforts, we are glad to say, has been that our country has developed in a way which no one would have expected in a country like this. At the same time we wish to express our gratitude and appreciation for your kind help and guidance during the period of these two years during which you have been Governor of this Protectorate, as well as for the fact that you promptly and satisfactorily settled every question affecting the welfare of the Uganda which came to your notice in your capacity as Governor.

In conclusion, we regret very much to have lost a good friend, a valuable adviser, and a very wise and tactful Administrator. But we entertain the hope, however, that some day you will be able to visit this country and see its advancement in which you have taken such an interest.

We wish you every success in your new appointment. We are sure you will be a credit to the service. Believe us. We are—Sincerely yours,

DISTINGUISHED GENTLEMEN,

ADMIRAL KAGWA, KIAKA.

ADMIRAL KIWANJA, OMULUMBA.

YAKUBO L. MUSAJALUMWA, OMULUMBA.

Cotton Prospects.

Cotton prospects in Uganda continue to be good, the weather all round being favourable. There may be trouble with the transport of the crop to the railway, and difficulties in getting the railway to the coast may arise, and the cotton may have to be sent by road. There may be trouble with the port of the coast when the railway attempts to get the use of the coast.

At the moment of writing there are great delays on the railway, and if in the time of comparative slackness which we are now experiencing it takes months to get merchandise to Uganda from Mombasa and vice versa, what will it be like when the attempt is made to shift the huge crop of cotton which is on the trees now?

Railway Delays.

Something drastic must be done to improve the service of the railway between the coast and Uganda, and from Uganda to the coast. It takes longer, and in many instances it costs more, to shift material between these two places than from Mombasa to England.

If there is one grievance which stands out boldly here and calls for immediate redress it is that of the railway service. Many are the disabilities charged against Mr. Feilden, the General Manager, has been looking into things and we know he will do all in his power, but there are others less active and less inspiring. If all the other officials had one-half his enthusiasm and capacity there would be less frequent cases of their procrastination, breakages, and other carelessness.

UGANDA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the annual report of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce for 1923. It is a little brochure of considerable interest to business men, and the example of the Chamber might well be followed by other commercial bodies in East Africa. Nowadays, it is essential not merely to do good work but to make known the work that is being done.

As an instance of the enterprising propaganda conducted by the Chamber we may mention that a letter attached to the report bears the imprint "This paper is manufactured from elephant grass grown in the Uganda Protectorate." The quality of the paper is excellent, and so long as the cost is not too distant when manufacture on a commercial scale will be possible. The report deals with all matters of interest that occurred during the year under review, and careful study of it is recommended. At this date, of course, the information therein contained is rather in the nature of a record for reference purposes, but it is nevertheless a most useful little publication.

THE STORY OF SOMALILAND

THE REAL MAD-MULLAH.

WHEN Lord Milner commends an African book one anticipates something that needs to be recorded and has been recorded in an eminent and fitting manner. His foreword to "The Mad-Mullah of Somaliland," by Mr. Douglas Jardine, O.B.E., Secretary to the Somaliland Administration from 1916 to 1921 (Herbert Jenkins, 16s. net), is brief but very limited, stressing the author's "courageous and lucid narrative" and his "willingness to let the truth be told, though he could have written a work as attractive as any work of fiction." The dramatic material at the author's disposal has been used with sufficient effect to make one want to read as much as possible at a sitting.

The book, of course, inevitably becomes the story of British rule in the Somaliland Dependency. It is much more than an account of the rise and fall of the Mad-Mullah and his band of standards, at times the Allies, at other times the enemies of the British Empire. In the foreground is the story of the Englishmen who, one after another they cross the scenes. The dedication is to Uganda's recent Governor, Sir Geoffrey Francis Archer, & His Majesty's representative in Somaliland from 1916 to 1922, to whom the downfall of Dervishism and the re-establishment of British prestige in Somaliland is primarily due.

Among the other outstanding servants of the Empire whom we meet are Sir Reginald Wingate, Sir H. E. S. Cordeaux, Sir W. H. Manning, General A. Carton de Wiart, M.C., General Sir A. S. Cobbold, V.C. (who characteristically recommended two of his subordinates for the Victoria Cross and forgot to mention that he had shared their danger), General Sir G. R. Hoste, Sir Rudolf von Stetten, Sir C. Elerton, Sir Eric Sykes, Sir James Hayes-Saunders, Sir Horace Byatt, Colonel G. H. Summers, and Capt. Richard Cornfield, of the Camel Constabulary. Somaliland may, perhaps, be the Cinderella of the Englands overseas, but assuredly no Cinderella ever had such a valiant band of attendant kings. It could not have been otherwise, for so small, so relatively unimportant, show such a succession of ability in so short a period. One begins to think that the troublesome Mullah was particularly honoured in the men who sought his scalp, and that Uganda, Ceylon, and the Anna earned markedly by the experiences in Somaliland of many of the above-mentioned soldiers and civilians. For them the Dervish trail was a splendid training-ground.

British Somaliland, the hand-shaped territory, some 68,000 square miles in area that formed part of the land of Cush mentioned in the book of Genesis, is even to-day a land almost unknown to the trades and the missionaries. It has no attractions for the settler. Only Government servants have a call to dwell there, though the sportsman may visit it again and again, and perhaps the probable mineral wealth will in the near future attract the attention of prospectors, especially those in search of oil.

Whence arises the name? Sir Godfrey, and bring me!—would be the first words heard by the stranger on entering a village in this hospitable land. How different from the pretended derivation of the word Somalia—the who encats all alike! Of the natives of the Eastern African coast that is a dangerous witchcraft. But it is not a bad description of the Mad-Mullah who, beginning as a zealous guardian of public morals, particularly outraged at the sinfulness of gambling amongst the Somali, later assumed himself as a general profligate, a slayer of

women and children, and a person whose sole concern for the safety of his own skin. Reality destroys the romance that has been draped around his name by some unknowing folk.

The Mahdi's revolt in the Sudan was religious in its nature and a protest against the corruption of Egyptian officialdom, while the Mullah, as our author points out, traded upon the savagery and superstitions of his fellow-countrymen to convert them into robbers and cut-throats, making of Somaliland Dervishism nothing but a despicable imitation of a genuine patriotic and religious rebellion.

That was the type of man who had the life. He was not mere savagery, but he appeared to give him much pleasure. The first blow in his right hand for the first offence and the left hand for the second. "Remove him from my sight" would be the command when some unhappy wretch was suspected of a trivial religious offence, and the words meant death either with or without torture. For this licentious tyrant made great sacrifice of religious devotion, even to the extent of inventing pastimes in the bath to snuff the need of the police.

He was a good soldier like Somaliland, but a continual when unnecessary battles are included, as he pretended to quote on one occasion.

The campaign against him transport was the greatest difficulty, and remained the distinguishing feature of Her. A band of raw Somali tribes march forty miles in nineteen hours, fight a stiff action in their bush and have no water but what they carry, whereas a Camel Corps patrol rides 120 miles in forty hours without water, though after month the Corps goes off from 300 to 350 miles in the thirty days, rations limited, heat intense, and water scarce and bad, only because of their excellent training and their complete reliance on and devotion to their British officers. No wonder the officer grew so attached to these Ishmaelites of Africa.

The campaigns are traced by Mr. Jardine with clarity and interest, the 1919 operations, in which the Air Force played so important a part, moving swiftly to their close with the ignominious flight of the Mullah to Abyssinia, there to succumb to disease, probably influenza. He and his lieutenants had ravaged the country for twenty-six years, during which perhaps 200,000 lives had been forfeited directly and indirectly, and the great cattle wealth of the land had been decimated. Unhappily, the overthrow of the royal class did not bring rest and contentment to the people; on the contrary, it broke the bonds that had united the loyal Somali tribes. When menaced by the Mullah they had stood solidly together beside their British protectors, whom they now view with renewed suspicion and mistrust.

But that is a phrase that is passing, giving happiness and prosperity to this proud, intelligent, varacious race.

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SUDAN COMMERCIAL PROSPECTS IN 1925.

From Our Resident Correspondent.

In this article I have attempted to provide the many readers of "EAST AFRICA" with a forecast of Sudan commercial prospects for 1925, in comparison with previous seasons. It would however be remarked at the outset that there are a number of factors which I have not taken into account at the moment; yet each might possibly play an important part in adversely influencing the volume of trade returns and business in general.

These factors may be summarized as—

Value of the year's rains.

The local political situation.

The arrangement between Egypt and the Sudan.

The State of European Affairs.

The State of International Trade.

It is difficult, if not impossible, to appreciate these five points in their true value. However, to state each in brief, for the benefit of those readers not having any direct interests or knowledge of the country:

VITAL FACTORS.

1. Should the rains prove insufficient, the export of produce would almost immediately cease and internal business would come to a standstill, and vice versa.

NATIVE TRADE.—Under such circumstances, the traders and manufacturers, they sit tight on their stocks and no movement of produce takes place internally or externally.

2. In a country like the Sudan, where the major proportion of the inhabitants may be regarded "fanatic," the future is always rather obscure and should a movement similar to that of the autumn of 1924 take place business, particularly internal, would be adversely affected.

3. As a result of the British Note to Egypt, which constituted a reprisal for the murder of the late Governor-General of the Sudan, the date of the concluding count in condition due mainly to the operation of the 1899 Convention does not in reality exist. Under certain clauses of the memorandum of customs dues were governed by that obtaining in Egypt. It is anticipated by almost all business men, however, that the Financial Secretary will be able to agree certain amendments so these clauses which do greatly benefit local trade.

4. Unsettled for jumpy European markets reflect on the local market to a greater extent than in most

countries. Practically the whole exports of the Sudan are marketed in Europe.

With the appointment of Sir C. F. Archer as Governor-General a change of policy may be expected. He had served under the Colonial Office, the policy of which one might say, is stronger than the present régime.

Assuming that these five points are favourable to the country, then I can sincerely prospect in saying that 1925 will be the best year ever known in the Sudan, and that past figures of trade values will be easily exceeded. My reasons for such a statement are embodied in the following comments on certain salient features of trade.

Reasons for Optimism.

COTTON.—Rain-grown cotton has already been exported to the extent of 100% above the previous year's figures. Growth reports from Tokar, Kassala and the Gazara all stated that the crops appear healthy and bimodal.

INDUSTRIAL.—The cotton crop will be the largest ever recorded, and the number of bales of virgin cotton should almost double the previous record.

1924.—The 1924 harvest was good, and with good rains next season one can assume that the seedcrop of 1925-1926 will be available for export. Prices in 1924 were around £15 per ton in comparison with the average of £13, and it is to be hoped that 1925 quotations should fall even below £10. With such a crop and a good market, prices should remain steady.

GROUNDNUTS.—The commodity has been steadily equalled year by year. It should continue to do so, particularly if a revision of groundnut shipping freights can be obtained.

GUM.—Gum arabic has already commenced to arrive at the Port Sudan gum market in fair quantities. Although not the bumper crop of three years ago, it is above the average, and if demands and prices remain steady excellent results should be achieved.

LEATHER AND SKINS.—After years of stagnation this line of export has begun to recover and exporters are looking forward to a good season. Demands are excellent with good prices offering.

CATTLE AND SHEEP.—With the facilities now being afforded for the export of cattle to Egypt via Port Sudan—and, I trust, the early smashing of the cattle dealer's ring in Alexandria—cattle exports should considerably increase, and provided there are no sudden or severe outbreaks of foot and mouth disease the business should generally flourish.

In addition to the foregoing there are certain internal developments which cannot but considerably improve business.

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The loan of £1,000,000 for roads and for rolling stock for the railway will solve the present transportation difficulties to a great extent. Possibly an extension of the Kassala Railway to Gadarat, thus opening up a very fertile country, and a further branch line to Gallabat to tap the North Western Abyssinian trade, will be undertaken, and this would prove of almost untold value.

