

# EAST AFRICA



THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN EUROPE DEVOTED  
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF  
THOSE LIVING, TRADING, HOLDING  
PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN  
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EDITORIAL

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICE

PROPAGANDA FOR EAST



East Africa can congratulate herself that for the first time her claims on Britain have been brought home by wireless to thousands who never give a thought to those continents. For on that last week Mr. Ormsby-Gore's championship of East Africa's development was heard by the multitude.

It is fortunate that such arrangements had been made, for the daily press gave scant attention to the announcement of the Under Secretary for the Colonies of a political coup in a South American Republic. It is worth far more to see than an authoritative review of East African potentialities by a Commissioner of the Parliament to collect evidences on the spot.

To obtain adequate funds for urgent work throughout Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Uganda, Kenya and the Sudan will necessitate the help of the Press, and we trust that it will be forthcoming in more generous measure than on this last occasion. A great opportunity of public enlightenment was lost. The cooperation of our great newspapers can be enlisted. They are ever-ready to help a good cause. East Africa's cause is good and they merely require conviction on the point. One of the first duties of East Africa House when it is opened in London will be to establish and maintain the closest contact with the Press.

If the lay Press has given only a few paragraphs to the speeches of the returned Commissioners we feel that a full record of their opinions will be appreciated by our readers and in this issue we accordingly give considerable space to an account of the dinner, even though that course entails the omission of some other features, including another special article on German commercial penetration in East Africa. That will appear next week.

Everything the Commissioners said is of importance to East Africa. Two reiterated statements, however, stand out of its peculiar significance. Firstly, the Government has concern for increased Native production of wheat and shall not entail an anti-wheat policy; secondly, the unqualified condemnation of the attacks made in a recently published book on Kenya in particular, and therefore on East Africa in general, for the use cannot be charged with radicalism which cannot be claimed that the whole body be astonished. The outspoken and generous defence of Kenya made by Mr. Ormsby-Gore, and endorsed by Major Church, will be greatly appreciated by all who met them on their recent tour. We trust that their arguments will not result in increased sales of a volume which cannot but have England's good name in East Africa.





The Zambezi—An Abandoned River

The first trouble is to get into Nyasaland—and then to get out again. From Beira we went to Murrumbidgee on the Zambezi, expecting the steamer to take us across to Chindio, which we could see across two miles of mixed shoal and water. We could see the steamer far ahead in the middle of it. It is not so that was in the middle of September. We had to go on in a small boat on to the steamer and off again, and so on. We were told that that is common from September to Christmas. This afternoon I was talking to a director of the British Central African Railway Company who said that the Zambezi was 'up ahead'. 'Them lines are under water, and one cannot get across on account of the floods.'

On the map we have railway communication from Beira to little Nyasaland, but actually the railway in the plain is missing. During one part of the year it cannot get across this absurd river which is too shallow and during another part it is too broad at the top. The only chance of future economic development for Nyasaland, the bridge will cost a lot of money, and I hope to have your support in getting that money.

Nyasaland's Past and Future

In Nyasaland we were at once in an entirely new atmosphere, new from that of South Africa. We were in the forest, and the air was cool. In South Africa we had a wide, open plain, and the air was hot. In Nyasaland, the air was cool and the water was clear. We found in Nyasaland, not merely cheaper buildings, but better buildings, erected by Native labor. The industrial skill of the Natives is developing very rapidly.

That is not due to the British Government, but to the great missionary societies which followed in the wake of Livingston. It is the work particularly of five great bodies, the Church of Scotland Mission at Blantyre, the Free Church of Scotland Mission at Livingstonia, the White Fathers, the Dutch Reformed Church, and the Universities Mission to Central Africa. There is one of the most romantic of stories, and from Capetown to Kenya the Nyasaland Name is regarded as in the very ear of public use. Yet, owing to the absence of railway communication, 30,000 Nyasa boys are leaving their country each year to get work.

It is a wonderful country, which will grow almost anything, but to-day it exports only such valuable commodities as tea, tobacco, and some cotton, and the cotton yields are speedily going down because it does not pay to grow a rotation crop. The maize is the natural product of the country, and literally thousands of tons could be exported if there were an outlet. Now the only purchaser is the Railway, which last year bought maize at 4s. 6d. per ton, but this year it is 4s. 45s. per ton, for which we in England pay £10. If anything is to be done with the equally rich part of Northern Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, a railway to Dar-es-Salaam is needed.

Tribute to the Scott

From Nyasaland we went to Dar-es-Salaam. There twelve years ago, and except for a new and very ornamental palace, I did not see much outward difference in the appearance of the place, but wonderful work has been done. Dar-es-Salaam twelve years ago was notorious for malaria, but thanks to the work of the Scott, it

has been transformed. Dr. Scott has even been seen in his back yard. (Loud laughter.) It reminds me of Khartoum, where it used to be said that a mosquito was seen if it was reported to the Governor's general personally. We were in Dar-es-Salaam a week during which Major Church and Mr. Calder went over to Zanzibar.

They have travelled slowly up the Central Line. One of the greatest embarrassments of the line occurred at Bodoni, the platform of which was entirely filled by thousands of Natives in full war-paint. The British Senior Commissioner had made himself, in fact, paramount chief of the Wogogo, and had assembled them to greet us. There were the usual forms of dancing and singing, and then two chiefs came forward and presented us, in behalf of I.L.M. the King, with a live elephant. Laughing, I was a great embarrassment. I only yesterday we had a big game being us what we could do with it.

Thence we went to Tabora, the great slave market centre where the long line of mango trees still stands, the route upwards Dar-es-Salaam, which the slaving caravans used to follow. Tabora is the centre, not a market, but of increasing commerce. It is a purely Native town, and when the Natives come in, we see the same things as we saw in the highlands of the north.

There are millions of approximately men, in the basin of Victoria Nyasa—approximately one and a half millions in north-western Tanganyika, over three millions in Uganda, and nearly one million in the Victoria Nyasa watershed of Kenya. It is the most densely populated Native area in East Africa.

Fighting the Tsetse

Between Tabora and Mwanza we witnessed one of the most dramatic things in our tour, the fight against the tsetse. (Hall of Tanganyika—which is bigger than Nigeria, the biggest dependency under the Colonial Office—half of that East Africa is under or is threatened by the tsetse. I cannot too much emphasize that fact. It spells death to cattle and horses and to all forms of animal transport, and death in a way to the Native, for apart from the sleeping sickness which is carried by some forms of tsetse, by bringing death to cattle, with which the whole social organization of the Bantu races is bound up, that social system disappears.) The fight against the tsetse is a tremendous thing.

For one hundred miles after leaving Tabora while we were being well bitten by tsetse, we saw queue after queue of porters carrying produce on their heads and shoulders. Then we came into open country. Three years ago the Natives there had carried on their heads to Tabora 1,000 tons of groundnuts; next year 2,000 tons; last year 4,000 tons. This great achievement was due solely to two or three British administrative officers, who have gone down and lived among these people and determined that they shall cultivate and produce. We saw the wonderful result of their grit and enterprise.

To Buloba and Mwanza

Mwanza we steamed across Lake Tanganyika, a lake as big as Scotland, to Bukoba, the

centre of native coffee growing. It is an extremely important industry. The coffee is a kind of *Robusta* which is much harder coffee. I recently found a number of *Nephrolepis* ferns but the year previous the whole of the district coffee crop has gone to rot due to a very serious disease.

Then we visited the small but very important town of Iganga with its legislative council and a Parliament of the organization of Native government six years old. It was extremely interesting to see that Parliament at work. Their whole history is similar to the Norman conquest of these islands. Some race invaded the country from the north, and imposed a feudal system, established a hereditary monarchy but nothing else hereditary. All kings graduate from little chiefs to bigger chiefs, this is to him a title of nobility.

It is a very interesting thing to see the

effect of its political and social

organization. It has shown the most astonishing progress. Three years ago 10,000 bales of lint were exported, two years ago 60,000 last year 125,000 and the crop that is being picked this month will be at least 200,000 bales all due to the propaganda and efficiency of the administrative officers and the Agricultural Department. I admit I cannot have the faintest idea what this whole public mind is doing for the good of the country.

Then we visited the former Governor of Uganda who told us that when he was in the White County, fifteen years ago and that probably a year or so later they had in the district a European approach. Now the men brought out teams of oxen. In the Teso district also the oxen are owned and worked by natives with their own teams of oxen and they work extremely hard.

**Problems and Progress.**

The sudden wealth of the native brings in its train tremendous problems. The *pacifera* rights in any country are bound to deal with. All our laughter of these people and buy bicycles before they buy clothes. There are all sorts of new wants, but the great demand in Uganda is for education and by the demand for education is meant a knowledge of English. There is no part in Africa where it is more necessary to be bilingual than in Uganda.

Except for the necessity of providing labour for growing, mining, and exporting the cotton from Uganda, I see very little limit to its possibilities of cotton production. A very capable American expert who has been inspecting the Cameroons says that there are under cotton cultivation in Uganda 500,000 acres, and that they are ideally suitable for cotton growing in that Protectorate approximately to 10,000,000 acres. To-day cultivation just follows the existing roads. A little way behind them grows elephant grass, eight or nine feet high. There is a plenty of rich land. The deficiency is population and improved methods of agriculture. It is the most important source in Africa of the most important raw material to the British Empire.

**Kenya's Splendid Settlers.**

The contrast between Kenya and Uganda is amazing, even at the outset. The country looks at first like the entrance to the Sussex Downs. There are the great grasslands of Lumbwa, the extraordinary Usambara Gishu and the Trans-Voia

plateau with a great plain stretching away about the coast seven or eight thousand feet above the sea. The climate is baffling to one who has never seen it before. Cold nights, cold mornings and evenings, and a hot brilliant sun in the day, exhilarating air and amazing vegetation.

It is a country with the most recent and to my mind the most fascinating white settlements in Africa. The white settlers are ever increasing in the majority in this country. They spend the whole of their time on their farms under pioneering conditions, and breaking for the first time new land of immense fertility that has lain idle for centuries. Unfortunately, practically the whole of that plateau is unpopulated. I don't know whether I remember wanting to place the new white settlers, but the Jews would not take it. They had no sentimental attachments and they have done better in Palestine than anywhere else in the world.

There is a tremendous amount of heat in the impact of an energetic young educated white civilization upon primitive Africa with all the stresses and strains involved. Too much heat has been put on the situation in considering the problem. Where you have virgin soil forty feet deep that will grow two tons of maize, four tons of lucerne and five coffee, and the problems is to get the right type of man with the necessary capital, to develop it and to get the most out of it. I have believed severely in the good of the white settler.

But the problem is only attained on the basis of good will and sympathy on both sides.

Now a settler must go to Kenya on the understanding that he has no right to labour. He will get it if he goes the right way about it. It is one of the hazards. In no British colony or protectorate will it ever be tolerated that there should be a compulsory labour supply for private profit.

**The Native Must Work.**

But we do want to encourage the African to work. In the past, the British man was a warrior, who left his women to do the work. That has got to be changed. The *Four Britanica* imposes upon the African population the need of giving up the idea of fighting and to develop a country which is so beautiful. The Natives can either produce economic crops in their own reserve for export, and progress in the social scale, or go out and work on industrial and commercial enterprises. Let there be perfectly fair competition. Let him who best to work in his reserve, let him do it. It should be a principle of British policy that every legitimate step should be taken to encourage him to take this part.

**Exports up 60 per cent. in a Year.**

What is actually happening in Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya are ruffling a race. At the end of September last there was an absolute dead heat. The exports of those three territories had increased over the previous year by exactly 60% in each case. Think what we should say if British exports increased by 60% within twelve months. If we have a sympathetic, tolerant understanding between people in England and in East Africa, if we face and grapple with problems, and can persuade the British public to foot the bill for the further transport facilities long overdue, I believe the 60% increase can be maintained. East Africa is in its infancy. There are no materials of a tropical or sub-tropical nature which cannot be



cently introduced coffee-growing. It is an extremely important industry. The coffee is a kind of *Robusta* which is much worse coffee. It is not in the world market in North America, but the year production of the whole of the British colonies is below that of Rotorua in New Zealand. The country is the smallest, but very significant, of the continent, with a dynastic king and a parliament and complete organization of Native government 500 years old. It was extremely interesting to see that parliament at work. Their whole history is similar to the Norman conquest of these islands. Some race invaded the country from the west and imposed a feudal system, establishing an hereditary monarchy, but nothing else hereditary. All chiefs have to give a certain number of their subjects to the king, but the king has no right to give his subjects to other chiefs.

#### Uganda: A New Frontier

Uganda is a growing country of the whole world, not excepting the southern states of America. It has shown the most astonishing progress. Three years ago, 20,000 slaves of her were exported; two years ago 20,000 last year 125,000, and the crop that is being taken this month will be at least 200,000 slaves, all due to the propaganda and efficiency of the administrative officer and the African Commissioner of a Unit Native Government. It is a magnificent country, producing a surplus of cotton and tea.

I was talking the other day to Sir H. Skeel Hill, a former Governor of Uganda, who told me that when he was in the White County, fifty years ago, and there were still no clothes, they hid in the grass when a European approached. Now the men plough with teams of oxen. In the Teso district some of the best are owned and worked by Natives with their own teams of oxen, and they work extremely hard.

#### Problems and Progress

The sudden wealth of the white farmers in his team, numerous problems. The *powerful* rights in any country are difficult to deal with. All our law is for these people. All by bicycles before they buy clothes. There are all sorts of new ways, but the real business in Uganda is for education and the demand for education is meant a knowledge of English. There is no part in Africa where it is more necessary for a mixed-race than in Uganda.

Except for the necessity of providing labour for moving, mining, and exporting the cotton from Uganda, there very little has, so far, possibilities of cotton production. A very capable American expert who has been inspecting the country says that there are under cotton cultivation in Uganda 500,000 acres, and that they are ideally suitable for cotton growing on that Protectorate approximately to 10,000,000 acres. Today cultivation just follows the existing roads. A little way beyond them grows elephant grass, eight of nine feet high. There is a superfluity of rich land. The deficiency is population and improved methods of agriculture. It is the most important source in Africa of the most important raw material to the British Empire.

#### Kenya's Springing Settlers

The contrast between Kenya and Uganda is striking, even at the outset. The country looks at first like the entrance to the Sussex Downs. There are the great grass-lands of Lumbwa, the extraordinary Usam Gishu and the Trans-Voia

plateau, with a great plain stretching away to Mount Kenia, seven or eight thousand feet above the sea. The climate is baffling to one who has never seen it before. Cold mornings and evenings, and a hot brilliant sun in the day, exhilarating air and amazing vegetation.

The centre with the most recent rainfall, is most fascinatingly white, so much so in Africa. Some of the best settlers ever sent out by the Empire are in this country, men who spend the whole of their time on their farms under pioneering conditions, and breaking for the first time new land of immense fertility that has been idle for centuries. Unfortunately, practically the whole of that land is unpopulated. Lord Lugard once remembers, wanting to place the new Jerusalem there, but the British would not take it. They had no sentimental attachments and they have done better in Palestine than in Kenya.

There is a rush against the problems of Kenya. It is the impact of an energetic, young, educated white civilization upon primitive Africa, with all the progress and attainments of the modern world. Such a rush has been considered in the past, in considering the problem. There you have virgin soil; forty feet deep that will grow up to a million of the best and best office and the problems to get the right type of new white settlers.

There is a rush against the problems of Kenya. I am quite sure that the solution of the Native problem is only to be found on the basis of good will and sympathy on both sides. No new settler must go to Kenya on the understanding that he has a right to labour. He will get it if he goes the right way about it. It is one of the hazards. In no British colony or protectorate will it ever be tolerated that there should be a compulsory labour supply for private profit.