Further, a private company has taken a concession to build a bridge across the Nile from Khartoum to Omdurman, introducing a new system of trains in both towns and inland water and light at Omdurman, Wad Medan, and El Obeid. The immediate result will be the employment of many hundreds on the scheme, and, with the completion of the bridge, will permit the development of Omdurman markets. This has always been retarded on account of transport difficulties.

I hear, too, that one or two big companies are seriously considering the possibilities of Kerdofan Province. Should concessions be granted, many more thousands of pounds will be spent in the country.

At another I feel very strongly in my regard to the year 1925, and I am of the opinion that the Sudan, which greatly suffered in business during the war and since will now be afforded an opportunity of once again coming into their own and sharing in the general prosperity of the Sudan.

SUDAN.

EDINBURGH NOTE. — In the British House of Commons, Mr. Ormsby-Gore, M.P., has moved a motion of censure against the Government, in which he says that the Sudan is in a worse condition than ever before, and that the agents in Alexandria or Cairo are worse than useless for the Sudan, in which territory agents, not sub-agents, must be appointed.

"SOUTH AFRICA."

CONSEQUENT upon the death of Mr. Mathers, South Africa, Ltd., proprietors of South Africa, has been reconstituted.

The new Board of Directors consists of Mrs. E. P. Mathers (Chairman), Mr. H. Powys Mathers, Mr. C. D. Baynes, and Mr. W. Banwell, the last-named being Managing Director, with Mr. E. C. Driver, Secretary.

A. H. CAPATO & CO.

Head Office: KHARTOUM.

Branches: PORT SUDAN & MAKWAR.

PROVISIONS & WINE MERCHANTS.

The oldest established
Firm in the Sudan.

Complete arrangements made for Tourists
and Shooting Parties in the Sudan, and all
necessaries and Camp Equipment supplied
at moderate prices.

SIR THOMAS ARCHER, at the first official garden party given by him at Khartoum as Governor-General of the Sudan announced that he would make a prolonged tour of the provinces to study problems on the spot and to get into personal touch with tribal and religious leaders and with the Natives generally.

His Excellency also read the text of a proclamation constituting a Sudan Defence Force, in which Sudan Native officers who have served in the Egyptian Army, with few exceptions, will be employed. The force will owe allegiance to the Governor-General, who is to appoint and dismiss all officers and in whose name commissions will be given. The Sudan Government undertakes to become responsible for the pay, pensions and gratuities due by the Egyptian Army to officers commissioned in the new Defence Force.

The garden party was attended by a great number of Sudanese officers, sheikhs and dignitaries to whom the Governor-General's proclamation and address gave the liveliest satisfaction.

EAST AFRICAN DINNERS.

Our African readers are reminded of the African Society dinner to be held on Wednesday next, 28th inst., at the Trocadero, when the Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, M.P., and his two colleagues on the Parliamentary Commission to East Africa will be the guests of the evening.

We understand that a most brilliant party will be present, Mr. Ormsby-Gore and other well-known persons, who have been entertained in certain East African circles.

Tickets for the dinner can be obtained at £2 6d. from the Secretary of the Society, the Imperial Institute, London, S.W.

We are able to state that another East African dinner will be held in London this year, probably in May.

It will be recalled that such a function was arranged last year and proved very successful, being much appreciated by old East Africans now resident on this side and by East African settlers home on leave.

As a result of the popularity of the dinner, it has been decided by those responsible for its arrangement to endeavour to make the event an annual one.

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This Rev. John Roscoe's twenty-five years of service in Uganda, and his scientific study of Native races, give great weight to his opinions, and we therefore quote the following passages from a long letter written by him to the Times:

"There is a desire to educate the Native to an equality with the up-to-date European. Already the Native is asked to carry a load of advanced knowledge which it took the European centuries to reach. Surely we are asking too much from them. It is not in accordance with the knowledge of human nature to force the race at such a rate."

"It will be interesting to know whether the scheme for this education is to be a production of that of our Board of Education at home. I should myself deplore the introduction of any scheme which would deprive the Native of his independence and manliness, and mission missions of their control over Native education."

"Free and compulsory education spells pauperism and destroys the ideal of education. It becomes a burden to parents if they have to compel their children to attend school at fees of a few shillings a month. It is a waste of time, and has the effect of creating a class of slaves."

"...as the day of freedom. When I was a teacher in Africa I have more than once told boys that, if they were not obedient, I would punish them by forbidding them to come to school for one or two days. A result was tears of penitence, and a promise not to repeat the offence."

"In Africa we tried to instil the fact that education is worth paying for, and that to obtain it effort and sacrifice are called for. We have had men as

...as these who have obtained food, and then would carry back to the capital, and return a week later when they would repeat the journey. In the Burton High School at Mombasa I met a number of Kavirondo boys who had travelled (most likely on foot) 600 miles to attend it. They worked for half the day at any occupation which they could find, and out of their earnings they paid their school fees and maintained themselves. Such men value education and are worth training."

What I then plead for is judicious care, lest by misapplied philanthropy the manliness and the independence of the African should be destroyed. Rather than do this, it would be better to leave him with his bit of skeleclothing, smoking his pipe at the hut door, for there he is at least a free agent and independent, and can supply his wife and children with food and shelter, knowing as he does how to build his own hut and grow his food without calling on the State for help. Educate him aright on Christian lines, in accordance with his mental growth, and assist him without pauperizing him, and then you will have in him a useful member of the Empire and a credit to humanity."

SWAHILI POEM.

We have to thank Professor Alice Werner, of the School of Oriental Studies, for the copy of a little pamphlet entitled "The Owl and the Cat," being a Swahili poem in the Kibbu dialect.

This dialect has many peculiarities, and the poem is archaic in form, so that the ordinary reader with merely a normally good working knowledge of written Swahili will be very glad of the explanatory notes appended by Professor Werner.

all interested in East Africa are invited forward to meeting all such readers particularly those on leave from Africa. Between 10.30 am and 11.30 am daily (Tuesdays and Saturdays excepted), the Editor is always at home to visitors, who are invited to drop in for a chat; those who cannot manage to call between these hours are requested to telephone or write for an appointment.

ESPRIT DE CORPS

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

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

SUBSCRIPTION

Annual subscription 20s post free.

TO READERS WHO ARE WRITERS.

The Editor cordially invites suggestions and contributions of East and Central African interest. He will always consider promptly any articles dealing with commercial or agricultural meetings and achievements, sketches of the character and careers of prominent East Africans, and incidents of bush or tribal life.

Contributions should be submitted in double space and accompanied by stamped addressed envelope, and preferably 200 or 1,000 words in length, though short paragraphs may also be submitted. Each contribution should be marked with the number of words it contains. While every care will be taken of all matter submitted, responsibility cannot be accepted for its safety.

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

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

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We have been asked to allocate some of our space to the special interests of the large and growing number of ladies in the East African territories, and we have accordingly arranged for this page to be conducted by a lady who has spent many years in East Africa.

THE WHIRL OF THE WORLD.

Concerning St. Paul's

It is truly extraordinary how much money there always is available in England at any moment when it is really needed, such, for instance, as in the crisis which has suddenly arisen regarding St. Paul's Cathedral.

Quite suddenly it has been brought to the notice of the public by the *Times* that while the beautiful Cathedral is in imminent danger of collapsing unless immediate steps, involving an expenditure of some £50,000, are taken to renovate the stances which hold the dome and generally to tone up the ancient structure.

For many days there has been a response to the appeal of the *Times*. All sorts and conditions of folk are sending contributions to the Cathedral Preservation Fund, from millionaires to quite small folk. One of the latter sent £5 with a note saying: "Daddy says if I send this it will stop the dome from falling down."

Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and other of our English overseas are contributing, and I wonder whether the women of our youngest colony would not make a good sum.

The editor of the *Times* would no doubt assure us that Africa could show the same spirit. Is not Africa wouldn't it?

The Sales.

The sales are really diverting these days; that is of course, when the people of this fog-bound island are permitted for a short space to go shopping. The men are becoming quite expert in the picking and choosing line, and I hear many of them have been in luck's way regarding "real bargains."

White napery is still first favourite among those who "do things as they should be done," and really beautiful are some of the worked designs on D'oyly and tray cloth.

Fans and Trinkets.

Fans are in favour once more. The newest are fashioned of lace and are trimmed with a flower or a delicate fringe of tiny feathers.

A charming afternoon ornament is a flat necklace

composed of coloured ribbon velvet, which hangs below the waist line in front and ends in a tassel of brilliant.

London's Modes.

The very newest changeling place in fashion salons is an alteration in the silhouette. Though the general outline is still slim, there is now a decided addition to the fulness in the front breadth of coats, as well as of skirts. Multiple hems is another new feature of the frock. The other day I saw one on a tunic dress of lavender blue cloth stitched in blue, rose and white, and it looked unusually smart.

Braised Fish.

For marketing yourself and procure the fish, buy a codling. Wash the fish, put it in cold water and leave it immersed until you want to use it.

You will need two or three large tomatoes (English if possible), a small handful of peppercorns, and of fresh butter two ounces. From the garden pluck three or four bay leaves.

Cut up very finely the tomatoes, which, together with the butter, the peppercorns and the bay leaves, you will place in your iron saucepan.

When the admixture is thoroughly warmed, pop the fish, basic well with the gravy, and when it is ready to eat, lay it on a dish, and turn the part to one side of the stove and put on the lid. Allow to simmer gently for an hour or so, and don't forget to serve with hot plates, as the charm of the dish vanishes with lack of heat.

J. E. GRANVILLE

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This delicious combination of the concentrated food elements extracted from milk, milk and egg yolks will be essential factors necessary for a complete and perfect meal prepared in a minute with fresh, condensed or evaporated milk.

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good competition.

Kenya.—Good qualities of Kenya sorts have been on offer at the public sales since the Christmas Holidays, but as most was only of medium quality, prices have been fairly steady to easier. Most of the stocks have, however, now been sold and steady trade demand is being experienced. The African and Colonial Co., Ltd., quote:

A size, good to fine, 16s. to 16s.; medium to good, 15s. to 15s.
B size, good to fine, 15s. to 15s.; medium to good, 14s. to 15s.
C size, good to fine, 15s. to 15s.; medium to good, 14s. to 14s.

Ungraded:

Good to fine 14s. to 15s.
Medium to good 13s. to 14s.

Common to medium 13s. to 14s.

Type "Flax" 13s.

Nine bags of London cleaned first size were sold for £100, the highest price realized during the week. Transactions in Tanganyikan and Uganda were not recorded.

MAIZE.

East Africa.—A white flat East African is not much offered, cables received in London stating that most of it is reviled and will not grade No. 2 white flat. Demand is small and prices are easier. No. 2 white flat was £100/February shipment to London, and £100/February shipment to Hamburg.

South Africa.—A white flat on a selling terms is on offer with January/February, shipment bags/bulk at 45s. 6d., but shippers are asking 47s. 6d. for forward shipment.

The nominal value for No. 2 white flat South African to Hamburg January/February shipment should come at 48s. 6d. with No. 3's about sixpence lower.

SISAL.

The market has experienced dullness during the week, with 30s. per ton Beeswax quoted down to 28s.

No. 1 East African January/March shipment is quoted at 30s. per ton, and 30s. appears to be the limit of waiting.

The tow market has improved slightly. No. 1 quality being at about £33 10s. c.i.f., but demand is restricted. Messrs. Wigglesworth and Co., Ltd., in their annual review for 1924, report favourably on African sisal. The supply and demand has been nicely adjusted. Considerable new areas, particularly in Tanganyika Territory are being opened up. By improving the standard of the grading, the industry in Kenya and Portuguese East Africa has been put on a sound and profitable basis, and a continuous programme of development is promised. Such progress has, in fact, been made, that, despite the war and its effects, the production at the end of 1923 exceeded that of 1913.

Manila hemp has had some influence on East African sisal, which has, however, been regular, fluctuating between £45 and £50 per ton. Owing to this and Mexican instability, this produce is now about 10 per cent. lower than Manila "I" grade to which, before the war, it was almost equal.

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not of the best quality, a better quality. Prices remain at the same level.

FLAX

With a firm demand, good quality ruby flax is in demand. Prices are steadily advancing, and grades 3, 4, and full 5 are very scarce, commanding extra prices. Owing to small arrivals supplies of good quality flax of all descriptions are lower than usual, which is to the advantage of shippers. Qualities which Messrs. Hart, Mayfield and Co., London, E.C.3, recommend for shipment are: "Red Ruby," "White Ruby," "Yellow Ruby," "Brown clear and smooth." A few seconds is needed with the possible exception of No. 6 spotted.

OTHER PRODUCE:

Beeswax.—In better demand at improved prices. East African and Abyssinian fair to good quality 100s. spot value, with Madagascar at 14s. per cwt.

Rubber.—Demand is small and prices are easier, with Zanzibar and Mombasa spot between 31s. 6d. and 32s. 6d.

Plates are quiet, with Zanzibar spot from 1s. to 1s. 6d. according to quality, and for January/March 10d. sellers.

Cotton.—The market is somewhat easier, with Strips 20s. 6d. to 21s. 6d. for January/February.

Dates.—Imports for January have 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d.

Business in Patania.—Very little business at 2s. 1d.

Gold.—The latest import, spot prices remaining steady. Kordofan natural golds new crop are selling at 1s. 10d. per ounce, and 1s. 10d. for January/February shipment.

Linen.—The market is quiet, with East African 30s. about £1 in 50 tons.

Rubber.—East African, cleaned, quoted around 1s. 6d. with Uganda pressed sheet from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d.

Business is quiet.

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SISAL

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East Africa Information Bureau
the free service of subscribers and advertisers during 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 seeking to appoint agents, and agents seeking masters, are invited to communicate with the Editor. No charge is made for the service rendered by the Bureau on 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.

British African banks announce that they have revised their rates of exchange as from January 9. Buying and selling rates for the East African territories may be used in computation of the rates of the banks.

Mr. A. D. Easterbrook, who has pioneered with wireless in Nyasaland, has recently picked up Cape-town, Durban, Johannesburg, and even London on his demonstration set at Blantyre. His success is likely to create a demand in the Protectorate for receiving apparatus.

During the month of November, 1923, importations of cement, 34 tons of iron and steel, and a considerable number of bars, angles, girders, beams, joists and other building material.

Deliveries of glassware amounted to 107 cwt., and those of earthenware to 255 cwt., of enamelled ware 40 cwt., aluminum ware 19 cwt.

In the miscellaneous group are to be noted 47 cwt. of laundry-blue, 104 cwt. of starch, and considerable quantities of musical instruments, umbrellas, matches, &c.

The importations of cotton piece goods were as follows:

Cotton Piece Goods	Blended	119,545 yards
dyed in the piece	10,755	
printed	10,624	
unbleached	10,759	

During the week ended December 13, imports into Khindini included 2,847 packages of agricultural implements, 1,403 bales of blankets, 1,938 packages of cement, 2,753 bales of cotton piece goods, 259 packages of galvanized sheets, 5,071 of iron and steel manufactures, 127 cases of lamps and lanterns, and 4,044 cases of tea.

The most noticeable feature of the export returns for the same week is the action of Germany, which shipped 321 bags of cedar slabs (out of a total of 570 bags), 38 bags of cotton (the total shipped), 1,474 bags of ground nuts (total 11,024), 28 bags of hides (total 801), and 500 bags of manganese ore (total shipped). These extremely heavy purchases by Germany undoubtedly result in bigger sales by German dealers in mining goods in Mombasa.

We are informed from Kenya that a considerably increased number of Indians are trading in the reserves. As Native production expands, more of their compatriots are likely to follow the same course.

During the nine months to the end of September last Nyasaland imports totalled £421,190, as compared with £30,121 in the corresponding period of 1923. Exports show an even more marked rise, rising from £308,957 to no less than £667,554.

The Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore has, in an interview, given what he described as a remarkable instance of the advent of Western civilization in Africa. He had seen, said he, a black African chief, wearing absolutely no clothes and riding a bicycle made in Wolverhampton.

The imports of cotton piece goods into Tanganyika during the month of October last

White, unbleached	104,822	383
Printed	222,153	841
Dyed	384,479	
Coloured	282,013	802

Cotton manufacturers are estimated to have received value £668 6. 0d.

Tanganyika's imports of cement during October aggregated 118 tons, while those of galvanized iron sheets amounted to 102 tons, of iron and steel manufactures 11 tons, and of spun glass 12 tons.

Other exports of sisal are officially given for the month as 1,461 bags of coarse 12,710 cwt., of groundnuts 1,819 tons, of copra 212 tons, of cotton 5,463 cants, of alum 341 tons, and of mica 12 tons.

According to a report from His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in South Africa, Northern Rhodesia imported during 1923 merchandise (excluding Government stores) to the value of £502,000, of which £213,000 came from the United Kingdom, £182,000 from South Africa, and £47,000 from the United States. There is a slight falling off in the imports from this country, though both the other sources named show considerable advance.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore, M.P., who represents Staffordshire, has been telling his constituents that during his tour of East Africa he found Germany and Japan very active in getting a footing in trade, both in the purchase of raw materials and in supplying Native and European wants. More publicity of this sort in British and commercial papers is urgently needed.

Mr. Limfield, one of the Parliamentary Commissioners, who have just returned from East Africa, has stated that one Uganda firm disposed of 16,000 bicycles last year.

It is, he added, becoming almost a reproach for a Native of Uganda not to cultivate his cotton patch and so provide himself with the means of buying a bicycle and not only a bicycle, but such other goods as clothing, furniture and other commodities usually associated with civilization. At one Native hut I visited I found a well-kept garden, a bicycle leaning against a thatched arbor, a table and other furniture including a hanging bookshelf with a stock of books.

EAST AFRICA

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH INDIA

"Khangalla" arrived Zanzibar January 19.
"Kagama" left Port Natal for Delagoa Bay
January 19.

BULLARD KING

"Umona" left London for Beira January 16.
"Umianto" left Las Palmas for Beira December
31.
"Umzimbi" arrived Delagoa Bay January 1.
"Untali" left Rangoon for Delagoa Bay
January 19.

"Clan Macgregor" arrived Delagoa Bay for
Mauritius January 12.
"Clan Maclellan" left Liverpool for Mauritius
January 3.
"Clan Murray" arrived Beira homewards
January 1.

CLAN LILLIAN AND HARRISON

"Intona" arrived Port Sudan January 3.
"Jan Maeter" left Dar-es-Salaam for further
African ports January 4.
"St. Helena" arrived Kilindini January 12.

CLAN MELVILLE

"Clan Melville" arrived for Zanzibar January 18.
"City of Lambourn" left London for Delagoa
Bay January 17.
"Melford Hall" left London for Beira January 3.
"City of Norwich" left Las Palmas for Delagoa
Bay January 8.
"Urbino" arrived Delagoa Bay January 18.
"Kasama" arrived Mauritius for Delagoa Bay
and arrived January 18.

CLAN VALERIA CITY AND ISLE

"Croxteth Hall" arrived Zanzibar from Delagoa
Bay January 16.
"City of Valencia" arrived Port Sudan January
18.

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Australia, New Zealand, India, &c. Through freights and insurances quoted.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

"Raudfontein" left Delagoa Bay for further
South African ports January 21.

"Springfontein" arrived Kilindini for South
African ports January 15.

"Kieffontein" left Kilindini for further East
African ports January 12.

"Nykerk" arrived Mossel Bay for East Africa

January 17.
"Boeroe" left Rotterdam for East Africa
January 14.

"Achiba" passed Gibraltar for East Africa
January 11.

"Jagersfontein" left Vlissingen for East Africa
January 15.

"Heemskerk" arrived Zanzibar for further East
African ports January 15.

UNION CASTLE

"Cape Castle" passed Perni en route to East
Africa January 15.

"Durham Castle" arrived Beira January 11.
"Firth Castle" left East London for Beira
January 18.

"Gascon" left London for Beira January 15.
"Gifford Castle" passed Gibraltar for East
Africa January 13.

"Lancaster Castle" left Falmouth for Beira
January 13.

"Normandy" arrived London
January 15.

"Sandown Castle" arrived Delagoa Bay for
Beira January 16.

"Gloucester Castle" arrived Genoa from East
Africa January 18.

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

On which left London last
carried to

Mr. J. H. Green, Mr. H. Parker

Mr. R. H. Green, Miss Wilkinson, Mrs. Parker

Miss E. M. Lucas, Mr. A. E. Wilshire

Miss G. E. Owen

WILLING'S PRESS GUIDE.

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issue of Willing's Press Guide, published at 2s. 6d.
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lists of newspapers and periodicals published in the
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

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EDITORIAL

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TURNING ON THE SEARCHLIGHT

During the past week we have received numerous proofs that our disclosures on the subject of East African railroads are being carefully studied and appreciated by British business houses.

Our revelations have reached us from a number of reliable persons whose communication we have received. We have urged us to keep to our policy and shed more light on foreign, and particularly German, activity in the commercial fields of East Africa.

We had already determined to conduct our own independent investigation in this country and, at the moment of writing, we have before us a mass of evidence all tending to corroborate this report already published from many reliable commercial sources in East Africa. They are the same leaders who have been instrumental in bringing about the present economic depression in East Africa's trade.

On the other side we have now gathered further detailed facts and figures which we shall discuss during the next few weeks.

The searchlight must be focused on the position if its difficulties and dangers are to be seen and overcome. The world is encroaching himself and receiving reinforcements as he looks on. He should have not been allowed to cross No Man's Land again. We were less ignorant than we should have been and now we are reluctant to turn our heavy artillery on to his defence guard. It will pay us to do so for he may stand within our own borders.

What warning is unpleasant. It shorts our national pride. It suggests that we were as ill-prepared for war as we had been for war. We had not planned ahead. We are not doing it to day and we have to be reminded of our faults.

First self-scrutiny is our first need. Our mind cleared of preconceived ideas, we can judge the difficulties on the one hand and apply the proper remedies. We possess the means, but having been lulled into a false sense of security, we have not been fit to measure up to the necessary vital decisions and to take measures fit to be followed. Some nations fight best in darkness. Britons put forth their best endeavours when things look black and when there have been told the unpleasant truth. In the case of Africa we must fight the battles in the blackness of those who would cover them.



GERMAN THREAT TO OUR EAST AFRICAN TRADE.

"EAST AFRICA'S" SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Plain-Spirited Co-operation in Exports to East Africa.

We have, during the past few weeks, thrown light on the commercial reparation in our East African territories by foreign competitors and, in particular, by Germany. Our resident correspondents in the various centres have published numerous articles in which comparison is most keenly interesting, and in the facts disclosed.

Since the publication of the first of these revelations we have discussed the matter with several prominent East African business men now or lately in this country, and they have, one and all, expressed their agreement with practically every word that has been written. Moreover, it has been able to consult a number of leading experts in this country with the classes East African commerce leading over many years, and the information thus obtained has been good enough to give us corroborative the reports which we have hitherto only

been at pains to express apprehension of public-spun German influence in which our inquiries have been met by certain houses exporting to East Africa. In one case, we were given access to all the books and accounts of an exporter, and in an interview extending over half a day privileged to see invoices and particulars of shipment for practically every imaginable line of goods, from the most common to the most esoteric. The private communication on this subject is, however, confidential, but the general impression was that the German houses were the agents of certain firms.

German Mistrust and Enterprise.

This latter feature of publicity has been brought to our special notice by everyone whom we have consulted. Well prepared catalogues—printed in English, and carefully illustrated—of German manufactured goods are being sent out by the thousand. Illustrations are important for pictures and prices are understood where phrasology is misleading. Special sales letters, circulars, private inquiries, and even cables are reaching British business men interested in East African trade in an ever-increasing volume. The managing director of one concern told us that practically every Monday morning he received no less than a sackful of foreign mail matter, practically the whole of it emanating from Germany.