#### The Native Must Work

But we do want to encourage the African to work. In the past the Bantu man was a warrior, who left his women to do the work. That has got to be changed. The *far* *British* imposes upon the African population the need of giving up the idea of fighting and to develop a country which is so bonafide. The Natives can either produce economic crops in their own reserves for export, and progress in the social scale, or go out and work on industrial and commercial enterprises. Let there be perfectly fair competition. Let it have the best to work in his reserve, let him do it. It should be a principle of British policy that every legitimate step should be taken to encourage him to take his part.

#### Exports up 60 per cent. in a Year

What is actually happening? Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya are running a race. At the end of September last there was an absolute dead heat. The exports of those three territories had increased over the previous year by exactly 60% in each case. Think what we should say if British exports increased by 60% within twelve months! If we have a sympathetic, tolerant understanding between people in England and in East Africa, if we face and grapple with problems, and can persuade the British public to meet the bill for the further transport facilities long overdue, I believe the 60% increase will be maintained. East Africa is in its infancy. There are no materials of a tropical or sub-tropical nature which cannot be

know if you have a consistent policy consistently applied, freedom from complications, and if you give free play to the African Natives.

Population and land are the two sides of the problem—quantity and quality of population, white and black. To be pro-Native is not to be anti-white. With good will and intelligence these countries can produce as few others in the world. The twentieth century is Africa's. We have a large slice of it, and we have a duty.

**Lord Delamere's Model Farms**

A particularly unfortunate book has just been written by a friend of mine, Dr. Norman Leys. That book will not prove us any help. It is a mere collection of the one-sided opinions of one single Lord for special favour. Lord Delamere's model farms are scattered all over I think I have done it myself. Dr. Leys talks about Lord Delamere's great concession of 20,000 acres. No doubt he has been singled out because he happens to be a member of the House of Lords. What are the facts?

I took particular care to visit Lord Delamere's farm at Horn Hill here to see for myself what he has done. That farm is a model of the best of its kind except in one particular. It is a very large farm, 20,000 acres, and it is a very good one.

A few wild ostriches and troops of zebra were the only African beings on it. To-day 70,000 acres are fenced to keep out the game, and the fences regularly parolled. Water has been brought for twenty-two miles in from pipes brought in from the country. What was a complete desert, to-day maintains 7,000 cattle, mostly pointers, and 30,000 Marino sheep, of which last season's wool fetched £17,000. No injury has been done to any man. No small man could have achieved what Lord Delamere has achieved, and this fact is of enormous value to the community, because of its experiments, experiments in raising Native cattle with cattle from this country, South Africa, and Australia. It is an absolutely model farm. All that ought to be put into Dr. Leys' book.

**In Defense of Kenya**

There have been in the East many human mistakes in Kenya, but as yet to-day we are making greater efforts than any other territory in the whole of East Africa towards the high education and development of their Natives. In the railway workshops, in the agricultural schools, and in many other institutions, and in some of the most important work of a high magnitude character for their advancement is being done. Our book will arouse much prejudice against Britain and will be quoted against us by our enemies all over the world. Then we take the British Natives Commission as the best of our great co-operation in the problem of East Africa. That book is doing nothing but harm to our good will. Few ever speak against the work in the quarter of the future. That justification is going to be a great improvement in the Colonial Office and to our whole system of administration throughout East Africa.

As he sat down, Mr. Christie got up and rewarded with much enthusiastic applause. He said he had been most interested with the criticism which he had received at the last session, and his speech at the last session had been punctuated with almost continuous "cheers" and applause. He spoke in the most definite manner and even he took the

**Major Church Criticizes Treasury**

Major Church, who followed, said he wished to endorse the Chairman's remarks with regard to the Treasury. It was a mistake to say that of East Africa but of some of the people with whom East Africa has to contend. His (Major Church's) criticism was directed against the Home Treasury. He had had to fight the battles of scientific workers in this country, and had never found the Treasury the least bit sympathetic.

East Africa's greatest need is an enlightened policy on the part of His Majesty's Treasury. If you leave everything to the private investor, continued Major Church, you will get very little done. The Treasury must lead the way, and with money to invest will lead the way. The Treasury must lead the way. The Treasury must lead the way. The Treasury must lead the way.

The real needs are bound up with transport, scientific, medical, and education services. It is a mistake to say that the more you pay a Native the less he will work. Double the wages, and he leaves the reserves for half the time. Why? Because his needs are not keeping pace with his earnings. The history of this country in the past has been that we have had an Education Department which has done nothing but leave the Natives in the same position as they were.

**The White Man's Title**

In some parts of East Africa, the waste of labour and human endeavour is a disgrace. We saw in a recent trip to Kampala, and we saw winding up a hill a procession carrying petrol tins full of water. This was being taken up the hill for two miles to supply the needs of the local hospital. All that was wanted was a water-main and the capital for it.

We western nations have earned the title to explore the natural resources of the backward peoples, but if when we get there we are not prepared to use our intelligence, but still tolerate such a spectacle for want of a road here and a campaign against the refuse there, and if we are not prepared to put money down, then we had better give up the job to someone who will.

In East Africa you must not only increase the carrying capacity of the Natives, but you must increase their buying capacity. Thousands of Raleigh cycles entered a gauda last year. On one road in Uganda there were 300 Natives on bicycles, but without clothes. Those Uganda Natives want bicycles with three-speed gears, and are quite prepared to pay for British goods.

**Kenya and the Geologist**

The Treasury in this country must put up the money as a first investment and other capital will follow. Tanganyika, rich in mineral resources, has no geologist. Nyasaland has one, but if he goes on leave there is no one to replace him. A year ago a committee sat on this. You have found no coal, gold or copper. If you don't find these in twelve months you must go. said the committee. Now that geologists had a sense of humour. He went on one month and found them a coal field. Then he went out another day and found them some copper. He then gave them £100,000. He then went on and proved that a geologist is more important than a water-diviner. He then took on the job and gave them £100,000. It is not the job of a geologist to prospect for minerals. Dixey's discovery of diamond in the mountains of East Africa, since he had found it in the coalfield. He will be known as the discoverer of coalfields.



## THE FANGANYIKA CATTLE INDUSTRY

According to the Annual Report for 1921 of the Department of Veterinary Science, and Animal Husbandry for the Tanganyika Territory, there were approximately 2,000,000 head of cattle, 3,033,000 sheep and goats, and rather less than 25,000 donkeys in the Territory of December 31st last. The livestock industry is therefore well developed.

This report makes it clear that the Veterinary Department has served the country well, particularly in the spread of rinderpest. This disease is the most formidable opponent of the light and commonest of these times and attention. During the first half of the year rinderpest outbreaks were reported from the northern part of the Territory, and the disease was carried into the Iringa district, but a largely increased staff was promptly concentrated in the area, a cordon was drawn from west to east below the most southerly infected site known, and all stock movements were prohibited. Fortunately, the rains swelled the Huaha River so to form a practically impenetrable barrier to subsequent movements of stock southwards, and the outbreak of the disease and rinderpest had been limited to a small area.

The average mortality of rinderpest during the year involved. Though complete and definite figures are manifestly not available, the average mortality from rinderpest during the year is put at about 14 per cent for the whole Territory. Eland, buffalo, and other game are stated to have been directly responsible for the spread of the disease on many occasions, notably in the Arusha and Southern Masai areas.

### Research Work

Recent investigations are considered to support the theory that serum obtained from domestic animals possibly, if used in slightly larger doses, may prove almost as effective as that obtained from animals which have been actively hyperimmunized, and researches are now being carried on at the Mmapua Pathological Laboratory. The point raised is, of course, of extreme importance, and a discovery on the lines suggested may modify the system of rinderpest control throughout the country. Prior to the establishment of the Mmapua Laboratory, the Mandate spent some £1,000 annually on anti-rinderpest serum purchased abroad. In 1923 the Laboratory was able to supply £500 worth of serum to the Zanzibar Government, in addition to meeting Territorial needs.

Attached to the report is an excellent map indicating the cattle areas, rinderpest fly areas, suspected fly areas, and the portions of the Territory which have not yet been surveyed entomologically. A glance at the map shows clearly that the fly-free portions of the Territory represent less than half its total area. Moreover, those portions tend to become gradually smaller by encroachment. Grass burning has been practically the only attempt yet made to prevent fly encroachment, but experiments are now being conducted to ascertain the best means of checking encroachment and eradicating disease from existing localized areas. During the year two pedigree cattle and other animals which were infected with trypanosomiasis, were successfully treated by intravenous injections of tannic emetic solution at intervals of five days.

Livestock trading in the Territory is restricted on account of the necessity for controlling animal movement, and rinderpest trading is discouraged. This method facilitates early detection of disease and general veterinary supervision of stock.

### Improving Native Methods

The officers of the Department have devoted considerable attention to instructing Natives in the most suitable methods of raising, caring, and preserving hides

and skins, and have discouraged indiscriminate branding with hot irons. Commercial buyers at the Coast have steadily increased on the improved quality of hides arriving from the interior.

Improvement and development of the bees industry are among the tasks of the service, and a departmental expert has been stationed in the Mwanza district to give demonstrations in the best methods of manufacture. He has also trained a number of selected Natives from different sultanates, who are to act as instructors when prohibited. This scheme is to be extended to other cattle districts as opportunity occurs, and will doubtless encourage the producers to market a good quality of bees, and thus gradually build up better prices. During 1921 the quantity of bees exported was 2,147,000 pounds, valued at £760,000. In 1922, the quantity was 2,147,000 pounds, valued at £760,000.

A tribute is paid to the Native personnel of the Department, the Quarantine Guards and Intelligence Agents being credited with a good deal of the success of the rinderpest campaign. The staff of Veterinary Officers is still considered inadequate, and an increase of the establishment to at least fifteen Field Veterinary Officers is recommended.

This report, which may be obtained from the Department of Veterinary Science, is a very useful one, and a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the rinderpest problem in the Territory.

## THE WAGOGO ACQUIRE SUGAR BEED

Interesting Native Tale from Tanganyika

Originally Reported for "East Africa"

The following yarn was told to a friend of mine by an Arab, an one of the coastal types, in the Tanganyika Territory. It well illustrates the thoughtlessness of the Natives and how easily they may be exploited through their simplicity and ignorance. Thus runs the story.

An Arab went up into the country of the Wagogo, and the people made him pay tribute for coming there. So he gave each of the chiefs a cupful of sugar. The Wagogo were pleased with this tribute, they showed the Arab to settle peacefully in their country. Now this Arab was a generous fellow, and he gave to his friends on first two cupfuls of sugar, which was much thought of for days. Some had never seen this strange sweet thing, and it sold it was very good to eat.

So some of them approached the Arab and asked him how it grew. And he told them that it grew on trees, and that the grains of sugar were the seeds.

The Wagogo were much impressed with this valuable piece of information, and enquired diligently of the Arab how they might obtain it, yet, even if he would sell them this magical seed, they might grow it for themselves.

The Arab, seeing that he could do a good stroke of business, was willing to sell them some seeds, but said he was very dear for them for two hundred head of cattle. He would let them have only one bag. The Wagogo were so greedy that they were doing a good stroke of business, produced the cattle and the bag of sugar was really bartered over.

Thereupon they chattered themselves as to planting it, and they were told them to hoe a large field and put in a cupful of sugar in each place, and to water the field daily, and that at the end of six months it would sprout and finally bear fruit.

All this they did and the Arab remained with them to see his merchandise were carried away. Then he left for the coast with his two hundred head of cattle, and the people continued to water the sugar field religiously until long after the six months, but there was no sign of sprouting, and for all I know they may be watering it still. The Arab did not return to Egojo again.

**KENYA'S SECOND MAIZE CONFERENCE**

THE HON. ALEX. HOLST, Director of Agriculture of Kenya, has been good enough to send with a copy of the report of the proceedings of the Second Maize Conference recently held at Nairobi, a summary which deserves the careful study of everyone interested in the East African maize industry, whether as producer, shipper, broker or buyer.

How vitally that industry has developed is proved by the export figures for the past three years. In 1921-22 the Colony's export amounted to 50,266 bags, in the next year they had jumped to 107,668 and for 1923-24 totalled 532,680 bags. At the end of 1924 the acreage under the crop under maize on European holdings showed an increase from 74,777 to 99,704, and from 10,419 to 14,170 acres.

As pointed out by His Excellency the Governor at the opening of the Conference, there are many important lines of research and investigation to be carried out in the maize industry, the results of which are proceeding with important maize areas and increase facilities for production.

The proportion of European grown to Native grown maize over yearly periods (November-October) is worthy of note; for 1922, the percentage of European grown exported was 50, but in the following year it had fallen to 40, and in the third year to 30 per cent.

For the first time in the history of the Colony, the Government has decided to purchase seed for export, and by the distribution of this material to encourage the production of maize of a better quality and higher yielding power in the Reserve.

Between November 1922 and October 31, 1924, 2,424,000 bags of maize were graded, of which 2,000,000 were rejected for inspection, of which quantities 50,000 were rejected for grade, 50 per cent. were graded under No. 1 (slightly weedy), 12 per cent. under No. 2, 15 per cent. under No. 3, 10 per cent. under No. 4 (slightly weedy), 10 per cent. under No. 5 (round yellow) and No. 6 (black).

The maize drying and cleaning plant, which Government has decided to instal and operate for the promotion of the maize industry, has been on order for some time and has been ready for shipment since September last, but there is some hitch regarding the "steel frame" building in which it is to be accommodated.

After the speeches of Sir Robert Coryndon and the Hon. Alex. Holm, discussion took place on a number of matters of importance to the industry, particularly on the subjects of block stacking, bagging, the use of hooks, check weighing, and the use of the Mbaraki Pief for export purposes.

It was decided that the statistical year for the maize grading services should henceforth be taken from July 1 to June 30, a consulting committee of farmers relating to the maize industry was formed, comprising the Director of Agriculture, His Majesty's Trade Commissioner, one member representing the Kenya Farmers' Association and Plateau Maize Growers' Association, and one member of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce (nominated through the Associated Chambers), and the representative of the Railway.

**VICEROY ON KENYA INDIAN QUESTION**

IN opening the new session of the Indian Legislature at Delhi, His Excellency the Viceroy, referring to the Indian question overture, said that when he had addressed the Indian Legislature in January last, the position of Indians in Kenya was shadowed.

The Viceroy shadowed the appointment of a Committee to make representations on behalf of the Government of India, particularly regarding the Immigration Ordinances of Kenya. The Committee, subsequently appointed had made representations on many important matters affecting Indians in Kenya and the Mandatory Territory of Tanganyika. The Viceroy could not too highly praise the thoroughness and ability with which they had performed their arduous task.

The Viceroy said that the Indian Government was at present considering the question of the number of permits to be issued for settlement in agricultural areas in Kenya.

The Indian Government had requested the Viceroy to place the Indian point of view before the East African Council under the Chairmanship of Lord Southborough, and the Committee had arranged to discuss the opinions of representatives nominated by the Indian Government on all matters coming within their purview.

**DELAYED DELIVERIES IN DENMARK**

THE DENMARKER, a Committee of the Danish Railway, recently referred to the great delay experienced in the delivery of goods by rail, and pointed out that the final order for a new locomotive for the Copenhagen and other lines was placed in England in June 1923, but as far as Mr. Kragge was concerned, the delivery was not completed at the end of December, with the obvious result that the season is over, or, in other words, about two and a half years after the General Manager's first recommendation.

Other areas show similar delays, and in the delivery of one locomotive and three two-ton cranes for the Copenhagen Authority to purchase was sought in June and July last year and orders were sent to the manufacturers, but they were not placed until October. The manufacturers could not promise delivery in England until June 1925, which would affect the current season. As the result of these delays, the Copenhagen Government has promised some of the cranes will be delivered in the summer, with the remainder to follow at weekly intervals.