Another well-known authority provided us with two instances of German houses—semi-special, well-trained English-speaking representatives from Germany to act, ostensibly, merely to follow up an enquiry which they did not understand, but which gave prospects of developing some business. In each case the service offered by the German house was so complete that it was practically impossible to refuse it. In one case, the special article required cost £1,000, and one-half of the price quoted by the lowest British firm, and in the other, about one-third lower. These figures, it may

be mentioned, do not date from the days of depreciated currency, but were quoted within the past six weeks, that is, since the introduction of the Rentenmark.

Germany, then, is by every means in her power seeking to consolidate her re-entry into the trade of the British colonies in the Indian Ocean. Such a base, alertness, and service are characteristic of German houses. It is to be feared that in many cases British firms are far less alive to the opportunities which they are missing, and which are being eagerly snatched by other nations. Numerous specific instances have been brought to our notice. We could enumerate a dozen, but three which are characteristic of many other letters shown us, may suffice.

The Question of Credit.

The granting of credit is perhaps the most important objection raised by British houses. It has been suggested that the credit facilities offered in East Africa by German houses, to which we have drawn attention, should be imitated by Britain, but in the face of such facilities, not merely general, but devised by Germany, it is obvious that British houses must be provided with the means of meeting this competition. This subject of credit facilities is intricate and varied, and we propose to deal with it later in a special article.

At present, however, we can say that the credit facilities offered by German houses are such that they would be regarded as being of little value. It is apparent that business with East Africa could be undertaken only for payment ex works, and in a number of instances payment of 50 per cent, or more, of the invoice has been demanded with order. Such replies, before even details of the openings are discussed, or any request for credit made by the exporter naturally discourage similar efforts in the future.

Of the instances we could give, one of many is of a firm which had supplied an exporter for a period of years with hundreds of pounds' worth of goods. On this occasion the exporter needed a small spare part, the cost of which was less than 7s., and the reply received by him from a certain British house was that the article was ready for despatch on receipt of a remittance from him; and then the 7s. worth of merchandise was too late to be of practical use this season. Had we not seen the actual letter signed by a responsible official of the firm in question, and also seen the ledger account, we should have hesitated to believe such a statement.

Delays in Delivery.

Time of delivery is of the utmost importance to most East African buyers, particularly as the demand for European or British consumption is largely seasonal. It has been represented to us, and chapter and verse, that British manufacturers are far less attentive to this important factor than our foreign suppliers.

AMONG THE CLOUDS ON MLANJE

A Far Picture of Mlanje's Mountain.

Especially written for EAST AFRICA

By Mabel A. Hovey.

Today I awoke in sheer panic at a precipice that seemed the great mountain above me and the tumultuous back of sun-tinted mists and the tumultuous tints of huffy clouds. I have climbed mountains in Switzerland and enjoyed its high and tropical scenes, but actually in all October days I had never seen such a range, where the same temperature is getting on toward 100°, it is quite a different prospect.

Mlanje rises stark out of the plains, seeming ready to challenge the sky in its domineering height. At this altitude its breeding shadow covers half this beautiful country, and its mighty bulk beyond the clouds.

It took us just over four hours to get up to the plateau between 8,000 and 9,000 feet, and the peaks rise sheer above us into the blue hill they reach 10,000 feet.

The first part of the ascent goes for some miles along the densely wooded foot-hills; no amphitheatre valley, where a tiny stream flows between the towering heights on either hand, the narrow path meandering, as it does, through luxuriant tropical foliage and vegetation, and beneath trees and just now are seen, after riot of fruit, purple and more stems to borrow the shade of the tall, slender, leafy trees of the land, and the greenish fruits that are scattered and hidden in the bushes, all the mystery of the soft greens and olive and russet of our own spring at home.

I loved the tang of tropical palms and strange exotic creepers and shrubs that grew check by check with trees so like our British mountain ash and rowan, and far up the heights to our right beneath the storm clouds of the precipices, great clumps of cedar and cypress and date palms of dense shadow

and shade, the very last beyond, and the descent began, as the path became steeper and steeper and at length almost precipitous, the scenery grew to an almost savage splendor.

The valley ended in sheer heights, and the jagged crags and dizzy peaks rose stark and naked into the intense blue of the sky, the precipices torn and riven in many places by the headlong rush of a thousand streams, that in the rains leap the cliffs, culminating in countless waterfalls.

Shrouded in Mist.

When we were near the top we lost into the mists, mist that so often shrouds Mlanje in a close impenetrable mantle, and has led, perhaps, to the belief some hold that the great mountain may have been the original of Rider Haggard's Temple of the Sun.

Just as we entered the clouds I looked down and saw a really wonderful sight. High above the forest, full with their glory of coloring, lay the perfect arch of a great rainbow. Beyond it, where the mists stretched as far as eye could see, and where the land seemed spread like a map as one looks from another green board, and between the two arches of perfect color, little wisps of cloud seemed to play and fluctuate. It was beautiful, when a long, quiet, low life, that made one long for some excuse for its fuller appreciation.

We reached the top in deep mists and the rest of the journey, 100° of moisture across the plateau, the cottage where we were to stay, a mud-and-thatch hut, mounted up through its strong wooden steps,

a few yards on either side of the starting machine, but still those few yards seemed to lead a climb into infinite blackness. Behind was the heavy blackness of the plains, which had, as after the lightning, and before the rains, still wrapped them black and isolated, so from which it is hard to imagine they can ever awaken.

Here the short spring turf was of a wondrous green, and all around it flowers clung and clustered to every rock and boulder, in clusters and masses. Their fragrance filled the air, and their elbowed the tall bracken, and how I sniffed joyfully at that peculiar woody earthy smell of England that I had not met for long years since I left my beloved "wonderland" home. Blue lobelia and harebell mixed with the ferns and anemones to fringe the many little streams that glistened everywhere, and out of the bases of the hills, the sound of running water is ever new to eyes used to the dull dreary of the low levels.

The air was cool and the rain had stopped, so it seemed impossible that we had just left the plains in scorching sunshine and were still only a few degrees south of the Equator.

The Secret of the Mountain.

The machine stopped with sudden unexpectedness at our destination and out of the misty cloud we found ourselves without warning in what seemed like a wild Devonshire garden. The cottage itself, a dark, thatched, cedar wood structure, surrounded clusters of roses and honeysuckle. Beneath familiar rose-gloves stood about, and the smell of violets in the air, looked more like a Swiss chalet than anything could think.

Welcoming us to come to us out of the mist and cold, Ida, Ida, Ida, and Ida, came out of the house, while through open veranda doors came a vision of easy armchairs and a fast heating steaming pot of tea, nameless yellow tea, ham and cheese, raisins, salted deports, eggs, bacon, beans, and bacon, all turned into our breakfast, and all served with thoughtful care.

After breakfast we went to the veranda to take a walk of misty wonderland, that lay beyond the impenetrable mystery.

Ida led us off into a dark, dimly lighted, suddenly shadowed glade where we sat at breakfast one morning, some time ago, an excursion, and as if pulled by an invisible hand, the clouds rolled down and away invisible again, the clouds rolled down and away like a curtain—an exquisite scene was unfolded to our eager eyes.

We were looking through across a deep green valley, where a jocund stream wound away among rocks and cedar and over great boulders, and leapt into sparkling pools, where swallows took off across the valley, eastward of cedar and cypress, through the stones of a series of wild rugged crevices, through the flat crown of Mlanje, reared itself, majestically into the sky, in a multitude of fantastic peaks and crannies.

SPRINGWOOD.

All round us were rolling downs of upland, and the ones looked distinctly for great blocks of sheep, but no goats living about, for there is as yet little sheep, and entirely unexperimented with. But the hills are still in the making, climate and great possibilities may still have a great bearing before it, when this young and still almost undeveloped country comes into its own.

As you go are bright, small cottages up here, and the problem of supplies, which usually come in by mule or oxen, and the paths, carried on the

home of many birds, I called a very long time ago, probably in the rains, when the paths are often well up hillsides.

We spent a most interesting week exploring the wonderful Kikuyu and Nandi Woods. The Woods of Mbaro are primitive, yet rather in contrast they look as if they had been there from ancient times. Moss grows and lichen covered, after heavy rainfall bright red fungi with festoons of the most curious moss and ferns, amazing creepers and tree ferns, desolate pods of coffee beans seem to have grown away among the green moss covered boulders and birds whose plumage and song for a moment an illusion that African birds could not match with Indian sunbird song, their best voices.

Happily the weather was brilliant during the July rain. The beautiful orange-red garnets found by previous stonemasons became suddenly plentiful. Large yellow crystals of quartz and limonite, instead of garnet, were found. The aluminum mineral is not as yet been properly prospected, and there is no part of it—like the Kikuyu Plateau—that has not been under investigation. So far, I think, we have found minerals of real or extensive value.



SIR SYDNEY HENN.

Tropical Africa, which contains in its current issue a character sketch of Sir Sydney Henn, K.B.E., M.A., Chairman of the Joint East African Board, states that he joined the firm of Duncan, Fox and Co., Scotch American merchants, soon after he had completed his education. After a few years on this side learning the ropes he proceeded to India, where, by hard work and his natural ability to get things done, he rapidly became a partner in the Chittagong firm. There he remained and made good for thirty years, to such an extent and came to England for a holiday just before war broke out. He fully intended to return, but the war kept him on this side, and very reluctantly.

He has now joined the same firm, and is still not easily forgotten. The above-mentioned firm, seemed literally to scamper down that break-neck path, and so it was seen off to Somaliland and back, thus overhauling the most important of precipices. I could but imagine that he would surely either be killed or reach the brokenness safety. As a mining had been known to go over the edge, I decided that I might as well join it, thoroughly loved the experience. Fortunately, though, reached the port of the mouth of the Shabelle safely as the Asir was swelled with his over wet and slippery feet in place where a stream crossed the path, or with stones and stones of encouragement, heaved his way down places so steep that one had been hewn out of the great rock.

The next day he was on the plateau.

Some 130 miles away on the rolling eminence of an exceedingly old, the Thomson Bridge motor cycle was most ungraciously the majesty and grandeur of Mabarwe's plateau, a picture and a memory of sheer beauty which is eternal, and most ample recompense.

With the British Legion. It may be remembered that after a spell he joined the staff of the Surveyor General's Office, where his chief years

were spent, will be remembered. His return, enabled him to do much good work. Even when peace came, he was not demobilized, but was immediately transferred to Mombasa until 1921, when he helped to regulate the war supplies.

To follow upon the events followed the entry of East Africa, for he visited Uganda, the new Horn land to inspect plantation, more or less, at two thousand miles distance, and the country he traversed was the history of the colonial period.

He is a good fellow, and a good soldier, always ready to absorb. Once he gets hold of you, there is no getting rid of him. You take him and live it for the rest of your time on earth.

Speaking of the work done by the chairman of the Board for East Africa it is needless that it was one of his suggestions that Major Olafson and his two colleagues should be sent out to East Africa.

In the opinion of the editor of *Strangled Life*, who writes the article, for East Africa to be given its real chance production and preparation for export must be kept apart excepting the largest estates able to work a full sized factory of gunny to capacity. That is to say, let each producer control his acreage, his lands and labour, leaving others to prepare the crops for market. Of course such separation can be done on co-operative lines, i.e., the factory can be financed by the various planters' human skill and attention to not flourish whatsoever among them. "One man, one vote" must be the motto of East Africa as to Botswana.

His review of the situation is not merely academic as will be gathered from his concluding statement:

"We are flooded with Brazilian coffee, while the American planter grown accustomed to such trades seems unable to appreciate really good coffee. We do indeed buy some from the Germans, but the whole mess will remain with these markets pay for good coffee. It remains for Kenya to promises well for those who will bring the coffee up to the necessary qualities."

JANUARY 26, 1925

EAST AFRICA

PERSONALIA

SIR WILLIAM MORRIS, the late Lieutenant Governor of Tanganyika, has sailed for Cape Town.

Mrs. Flora A. Kilham, who is now en route to East Africa, has, we understand, arranged to write a novel of East African life.

The Bishop of Northern Rhodesia is reported to have been treed by lions at dusk while journeying by motor cycle in his diocese.

Lord Stanley, Conservative M.P. for the Fylde Division, has left London today to the Sudan to visit the British Legation.

The appointment of Mr. E. J. Stephen, non-resident Magistrate of Lamaiau, as a Judge of the Supreme Court of Kenya, has been gazetted.

Mr. Francis Shipton, until recently London Manager of the Standard Bank of South Africa, has joined the Board of the Anglo-French Exploration Company.

The four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America will be being celebrated throughout the world in 1925.

His Excellency the Hon. W. F. Dowse, C.M.G., the Governor and Commander-in-Chief designate of the Uganda Protectorate, will, we learn, probably leave England for East Africa in April or May.

Another important event this month is the retirement of Sir Leslie Buxton, M.P.

Capt. Sherrake and Capt. Sharpe, D.S.C.

On Monday, which was the fortieth anniversary of the death of General Gordon, at a动会 the Council of the Shropshire Society placed a wreath on the stone erected to his memory in Trafalgar Square.

It is said in French flying circles that Colonel de Gass and Capt. Pelleteroloy may continue their Paris-Lake Chad flight across the African continent to Zanzibar and even to Madagascar if weather conditions be favourable.

Last night the African Society gave a modest contribution to the Hon. W. F. A. Johnson, M.P., M.P., F.C. I. in field, and Major A. J. Church, the members of the East African Parliamentary Commission. A full account of the meetings will appear in our next issue.

Colonel Hugh Marshall Holford, C.M.G., the newly appointed Secretary to the British South Africa Company, was Secretary to Dr. Jameson in Germany in 1918, and has since had several missions on Native labour questions in Portugal and Portuguese East Africa. In 1903-4 and in 1907 and 1908 he was Administrator of North-West Rhodesia. He resigned from the service at the outbreak of war. He was mentioned in despatches.

The Rev. G. Gordon Doherty, R.G.S., who is the representative agent missionary among the Kikuyus, has been instrumental in expelling the Moslems. Kenya will also be visited by many East Africans who have, we notice, been lecturing on Kenya in several Scotch centres recently.

Col. Gifford Molewoor, who having passed away, visited East Africa in 1899 at the request of the Foreign Office to report on the Uganda Railways. He was the author of the "Pocket book of Long-distance Tramway Fortune," the publication of which attained immediate and extraordinary success.

Capt. P. Silsbee, who has just been appointed Chief Constable of Nairobi, is a well-known old East African who served in the R.S.A. from 1900 until August, 1911. He proceeded on active service in East Africa where he was twice under the command of General Norcott.

In August, 1917, Capt. Silsbee was appointed a Political Officer going to Tabora in that capacity. In the following year he became a Commissioner of P.O. at Dodoma, and in 1921 he was selected to cover the Kasulu District of Tanganyika from the Belgian Congo. He played the Ludo game for the first time.

At the end of 1922 he took up his post in Nairobi, and is now Chief Constable of Nairobi. We trust that all Khoesman and Tanganyikan friends will wish him all happiness and success in his important new post.

APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments to the East African Civil Service have been made by the Governor:

Kenya.—Mr. L. Willcock, M.A., M.B., B.S., and Mr. B. V. Smith, and Lieut. G. Rees to the Cadet Administration.

Uganda.—Mr. A. Lumsden, M.A., M.B., B.S., Prof. Dr. M. Gray, M.A., M.B., B.S., R.C.P., R.C.S.I., L. Max as Medical Officers; Mr. R. L. Thomas as Asst. Auditor; Lieut.-Col. K. Mitchell to the Cadet Administration.

Tanganyika.—Mr. A. Sidley, B.Sc., and Captain F. R. G. Muller as Administrative Officers; Lieut.-Col. G. McH. H. Sutherland, B.Sc., District Agricultural Officer.

Zanzibar.—Mr. H. O. Watkins-Peterson, M.C., R.C.S.I., R.C.P., D.T.M. & H., Medical Officer; Mr. R. Holliday, Asst. Admin. General.

The undermentioned have been appointed to the East African Medical Service:

Captain W. W. Graham, M.C., M.A., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., Dr. G. Spiers, M.B., Ch.B., and Mr. Maclean, M.B., Ch.B.

Dr. J. F. Corson, late Medical Officer, Nigeria, has been appointed Assistant Entomologist in the East African Territory.

KENYA—Ex-Regular Officer (Indian Army) desires post in Cotton Estate or similar work, view partnership. Aged 32, 9 years' experience East, native labour, &c. Write Box 101, c/o East Africa, 8891, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO KENYA

By R. S. SMITH, Correspondent.

(Continued from page 105.)

The arrival of the Duke and Duchess of York marks a new epoch in the history of Kenya Colony. The marks of the growth of recognition of and familiarity with Kenyan conditions brought by the highest visitors in Africa's centre.

Through the Duke, His Majesty the King will learn from his own son his impressions of Kenya. He will be informed that Britain's youngest colony in Africa is in political organization not akin to the older settlements in Africa, which largely East Africa is so frequently and erroneously classed in noisily called "old England."

This visit of the Duke and Duchess is the crowning climax of the year's visits to Kenya.

A double audience that can afford to situate and born more deeply understand the unique formation of this European colony in Central Africa. The necessity of this is urgent in view of the dangerous anomaly that Downing Street, from whence authority this land is ruled, has appeared in the past to regard Kenya Colony as a part of the British Empire whose future rests almost solely with the missionaries and the British official in their dual task to uplift the native races beneath.

Here in Nairobi, where they are held, the balance of political power, and past and future progress, changes to just mainly if not wholly to the European. The native, the Indian, the Chinese, the Arab, the Turk, the German, the Frenchman, and the Italian, may meet, but a modus/ principle may be established, and the sooner it is held the greater the chance of amicable relations between governors and governed.

The Royal Visit

From the time of his landing the Duke of York has been brought into contact with this European civilization. In Nairobi, he is in authority, the native authority, and in Nairobi, the European authority, and in Nairobi, the European. At Nairobi, he is in Europe.

In his ride through the town he will have seen European names over all the shops, with very few exceptions. At the opening of the City Park he has been introduced to the Mayor and Councillors. All Europeans, who crowded around the Duke and Duchess in the Park were mainly European, and at the Levee held subsequently in Government House grounds, the well-dressed crowd of residents and settlers and tourists was nearly all European, a very small sprinkling of Indian notables leavening the crowd of local people taking entire to Government House.

When the Royal visitors go on their *safari*—they start tomorrow—they visit our districts they will increasingly observe that the people on the land, the landowners and planters, are all European, and almost all British or of superior class.

Naturally both Indian and African notables will have been presented to them, but the impression of a coloured population will not be stamped on their memory as surely as the feature of Europe in colonization to us is that those beautiful and sahibious Highlands of Europe in Africa.

The Levee

There were many presentations at the Levee held on Christmas Day. By natural right, a large proportion of these presentations were superior officials and their wives—but there were a large number of well-known civilian colonists too. All the presentations were informal, performed by the Governor as the Royal party walked in the grounds mixing freely among the guests. A piquant presentation was that

of Mr. John Boyes, who was one of the Duke and Duchess' by the Governor as King of the Wa-Kalenyu. Mr. Boyes has earned this title through his early exploits in East Africa where he ruled at one time as a veritable king, as related in his famous book of this title. The Duke was evidently interested while the Duchess, her bright blue eyes open, her wife, bearded with some astonishment and awe, this rough-hewn, be-spectacled pioneer of Nala Royal rank. Mr. Boyes to-day is a simple farmer, having a valuable estate outside Nairobi.

The Royal visitors have been greatly admired. The Duke of York, though of a slight build, looks every inch his big pedigree and a scion of the Royal British house. The Duchess is simply charming, eliciting praise and admiration from both sides triumph indeed.

KENYA BEARING COST OF ROYAL SAFARI

Sir ROBERT GORDON, Governor of Kenya, has stated in the Legislative Council that the offer of the Colony to bear the expenses of the *safari* of the Duke and Duchess of York has been accepted, with gratitude and appreciation.

The provisional allocation of the amount raised to £1,800. The elected members of the Legislative Council heartily supported this offer.

For the funding of the *safari* three separate funds were established at Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu.

At the first meeting of the Nairobi fund party, consisting of the Duke and Duchess, Lady Annaly, Capt. Brudenell-Bruce and Lieut. Bust, R.N.

The second fund also held five persons, namely, Dr. Miles P. M. G. and Mrs. G. Warden, who is in charge of the work of organization; Major G. N. Anderson and Capt. J. L. Munro to the Duke; Capt. Calmer Kerrison, aide-de-camp to the Queen; and Capt. H. D. G. G. and Capt. G. G. G. of the Guards, who occupied the

LABOUR SCARCITY IN KENYA

Sir R. Gordon and Native Chiefs.

Nairobi, Jan. 18, 1926.

Sir ROBERT GORDON, the Governor, who is going to India shortly, is at present touring the native areas. In speeches made at the various centres Sir Robert points out that both Native cultivation and European farming must carry on successfully as otherwise the country will not prosper.

He laid stress on the duty of each man to perform a certain amount of work. He disliked to hear that railway construction was held up and that native labourers were rotting owing to the scarcity of labour. Sir Robert urged the chiefs to send out the young men to work instead of allowing them to idle and drink in the reserves.

The local Chiefs replying said that if the coffee farmers paid better wages labour would be forthcoming and that the labour scarcity on the Nyeri Railway was due to a singular cause, the chiefs having favoured the encroachment of their old powers to force out labour so as to assist in railway construction through their own country.

Importance is attached to Sir Robert Gordon's tour, owing to the present labour difficulties, and it is hoped that it may result in a new labour policy.

Times Telegram.

KENYA AGRICULTURE.

The Agricultural Census and Annual Report of the Kenya Department of Agriculture for the year ended December 31, 1923, has now come off, and are documents which can hardly fail to interest anyone.

Much of the information has already been referred to in the press, and has appeared in our columns. The publications, however, must always be constantly available for reference purposes.

SISAL IN KENYA.

Illustration by H. C. G. S.

The present gratifying position of the sisal market and the enthusiasm displayed by the public in the industry were evident at Mr. Humphrey Leggett's Annual Conference of the African Corporation Ltd., in his concluding speech.

The Corporation's sisal estate at Voi is of 10,000 acres. Earlier plantings, totalling about 1,200 acres, and mainly of an experimental nature, realized rather over £1,000 net profit during 1923. For 1924 a profit of about £8,000 is expected, but that figure will include the first output from the new fields planted annually since 1921. Using a conservative view of selling prices, the fibres now growing is estimated to carry a profit of about £10,000 in 1925, rising to £12,000 or £15,000 the year after. The estate stands in the best soil at a cost of £4,000 per acre, and is considered eminently fit for that purpose as a young company.

HOW COTTON GROWING CHANGES TRADE.

"The estimated number of families engaged in cotton growing in Uganda is about 50,000," said Sir Humphrey Leggett, in addressing the shareholders of the Uganda East Africa Corporation.

The speaker and his colleagues brought to their audience samples of 11 different varieties of cotton. Conditions to Mr. Emmott, now Lord Emmott, then Member for the great cotton constituency of Oldham. He at once saw the possibilities of it. Now the cotton is beyond the most optimistic expectation of those days. Some railways to serve the cotton districts have been approved, but construction, however, still awaits work. It is needed soon, whether for economic or the increasing buying power of the Native population, being reflected in much more profitable sales of imported merchandise. It is of some interest to note that the Native trade is just now going through a rather important change. The large and sudden increase of buying power has puzzled the Natives, and, in some districts they are beginning to look down upon many of the commoner lines of cotton goods, chiefly of Indian and Japanese manufacture, which in the past, have made up the bulk of their purchases.