At the same time, the Mombasa Port Barabara area was ordered by cable from England last July. The goods have not reached East Africa yet. The number of vans has increased to 10, and all the material has been ordered, but the accumulation of material is not being cleared up, and the number of vans have been bought by the Government, which is in charge of the communication with the various Agents with a view to expediting the delivery of more suitable vans from England, and a certain number of vans from India.

**PARTICULARS OF**

**Farms for Sale in Kenya Colony**

Prices obtained from

**Messrs. COOPER & REES**

Estate Agents, 12, St. Mary St., London, E.C. 4.

INFORMATION FILE

**VALUATIONS OF every description. REPORTS ON ESTATES of Immovable Property - cotton, sugar, coffee, etc. undertaken on commission basis for British firms.**

**SHOOTING TRIPS ARRANGED.**

**R. MALCOLM ROSS**

Tanga Territory

10, Victoria Road, East Africa House, Nairobi, Kenya



UGANDA COTTON PICKING STARTED

As New Year's Day cotton picking for the season will commence in the Eastern Province of Uganda whence comes the greatest quantity of our cotton crop. Picking has actually commenced and the prospects are of the very best. In the Eastern Province everything is well as well as one could hope for where the elements are so fickle and weather like a lion. From now on the weather conditions will be as bad as the saying is, and money will be scarce to circulate in ever increasing quantities. The Government of the Eastern Province present an animated appearance and shopkeepers anticipate the busiest time they have ever known.

The matter of progress has to be made of someone who was in a province of district years ago and come back to it again.

Uganda and Home

Such a person I met recently. A decade ago he had been a pretty prominent personage there and so he purchased the change he saw in Uganda, he says, has been completely metamorphosed, in that new shops have sprung up in every place and houses must be built. He is of the opinion that the Natives believe they will be a little better than they are by their.

My informant is convinced that the coming place is Kinyabwala will be the backbone of the new going off. In the Eastern Province he finds full evidence of past success in cotton. But there is in his opinion, no sure foundation for the future, as the Natives there spend as fast as they make. Government he adds, should do something to encourage saving for a rainy day and bad seasons, and should stimulate the buying of stock, goats and other property, instead of watching the wasting of money on bicycles and fancy clothes.

Creating Demands

That is one way of looking at things. But it seems to me that to promote the sale of bicycles and fancy clothes and other manufactured goods creates in the mind of the native a desire and an urge to go and earn the wherewithal to acquire more.

Without a longing for the visible signs of civilization the native will not do a tap of work beyond that which serves to supply him with food and drink and women. The more expensive the luxury he craves the better is it for the country for himself, and, incidentally, for us.

In the cotton season the Native spends lavishly. His wants are becoming legion. It is our forte to supply these wants as well as to create them, and this way we will get work out of him, and raise him to wider ideas.

Cotton Growing Potentialities

Although my correspondent says that everywhere you look in the Eastern Province there is cotton, cotton, and yet more cotton, there is room wide for twenty times the quantity which is produced to-day. Sir Geoffrey Archer, our recent Governor, recognized this fact, which is nothing new to anyone who keeps an observant eye on the march of events.

The cotton crop in Uganda this season will go well over 200,000 bales of lint, but so far as available ground is concerned, Uganda could produce one hundred times this quantity. The whole difficulty is labour and transport, if we except capital.

Labour is the chief stumbling block. When it is recognized that there will come a time to the supply, then the proper to later methods of laboring the industry must be introduced, and in this way we must minimize as much as possible the drawback of the want of labour.

To-day well nigh the whole of the cotton in the Eastern Province is ready for picking, it has not been already picked. To-morrow or the next day we start buying. All the necessary preparations have been completed and in another month exporting will start. It will be a start by the month after the Eastern Province and as the crop lessens in that province we begin to get busier and busier in the other places. For another six months or there very least ever good will be of full stretch to supply the wants of some other persons, and all this time money will be circulating and circulating.

At the time of writing the price of cotton is not high. The price paid to the Native will be in a month or so. What it will be in a month or so, no one knows, but it will be in a month or so, no one knows, but it will be in a month or so, no one knows.

The Native Trade

This is one of the things the Native can do. With this up and down business he has no sympathy. There is a trick in it somewhere, he knows. And the White Man or the Brown Man, as they call them, the Indian, should only play fair. He should see what he would do and maybe have a little heart in planting cotton. Thus the Native will be able to do it.

But we can not do it. This is the only way that we can do it. We have to have the cotton in the next year it will be the Uganda cotton crops this year. The next year it will be the Uganda cotton crops this year. The next year it will be the Uganda cotton crops this year. The next year it will be the Uganda cotton crops this year.

FAR AWAY UP THE NILE

By J. G. MILLAIS.

(Longman, Illustrated, 3s.)

Mr. Millais takes us to the Southern Sudan amongst the Dinka, Nuer, and Aande peoples of the Upper Nile. But little touched by civilization, these Bantu and Nilotic tribes live by the bow and arrow, inter-spersed, but hostile to one another, accustomed as they have been for generations, not only to inter-tribal warfare and raids, but also to inter-caste warfare, they are hard to pacify and keep quiet. As late as 1922 that very gallant officer Major Stigand lost his life in one of their outbreaks.

The author pays a very merited tribute to the few brave and lonely men working with much success amongst these tribes in an exceptionally hot and largely unhealthy country. From them he has gleaned and tells us the mythical, origin and other ancestral legends as recounted by the people themselves.

Mr. Millais was out principally for shooting, but being an old trapper of wide experience in Africa, and an animal and especially a bird lover, he paints for us fascinating pictures of the fauna of the country. Further more being in sympathy with the human species, he describes the people truly and does not harshly label their customs repulsive and barbarous.

Altogether the reader is presented with a very fine and readable picture of the present state of the Southern portions of the country, and the distribution of its game. This and the very excellent drawings by the author and his son are the best part of the book.

An endeavour is made to call the country Sudan, but it will be a long time before the public is won over from its old habit of referring to "The Sudan." Though Sudan alone is not a satisfactory title.

The book is unusually good and in all respects pleasing and interesting, a gem to the Sudanist, and the price is undoubtedly a very high.

THE WEEK IN NYASALAND

From Our Resident Correspondent  
Blantyre, November 24, 1924

The summary of the conference by the Department of Railways in Nyasaland has been received with very great satisfaction throughout the whole of the Nyasaland Protectorate and throughout Northern Rhodesia.

The item of outstanding interest is, of course, the decision reached regarding the Zambezi Bridge. This project has now become of paramount importance, and it would be impossible to pretend any longer that Nyasaland can without the bridge be self-sufficient as she should be.

The Zambezi Bridge

We know that the building of the bridge will involve a large capital outlay and will require a great deal of help from the Government. It is a question of how much of this help will have to be given, and the rest becomes merely a matter of time.

At present the transit of goods between Nyasaland and Beira involves the breaking of bulk both at Chipundo and Musaca. Apart from the enormous delay, this means that rates must be kept higher than would otherwise be necessary, and so the vicious cycle of high rates and high prices is perpetuated.

Proposed Roadway

The question of the proposed roadway to the north of the railway to the north, and an investigation of the Upper Shire River to determine whether the upper reaches can be made navigable.

This is a fascinating subject, for if it be found possible it will mean cheap transport from Lake Nyasa practically to the coast, and that the proposed extension need not go to the Lake at all, but can be laid out through the richest part of the country with the most famous and most direct and climatic soil.

The building of the Zambezi Bridge is a foregone conclusion, and with the rest as a very reasonable hope, another fifteen years ought to see Nyasaland as one of the most prosperous regions of the continent (not the Moscow shade) on the map.

The Flat Rate on Maize

Perhaps the most reasonable gift received has been a cable from the Board of Directors of the Shire Highlands Railway creating a flat rate for export maize of £1 per ton. This is good news indeed. Nyasaland produces as good maize as there is to be found anywhere, but the railway rate so far has not allowed export. This now becomes not only feasible but a very attractive proposition, and one which the country will not let pass. It affects our Native grown tobacco, cannot yet be changed, as it must always be remembered that maize is a Native crop, and a Native would far sooner grow this as the trouble involved is nil.

The Festive Feeling

The festive spirit reigns everywhere, and everybody is looking as happy as if the price of Moka beans had risen to 10/3 a lb. The prominent churches have had most attractive Christmas observances, and very successful Christmas trees have been held in all the townships, while dances and socials have been following each other with feverish rapidity. One thanks all the little gods who decree these things, that Nyasaland, in common with the rest of Africa, does not care how long it is before we pay our bills.

THE WATCH TOWER MOVEMENT

Review of EAST AFRICA

By E. J. LAMOND

This was recently reproduced in your column in a telegram published in the Daily Mail, stating that the missionaries in the Eastern District of Northern Rhodesia had been suffering from an epidemic of baptism amongst Native labourers. It was then reported that one of two leaders of the movement had been arrested, while the other had apparently fled to the Belgian Congo.

I have myself just arrived in this country from Northern Rhodesia, and am inclined to think that this episode is connected with the so-called Watch Tower Movement, which has for some time permeated itself into Northern Rhodesia, and even so far away as Northern Nyasaland.

To obtain details of this Native organisation is extremely difficult, as it always is where the movement is opposed to the authorities and is essentially quasi-religious in its perceptions, its essentialism, and subversive in its teachings and aims.

Some Little Time Ago

Some little time ago the trouble was no less than a trouble, because the Government of this certain district of Rhodesia, and after an experienced Government official had had an inquiry into the matter, the Government felt it necessary to take the extraordinary step of sending a Judge to hold a court in the district, to inquire into the various charges.

The movement was, however, by no means stopped. On the contrary it has been spreading for some time past. The telegram above quoted gives particulars of the activities in the Lusaka district. Some four to five hundred miles to the north in the Mweru, Luapula district between Lakes Bangweulu and Mweru, I know that Native propagandists are active at the moment, and are tempting those whom they can induce to fall in with their teaching. A letter received this week from a missionary on the spot tells of two villages being won over and fully one hundred people baptised.

Similar Propaganda

What these teachings are exactly, it has been impossible for me to discover, though I may claim to be in the confidence of the Natives of these parts. The whole affair is certainly sinister, and is far from being beneficial in its conception or in its effect. Baptisms have nothing to do with these indications of true religious beliefs and practices. On the contrary, lawlessness is closely bound up with this movement.

To give further details is impossible, but this Watch Tower Movement is certainly deserving of all the attention which authorities, settlers, and missionaries can give to it. It is thought by some that funds are provided from outside sources, and that the principles which underlie Ethiopianism, as practised some few years ago in Nyasaland, are again at work.

I doubt whether any European has more than a sketchy outline of the real facts, but it would be interesting to hear what other men on the spot say about it.

BIG GAME SHOOTING

in Northern Rhodesia.

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P.O. MAZAHUKA

Complete outfit supplied for Shooting Parties. Reasonable terms. For highest references refer to Messrs Rowland Ward, Ltd., 107, Piccadilly, London.



East Africa in the Press

THE GOZIRA

GOZIRA the Island... special... about 5,000,000 acres in extent... (5,300,000 acres).

It is a plain, the experts say, blown to its position, speck by speck, from the Sahara Desert, and fertilized by water from the Atlantic clouds, forming above that ocean, the Cairo, Lacinia, Africa...

The major irrigation canal in the Gozira runs... sixty-six miles from the dam and cuts through the... part of the plain like a vast submarine... 845 miles of water... and it...

It is said that in the making of this tremendous and complicated system of canals twelve times more earth was moved than was displaced in the digging of trenches and dug-outs on the Western Front during the war!

THE MAHDI WAS RIGHT

The Mahdi... a fight... political catchword of the Sudan, according to the Daily Chronicle's Special Correspondent now in the country.

You remember Mohammed Ahmed, the so-called Mahdi? He was the great fanatical priest and soldier who, after sweeping victories in the early eighties, drove the Egyptians out of the Sudan. Lord Kitchener had his bomb at Omdurman blown up and his remains scattered. Still that ruined tomb is the resort of pilgrims; a handful of earth from within or near it is regarded as a wondrous talisman; from far and near, people come to pay homage to his grandson, who, by the way, is the contractor for the food at the Makwar Dam!

So the Mahdi was right, after all!

How do you make that out? Well, an intelligent Sudanese will answer, "I put the Egyptians out of the Sudan. You brought them back again, and now you have had to put them out again. And may they never come back!"

This prevailing catchword does not, of course, mean that there is likely to be and that there is any revival of Mahdism. That is quite out of the question now. It is merely an expression of Sudanese satisfaction that they had the Egyptians weighed in before we had. It shows, too, in what regard the Sudanese hold their neighbours of the north who were for so long their oppressors.

Apart from this interesting trifling, political opinion, politics in the Sudan consists of agitation from without. That agitation is of two kinds, and I believe that that just beginning to be felt is the more dangerous. I refer to Bolshevik propaganda from Jeddah in the Hedjaz.

It is not that any attempt is being made to push Soviet notions into the heads of the Sudanese. But Messrs. Bakimoff, the Bolshevik consul at Jeddah, may be trusted always to be ready to create and foment unrest and foster discontent.

The other kind of agitation is Egyptian, and it is carried on, almost exclusively, by Egyptians in the Sudan Government's service.

SUMMING UP THE WA-NYAKUSA

A Cleanly Tidy Nyakusa Tribe

The Nyakusa is strong and pleasant contrast to the majority of African races, are a peculiarly cleanly people, writes the special correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, who has described the tribe in Stone film exhibition. Their villages are beautifully kept, their houses being allowed to fall about. They bathe regularly and constantly, and are so averse to dirt that they will never sit upon the bare ground, but always lay fresh cut banana fronds where they wish to sit. They are excellent agriculturists, their gardens, in which they grow a large range of vegetables, are beautifully trenched and ridged, and kept absolutely free of weeds. They are, however, very quarrelsome, and are inveterate thieves, even stealing things which can be of no possible use to them, especially for the sake of scalings.

As carriers, too, they have their drawbacks. They are not so strong as a European, and he does not like the shape of his head, or the fact that he is a little heavier than his neighbours, with which his chance of bumping it in the bush and deserting. Luckily, we had been warned of these little idiosyncrasies of theirs, and were prepared for them, and with the help of our invaluable camels we reached Nakuyu without the loss of a man or a load. They managed, however, to loot the cassava store of the chief of the village where we camped for the night.

The men wear the traditional wrap of cowhide or animal skin, and the women wear a wrap of cloth, generally black, round the loins; but on the march their only garment frequently consists of a split banana frond tied round the waist, or even a small bunch of leaves. The women's regulation and only costume is a narrow strip of bark cloth, often decorated with patterns in colour, worn round the waist, with a long piece hanging down to the feet in front.

The Nyakusa are herdsmen as well as agriculturists, and live almost entirely on milk, bananas, cassava, and green vegetables. Bananas they always eat green, generally boiling them in milk. Though we passed through twenty miles of continuous banana plantations we saw no ripe fruit, nor were we able to procure any, as we might. To the Nyakusa the banana is a sort of universal provider. Its fruit serves him for food, cooked often on a fire of its dried and twisted leaves. He washes his hands before eating with a succulent young banana frond, while the full grown leaves serve him as a mat on which to sit or sleep. His dining plate is a piece of mature leaf, another piece cunningly twisted makes a drinking cup or water pitcher, the fibrous midrib of a dried leaf makes a strong and serviceable rope; the old leaves, after they have fruited, help to feed his stock. Yet he strangely persists in eating the fruit green and immature.