PARTICULARS OF**Farms for Sale in Kenya Colony.**

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AGRICULTURE IN MAURITIUS.

We have to thank Dr. H. A. Lampson, the Director of Agriculture of Mauritius for several bulletins published by the Department dealing with sugar cane cultivation and dairying in the island. They would, we think, be of considerable interest to many planters and farmers on the East African mainland.

ZANZIBAR CLOVE INDUSTRY.

Mr. Hallis, the Resident of Zanzibar, has stated publicly that regeneration of the clove industry must be brought about if the island is not to lose its supremacy in the world's market. He also stresses the importance of increased planting of coconuts, and the need for the erection of new oil mills. He states frankly that the present system of drying, Zanzibar clove is said to be the worst in the world, and that improvement is urgently desirable.

KENYA LAND SALES.

THERE is something like a boom in land in the Trans-Nzera lands, property which fetched but £2 per acre a few months ago, and which is changing hands at £3 10s., £4, and even more when the Native title is abandoned.

Land is wanted because it is quick to subdivide and sell.

It is not known exactly what they are doing. One is afraid of the climate in Kenya, yet in many parts the rainfall is extremely heavy. One farm may be in wheat, another in maize, and may be fairly certain of plenty of moisture. Most years would only a short dry spell. It is difficult to find, however, land which is likely to have a very good crop of maize, and the same applies to the other cereals. The maize is not good, and there are no roads, which probably accounts for a very heavy price for inferior property.

THE UASIN GIRHU PLATEAU.

In reply to a letter we have received from Eldoret settlers on the plateau, with mingled sorrow and anxiety an article which was recently prominently featured by one of the leading journals in this country. This Kenya correspondent says our friends indites, in nothing but optimistic gosh, and getting up badly when suggesting that the Uasin Girhu Plateau is a purely Dutch settlement of no particular importance. To day it has become one of the largest white populated and progressive districts in the whole of the Kenya Colony, and warmly asserts the spot, if coupled with the Trans-Nzera, undoubtedly takes first place.

The railway station at Eldoret promises to be a big one with workshops, &c., and it is said that two hundred acres are being reserved for the settlers.

Then there is a little tile at Nairobi—possibly because the new Spanish correspondent who helped the plateau was domiciled in the capital. So in the not too distant future the Uasin Girhu should be entirely independent and should not have to get anything from Nairobi. Thus, advance now areas when transport facilities are provided.

COTTON PRODUCTION IN TANGANYIKA.

Specially Written for EAST AFRICA.

By An Old Tanganyika Settler.

MOROGORO.

The cotton season ended late November in the Morogoro District, and on the whole the Agricultural Department must be congratulated on the results. Nearly 2,500,000 kilos, or say, 1,500 tons of "Native" grown cotton passed through the hands of the Government in this district alone, and the grading showed roughly 20% firsts, 22% seconds, and 55% thirds.

There are of course many factors to be learned from the experience of this last season and to those readers who grow cotton it may be of interest to peruse the following:

Anybody who travelled through this district planted with cotton would at once be struck by the large amount of cotton lying on the ground. This I attribute to the amount of cotton seed issued to individuals by the Government which was being far too much; as a consequence the Native planter could not obtain people to harvest it. Moreover, the amount of seed paid for the cotton required a Native planter sufficient money to last him several months, and he therefore considered it unprofitable to harvest the cotton until the end of the season.

The general policy of the Government has, I make bold to assert, been to graze far too leniently, which policy is responsible for the grading figures previously quoted. It has been pointed out that first grade Native cotton is better than plantation cotton, i.e., the production of European planters; but no mention is made that all plantation cotton is as unripe. This is certainly due to the planters' charts, which indicate a "whole crop" of five months, and which is not true in any case of low quality. It is, I consider, a very bad policy for both parties. The purchaser bound himself to take all the cotton-picked, and some which I have personally seen was fit only for the fire.

When the planter wants to plant next season he will suffer from this non-grading, and the question is one that needs prompt consideration. All the seed from first grade Native-grown cotton is reserved for the Government, which has published a notice that none will be given out to European planters. If they require seed, they can purchase it at the ginneries, the seed being from plantation cotton and ungraded. To the average planter the folly of sowing in any but the very best seed is apparent, yet he has no other remedy than this unless he imports from Uganda or Nyasaland.

The Government, it must be admitted, is sadly handicapped by the lack of staff with a knowledge of cotton-growing, and of growing it in commercial commercial experience. How the planters of 1,500 acres generally with enough boys to staff each plant and hill cultivation, but large scale operations? Being short of staff themselves the authorities are hardly able to advise the planters when directions are given, but there remains no more the policy of the Government to give practically all their attention to Native production.

Native Thiefs.

Towards the latter end of the cotton delivery season thefts were getting very numerous, and in the majority of cases the European was the sufferer.

One of the following cases brought this matter to my notice, and shows that Native is gradually getting to many faults.

A merchant who was taking delivery of cotton had occasion to use the Government store, where it was the custom to employ a certain number of boys to bag the cotton after it had been examined. During the night while the work was generally in progress, some of the Natives would get hold of a full bag of cotton, slip it behind the store, and later on pass it to a friend, who next day would bring it up and sell it back to the owner. No doubt they shared the money realized.

The following would, I believe, solve the problem of these thefts. When a Government official buys out cotton seed to a Native, he might be furnished with a blue-backed ticket on which is recorded the amount of seed issued, and the date of harvesting. It would then be known that Native would produce this ticket, the purchaser writing in the amount of cotton bought. This would make it possible to judge if the boy was bringing in cotton other than his own, allowing, of course, a fair return for the amount of seed planted. Furthermore this system would afford invaluable data for the Agricultural Department.

Other cases of theft. I have had Natives picking cotton from European estates and leaving a bag of cotton in the garden to be collected in night and delivered to the house of a friend.

An unusual incident happened one day during the week. A Native came into my shop, and on his return to another shop, stealing in his bag of cotton and about to receive payment. On my asking the delinquent why he had done so, he said it was his property. He used a Native expression meaning "I am innocent." He was sent to the local magistrate, but was set off through lack of evidence.

Difficulties.

There are difficulties which purchase cotton in the market, and which are increasing daily. The most serious of which is the fact that it may be a great eye-sore to planters to see large mounds of first-class cotton exposed in the varying weather. Labour is getting worse and worse. A certain firm, which does its transporting by one-ton motor trucks, is having far from a good time. Owing to the appalling state of many of the roads, the cars are constantly breaking down, and most of the drivers are a great source of worry. Each car is supposed to do eight trips in twenty-four hours, taking twenty-five bags per trip. It is a money-making game for the Native driver, who reaps quite a rich harvest from pedestrians who want to go in the same direction. One driver—when to his surprise, came to grief—went a bit further, making it a habit to leave two bags of cotton at a certain spot to be brought into the market next day by a friend, and so on.

For the coming season a good deal of fresh land has been opened up and cleared, but with the ever-increasing labour difficulties, little more trouble is likely to come from the European planter.

EVALUATIONS of every description. **REPORTS** ON **ESTATES**. Purchase and sale of agricultural lands, copies undertaken on commission basis by British firms. **SHOOTING TRIPS ARRANGED**.

MALCOLM ROSS,
Tanganyika Territory.
Agent for the British East African Game Protection Society.

NYASALAND TEA—PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS.

Comparisons with India.

Especially written for the "African Review."

By "Boots."

RECENT articles in "Pambazuka" have brought to light the fact that Nyasaland is going to be a factor in the tea-growing countries of the world. It will be perhaps of interest to note the opinion of one who has been for over ten years on the most up-to-date results in the tea-growing districts of India and Ceylon. This is quoted in full:

"There are four main factors which determine the labour cost of tea-growing in India:—

- (1) The cost of labour.
- (2) The cost of land.
- (3) The cost of machinery.
- (4) The cost of fuel.

"The cost of labour is the first consideration, and this is the largest item, though it is constantly being reduced by the boys who are trained to work on the estates.

"The cost of land is the second factor. The trained boys in India always say that if there is no sufficient rainfall to allow them to grow tea, they can always raise a crop of tobacco, or some other cash crop, and get a better return.

"The cost of machinery is the third factor, and this is also being reduced.

"The cost of fuel is the fourth factor, and this is the smallest item, though it is the most important.

"When development has taken place on a large scale, and Nyasaland has been recruited, we may compare with India as follows:—In this matter the Indian tea-grower is at a disadvantage from the start, and must therefore start at about 100,000 acres of tea-plantation, and this will be required for a long time to come.

"The cost of labour will be the same as in India, because the labour force will be the same, and the cost of land will be the same, because the land will be the same.

"The cost of machinery will be the same, because the machinery will be the same, and the cost of fuel will be the same, because the fuel will be the same.

"The cost of tea will be the same, because the tea will be the same.

Rainfall is well distributed, and is about 40 inches in some parts, and 20 inches on the slopes of the mountains.

The soils on the slopes of the mountain are particularly suitable for tea growing, and with more attention being given to wash prevention and draining, a much larger area than at present anticipated could be planted out.

Fuel Problems.

(4) In addition to driving power for machinery, the heating includes fuel for dryers, &c.

Wood is at present the only fuel, neither coal nor oil being available, for the cost of transport leaves them front consideration.

Coal has been found in the Tete district of Portuguese East Africa, but whether this discovery will have any bearing on the solution of the power problem is yet to be seen.

In quality and working costs, burning to differ. In the event of the Japanese railway bridge being erected, oil will be available and will be introduced. There are a few of the gardens are run by water turbines, and though this is a solution of the question of driving power, it does not overcome the fuel question for dryers, where timber is scarce and careful conservation and reforestation are essential. Of course, it is possible to carry

General Figures.

The present area under tea in Nyasaland is 1,500 acres, with a production, including loss, consumption of about (probably over) 11,250,000 lbs. The average output per acre is small, but this will improve with better cultivation, management, and attention to labor and vacances.

The present lot of bush is very mixed and a bit of local hybridism has taken place in the seed. This is the sort of bush that has recently been introduced into India and is now being grown in the Darjeeling and Ceylon areas.

The cost of land available for tea plantation is debatable point, but at a rough estimate it would put the acreage at from 8,000 to 10,000 acres, and would say this is a low figure. All this acreage would be between 5,000 and 3,500 ft. above sea level. Recent sales have proved the quality of the tea to be good, and once a market is established, it should equal that of gardens in similar heights in the Darjeeling and Ceylon areas.

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NYASALAND AGRICULTURE

THE annual report of the Nyasaland Department of Agriculture for the calendar year 1927 is a very comprehensive and useful work of reference. The general position of the various agricultural industries of the Protectorate has been fully covered by the author, General Nyasaland Number, and other issues, and we therefore review the publication very briefly.

Nyasaland tobacco is described as the only Empire-grown tobacco which can challenge the supremacy of certain classes of leaf on the English market, and it is urged that no effort should be spared to strengthen the creditable position gained by the Protectorate in a few years. The appointment of a Tobacco Specialist by the Government is recommended. Wide-scale tobacco-growing by natives is foreshadowed, but close supervision is mentioned to be maintained in order to ensure the production of tobacco of good quality.

We are reminded how rapidly Native cotton-growing has increased by the fact that the tonnage of seed cotton increased from 35 tons in 1922 to no less than 747 tons in 1923.

The statistical tables contained in the Report regarding both European and Native agriculture are most useful as are the particulars given by the Agricultural Officer, the Chief Forest Officer, the Agricultural Chemist, and the Government Entomologist.

A considerable number of publications were issued during the twelve months, some of them being of great interest and have been considered to be worthy of special notice. For instance, Mr. Colin Smith, the Entomologist, records investigations into the reported occurrences of tsetse fly at Chitromo, into bollworm and pink bollworm in cotton, and into the activities of myzere-ants in seed beds, when the seed is on the point of germinating. The chemical division's analysis of tobacco soils is exceedingly valuable, and the work of the station by the Government Entomologist is likewise.