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**EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS**

CONTINUED

Increased supplies have been on order, but as the majority of these are of medium quality, the market has not been considerably affected. The steady prices are attributable to the fact that there is an order of demand for the inferior grades, and prices have to be accepted, says the African and Colonial Co., which quotes:

A size, good to fine, 458 to 480, 1400 to 1450, 1525 to 1550.  
 B size, good to fine, 445 to 465, 1400 to 1450, 1465 to 1485.  
 C size, good to fine, 445 to 465, 1400 to 1450, 1465 to 1485.

**Grades**  
 Good to fine 1475 to 1525  
 Medium to good 1405 to 1475  
 Common to medium 1305 to 1405  
 Typical Flour 1300

During the past week the bags of foreign cleaned flour have been at the highest price, i.e., 1635.

MAIZE

A great improvement has been apparent in recent positions, and it seems likely to be maintained.

**Base Africa.** There are few cargoes of maize to be seen in the market at present. Smaller parcels (not over 100 tons) of shipment have been sold to Liverpool at 47s. 6d. and 48s. London buyers are at the moment showing no interest in this quality.

The value of No. 7 should be at about 45s. for February, March or April shipment, with cable bid, though it seems likely shippers would be willing to take rather less.

**South African.** No. 7 white maize from South Africa has been offered in quantities of 100 tons for February, March and April shipment, with cable bid, though it seems likely shippers would be willing to take rather less. The value of No. 7 should be at about 45s. for February, March or April shipment, with cable bid, though it seems likely shippers would be willing to take rather less.

The recent advances in wheat are likely to have some influence on the maize position, for wheat speculators may turn their attention to maize as a cheaper commodity in which to operate.

Sisal

As is to be expected at this season, arrivals have been full, and although a recent decline in price has been experienced, demand has been sufficient to prevent accumulation of stocks, say Messrs. Wiggle, Worth and Co., in their fortnightly report. It is they provide an interesting table showing the present market on parity between prices of African, sisal, grade Manila and Mexican henequen:

	1000 lbs.	1000 lbs.	1000 lbs.
Manila No. 2	24 10/0	40 15/0	34 0/0
E African sisal	20 0/0	44 0/0	46 0/0
Mexican henequen	25 5/0	36 15/0	42 10/0
African sisal compared with Manila	18 per cent. higher	8 per cent. higher	74 per cent. higher
African sisal compared with Mexican henequen	15 per cent. higher	20 per cent. higher	18 per cent. higher

Today's values of East African sisal are:  
 No. 1 Fanyanyili 45 to 46 per ton  
 No. 1 British 44 to 45  
 No. 1 Portuguese 43 to 44

All forward shipping, and according to standard trading, is in sympathy with local fibre, and low values are generally lower, though the demand is sufficient to keep the market in satisfactory condition.

**Guano.** Sellers are holding back, and prices have improved to 40 to 42 per ton.

**Guano.** Sellers are holding back, and prices have improved to 40 to 42 per ton.

The quantity of hemp imported into Great Britain from East Africa (British) for the year ended December 31, 1924, was 6,811 tons, as against 7,700 tons during 1923. There is room for great expansion in the East African industry is evidenced from the fact that Great Britain took a total of 1,000 tons during the year ending...

FLAX

Very little business is passing, though there is inquiry for African goods, but at lower prices than holders are prepared to accept. Prices for East African goods are:

D/R according to quality 105/115  
 A/D/R 100  
 according to position and assortment.

NYASALAND

During the week the African Lakes Corporation sold 71 packages of Nyasaland tea at 18.750 per lb. Last week's price was 18.000.

TOBACCO

Some little activity has been apparent in Nyasaland teas, semibright and mottled tobacco meeting with fair demand. Messrs. Daggit, Brachi and Co. report a few sales of dark strips, though values have not been very firm. Though inquiries for Rhodesian Turkish and brights continue to come forward, no supplies are available.

Other Products

**Cloves** - Outer Zanzibar spot from 11/6d. to 12s. according to quality. In January/March shipment the price is 11/6d.

**Guano** - There is practically no business passing. Kordofan 54s. 6d. for natural and 64s. 6d. for cleaned for January/February shipment and 64s. 6d. for natural and 64s. 6d. for cleaned for February shipment. Spot on offer at 57s. 6d. for natural and 64s. 6d. for cleaned. Buyers are not attracted, but believe they could close at 57s. 6d. for these prices.

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- ROYAL LANCASHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
- BRITISH DAIRY FARMERS' ASSOCIATION.
- LEICESTERSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
- SCOTTISH DAIRY SHOW.

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PERSONALIA

Sir Rider Haggard's brother, Major Edward A. Haggard, who founded the Veteran's Club and wrote a good deal under a pseudonym, has just passed away.

□ □ □ □

Mr. L. U. Mather gave a very interesting lecture on the Sudan to the Manchester Geographical Society last week. It was illustrated by lantern slides made from his own photographs.

□ □ □ □

Lord Meston, who has just returned to England after successfully concluding with the Sudan Government a most important contract on behalf of a British group, is contributing to the *Sunday Times* a series of articles on Sudan problems.

□ □ □ □

Congratulations to Sir Alfred Sharpe, on the bestowal of the gold medal of the African Society for his services to East Africa, are well known to us all and the award of this honour is a fitting public tribute from the Council of the African Society.

□ □ □ □

Major A. J. Church has told the *Daily Telegraph* that he and his colleagues discovered only one really well-dressed man during their East African tour. It was the A.D.C. to Sir Geoffrey Archer, who "made it a rule never to sacrifice dress to comfort."

□ □ □ □

Bishop Willis, Uganda, who recently visited the region and many of the Kabaka's subjects was afterwards presented with a collection of articles collected amongst the Native chiefs and schools for a wedding present to the Bishop and Mrs. Willis.

□ □ □ □

Sir Geoffrey Archer has lost no time in leaving Khartoum on a visit to Wad Medani, Makwar, El Qheid and other places. In Uganda it was his custom to see things for himself, and as Governor-General of the Sudan he evidently intends to keep to the same wise and vigorous practice.

□ □ □ □

Mr. G. Ward Price, the special correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, says he has the highest authority for stating that no fewer than twenty-five young Egyptians are definitely known to British police officers in Cairo to have taken part in the murders of Britons in Egypt. The Sudan has a vital interest in the punishment of such criminals.

□ □ □ □

Field Marshal Lord Grenfell, whose death has just occurred, controlled the lines of communication in the Gordon Relief Expedition of 1884, and was afterwards appointed Sirdar, which office he filled for seven years. It was due to his insistence that Lord Kitchener succeeded him, and it is said ten years afterwards K. of K. would have resigned from the Army on account of Whitehall's obstructions, but for Lord Grenfell's championship and encouragement.

The late Field Marshal, who was saved from the massacre at Isandhlwana only by his horse going lame—was a very popular chief and regarded by the Army as one of its most obnoxious officers. Early in 1893, for instance, when sent out to Egypt to take over from Kitchener in his campaign against the Khalifa, he arrived to find success in view and refused to use his seniority to deprive the younger man of the credit he had almost won. It was an act of self-sacrifice that the Army remembers.

Books concerning two well-known Swahili dignitaries, Bishop Ilme and the late Robert Carter, are on our shelves awaiting review.

□ □ □ □

Mr. J. W. Gibson, one of the engineers at the Blue Nile dam at Makwar, will have been very disappointed to learn that his capture—which he thought to be an aardwolf, and which he intended to present to the London Zoo—has been identified by Capt. Brickelhurst, the Game Warden of the Sudan, as a young striped hyena.

□ □ □ □

Colonel J. M. Llewellyn, who rendered conspicuous service in the late war, particularly on the Northern Frontier of Kenya, has been invested by His Excellency, Sir Robert Coryndon with the Insignia of the C.B.E. (Military Division), and Mr. J. R. Orr with the Insignia of the C.B.E. (Civil Division), for long and loyal service in the cause of education in the Colony.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

EAST AFRICAN, NAIROBI

Dear Sir, You will be interested to learn that lately I have been successful in receiving messages from the United States of America. I am now in a position to listen regularly to three or four American stations. My set was built by me locally and I am only using four valves.

You will remember I was the first person to succeed in this Colony in the reception of long distance messages. As a matter of fact I was able to receive messages from across the Atlantic—spanning a distance of 3,000 miles.

Yours faithfully,

ANUPU RASHID.

P. O. Box 207,  
Nairobi, Kenya Colony,  
December 29, 1924.

S. & E. AFRICAN YEAR BOOK.

THE "South and East African Year Book and Guide" has for more than thirty years filled a very useful purpose, and the 1925 edition (just issued by Sampson Low, Marston and Co., price 5s.) is an excellent book of reference for general purposes. It has been brought up to date, and has an add of sixty-four pages in place of the folded maps of former issues. The traveller to East or South Africa will find it a handy *vide-mecum*, and it can be safely recommended to everyone with interests in the countries covered.

P. H. HALL, M.P.S.,

Pharmacist & Toilet Specialist.

13 Clifton Rd., Maida Vale, London, W.9

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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 woman who has spent some years in East Africa.

## THE WHIRL OF THE WORLD

### Damask Embroidery

DAMASK embroidery is at the moment tremendously in evidence in England. It may be worked with equally good effect in upon coarse canvas, such as is made up into charming luncheon sets or table linens. For a beginner, of course, canvas is the easier material to work. The required design is darned on the stuff a line or two.

An attractive combination could be fashioned out of the stitch and damask embroidery, especially in blue and yellow or in such other contrasting dyes. The colour scheme of the pattern which is made. The seams of these materials caught down with an "N" stitch, which keeps them absolutely firm and looks trim on both sides.

### A Necessary Possession

A jumper/skirt or two is an absolute necessity in any wardrobe. Kasha cloth, fine suiting, cream or navy cloth are all suitable for the skirt; white, white Japanese or blue chine. They may be used for the bodice. Mandarin collars are allowed and one might use material thirty inches wide and a yard or so long. Two yards of forty-inch material for the skirt.

One of the most effective jumpers I have seen lately was built of thick fish ivory crepe de laine, which had buttons for its sole ornament; these were of green jade, twelve in number and running from the fastening of a roll collar to end immediately above the three inch band which gave stable finish to the jumper. To complete the effect of smartness there was a narrow suede belt of a similar shade in green.

### Two Meals a Day

Many complexions are quite ruined not by the sun or the winds of heaven, but because we eat too heartily. The very best skin in the world will "jib" if we try to digest more than the capacity of our digestive organs will allow. I do not mean to infer that we deliberately sit down at the table and eat and eat and eat until we become uncomfortably aware of having "sapped" to repletion. But I do maintain that three hearty meals a day are too much.

It is fairly safe to say that that little spot you are worrying about on the left—or is it the right?

immediately below your chin, would not be there if you had been in the habit of consuming, say, only an orange or two for breakfast, instead of a rash of bacon, an egg or two, toast and coffee, with porridge as an hors d'œuvre. Eating is no questionably a matter of habit.

And after only a few days of the "wanting more" feeling, one becomes quite accustomed to the "wanting a day's habit." And there is also a sneaking feeling of relief when each day the mirror tells you how "ever much more" you are looking. As the second chin gradually begins to die away, by the bye, to drink at least times prevents your becoming thin.

Mandarin sundae is delicious. The ingredients are:

- 1 Mandarin orange
- 1 pint of milk
- 1 cup of cream
- 1 cup of sugar
- 1 cup of vanilla
- 1 cup of orange wine
- 1 pint of milk
- 1 cup of cream
- 1 cup of sugar

Cut a slice off the top of each orange and very carefully take out the fruit. Strain the pulp through a fine sieve. Then rub the fruit through a coarse hair sieve. Pour the milk to the bowl. Add the cream, sugar and vanilla. Beat with this custard the moved fruit and orange wine, then freeze.

Just before serving, fill the orange cases with the frozen mixture, garnish with cream that has been whipped into a stiff pyramid with icing sugar. The mixture need not be frozen, but it is more delicious when it is.

J. H. GRANVILLE

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Physical health and mental alertness during exhausting 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 work with ease and pleasure. Taken at night it restores vigour and ensures a peaceful sleep.

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



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Builds up Brain, Nerve and Body

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**PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA.**

The "Gloucester Castle" which left Kilindini on December 30, carried the following passengers to

- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>Port Sudan.</i>      | <i>England.</i>        |
| Mr. H. D. Cohen         | Capt. T. Allen         |
| Mrs. B. B. Cohen        | Mrs. S. T. Allen       |
| Miss Cohen              | Miss J. T. Allen       |
|                         | Miss J. T. Allen       |
| <i>Suez.</i>            | <i>London.</i>         |
| Mr. J. W. Stratton      | Mr. D. Cluver          |
| Mrs. Stratford and Maid | Miss Dewnap            |
|                         | Miss J. E. de Villiers |
| <i>Port Said.</i>       | Mr. A. C. Donth        |
| Mr. W. L. Chance        | Mrs. J. B. Francis     |
| Mrs. W. L. Chance       | Mrs. J. B. Francis and |
| Mr. A. C. Echaldz       |                        |
| Mrs. A. B. Echaldz      |                        |
| Mrs. H. Goldberg        |                        |
| Miss A. L. Goldberg     |                        |
| Mrs. W. Havel           |                        |
| Mrs. Robinson           |                        |
| Miss C. C. Tenepfer     |                        |
|                         |                        |
| <i>Genoa.</i>           |                        |
|                         |                        |
| <i>Brussels.</i>        |                        |
| Mrs. M. J. de N. Hutton | Mr. H. W. Ryman        |
| Miss J. E. Hutton       | Mrs. K. Rostrom        |
| Miss J. H. Graugel      | Mrs. R. K. Sharp       |
|                         | Mr. G. M. Castle Smith |
|                         | Mrs. C. Shearer        |
|                         | Miss C. Shearer        |
|                         | Miss H. Shearer        |
|                         | Mrs. D. G. Stone       |
|                         | Mrs. H. S. Sturleton   |
|                         |                        |
| <i>Marseilles.</i>      |                        |
| Mrs. S. H. S. Eager     |                        |
| Mrs. G. Hilland         |                        |
| Miss H. Hilland         |                        |
| Miss H. Nollan          |                        |
|                         |                        |
| <i>Antwerp.</i>         |                        |
| Mrs. A. J. Wilson       |                        |
| Miss P. Wilson          |                        |
| Mr. A. Wilson, Junior   |                        |
| Master F. Wilson and    |                        |
|                         | Nurse                  |
|                         | Miss L. R. Wilson      |

**PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.**

The "Birantly Castle," which left London on 20th and Plymouth on January 31, has the Cape carried for

- |                         |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Beira.</i>           | Mrs. Rubin de Cervera |
|                         | Mrs. T. W. Williamson |
| <i>Port Sudan.</i>      |                       |
| Mr. D. Fisher           |                       |
| Lt. D. Calvert Fisher   |                       |
| Mr. W. S. P. Fisher     |                       |
| Mr. C. A. P. Fisher     |                       |
| Mrs. W. M. Fisher       |                       |
| Master L. Fisher        |                       |
| Miss B. M. Phillips     |                       |
| Mr. F. Price            |                       |
| Mr. A. Rubin de Cervera |                       |
|                         | Mr. W. D. Cole        |
|                         | Mrs. Cole             |
|                         | Master D. Cole        |
|                         |                       |
| <i>Nombasa.</i>         |                       |
|                         | Lt. Col. D. Paddy     |

The "Chambord," which leaves Marseilles to-day carrying to

- |                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| <i>Zanzibar.</i>           | Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lambert                 |
|                            | Mrs. C. Cardale                            |
|                            | Mr. Andrew McCrea                          |
|                            | Mr. R. McCrea                              |
|                            | Mrs. C. J. McCrea                          |
|                            | Mr. C. J. McCrea                           |
|                            | Mr. and Mrs. A. H. E. R. Ovetman and child |
|                            | Mr. G. W. Patten                           |
|                            | Miss K. M. Patten                          |
| <i>Nombasa.</i>            |  |
| Mrs. S. Becke              |  |
| Mr. G. C. Bennett          |  |
| Mr. S. M. Beaven           |  |
|                            |  |
| Mrs. A. Bruce              |  |
| Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Burchat |  |
| Mrs. G. K. Evans           |  |
| Mr. J. B. Gillies          |  |
| Mr. K. J. S. Gough         |  |
| Mr. K. J. S. Gough         |  |
| Miss C. J. Hodge           |  |
| Mr. D. E. Honyman          |  |
| Mrs. W. G. Hunter          |  |
| Capt. and Mrs. A. H. James |  |
| Mr. E. C. Keeton           |  |
|                            | Mr. P. J. Richmond                         |
|                            | Mr. W. Sargent                             |
|                            | Dr. J. H. Sequeira                         |
|                            | Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Sheldon                 |
|                            | Mr. M. Tabbat                              |
|                            | Col. and Mrs. C. M. Young                  |
|                            | Mr. W. C. Whitehead                        |
|                            | Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Young                   |
|                            | and child                                  |

**EAST AFRICA STEAMSHIP**

**BRITISH INDIA.**

"Karoo" left Durban-Saladan February 3.  
 "Karoo" arrived Mombasa January 27.  
 "Karoo" arrived Antwerp January 27.  
 "Garth Castle" left Beira for London January 31.  
 "Garth Castle" arrived Kilindini February 1.  
 "Garth Castle" left Kilindini for Mombasa January 27.  
 "Garth Castle" left Zanzibar for Mombasa January 27.