Oil Drilling in P. E. A.

THE Inyanganga Petroleum Company is reported by the *Old Voice* to have drilled three boreholes on the Trans-Zambezia railway some 200 kilometres from Beira.

Borehole No. 1 was taken down to 3,000 feet, about 1,000 yards away No. 2 was sunk to 3,000 feet, and at a point another 2,000 feet distant No. 3 is being put down. Latest advices give the depths 5,000 feet.

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PERSONAL TOUCH.

The Editor is anxious that East Africa should have a real personal and valuable link between all interested in Eastern and Central Africa, and he looks forward to meeting all such readers, portion, partly those on leave from Africa. Between 10.30 and 11.30 a.m. daily (Tuesdays and Saturdays excepted), the Editor is always at home to visitors who are invited to drop in for a chat; those who cannot manage to call between those hours are requested to telephone or write for an appointment.

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TO READERS WHO ARE WRITERS.

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MSS. should be typewritten, double-spaced, and with under margin of one side of the paper only accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope, and preferably 100 or 1000 words.

Short paragraphs may also be submitted. Each contribution should be accompanied by a short biographical sketch for its author.

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

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

WHAT EAST AFRICANS THINK.

Letters to the Editor.

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

All communications should be addressed to the Editor at 83-97, Great Titchfield St., London, W.1. Telephone: Museum 2071.

The Editor is prepared to appoint three respondents in all important East African centres and invite applications.

WHAT OF THE FLAG?

Specially Written for "EAST AFRICA" by Kharroum.

The foreign—not by any means merely the British—community in the Sudan is gravely perturbed over the question of the flag. When Britain took a firm stand after the murder of Sir Lee Stack, it seemed that the day of the agitators was past, and that Authority meant to make itself undisputably supreme in the Sudan. That very necessary consummation will never be brought about in the eyes of the Sudanese—and, after all, their impressions are the most important—until the Egyptian flag is hauled down from our Government offices throughout the country.

At present, the Condominium flag is at the masthead side by side with the British flag. Naturally enough, the Sudanese expected to see it disappear when the Egyptian military units were expelled from their country. Its retention has given Egyptian political agents an opportunity of saying that Great Britain dare not offend Egypt. They have, in fact, made far more exaggerated claims, and thousands of Sudanese have heard that British evacuation and reoccupation by Egypt are to take place.

Illiterate Natives cannot understand the ways of the world, but they do pay attention to what they hear. And the Sudanese have the impression that Egypt has a very considerable influence over the destiny of their country. It is a question of prestige and one which it will be wise for our administrators to settle promptly. Procrastination is dangerous. In everything but outward symbols Egypt's governmental influence is, we are convinced, non-existent.

Then why insist in the nation's name in the fiction of a joint government? Let us get rid of the pretence of being a joint government, and develop and expose them machinations of our British and self-seeking plotters.

THE DISTINCTIONS NOT UNDERSTOOD.

After talking with the British officials, who having spent their lives in governing the country, know more about it than even Cabinet Ministers at home, I have come to the definite conclusion that plotters cannot stand where they are in the Sudan," writes Mr. Ward Price from Khartoum to the Daily Mail.

"Mr. Austen Chamberlain's statements, interpreted in Egypt as a definite pledge that the Anglo-

Egyptian Condominium remains unchanged by what has happened, have been made without that knowledge of local conditions which only a personal visit can give."

Similar lack of perception led to the blunder of allowing the King of Egypt to appoint by his sole decree another British official as successor to the Governor-General for whose murder the Egyptian Government was morally responsible.

British Ministers should remember that in the Sudan we are dealing with primitive people who do not understand the fine distinctions of diplomats. To their minds Egypt either is a joint and equal partner with Great Britain in the suzerainty of the Sudan, or it is not.

So long as the King of Egypt's flag flies there will be one own, just as the Egyptian National Anthem is played on ceremonial occasions before "God Save the King," it will continue to be possible for Egyptian intriguers to hold out the prospect of eventual British withdrawal from the Sudan as well as from Egypt. The Sudanese would hate to see us go. But Orientals like to know definitely who are their masters.

KHARTOUM TO KISMU BY AIR

The British Aeroplane Service, which started at Khartoum in August, has caused several special articles to appear in the home press on trans-African air routes.

Major W. T. Paine, who was concerned in laying down the first Cape-to-Lake route, writing to the "Sunday Evening News," says:

"Until the southern Sudan was reached every thing was comparatively simple, but there we encountered

the difficulties of floating sand banks, which are scattered over the surface of the lake, and the difficulty of finding a stretch of ground sufficiently solid for providing an aerodrome, or a fair stretch of ground sufficiently free from precipices, sandbanks or other obstacles to provide a landing place for seaplanes."

When we got to the region of the central lakes, the scorching heat proved another obstacle, because vegetation grew so rapidly that no sooner had we cleared a space large enough for an aeroplane to descend on than the vegetation had grown again at one end. They work on keeping these landing grounds clear as enormous, and gangs of Natives must be kept specially for cutting down and clearing jungle. As soon as they get to one end of the aerodrome they have to return and start once more at the beginning.

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An alternative route from Cairo to Cape Town, of course, lies by way of the Nile, the Central Lakes, and thence to the Zambezi River and the coast of Portuguese East Africa and around the Congo to Capetown. This route may possibly be tried by an R.A.F. machine shortly. Incidentally, it is worth recording that although the route from Cairo to Capetown was opened in 1919, only one aeroplane has so far succeeded in flying over the course.

UGANDA LABOUR PROBLEMS

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WE have been pleased to see a memorandum presented to the East African Legation from mission by Mr. G. E. Buhner, one of the oldest and best known settlers in Uganda. From his statement we extract the following:

"Are we justified in dividing the Protectorate into 'productive' and 'unproductive' areas?" I submit not. It is true that certain parts of the Great Nile Ankole, Toro and Kigezi are not suitable for the cultivation of cotton, but are they, for this reason, to be regarded as unproductive?

The districts may not produce cotton, but the West Nile, Ankole and Kigezi are all very fine stock districts and Tero can be easily converted into a very fine cotton-growing district. Uganda and an area extending from the Lake to the Equator will be the great cotton-growing areas of this Department at present; these countries would provide us and the Eastern Congo with butter, meat, sheep and wheat, which we now import from Kamerun. They would also very largely increase the hide and skin trade, which is gradually reviving, and which holds no mean place in our exports at present. I advocate the development of the natural resources of these districts as the best way to secure

Such large numbers
distract the Falashas from their duties and
bring into contact with
whose morals are infinitely below that of the Kaffir
and West Nile people.

"There would be some justification for the introduction of N.H.I. into the Western Province and

duction of Natives from the Western Province to the West Nile into Buganda, Mysoga, and other parts of the Eastern Province if the supply of local labour were not sufficient for the demand. Local labour in these districts may have to be augmented when work of magnitude and exceptional character, such as the construction of a railway, is to be undertaken, but I venture to think that if the Muganda, Mysoga, etc., did an honest day's work there would be no necessity for the importation of outside labour for plantations, mines, and other enterprises.

I say with all deference that the present method of gauging a man's productivity — i.e., by dividing the value of cotton produced in his district by the number of taxpayers therein — is not sound. Until we have means of ascertaining what foreign labour is used in the cultivation of cotton in Buganda, Busoga, &c., it is not accurate to say that because the Muganda's cotton sales average so many shillings per capita that he, and not a Murchison, Alur, Mukono, or a Mabuka, who has been induced to come to Buganda to earn a few shillings and is going back to his home district, is the real producer.

"Let us admit that there is a labour shortage, say in Buganda and Busoga. I think there are two main reasons for this: (a) disaffection from work by the indigenous population, and (b) lack of labour owing to the introduction of labour-saving devices and appliances.

I confess I am not suggesting any means of making a native work; he does not want to. Some say he would put in longer hours and do a bigger day's work if he were properly fed. Who is better fed than the house boy? It takes about six of these to do the work of an English man or a Zulu boy. Who puts in a longer day than the vegetarian Indian ryot or Chinese? I am afraid it is not a question of feeding, but of race and class.

...the present system of building clay houses
by hand, rolling out grass thatch by hand,
making bricks, firewood, rolling roads, planting
jungle, and so on by manual labour instead
of machinery, and we must adopt modern methods and edu-
cate the Native to use mechanical appliances and
then labour-saving devices.

"Then the Public Works Department will not require \$12,000 more a month to care for him in the city prison, and it will not be necessary to make an unfortunate Native from a man who has been miles away from his home for months, pay for his board and lodgings. He is now in a state of semi-consciousness, and I am afraid he will die before he reaches his home.

One cannot very well stop a private employer of labour from wasting it—his bank will do that for him soon enough—but I would respectfully urge that a Committee be appointed to inquire into the labour requirements of various Government Departments and to make suggestions for the introduction of labour-saving appliances and the proper training of natives in the use of these. I have no doubt that a great saving of labour and money would thus be effected.

I agree with other members of my Chamber that the proposed labour recruiting organization is too elaborate and that the recruiting costs are excessive.

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OUR WOMAN'S PAGE.

We have been asked to allocate some of our space to the special interests of the large and growing number of ladies in the East African territories, and we have accordingly arranged for this page to be conducted by a lady who has spent some years in East Africa.

THE WHIRL OF THE WORLD.

PRAMS AND VARIOUS.

Over here we have come from the sublime to the ridiculous in the matter of prams. Extra famous affairs, like unto young Daniels, appear at most inopportune moments to impede one's journeys to and fro upon the path of life. But a baby carriage should give the maximum amount of comfort.

Indeed, a certain school of medicine maintains the theory that practically all the ill of man emanate from the spine. Whether this be so or not the spine of the newly born and the young child must be treated with all the care in the world. All the knowledge about spinal care that we have accumulated must be passed on to the medical men as they grow in spinal health.

Now, although we do not require luxury to the point of absurdity, all the "points" of the perambulator should be thoroughly overhauled before a decision is made; the ball-bearings, springs and wheels ought to be as perfect in their way as the mechanism of one's car in its poise and stability.

Nowadays the brains of the gentry are almost as busy in the fashioning of a "pram" as they used to be in the factory. It is a fact that the minds of the young are more easily led than the minds of the old, and the new should not be jolted in the sunshine and fresh air, than that the newspaper in the hands of his father should remain steady during the latter's transit to and from his business. The father will surely agree upon this point—agreed to the time of buying up the finest "pram" on the market, if the reason is adequately demonstrated to him.

There is hardly anything more necessary to the welfare of the future of the race than that the quarters in which he has to spend the greater portion of his life should be adequate in shape and form. Remember, he spends practically the whole of his days upon the horizontal, that the spine is the most vital and at the same time the most vulnerable part of his wee person, and that to submit his body to jerks and jars day in and day out must have an injurious effect upon him—if not actually during his infancy, then assuredly during the days of adolescence.

The upholstering of the carriage should be of horse-hair padding. A mattress of the same material is preferable to the feather-filled variety in general usage. Babies should never be laid upon too soft a substance, for this practice leads to malformation of the spine in later years.

The newest "prams" bear noted carry-a-useful extension adapt an economical attribute which enables one to use the same carriage until the infant has passed far beyond that blessed first stage of walking period.

UMBRELLAS OR VARIETY BAGS.

Vanity bags are built in such slender dimensions these days that they cannot possibly hold as much as they ought in order to be of any use. So now

the umbrella and the eucleras are carried within the frame of our funny, stout little umbrella, or in a fully grown attache case. O Tempora! O Mores!

THE COURT SHOE.

The court shoe is quickly coming into again for everyday wear, and I would have you note with no ornamentation save the tiniest bow imaginable.

SPRING FASHIONS.

The first springtime fashions are now figuring in the most fashionable shopping quarters. From the glass plate-glass window after another the magic word "Sale" vanishes and all our eyes are dazzled with a greater variety of colour schemes than ever appeared in any previous spring.