**EUROPE-AFRICA LINE.**

"Sakuneka" arrived Hamburg January 20.  
 "Meliskerk" arrived Antwerp for Rotterdam and Hamburg February 2.  
 "Randfontein" arrived Table Bay for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg January 29.  
 "Springfontein" arrived Beira for Lourenco Marques and Cape Ports January 26.

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# EAST AFRICA

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THOSE LIVING, TRADING, HOLDING  
PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN  
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.  
A WEEKLY JOURNAL



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EDITED BY F. W. JENSEN.

EDITORIAL

## EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES.

29-31, Great Fitzfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W. 1.  
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## THE VALUE OF NATIVE TRADE.

The following pages present a picture of many phases of East African advancement. The territories that are growing rapidly from the achievement of their peoples. They are leading the continent in the way of progress and enjoying one with the finest

From the further articles in this issue on the general position of East African trade one sees clearly not merely the degree to which German commercial penetration is already re-established, but the great change that has made itself evident in Native demand.

A decade ago probably no importer in East Africa would have been bold enough to prophesy that soon there would be a wide and ever-growing demand from Natives for motor-cars, motor-cycles, and even such civilized utilities as collapsible bookcases and typewriters. Yet to-day these things are being bought fairly freely, and there is no doubt that such purchases will multiply with extraordinary rapidity.

Our manufacturers must abandon the thought that to cater for Native trade is beneath their dignity and not worth their while. It is emphatically deserving of their most careful study. Foreign houses are fully alive to that fact and the time has come for more British firms to turn their attention to the vast East African markets.

From our review of the East African Native Press an idea may be gleaned of the progress that is manifesting itself, swiftly, the age-old shackles are being struck off and thrown away. The Native, freed from the impediments of centuries and encouraged by the practical benevolence of Europeans, is setting his training for efforts which would have appalled him but yesterday.

He is not merely a producer and consumer. He is becoming a semi-scientific producer and a discriminating purchaser. Under the tutelage of white officials he is grading his cotton, learning to grow and tobacco cultivation, and even beginning to compare market prices. What thousands are doing to-day will be done by scores of thousands to-morrow. As the Native is usually a spendthrift by nature and inclination, the great bulk of this increased earnings will be available for the prompt purchase of the articles he craves. In Birmingham





# GERMAN THREAT TO OUR EAST AFRICAN TRADE

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

Continued from Unpleasant Facts in the Face.

In the preceding article a general outline was given of the complaints brought forcibly to our notice against British houses manufacturing for export. The facts recorded undoubtedly merit the most serious consideration of our business interests if the trade of the valuable East African countries is to be diverted more and more into foreign hands.

It cannot be too frequently repeated that to-day the East African trade is an unexplored market. The articles are mostly from the standpoint of Native trade, and it may be said at once that the words "Native trade" no longer bear the same interpretation that has too long been given to them. Any shoddy article is still to-day in the opinion of many manufacturers for export, just what is wanted for Native African trade. At its time we renewed our ideas.

Native trade is dependent entirely on Native purchasing power, and the purchasing power has in the past years been at a low level.

Some of the African countries, such as the production of cotton, maize, groundnuts, and other crops have entirely changed the position. In the present cotton season, for instance, the Natives of Uganda will receive no less than £7,000,000 sterling in disbursements for the cotton they have grown or picked.

### Native Trade of Today

Small wonder that the Uganda Native trade to-day includes ploughs, motor cars, motor-cycles, bicycles, gramophones, silks, satins, alpaccas, and hosiery up to 10s. per pair, and numerous other articles that many a white man would be glad to have as luxuries. This, to be remembered, is little more than a beginning.

To-day the Sudan, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, Kenya, and Rhodesia are only beginning Native production for export. In the next few years the farming capacity which is to show the spending power of the East African Natives is destined to expand in a remarkable degree. Probably no portion of the globe will within the next few years witness such tremendous developments as East Africa as a whole. It is in the East Africa of the immediate future that Britain needs to focus her attention.

Foreign competitors are at present keenly studying and appreciating the position, and are how doing everything in their power to consolidate their position for the great trade expansion which is already well under way, and which will make itself increasingly evident.

### Britain Threatened by Foreign Trade

In past articles the evidence of foreign and particularly German inroads as seen from local East African centres has been recorded. Let us turn, therefore, to specific commodities as seen from the point of view of the manufacturer in Great Britain who supplies the East African market. Under a happy and a woe which threaten the manufacturer.

With one exporter after another a feeling of ever-increasing disappointment came upon us. At length, galled by the proofs that British manufacturers were being ousted by foreign articles in practically all lines, we asked one of our friends whether in his large trade with East Africa he did not know a few lines in which Great Britain held an unassailable position. The reply was not gratifying.

British imports were not the only ones, and the German imports seem to be holding their own successfully against all comers. Strange as it may seem to many readers, East Africa is not a fair play market. In our newspapers, even when German and other Continental goods are offered for sale at a considerable lower price than the British article is preferred, the paper being of better quality, and the price less likely to be raised.

It is not only in the East African market that the British manufacturer is being ousted by foreign goods.

Whisky, also, but even in whisky we are not supreme to-day. Germany has been shipping an increasing quantity of so-called whisky. It is of the most fiery variety. Worst of all, I have seen bottles and labels which were practically an exact copy of a well-known Scotch brand, and to practically everyone, even those in the trade, the substitute might have passed for the genuine article.

No, even the whisky trade is not entirely ours to-day, but remarkably enough, East Africa is now following quite a considerable amount of Dublin stout, a beverage which, ten or fifteen years ago, no one would have thought of exporting to those territories, as it would have been unanimously regarded as too heavy for the climate. In beers also Germany has not by any means got it all in her own hands, though she has certainly made tremendous headway in the past year or two. For some time Danish beers had a run, and there are English houses which are still competing. A factor to be borne very much in mind at this connection is the export capacity of South African breweries.

### Uganda Silks and Aluminium

But let us run briefly through a number of lines and record the particulars reported to us by exporters in London and Manchester.

Uganda is a material which is to-day in considerable demand for Uganda, though not so heavily as last season. The width needed is 54 inches, and there is a good sale for qualities ranging from 3s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per yard. We have even heard of purchases at 10s. per yard. At present Britain's position is predominant.

Aluminium wire—Germany has things very much her own way at present, due not only to the lower price costs, but also, we were informed, to German

exporters taking advantage of the very much cheaper freights quoted for shipment to Bombay, from which ports goods for East African destinations are transferred in bulk. Great Britain is shipping quite small quantities of open grade aluminium for the European trade, but that is insignificant compared with Germany's share. We were known in the case of aluminium chatties quoted at 18, 200 per ton by German firms as having list price under 20, 000 per ton in the open market.

**Artificial Silk** is this year taking the place occupied last season by Alpaca in the Uganda market. Largely increased demand seems likely as Native spending power expands.

**British Exports to East Africa.**

**Bacon and Ham.**—It has been surprising to see the considerable number of orders for bacon and ham, both cured and tinned, for East Africa, and particularly to learn that the past few months have brought noticeably increased demand. It is strange to think that the open market for these commodities in Kenya and Tanganyika has been in a state of depression all business, but on the contrary it appears that there is a growing market for these lines which East Africa cannot yet by any means cover.

**Bedsteads.**—Until recently Great Britain could not compete successfully in the trade having altered its rebate system, exporters now find that they can obtain similar quality bedsteads of U.K. manufacture at a lower price than the American goods for better reasons. The American merchant houses on the coast are, to our knowledge, turning over more than £1,000 per annum in this article.

**Germany Competes Keenly.**

**Bicycles.**—Here very distinct evidence of keen activity by German houses was shown us. In the past few months hundreds of German machines have entered Kilindi and Dar-es-Salaam particularly. The Uganda Native with spending power is usually still willing to pay for an English machine, the great majority of which are unquestionably of far better value, but the price of which is anything from 20 per cent. to 40 per cent. above that of the German.

In Kenya and Tanganyika, however, the lower price very often secures the business. Whereas we have seen a considerable number of reports from Uganda marketing agent houses on this side to ship no more German cycles, as those already supplied were of such poor quality, we believe that for use in Kenya repeat orders are coming through steadily. To our surprise we were told of one English maker who has given his sole agency for East Africa to an Austrian.

**Brandy.**—Here we have to meet competition from America, Germany and Australia. Until the war British houses had a lock of the trade very much in their own hands, but the figures shown us indicate that America, in particular, is coming ahead at our expense, particularly in quantities for the bazaar trade. Germany is making a bid for quantities for European consumption, to which end she is endeavouring to copy the lines of well-known Russian brands.

German, Belgian and now Norwegian competition is making itself very evident. Belgium, in particular, usually quotes for shipments of ten tons, whereas, as London ships by barge, 350 casks is a minimum for a close price quotation.

**Clocks.**—This trade is now practically divided between America and Germany.

**Many Competitors.**

**Consolidity.**—A number of companies are doing a good deal of trade, New York getting quite a fair share of it. Recent South African shipments have given considerable satisfaction and the position is being carefully watched by the Union. **Cottons and Goods.** In the heavier quantities of new cloth Japan holds a more or less monopoly. **Woolen Goods.** There is no disposition on the part of Lancashire to endeavour to recover this American trade. In better classes, however, of coloured, dyed and printed materials, Manchester claims that she will always be able to do a large portion of the trade. Germany and Italy are, nevertheless, making big headway, making dyeing and printing their own cloth. Holland is also doing a large business and is making her own *changanas* as well as block printing.

Business regarding cotton piece goods appear to be somewhat better than in the past, but the goods from Germany and Holland are still in the air. The original goods seem to be in short supply for block printing of similar kind of *changanas* are supplied by Great Britain and America in approximately equal proportions.

**The Continent.**

**Financial years.**—Most of the exporters from this country and importers into East Africa with whom we have discussed the matter fear that this trade is being more and more diverted into non-British channels. Germany can take 100 per cent. of the goods imported into the continent.

A large percentage of these goods are being bought largely by Czechs, Slovaks and Austrians, the prices being incomparably more favourable than those quoted in this country. Scandinavia has recently been selling chairs fairly freely.

**Untraded Trade.**—Large inroads into this trade are also being made by enterprising German houses, though we are assured that activity on the part of British should certainly make it possible to compete.

**Gramophones.**

**Gramophones.**—The increased spending power of the Native is causing much larger demands for gramophones and other musical instruments, and here again German competition is making itself keenly felt. Until recently Great Britain held the market and is to-day selling the major portion of the gramophones, though in recent months heavy shipments have been made by Germany.

In this case, at least, our prices do not appear to be responsible for the attack, for we have been given evidence that German retail prices are in many instances, even above those of British machines of a similar type. It is activity and credit to which the larger German trade must be attributed.

In all other musical instruments, such as accordions, mouth organs, &c., Germany has things very much her own way. Here, of course, the 33 per cent. duty into England must be remembered. As a consequence of its operation, the instruments that used to be bought abroad and tuned in Great Britain now go direct from the Continent.

**Cheap Foreign Production.**

That are principally of British manufacture, and shipments are steady and satisfactory. Chairs and teapots for Natives, however, are of Czech, Slovak and Italian origin.

**Hoer.**—Great Britain can only justly compete with the Continent, and one experienced shipping large quantities told us that during the last six months



roughly to get out of the best known to him to have been ordered from East Africa and supplied by Germany.

**Soap.**—Thunberg German brands are making an appearance disguised to look like British goods, the traders still being mainly within the Empire. The U.K. still holds the same position, but it is noted that the manufacturers of South African manufacturers are paying attention to the market.

**Knives.**—The East African Native has a considerable fondness for a pocket-knife, and Germany and Japan are to-day the chief suppliers of this need. The former is quoting around 25 per dozen for an article that meets the needs of the Native, and we have been told of one Japanese firm offering all equally good, or rather, an equally fine knife at less than 10 per dozen. Table knives are still mostly British goods.

#### Germany v. U.S.A.

**Lamps and lanterns.**—The British market have for years been flooded by Germany, and she is still the chief supplier. Late German lines, which are practically as good as the American, are very much cheaper. **Sewing Machines.**—American makes are losing ground to the German, and in this line in particular Indian store-keepers are in direct correspondence with German manufacturers. This larger trade by Germany is a direct result of the war, a number of munition factories having been turned to the production of sewing machines. It is noted that the British are practically no sewing machines.

**Soap.**—Germany is again supplying the small scented tablet in favour with the Native, and even some of the blue and yellow mottled variety for the washing of clothes, a kind now largely produced in Zanzibar. The Kenya Customs regulations not

permitting that Zanzibar soap to enter the Colony under the agreement covering the producers and manufacturers of the three territories of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, Germany saw her opportunity and is taking it. The U.K. is also supplying a little soap.

#### More trade for the Continent.

**Stationery.**—The Indian market in Zanzibar is assured that nine-tenths of the cheap stationery is of Czechoslovak and Austrian origin, though a good deal of this is probably factoryed in Germany. Some occasionally appears on the East African market with a Bombay watermark "Made in Austria" and with the imprint of an Indian. German, Dutch, or even a British house. Needless, much of this is German-handled business, and it is to be noted that the Germans have practically a monopoly of the trade in coloured paper for card-making, and that in the latter matter it is well-explored by Germany.

**Stationery.**—Germany is to-day beginning to supply this line.

**Swiss house.**—A German Swiss house has more or less monopoly of the trade.

**Window Bars for East Africa.** It may be noted, though, are usually of British origin.

Most of the above articles would appear in a form of advertisement, but it is noted that the British are not doing so well in this respect.

**British houses.**—The attention of British houses, and in the endeavour to be of service to those to devote a number of special articles to further study of the position and to the suggestion of remedies.

F. S. J.

## GREAT FLOODS ON THE ZAMBEZI.

### Traffic with Beira Disorganized.

Beira, February 9, 1915.

The drops over the whole of south-central and south-eastern Africa are suffering from the results of almost unparalleled rains, and there is no definite sign that the work is over. Goods traffic between Beira and Nyasaland is again interrupted owing to a cloudburst weakening the railway track between miles 130 and 134 of the line. Beyond this there is no change for the worse in the through system.

The Zambezi has risen beyond the limits of the 1913 flood and the Trans Zambezi ferry stern-wheeler from Caia now make the commando's house at Vila Fontes, some 700 yards from the east bank of the Zambezi, the tying-up point, whereas in the last great flood the moorings were much nearer normal high-water mark.

Owing to the telegraph lines being away between Tate and Lusanga and to the flooded rivers carrying debris the whole of Nyasaland has been cut off for days from telegraphic communication. Efforts are being made to carry on through Beira, but the difficulties in the way, owing to the conditions at Pungue, have hitherto rendered that course impossible.

With regard to the flooding of the Pungue, one embankment has been washed away to a distance of 200 ft., and destruction continues. The flood is rushing through this point with tremendous force, offering escape to the river and sea. On the Beira side of this breach the water has been cutting through the embankment, and this has also to do with the water end of the bridge gate being also washed away. The back of the bridge is now being washed away. For some of the bridges and embankments are being washed away, and there is no doubt that the main bridge will be destroyed.

Summing up the position, the engineers are of opinion that the damage done to-date should be made good within a month after the floodwaters have gone, but it is impossible to say when this will happen.

Passenger and mail services were begun yesterday by using boats over the four miles of waterway. The feeling here is that the railways should do something more definite to cope with situations like the present. Either the whole line will have to be raised a few feet for miles and all the bridges, except the main bridge over the Pungue, closed so as to dam up the waters, or a lengthy viaduct made on both sides of the river in order to give immediate access to the flood waters from the beginning of spates. Unless something effective is provided to deal with excessive floodings, the whole export and import trade from and to Rhodesia and the Congo will be liable to periodical serious interruptions, and the port of Beira prejudiced.

Times Telegram

### OUR RESPONSIBILITY IN THE SUDAN.

The British people have a substantial responsibility in countenancing the work of regeneration they began a quarter of a century ago, writes Lord Meston in the *Sunday Times*. They have to protect the country from the inexperienced and inefficient intervention of our partner Egypt, and it would be well, if possible, to liquidate Egypt's claims to interfere at all. They have to finance the completion of the operations still necessary to the full employment of the surplus waters of the Nile, and they will have to be generous in supporting the work which the benefit of these operations come to be reaped by a large addition to the agricultural wealth of the people.

**NYASALAND'S PROGRESS IN 1924**

*From Our Own Correspondent*

Limbe, Tanganyika, 1925

Looking back on the year and that Nyasaland has made most distinguished use of honest British work, the had to be said that the hopeless tobacco seasons have been practically confined to the hinterland in now on its feet again. But the end is ever beyond, and Nyasaland must never again be content to leave things to chance.

"Somehow" somewhere nobody quite knows how, a sense of "business" seems to have pervaded the atmosphere. The result is obvious, and when the Customs statistics come to light in a few months I rather think the figures will show an increase of at least 20 per cent in the volume of exports and 30 per cent in the value of imports over the corresponding returns of 1923. I raise my hat to those sterling workers in the hinterland who in no small measure have effected this.

It is estimated the increased value of exports for 1924 at 25 per cent at least. It may be wrong, but it should place the greater proportion of this increase against items which if properly brought to the notice of potential buyers, could be yet further increased in a couple of years by more than 200 per cent.

Nyasaland is lucky in that there is practically no Continental competition—but here is, where I bring in the trenchant phrase "Verb Sup" also means.

Forestry is a natural resource, and the Government should encourage it. The Government should encourage the planting of trees in the hinterland.

I were to speak to our trading community, I should make the following suggestions: Bring down your prices for piece goods and develop your propaganda

to persuade each of the million and a half Natives in the territory to buy an extra 6s. worth of cloth in the year. See what you would be doing for Nyasaland—and for British Nyasaland. I am convinced it could be done, because on every side there is now increased work for Natives, whether working for themselves or

To me it seems that a lot more good would come of your efforts than appears to a casual observer. Furthermore, by doing this you would give the Native British value. If, on the other hand, you let the chance go—and other East African dependencies will beat me out—then the "let" from the Continent will be coming along as soon as he has a minute to spare, and that will not be long now. A little clever propaganda is needed, but if that were wisely and properly introduced, it would be a long time before the Continent could adversely affect you.

I am sure that if a fair and native place of *Nyasaland* every year, surely the ability which has pushed British trade so successfully to the uttermost ends of the earth can if well used, make the Nyasaland Native buy a second piece.

The results would be an increase of 100 per cent in the main exports of the country—and that, with the plan suitably handled, will keep the German and make his your policy. It is a long time since these things have been seen, the eager London invading our trade shores. What about it, Nyasaland?

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SEYCHELLES GUANO DEPOSITS.

Specials Written for EAST AFRICA.

Director of Agriculture of the Seychelles.

The origin of the numerous guano deposits found in the Seychelles archipelago is ascribed by several authorities to the presence during the glacial period of immense flocks of birds which migrated at that time from the temperate regions to Equatorial countries. When one considers, however, that there are boobies, frigates, sooty terns and others, now living in large numbers on certain of the Seychelles islands, one can not wonder that the accumulation of their droppings on these islands and rocky islets may sufficiently account for the important deposits now existing.

The guano is formed by a gradual process of concentration by evaporation and reprecipitation, which renders them most valuable as a fertilizer. The underlying rocks and coral sandstones themselves are also transformed into phosphates by a process of phosphatization due to the percolation of a solution of ammonium phosphate originating from the overlying guano beds. Guano is a similar manure found on the surface of the islands where it becomes mixed with vegetable debris forming a mass of excoriation.

Value of deposits.

During a period of about twenty years before the war some 200,000 tons of guano were exported from the Colony to Europe and New Zealand and about the same quantity of high grade guano, containing over 60 per cent. phosphate of lime, still awaits exportation. There are besides, probably a million tons of guano of lower grade, which is available for local use as a fertilizer and for gradual transformation into a higher grade guano, after it has been washed down by rain into pits and crevices.

It is perhaps not well known that the ocean phosphate existing in this colony is partly soluble in citrate of ammonia, and that many soluble elements such as nitrates, sulphates, and even a little potash, still remain in the guano. It is the presence of these elements which justifies its being exported as guano, instead of as phosphates, and indicates its high fertilizing power. Indeed, that power is such that in the coral islands where it is present the vegetation is most luxuriant.

It has already been established by experience that phosphatic manures are invariably beneficial in tropical countries, even when they are given in excess. It is hoped that the experiments which are now being made will be continued, for there is no doubt that many tropical plants take their food in solution from the soil.

The Science of Fertilizing.

There should therefore be enough phosphate present to satisfy the requirements of nitrogen and alumina of the soil, and, in addition, to leave a balance in a more soluble state for the food ration of the plant. This balance necessarily varies with the species of plants grown and with the composition of the soil, and it will take some time to ascertain accurately the proper proportions. It is a problem of great importance, the solution of which is considerably hampered by the lack of properly equipped departments.

In any case, it is well known that a small percentage of phosphate derived from guano, and of alumina derived from feldspar stones in the coral islands of this archipelago, modifies completely their flora. For example, many seeds which are carried by birds from Madagascar and Africa grow luxuriantly at Aldabra, where the soil contains phosphate and alumina, while the same plants are unable to develop in adjacent coral islands, where the same elements are absent.

This modification of the flora indicates the line on which scientific manuring in the tropics should be carried out, and as the phosphate is carried off, the value of phosphate as a fertilizer. In these coral islands rich in guano deposits, cocounts grow so luxuriantly that the plants of female flowers formed far in excess of that found elsewhere.

SEYCHELLES FOREIGN TRADE.

Figures for 1924.

For the year 1923 the Colony of Seychelles imported goods to the value of Rs. 1,643,059. The principal imports from the United Kingdom were bicycles, boots, cigarettes, clothing, and coffee, paper goods, drugs, haberdashery, and other millinery, provisions, sundries, and utensils of various kinds.

Mauritius appears to have lost its predominant position as supplier of sugar, for Bombay is now shipping jama sugar to the island, this being attributed to irregular steamship connections between Mauritius and the Seychelles.

It is interesting to note that Kenya supplies Indian butter, cheese, condensed stews, and other foodstuffs, and that the Seychelles imports a large quantity of station goods.

The principal commodities for shipments to France are cigarette papers, drugs, haberdashery, machinery, olive oil, vermilion, and wine, while Madagascar supplies cotton piece goods, rice, salt and tobacco.

The United States are the leading exporters to the island of kerosene, linseed oil, motor spirit and turpentine, while most of the coffee consumed in the Seychelles hails from Arabia. Kenya might watch the market.

Exports.

Exports, exclusive of specie, were valued at Rs. 1,770,899, as against Rs. 1,797,313 in 1922. Of the total France took goods to the value of Rs. 752,722, the United Kingdom Rs. 689,126, India Rs. 134,937, South Africa Rs. 104,674, and Mauritius Rs. 33,850.

It will be noticed that France was the largest purchaser, the principal commodities being cinnamon bark, cinnamon leaf oil, cocount oil, copra, valued at Rs. 359,310; guano, patchouli oil, tortoise shell and vanilla.

Shipments to the United Kingdom were of all the above commodities, plus those of calipee to the value of Rs. 20,610, and turtle oil. The quantity of copra shipped to London constituted a record at 1,666 kilos, valued at Rs. 547,720. To other destinations the only important shipments were cocount oil, copra, guano and salt fish.

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**OPENING OF THE NEW SEYCHELLES HOSPITAL**

We have the pleasure to announce that His Excellency Joseph Burt, Governor of the Seychelles, accompanied by the Hon. J. T. Bradley, M.D., Chief Medical Officer of the Colony, Sir presenting an address of welcome to the new Hospital, and also the guests of the addresses made on the occasion of the official opening on Sunday, November 30 last.

On the arrival of the Governor and Lady Byrne at the Hospital the Hon. J. T. Bradley, M.D., Chief Medical Officer of the Colony, Sir presenting an address of welcome to the new Hospital, and also the guests of the addresses made on the occasion of the official opening on Sunday, November 30 last.

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The thanks of the Colony were due to three classes of benefactors, the originators of the scheme, the subscribers, and those who planned and carried out the work. Of the first class, Sir Edward James must be gratefully remembered. His Excellency had never met him, but he marvelled at his persistence and energy displayed in connection with the project and revealed by the annual reports. Sir Joseph intended to send Sir Eustace an account of what had taken place that day.

He did not wish to particularize individual subscribers, but he felt that he ought to mention the three largest subscriptions received from outside the colony. Their good friend Mauritius gave 10,000 rupees, in recognition of which a ward has been christened "The Mauritius Ward"; the British India Company another good friend of the Seychelles gave 5,000 rupees, and the British Red Cross contributed 15,000 rupees, making a total of 20,000 rupees.

The original plan and estimates were prepared by Mr. Le Vieux, and the building operations, which commenced in 1923, were a heavy task on Major Kenworthy, the Superintendent of Public Works. He and his staff laboured with dogged determination, and they must be proud to have erected the largest public building in the island. Mr. Bradley and Mr. Cuff, who gave valuable advice on the medical requirements of the Hospital, and in the case of the Government patients, those of the Government.

Visitors were then invited to inspect the new building, which occupies an excellent position, with a sea view before it and the hills behind.

**DID YOU KNOW THIS?**

"MARMALADE" is derived from the Portuguese "marmelada" — "marmelo," a quince. Quince wine and quince honey are mentioned by Dioscorides. They are supposed by some antiquarians to be the golden apples of Hesperides, and to be referred to in the text in Proverbs xxv. 11: "A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver," since the leaves of the quince are white and underneath. The fact that the quince was considered by the ancients as an emblem of fertility, and as such dedicated to Venus, may account for the passage (Canticles ii. 5): "Comfort me with apples, for I am sick of love." The seeds are still an great demand both in India and Arabia, where they are used as a demulcent. White baked quinces are mentioned as being served at the installation feast of Nevil, Archbishop of York, in 1400. *Stead's Review.*

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## THE POSITION IN KENYA COLONY.

### BRIEF REVIEW OF THE PAST YEAR.

#### Health Outlook.

By Our Resident Correspondent.

November-January 1925.

The year which has drawn to a close has been so much by any sensational happenings, as by a quiet and steady flow of development.

It has dawned the dawn of the year, and the months have shown decided improvement upon those of the previous year, and this belief was to a great extent justified. Farmers who had suffered sadly during the slump period, were in many cases able, thanks to substantial returns from such staples as coffee and maize, to rejoin themselves partially, so far as the exigencies of life demand, to the normal life.

At the end of the year, the outlook is visible will be fruitful of the most beneficial results, is easy to believe. From the point of view of advertisement, alone, the Royal Government to invite new settlers.

#### Budget and Railway.

The budget showed quite a steady tendency and reflected the recuperative powers of the Colony. While there was nothing sensational in it, the quiet logic of figures proved that from such sources as Customs and Excise the Colony was gradually building itself. The Treasurer was therefore in a position to budget confidently for the coming year, as a result of the steady climbing tendency of 1924.

It was anticipated that the deep water pier at Kilindini would have been ready by last Christmas but, unfortunately, our hopes were disappointed. Excellent progress has however been made, and the new pier will be opened to big liner traffic in the near future. In this connection it may be recorded that the visit of the General Manager of Railways, Mr. Felling, to London, resulted in a very optimistic feeling throughout the Colony. In consonance with his policy of progress, Mr. Felling placed several big orders with British firms for rolling stock and equipment to cope with the expanding demands of the farming and commercial communities for increased railway facilities. Extra factory increases in railway revenue were also recorded, and the General Manager was enabled to report that substantial sums had been placed aside for sinking fund and improvements.

Railway development in the way of extensions has gone steadily on and anew year in railway affairs was marked by the opening to public traffic of the line to Eldoret. Other extensions, such as that to Meret from Thika, and the new Kitale branch, were also surveyed and work had commenced before the end of the year. Other big railway extensions were discussed and decided upon, and as a result of these 1924 discussions, Kenya will, in the near future, be in possession of numerous excellent feeder lines. The old war-time line from Voi to Moshi, a valuable

main-line feeder between Kenya and Tanganyika, was also finally and definitely retained.

#### Parliamentary and Political.

The visit of the East African Parliamentary Commission towards the close of the year was an event of the greatest importance. The Colony showed its appreciation of the visit of the Commission.

Major Ormsby-Cope, M.P., M.C., and Major G. Church, by entertaining them to public dinners and similar functions. An interesting result of this visit was Mr. Ormsby-Cope's practical repudiation of Federation as a scheme within the bounds of practical politics. A similar opinion with Tanganyika and Uganda had been much discussed during the year. The visit of the Under-Secretary for the Colonies may be regarded as an official and final closure of many years of controversy in colonial political affairs.

Some strenuous meetings of the Legislative Council were held during the year, and the Colonial Office was not without its share of Colonial affairs. A strong sentiment was felt at the Colonial Office veto on the Squatters' Ordinance, a measure by which several public lands had devoted much time, attention and thought, this measure still under Imperial consideration.

Lord Delamere and Colonel H. D. Tait visited South Africa on behalf of a Convention of Farmers of the Union of South Africa, and they met with a sympathetic reception and hearing.

#### Farming Development.

The announcement by the then Colonial Secretary, Mr. Thomas, that the Highlands of Kenya would be retained for exclusive European occupation was also received with much satisfaction. This decision gave a feeling of more stability and security to the farming population, and as a result there has been a decided tendency for farmers to indulge in increased development. Also the announcement of the Colonial Secretary's adherence to the communal principle of enfranchisement for Indians served to strengthen local feeling in the stability and permanence of white settlement. These factors have considerably helped in the steady progress of the Colony.