It is a great joy to see how the girls in our frocks, begin to attract the eye. In decoration they are gilded simply with a bright buckle similar to those worn upon a court shoe. Already there may be seen again in the West End hats with a decidedly Spanish touch of trim, bat and lace.

GETTING A MOVE ON.

Miss Evelyn and our Lady Mayors attended a meeting at the Mansion House to consider the opening of a social centre for working women in London for professional and other women.

This social centre is to be erected in a central part of London and is to have all the advantages of a really first-class West End club without any of the disadvantages in the way of enormous membership fees. It is to contain a restaurant where well-cooked food at prices to suit the pocket of the humblest worker will be obtainable—a swimming pool, gymnasium, rest-rooms, a library and many other amenities. Above all, it is to be a place where men friends can be brought, and another good thing—it is to be open to all women irrespective of creed, class or nationality.

It is rather nice to think that women—use the vernacular—are really getting a move on to help their sisters. I hope that this is just the beginning of really big things and that one fine, not-too-distant day we women will set out in earnest to prevent war. That is the only way in which we ever shall achieve the millennium. Don't you think so?

J. E. GRANVILLE.

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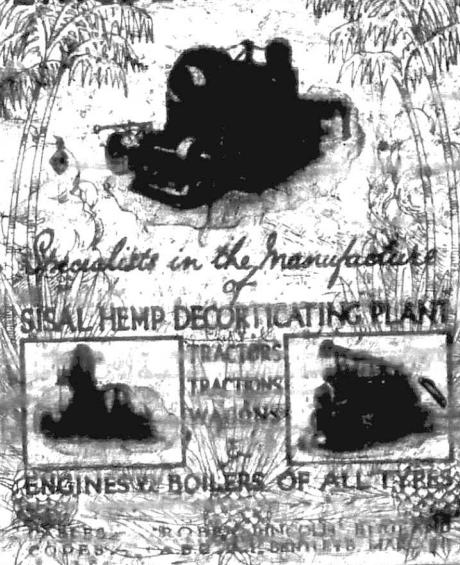
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88-91, Gt. Titchfield Street, Oxford St., London, W.

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

With a steady but quiet market, average prices for Kenya sorts are as follows:

Medium to good	1s. 6d.	per lb.	1s. 4d.	per cwt.
	1s. 4d.	per lb.	1s. 2d.	per cwt.

Type "Float"	"	1s. 2d.
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16s. 6d. for 100 bags of London cleaned first size was the highest price quoted during the week.

MAIZE

There has been no improvement of the situation with a tendency to become worse, and there is fear of some short time that maize will be attempted.

Other Maize.—No maize has been offered for being offered by shippers who, it is believed, are not covered for their full contracts. It is still claimed here that maize arriving at Kilindini is too weevilled to trade. No. 7 is on offer at 45s. od. for passage up to February/March, though od. under this would probably be taken. These prices should, however, not be taken as definite, says the African and Colonial Co. Ltd., as buyers are showing very little interest.

Other African.—No. 6 yellow round, on passage, is on hand at 42s. 6d./44s. Od. buyers, however, offering about is below the higher figure.

During the last few days it has been about the price for January/February offerings, with its 42s. 6d. for February/March, 44s. 6d. for January, and 45s. 6d. for January/February.

Business at present is very slow, and no maize is being imported from East Africa, and the South African to the Continent has been done away and 48s. 6d. for January/February shipment, and for No. 3's at 47s. 3d. Further quantities are available at the same prices, but here again the U.K. is holding off.

SISAL

Though dull in tone, the market has changed very little during the week. It is felt that an upward tendency in prices will soon be evident, and that further decline will not be made. No. 1000/2000 has been offered down to 46s. 6d. per ton.

It is expected that the market will improve, and that during the week a better tone was set for hard fibres, and Manila hemp has advanced 10s. to 26s. per ton from the bottom price.

Tow is steady, nominal values being unchanged.

TEA

Practically no business has passed, spinners still holding off. Generally speaking, the market is slightly easier, with prices for East African:

D/R according to quality	1s. 12s.
D/R Tow	1s. 12s.

HIDES

With a steady and firm market, very few East African hides are on offer. Addis Ababa seconds have been sold during the past month at 10d. per lb. c.i.f. Liverpool, some Mombas going to the Contingent at better prices than the U.K. will pay, though home tanners were showing some interest towards the close. Value of Mombasa butchers is about 13d. per lb. as compared with 10d. a year ago. The imports of African sorts are returned by Messrs. Robinson and Hadwen of Liverpool at a total of 20,130, of which 15,350 were of East African origin.

With no stock in hand, the import of Madagascar sorts came to 13,325, delivered against contracts. The imports for 1924 were about five times greater than in 1923. A year ago od. was the price per lb. for drysalted, but this improved during 1924 to over 8d. per lb.

WALNUT TEA

The first parcel of N.W.A. and tea to be sold in 1924 was on offer last week, 82 packages, fetching the price of 12 od. per lb. as against 173 packages sold at 10s. 3d. in the corresponding week of last year. The analysis shows that 50 packages of the Blantyre and East Africa Ceylon types sold at 12s. 6d. per lb., and 24 packages of Pernambuco at 10d.

WOOL

At the first series of wool auctions during this year, now being held, there are 100 bales of Kenya Colony wool on offer.

OTHER PRODUCTS

Business continues with Madagascar sorts at about 15s.

Cloves.—Steady, with Zanzibar spot quoted from 1s. to 5s. rd. and January/March 11d. buyers c.i.f. Stock is at 7,297 pails, against 37,724 hales a year ago.

Cobra.—Quiet, with no change.

Dura.—Prices have risen in the Sudan in consequence of heavy Egyptian buying. Sellers here are now offering Kassala at 4s. 6d. and Fatarita at 5s. 6d. for February/March, but at these enhanced quotations there are no buyers. A small parcel of Wad Atkar has been sold here at 7s. 6d.

Ground Nuts.—The market continues steady and firm for all sorts.

Groundnut.—Faster, prompt delivery, 5s. 6d. 50s. Od. and after March sellers at 5s. 6d.

Gum Arabic.—The market is quiet, spot price remaining at 1s. 12s. per cwt. London natural sorts new 21s. 6d. per cwt. clean. 21s. 6d. per cwt. for shipment.

Linseed.—The market is steady. East African 21s. is 50 ton lots, being worth about 2s. 6d.

Rubber.—There is no change from last week's position.

Sisim.—No business in passing.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

1924-1925 season.

DEAR SIR,—We have recently received a letter from one or two planters from Tanganyika, and from discussion it would seem that parts of East Africa, formerly German territory, should prove satisfactory tobacco-growing land.

We should be very interested to hear from any planters who contemplate experimenting in the production of tobacco, as there is no doubt that the fact that as the Imperial preference on tobacco would apply to such plantations, would be a great advantage.

They be pleased to inform any such planters who care to communicate with us.

Yours faithfully,

G. Crutched Friday,

London, E.C.

A. V. HADDER

Managing Director

Clagett, Brach & Co., Ltd.

January 16, 1925.

SHARK FISHERY OFF FRENCH SOMALILAND

From Our Correspondent.

Jibuti, December 16, 1924.

A FRENCH Company has opened up a shark fishery close to Jibuti, French Somaliland. The average number of sharks caught at the present time is sixty, but from time to time very large ones, and also, say, weighing 12 tons, are taken. The fishing is carried on by means of nets and also by hooks. The products are as follows:

- Skins and stomach lining for tanning,
- Flesh for drying for comestible purposes,
- Livers for oil,
- Otoliths for fertilizer,
- Purples and swordfish are also caught and utilized.

The leather—the method of tanning which is a secret—is of wonderful grain and strength, and can be used for boots, pocket books, picture frames, &c., according to the quality and grade.

If it is found to be a profitable undertaking, this "Compagnie d'étude" will probably be replaced by a much larger installation.

AFAP.

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

The British mail liner "Majestic," which left London on 24th inst., carried the following passengers for East African destinations.

Members

Archer, Mr. H. D.
Armstrong, M.A., W. W.
Armstrong, Mrs.
Austen, Miss
Bathurst, Miss, infant
and nurse
Amis, Mrs.
Bretton, Major F. H.
Bromfield, Major H. H.
Brenton, Miss, two
children, and nurse
Beckman, Mr. R. V. M.
Bell, Mrs.
Biggar, Miss Y. M.
Branthwaite, Major A.
Bamber, Mr. P. T.
Bower, Mr. J.
Crewe-Read, Mr. E. C.
Connell, Mr. A. S.
Chamson, Miss B.

Cabin

Gibson, Mr.
Carbone, Mr.
Case, Mr.

Caldwell, Mrs. R. F.
and infant
Creighton, Mr.
Dove, Miss
Dean, Mr. W. J.
Dear, Mrs.
Downey, Mr. S. P.
Evans, Mr. I. W.
Fisher, Miss
Hester, C. H.
Forrest, Mr.

Huntet, Dr. R. A.
Huntet, Mrs. R. and child
Harley, Mr. G.
Harley, Mrs. E.
Hill, Mr. S.
Hill, Mrs. and child
Herbert, Misses E.
Hancock, Mr. G. J. R.
Kale, Mr.
Kane, Mrs.
Lilmarnock, Lady
Lewarne, Mr. W. J., and
wife
Lugard, Miss E. M.
Gamble, Mr. H. W.
Gaskell, Mr. W. G.
Gibson, Mr. S. W.
Martin, Mrs. H. T.
child, infant and nurse
Miss, Miss K. N.
Mervie, Mr. T. R. S.
Parlane, Mrs. R.
Pinnion, Miss
Rutland, Capt. A. N.
Sutor, Dr. R. A.
Proctor, Mrs.

Passengers marked + join at Port Said.

The R.M.S. "Balmoral Castle," which left Southampton on 23rd inst., via the Cape, carried the following passengers for East African destinations.

M. Newman

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

BRITISH INDIA

"Empress" left Zanzibar for Mombasa January 24.
"Mahala" arrived London from Beira January 25.
"Muthera" arrived Kilindini from Beira January 25.

BILLING KING

"Umona" left London for Beira January 18.
"Umelosi" left Delagoa Bay for Beira January 18.

L.I.M.

Clay Murray left Beira homewards January 18.

CLAY ELBERMAN-HARRISON

"Stanley Hall" left Kilindini for Port Sudan January 24.

ELBERMAN CITY AND HALL

"City of Madrid" arrived Delagoa Bay from Beira January 25.
"Milan" left Delagoa Bay January 25.

HOLLAND-SPAIN

"Alcobia" arrived London from Port Said January 24.

"Heemskerk" arrived Kilindini homewards January 24.

"Nykerk" arrived Naval for East African ports January 25.

MESSAGERS

"Aurora" left London for Kilindini January 25.

"Tenerife" left London for East African ports January 25.

"Corfe Castle" arrived London January 23.
"Garth Castle" left Delagoa Bay for Beira January 22.

"Oaston" left Tenerife for Beira January 22.
"Guildford Castle" arrived Port Sudan January 23.

Ex-Officer 35 joined up in 1914 (married some time ago) wants a berth where steady application is needed, effects as well with the crew (including natives), both in the Army and the Navy. Careful at keeping records and the like, and no bad language or bad company. Overseas position not considered. 5, Great Tower Street, London, E.C.3.

H. & E. SANDFORD

COLONIAL TAILORS.

27 Boyle Street, Seville Row,

LONDON, W.C.2.

TELEGRAMS: MORNDALE, TELEGRAPH OFFICE, LONDON, W.C.2.

TELEPHONE: REGENT 5337.

EAST AFRICAN LANDS & DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LTD.

Registered Office: 16, ST. MARTIN'S LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.
Over 10,000 acres of Freehold tenure from the Crown in the best known dairyland district of the Kenya Colony.
Blocked out into farms, well watered and drained. Available for sale in convenient areas to meet the agriculturist's requirements.

For further information apply to the Estate Manager, Gilgil, Kenya Colony.