Mass production was the watchword of the year among farmers and planters, and particularly on the East Coast plateau area, some remarkable achievements in this respect were reported. Kenya coffee planters also enjoyed practically a record year, prices steadily rising. This steady increase is now being maintained.

An outstanding indication of progress among the farmers of the Colony was afforded by the Lumwa Creamery Co. This co-operative farmers' concern showed a net profit of 47,000 shillings, the sum of 23,802 shillings being paid in the one year to suppliers of cream, milk and meat. The most important feature of the report, however, was the announcement of the export of 60,000 lb. of butter to South Africa and Great Britain.

Domestic competition was caused among the farmers and planters by the presence of the much feared "mush" but constructive measures by the Government to persuade and farmers' associations appear to have saved the Colony of the danger that threatened.

#### Other Notable Happenings.

An important meeting of The Alombasi Anglican Diocesan Synod was held in August, when many

others appearing to native uplift and education were placed the new Memorial Hall in an honour of this occasion. Another and of no ecclesiastical importance is the dedication of Nairobi's new St. Paul's Cathedral. Africa. The new cathedral is a fine example of a modern style of architecture.

Notable achievements in the motoring world were the journeys of Mr. J. D. Galton-Pearce, High Secretary of the R.F.A.A., to Mongalla, practically on the Sudan border, over routes never before traversed by car, and to Lake Nyasa, over routes regarded as impossible. In other cases several bridges have been specially built and one has been laid. These achievements are said to have put together the remaining sections of road between Cape Town and motor systems in the East of the Kenya borders to Victoria Falls.

The members of the colony, in a cloud of glory, and they were and had the unique distinction of including in their number one of the most important members who, although not out of his teens had been in the lion.

In brief, these are the outstanding features of a year which, while not so spectacular as some of its immediate predecessors, will yet rank as one of the most memorable in Kenya's recorded history. Nineteen and twenty will always be sure to be remembered as the year in which Kenya began to respond to brighter and brighter pastures, and memory will ever place a substantial share of the credit to the year 1924.

**ROYAL HUNTING TRIP.**

Equipment for the hunting trip was something of a problem for the Royal party. The Duke, on the advice of well-meaning people in London, brought out a collection of impedimenta "necessary in East Africa," but plainly of no use when he got here, says the Nairobi correspondent of the Daily News. These things had to be jettisoned, and real necessities sought for in a hurry.

Also, the Duke has a penchant for the freedom afforded by "shorts." It took a good deal to convince him that the process necessary to the wearing of shorts with impunity in the heat of Kenya is a long and painful one, beginning with the flaying of the knees by the "violet rays," and continued by the toilsome growing of a leathery East African hide where the skin used to be.

The camp on this hunting expedition has been divided into three sections, but from the first the Duke refused to bear of a separate mess.

"We are out for sport. We want a cheery place. Get them all over here," he said. And afterwards, round the camp fires, the nights were soundful and merry.

**SUDDEN DEATH OF SIR ROBERT GORTON.**

The sudden death in Nairobi of Sir Robert Gorton, Governor of Kenya Colony, will be remembered for many years.

Not less than a fortnight Sir Robert would have left Kenya on a well-earned furlough. His Excellency had just concluded a tour of the Native reserves which he was to have shortly resumed again prior to his departure.

At the same time the Duke and Duchess of York were in the country, and on returning to Nairobi they were once more the guests of Sir Robert's Government. Only when they were about to depart did Sir Robert go into hospital.

Lord Blandford, who he was operated on for pneumonia. At about 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning he passed peacefully away. Sir Robert was at the time on her way home and we tender to her our deepest sympathy in her sudden bereavement.

Kenya has lost an earnest and energetic Governor, who had the confidence and affection of the Colony in general, and the highest regard of the East African community. He will be remembered as the power behind the throne.

**TANGANYIKA ELEPHANT FOR THE ZOO.**

During the visit of the East African Parliamentary Commission to Dodoma, Tanganyika, the Chairman, Mr. Ormsby-Gore, was presented, on behalf of the King, with a young female African elephant captured in the vicinity. It will be recalled that in his speech to the African Society—fully reported in our last issue—Mr. Ormsby-Gore referred humorously to the incident, and that Lord Edward Gleichen suggested that the London Zoo would be glad to have it.

It is now announced that the King has decided that the elephant shall be deposited in the Gardens and that arrangements are being made for its transport home in the early summer. The young animal, which stands some three feet high, is at present in Dar-es-Salaam under the charge of the Chief Veterinary Officer.

Kiberege, the young male from the same part of the Territory, which was presented to the Zoological Society by Sir Horace Byatt some eighteen months ago, and is two or three years older than his future mate, was trained to work last summer, but not without considerable difficulty and numerous displays of temper.

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## TANGANYIKA LOOKS FORWARD

What of 1925?

From Our Resident Correspondent  
Dar-es-Salaam, Feb. 10th, 1925

OPTIMISM was the keynote of the Tanganyika Retro-act. Published last week in this paper, this joyous spirit was justifiable in the opinion of the same writer, there are certain shadows on the horizon of the coming year which no bigger than a man's hand, justify a word or two of warning.

Undoubtedly this Territory has made remarkable progress since it came under the management of Great Britain in 1919. In the press and elsewhere it has been well called against Sir Horace Byatt, the late Governor, for the cautious attitude he adopted towards white settlers and commercial enterprise. But when translated into action by his subordinate officers, the Government has shown a more liberal attitude, and has done much to encourage and assist the white settler and the commercial enterprise. It is a fact that savoured of commerce.

Although nowadays there is audible a stirring in the dry bones of officialdom, that policy is still inherent in Tanganyika's rulers. Furthermore, it should always be borne in mind that the new government in the hands of Sir Donald Cameron and the Hon. John Scott cannot escape from the shackles that bound their predecessors, Sir Horace Byatt and Mr. G. G. Hills.

It should be our Government's chief aim and aim to take the Territory from successful Government to a more prosperous one. The Government must from the terms of the mandate, devote their energies primarily to promoting—along the same lines as in Nigeria—the social welfare and material wealth of the Native inhabitants of this country. The White merchant, settler, and even Indian traders are, and ever will be, secondary in Tanganyika. Ye business men and settlers; therefore, take this fact ever into your calculations!

## Raising of Native Poll Tax.

Thanks to the boom in cotton and the enormous increase in the production of ground nuts, and the record price of coffee last year, the Natives of Tanganyika are still bewildered by an outburst of prosperity unprecedented in the history of their generation. There can be no doubt that, after the first four lean years of British administration, the mental balance of those affected by last year's remarkable spurt forward has been upset. In the coming year it will be interesting to watch the reactions produced by the higher standard of living now created among Natives of the territory, a standard far exceeding any known in the palmiest times of the former German régime.

For most of these reactions will be the attitude of the Native towards the increase of the poll tax. This in 1925-6 will be raised from 6s. to 10s. per head. A similar increase of capitation tax in South Africa and Uganda led to some unforeseen results, but one may rest assured that the decision to increase this tax in Tanganyika was not taken without careful consideration.

On the basis of the past ten years, the Tanganyika Native is well able to bear the increased tax. On the other hand, while he will certainly be eager to plant cotton to an increasing extent, since this was the crop which brought him the quickest and richest return, all his desire will be frustrated. The area available for cotton cultivation in 1925 has been restricted by a total quarantine in areas like Shinyanga, Ujiji, and Tanga, where plant disease has appeared.

It is obvious, of course, that the remedy in such districts lies in encouraging the young men of the tribe either to plant foodstuffs or to engage on some of the European plantations elsewhere, and thus give the

economic pressure of the increased tax. But will the Native turn out to work for White men? Is not human nature the same under a coloured skin as under a white one? In the face of the tidy little fortunes amassed by Native cotton planters last year, will the persuasions of the district officers in this respect prevail in the Native reserves any more than they do in Uganda and Kenya?

## Sudden success in the Government Departments

Sudden success is a heady wine. This truth is exemplified, for example, in the case of the man who wins a sweepstake—applies equally to corporate bodies like governments. Particularly is this so in the case of a young country like Tanganyika, which, from the point of view of revenue, now finds itself at last in a position of comparative affluence. The tendency in all suddenly acquired wealth is for its possessor to "spread himself" to launch into grandiose schemes. Without relinquishing the sense of the coat and the cloth, such a man is apt to lose the due proportion between expenditure and income.

Planting is not the only method of increasing the development and development loans. Boldness of vision is essential in a youthful enterprise; yet let us not fall so is essential in a youthful enterprise; yet let us not fall so responsible for projects involving large expenditure together the lessons of the past few years. Do the Chamber of Commerce, the Planters' Associations and the writers of letters to the local press, might not how Kenya got her house in order two years ago? It was by a judicious reduction of expenditure and commitment

When a Government man discusses the new scheme of the Government, does he ever speak of the management and waste of the Government Naval Dockyard at the same time? When one considers the estimate for refitting the ex-German ship, "Goetz", when others talk of yet another Government steamer being built at Home for this coast, does any one ever recall the unremunerative thousands thrown away on refitting and running the "Lord Milner"? For this melancholy object, lying in Dar-es-Salaam harbour to this day, there are no takers even as scrap metal. Expenditure, uncontrolled by non-official opinion, literally put the "tin lid" on the funnel of this Tanganyika Government steamer. (A vessel definitely out of commission wears, I believe, a lid to its funnel as a sign thereof.)

Again, when he hears talk of providing a train de luxe on the Central Line, of increased railway staff, and of the embellishment of official houses and buildings, does the man in the street realize that the same spirit is still in our midst as contemplated the spending of unnecessary thousands on a palace on the shore by Dar-es-Salaam?

Waste of public money was a garment bequeathed to every spending department by the "jolly old war". It has not yet been shed. Apart from fearless criticism by the *Dar-es-Salaam Times*, there is no check at present on the spending powers of Government departments in Tanganyika. Though the unofficial element is now consulted in this Territory more than in the automatic past, the Executive Council is untrammelled in money matters. Sir Donald Cameron is reputed to have an advisory axe in his baggage, but in any event a Legislative Council representing the commercial community would help His Excellency to wield it.

## Conference Lines and Freight.

Another disturbing feature for the whole of East Africa is a large increase in steamer freight, operative from January 1st.

The Conference lines now include the British and foreign shipping companies, and a combine of this magnitude is obviously in a position to dictate terms. The producer, if he hopes to get his sisal, his coffee, his cotton to a market in Europe, is entirely at their mercy.

Apart from an all-round increase in freights of something like 50 per cent. above 1921 figures, the Conference Lines are dictating to shippers in regard to the destination of their produce. At least that is how it appears to me here. Goods in and from Liverpool must henceforth be carried in the vessels of the British lines, those to and from Hamburg in German vessels, those of Hamburg to go on monetary parity with those of Antwerp. For instance, goods for Rotterdam are shipping in Dutch bottoms.

If the United Kingdom supplied the bulk of the manufactured articles for the East Coast of Africa or even took the lion's share of the raw products therefrom such an arrangement might suit British needs quite well, but those of us on the spot who see the huge quantities of European goods, machinery and the like that these countries export from foreign manufacturers are disgusted. Are our exporters not putting into the hands of the foreigner a weapon that will deal most dangerous blows at both our shipping and our port trade?

Germany is now on her feet again and I am sure that she will be a formidable competitor of our own. It is not only the British manufacturer who will be the loser in the struggle. Even if the shareholders in British companies comprised within the unholy alliance of the Conference do not notice an immediate difference, the prestige of British shipping as a whole will suffer a severe blow. I am not expressing merely my own opinion. I am reflecting the views held and freely expressed by practically all the non-official and a great number of the official community in Tanganyika.

Nigoma—have again to submit to further and vexatious formalities at the instance of the Belgian Customs.

As regards exports from the Congo, the case is somewhat different. The well-known Union Minière, for example, a wealthy and influential mining corporation, have found it greatly to their advantage to book their copper ore through the Katanga region to Dar-es-Salaam, whence it is shipped to Europe. By an arrangement between the Congo and the Belgian management of the Central Railway in Tanganyika, meltsive charges are quoted by rail, steamer, and again rail direct to the East Coast. Copper and cassiterite now go merrily along this route at special freights and to the extent of 800 tons a month.

Goods imported from Europe to the Congo, on the other hand, are decidedly docket with shipping delays at Kigoma. As a result, the proposal has now been made to abolish the Belgian leased site at that port.

**BELGIAN LEASED SITE IN TANGANYIKA**

Goods in Transit to the Eastern Congo

from a Special Correspondent

Albertville, December 15, 1924.

A RECENTLY mooted proposal to abolish the Belgian leased sites in Tanganyika Territory is finding a measure of favour in certain quarters. In this article an attempt will be made to show how short sighted is such an idea.

There are, be it said, two Belgian leased sites in Tanganyika. These sites, often erroneously termed "concessions," and even more erroneously regarded as strips of Belgian territory, were created by the Milner-Orts Convention of March 15, 1921, clause 5. Their origin was somewhat on the lines of the site at Delagoa Bay, once leased by the British Government from Portugal to facilitate access to the gold fields of the Transvaal.

In Dar-es-Salaam and Kigoma these enclosed sites provide, *inter alia*, for wharves and bonded warehouses through which pass freely all goods in transit to the Belgian Congo or to the German-occupied territories of Ruanda and Urundi now held by Belgium under mandate.

They are intended to facilitate the handling of such goods at disembarkation and thence along the Central Railway. That these facilities are obtainable and are appreciated by merchants is manifest from the increasing volume of traffic to and from the Congo through Tanganyikan ports and railways.

**Double Customs Formalities.**

In certain commercial quarters, however, it is now felt that the duplication of formalities at British and Belgian Customs leads to considerable and unnecessary delay in the clearance of goods in transit. Few and far between indeed are the complaints of dilatoriness alleged against the British Customs at Dar-es-Salaam. But these delays, it is asserted, are aggravated when such goods, although passing through inland wagon to the Belgian leased site at

Nigoma and Fraxin.

It is perhaps imperfectly realized that political and not commercial reasons will lead to the retention of these leased sites. A *pled à terre* by Belgium in a British African colony will not lightly be relinquished by the statesmen responsible for Belgian colonial policy and this aspect should not be forgotten.

It is perhaps imperfectly realized that political and not commercial reasons will lead to the retention of these leased sites. A *pled à terre* by Belgium in a British African colony will not lightly be relinquished by the statesmen responsible for Belgian colonial policy and this aspect should not be forgotten.

For the plain business man, the obvious remedy seems to lie in simplification of the existing customs routine, and an increase in the present greatly overworked Belgian Customs staff at Kigoma itself.

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FROM THE EAST AFRICAN NATIVE PRESS

Habari, the Kenya Native newspaper, has in its December number a long and useful article on the clean production of milk. Another important contribution is on the rotation of crops. With the great development of Native grown economic crops, such as cotton, coffee, maize and groundnuts, instruction on this subject is very necessary for the old wasteful methods of cultivation must cease and be replaced by the scientific tilling of permanent lands. The Native is both prepared to do this and is being encouraged to become an independent farmer and to use the power of ploughs, the building of permanent residences, and demands for instruction are progressing rapidly.

A plea for football boots is made. The game has taken tremendously amongst the Natives not only in the British colonies, but in French and Belgian as well. It has a great future and is an important adjunct to social progress worthy of every support.

The advertisements are interesting, featuring ploughs, other agricultural implements, typewriters, watches, cycles, sets of carpenter's tools, &c.

Wagatha Tames Crocodiles

It is a wonderful story of a tribe of crocodiles living on the coast. These people, the Wagatha, would appear to have in the river crocodiles which they call their own and which obey their orders, carrying their masters across the river on their backs. In the old days a disappointed lover would send one of his pets to the girl's village. He would lie up for her near the water, catch her and bring her unharmed to his master. These people neither wash nor shave and wear a great practice of cleanliness. It is only the men of the tribe who are known. They appear to show every sign of sorrow at such a death.

The December number of *Mambo Leo*, the Tanganyika Native paper, is as usual an excellent to cents worth. There are numerous interesting articles, amongst them being a warning to Natives against wearing glasses for the sake of fashion. Natives often do this, especially liking coloured varieties. The practice is absurd, and the writer tells us so plainly.

Some of the news items from many of the different townships are instructive. Mkasu relates the death of a boy and seven goats caught in a bush fire. Musoma complains of the low price fetched by cotton, 36 to 44 cents as compared with 70 cents last year. Mwanza has a similar complaint. August sales realized 62 cents, but September only 42. The people are wondering why? Pangani sold 52 tons of cotton in October at 10 cents per lb. more than September prices. Saranda reports a poor groundnut crop.

At Tabora, Sultan Idris Magi has been reinstated after four months punishment, at which the people are very pleased. There is much other news of destructions by fire and depredations of wild beasts, but space precludes their mention.

There have been great doings at Shinyanga, where Sultan Mhamedu Mukwaya bin Sultan Mwanali celebrated the twenty-fourth anniversary of his Sultanship by giving a feast to some 30,000 people. In his speech he urged them to go on with their cotton, groundnuts and other cultivation. He hopes for a Native bank to be opened soon and generally outlines progress. These doings are very intelligent, rare and a decided asset to the country. Sixty six cases were tried by the court and there was general rejoicing.

The post-box brings many interesting letters from all over the territory and from outside. Altogether there are thirty-two valuable pages, entirely in Ki-Swahili, giving a clear view of the Native's activities, progress and powers when carefully and sympathetically developed.

Saving the Donkey.

It is a good story from *Mambo Leo*. A man came along riding a donkey and having on his head a load. Asked why he carried the load on the head, he said that the load was a box and valuable and that he was afraid to carry it on his back. Therefore he carried the load himself. When it was pointed out to him that this was no difference to the weight on the beast, he remained unshy, even after a demonstration on the matter. Finally, he went on his way, still carrying the load on his head to spare his mule.

"Kalamby"

A FAITHFUL SERVANT OF THE EMPIRE

It is a sad story, but probably unknown even in the East of Africa. Ali Kiongwe, who died in Zanzibar on October 19, 1924, there passed away another of those who helped to build up the British Empire in Africa. In 1922 Sir Harry Johnston, on the authority of the late Dr. O'Sullivan Beare, formerly His Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul in Pemba, erroneously announced the death of Ali Kiongwe, in his book, "The Story of My Life." The present writer was, however, able last year to assure Sir Harry that Ali was still alive.

In the course of conversation Sir Harry stated that Ali Kiongwe was largely responsible for adding Nyasaland to the British Empire by persuading the chiefs to sign treaties and by his tactful handling of difficult situations. We hope later on to be able to publish extended details of the life of this faithful old servant of the Empire, and with that end in view we are communicating with Sir Harry Johnston.—*Supplement to the Zanzibar Official Gazette.*

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# EAST AFRICA

## PROTECTING ZANZIBAR'S CLOVE INDUSTRY.

The Official Gazette of the Zanzibar Government for January 5 contains the draft of a new Agricultural Produce Export Decree, on which comment is invited. It is not intended in any case to bring its legislation into force before July, 1925, and its grading of cloves under the decree is not proposed.

The draft is of the utmost importance to growers and exporters of Zanzibar produce. It is provided thereby that no person shall export or attempt to export any agricultural product which has been inspected and branded by a Government Inspector. Wide powers are given to the British Resident, who may determine, *inter alia*, the specific designation under which any kind of produce may be sold or exported, the percentage of foreign matters and the maximum amount of moisture allowable in produce, the place, time and manner of storage and delivery of produce for export, particulars of inspection, grading and branding, and the percentage to be inspected in any one consignment, the form of certificate to be issued, and the fees to be charged for inspection or grading, in short, general powers to be exercised by the Resident.

It is provided that any person wilfully applying to agricultural produce intended for export a certificate, invoice or label falsely applied to such produce shall be liable on conviction to the penalties ascribed by law for the crime of cheating, while the uttering of forged certificates will entail the penalty of forgery.

Appended to the Decree are rules relating specifically to the clove industry, under which it is provided that no cloves shall be sold or exported which contain more than a given clove stems, with

of cloves or other foreign matter, (b) more than 7% of moisture as determined by the Brown Dye Test, or (c) which are in any way sophisticated, dyed, bleached or otherwise deleteriously treated.

All cloves intended for export have to be delivered at the place of inspection, and the Inspector is bound to examine at least 10% of the bales in a consignment before granting an export permit. The Inspector shall not abstract or retain from each bale examined more than 0.5% of the total contents. Each bale for which a permit has been granted is to be branded with the Government stamp.

It is evident that these measures are proposed in response to the demands of the American authorities who on account of excessive stem content found it necessary to detain many shipments early last year and to further shipments between June and December last. An official circular of the United States Department of Agriculture stated that as some Zanzibar shipments contained 11% of stems, while London consignments had even reached 13%, it had been decided to enforce strictly the existing 5% standard. It will be remarked that that is the figure proposed in the Decree.

## TANGANYIKA COTTON GROWING.

Since the publication of the article on "Cotton Production in Tanganyika," written from Marogoro by an old settler, we learn that the Department of Agriculture has decided to distribute, free of cost, to European and Asiatic cotton growers of seed derived from

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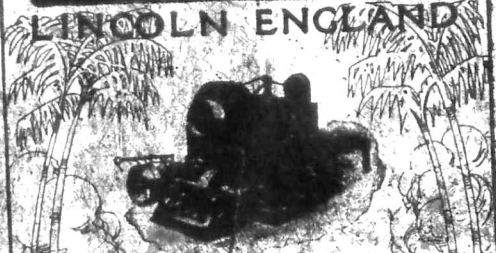
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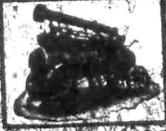
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**PERSONALIA**

Mr. Guy W. Haslehurst has left London on a visit to the Sudan.

Messrs. E. Costley White, W. H. Ingrams, G. B. Johnson, and W. Manning have returned to Zanzibar from leave.

Mr. H. C. Hess, Secretary of the Standard Bank of South Africa, who has been in the Sudan for 10 months in East Africa, has arrived back in London.

Mr. Robert Williamson, who has been connected with the National Bank of India for 29 years, has resigned from the board.

Lady Archer has returned to England from her tour. She was accompanied by Miss De Watteville. A house fire recently killed by a lion on the Uganda-Congo border.

Professor C. G. Seligman, who has been elected president of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

Colonel George Schuster has turned with patriotic enthusiasm from the flowery paths of the City to arduous gardening in the desert, says Lord Minto in discussing the measures of economy and financial reform now being introduced by the Sudan Government.

Messrs. J. S. Grundy, C. V. Hall, H. Hops, J. W. Langford, and C. N. Wedge are the Government servants who have recently left Tanganyika on leave.

The brother of the Kabaka of Uganda and the brother of the King of Toro were present on the platform at the annual rally of the C.M.S. Missionary Services League recently held in London.

Major-General Sir John H. Davidson, K.C.M.G., B. D.S., who has lately returned to his country from a tour of East Africa, told his constituents at Epsom the other evening that he had attended a sitting of the Native Parliament of Uganda, signing the visitors' book as member for South Hants.

Mr. Robert Allen, of Haydon Bridge, who recently visited the Sudan, is telling a good story of a Holy man who was given a Holy water bottle. After this vessel had been used for the first time it was blessed by his holiness, and his wife, who had been ill, was cured of all her ills, leaving only the springs.

THE Duke and Duchess of Devonshire have left Nairobi on their way to leaving the capital of Kenya the Duke received a number of gifts and headmen of Government House, presenting a chief with a silver staff, surmounted by his badge, the Rose of Sharon silver.

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# OUR WOMAN'S PAGE.

We have been asked to allow 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.

### Treatment of Wooden Floors.

The various methods of dealing with floors which are to remain uncarpeted may be divided into two categories—those which are transparent and allow the natural grain of the wood to be seen, and those which are opaque. The choice should depend upon the condition of the floor in question.

Oil staining, followed either by varnishing or hand polishing, undoubtedly the best treatment in order to secure a good wearing surface. Oil scumblers, as the best class of stains are called, are now manufactured in multitudinous colours and also for originality of colour schemes.

A permanganate of potash, which may be bought from any chemist, and diluted with clean water, is a stain which may be readily removed. A solution may be diluted with one part to the castor-oil made of brown. About a quarter of a pound of crystals will adequately stain a fairly large-sized floor. Of course polishing will not be begun until the floor is thoroughly dry, say not for twenty-four hours.

### Preparing the Floor for Staining Purposes.

Having decided on your treatment, the floor must be prepared. It should be free from all dirt and grease, and all protruding nails should be removed.

Then scrub over with soda to remove any adherent oily substance or dirt, rinsing off the soda water and wiping the floor as dry as possible.

When it is thoroughly dry examine the wood for cracks and holes, filling them with putty and smoothing off at once with a sharp knife.

Varnishing is fascinating work and has the added advantage of not requiring very much polishing. Hand polishing a water-coloured floor is perhaps the best method for wooden floors in the tropics.

A good polish can be made by melting beeswax and stirring into it a little turpentine. This mixture should be applied freely with a soft cloth and rubbed well into the floor. Turpentine acts as a deterrent to insect-pests, a valuable consideration for house-keepers living near the Equator.

### The Newest Mode in Mats.

With little trouble you can reproduce your favourite flower upon a set of table mats. The circles should approximate nine inches in diameter—very easily managed by previously cutting out your paper pattern with the aid of compasses or a bowl.

Next, outline the shape of the petals within the circle, cut them out, and use the paper as a pattern for cutting the oval. With a pencil trace on each mat the small circles for the centre of the flower. Buttonhole the edges, making a firm foundation, or previously chain-stitching them.

If casement cloth or silk is to be used instead of linen, a double thickness makes a firmer base for your work.

Then, upon the back of your mat sew a fairly broad belt of material into which can be slipped a piece of heat-resisting cork or asbestos.

### For the Hair.

A revival of rural fashions for bobbed and shingled heads has greatly minimized the difficulty of keeping our unruly locks in place. Wreaths of flowers and ribbons are also being worn.

but many of those who can train the hair to behave in an orderly manner without any such adornment are doing without these aids.

### Fashion's Whims.

By the bye, society nowadays wears gloves upon all occasions. They must match the dress and be of quite delicate fabric. A well-known Paris actress wears bright green gloves with a coat and dress of white kasha, the very newest material.

Stockings in order to be really smart should have clocks upon them. Black stockings fashioned of extremely fine silk are to be worn with black shoes. This is a fashion which still retains an attraction for the discerning and choice.

Already the absolute straight line has more or less vanished, except in Putney and similar spots; the lines of a tampon have itself into a zigzag in open-work formation.

### Recipe: Zanzibar Meringue.

The Zanzibar orange is such a delicious fruit it seems almost a pity to eat it, but here are a few standards which may be applied to those in the blue and orange quantities suitable to make a meringue to secure anybody who fancy wishes.

- 6 Meringue shells
- 2 Creams (seedless if possible)
- 1 gill of cream (thinned or fresh)
- 4 ozs. of loaf sugar
- 4 Tins of water
- 10 Drops of orange flower-water
- 1 gill of cream (thinned or fresh)
- 1 teaspoonful of icing sugar

Peel the oranges from the stalk end of the fruit so that all the white pith comes away with the peel. Place in a saucepan—preferably aluminium—the water and the sugar, heat gradually and stir until the sugar has completely dissolved, then boil quickly until it becomes "brittle" when tried in a cup of cold water. Dip sections of orange into this, place them on a hair sieve, and leave until set.

Next, add to the cream the orange flower-water, the grated rind of half an orange and a teaspoonful of icing sugar. Whip until this admixture has become quite stiff. Put a little into each meringue and place these latter on a fancy dish. Place the orange sections upon them and garnish with the remainder of the cream. Place in the ice chest until required.

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## EAST AFRICA

February 12, 1945

### EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

#### BRITISH INDIA.

Mulhera left Port Natal homewards February 7.  
 Karoa arrived Lourenco Marques for Natal February 8.  
 Khandalla left Port Natal for Lourenco Marques February 8.  
 Manela arrived Port Sudan from Dordan February 8.  
 British India Line  
 Umvol left London for Natal 29th February 3.

#### CLAN LINE.

Clan Ross left Liverpool for Beira January 23.  
 Clan Mackellar arrived Durban for Mauritius January 30.

#### CLASSIC/ELMER HARRISON.

London left Mombasa for further East African ports February 11.  
 Stanley left Mombasa homewards February 11.

#### CITY OF NORWICH.

City of Norwich arrived Lourenco Marques for Beira February 8.  
 City of Norwich arrived East London for Delagoa Bay February 7.  
 Mayverman left London for Lourenco Marques February 7.  
 Walton Hall arrived Capetown February 9 en route to Lourenco Marques and Madagascar.

#### EMERSON HARRISON.

London left Mombasa for Lourenco Marques and Mauritius February 11.

#### HARRISON.

Actor arrived Beira February 6.

#### HOLLAND AFRICA.

Alemba sailed Tanga February 7 for further East African ports.  
 Jagersfontein passed Las Palmas for Cape and East African ports January 31.  
 Springtoen arrived Lourenco Marques for Cape February 5.  
 Heemskerk arrived Port Sudan homewards February 7.  
 Nykerk left Beira for further East African ports February 4.

Buerce sailed Table Bay for East African ports February 6.  
 Klipfontein passed Durban for East African ports February 7.

#### MILSARIES MARITIMES.

Dumbea arrived Kilindini February 8.  
 Gen. Voyron left Reunion for Mauritius February 8.  
 Azay le Rideau left Zanzibar for Mombasa January 28.  
 Av. Roland Garros arrived Suez from Mauritius January 28.

#### UNION CASTLE.

Beatton Castle left Lourenco Marques for Mauritius February 8.  
 Guildford Castle left Dar-es-Salaam for Port Amelia February 8.  
 Dundee Castle arrived London from Beira February 8.  
 Corfe Castle II arrived Beira for Natal February 8.

Llanstephan Castle left Lourenco Marques for Beira February 8.  
 Ganton left St. Helena en route to Beira.  
 Grantully Castle left Las Palmas February 5 en route to Beira.

### PASSENGERS FOR BEIRA

London left Mombasa for Beira on 6th inst.

#### Beira.

Mr. E. Mullock	Mrs. H. Swain
Mrs. Mallock	Miss F. O. Swain
Miss J. Mullock	Mr. G. Watson
Miss A. Mullock	Mrs. Watson
Miss E. Mullock	Mr. E. J. Worley
	Miss Worley

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# EAST AFRICA



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## SEND FORTH THE BEST YE BRED

The sudden death of Sir Robert Coryndon, a heavy blow to East Africa, which in the past few months has experienced amazing administrative changes.

Death has claimed Sir Leo Stack and Sir Robert Coryndon, both exceptionally able governors in the prime of life with clear-cut and definite aims and a strong personal following.

The administrative apparatus of the Empire has been shaken. In the space of eight weeks the Sudan and Kenya have been tragically deprived of their trusted governmental heads, while to make good the loss of the Sudan, Uganda has had to part with her Governor, Sir Geoffrey Archer, who had achieved wonders in a short space of time.

Only recently Tanganyika learnt of the transfer to Trinidad of Sir Horace Byatt, and Sir Herbert Read, the new Governor of Mauritius, is on the way to his post at this moment. Sir Charles Bowring's appointment to Nyasaland is barely more than a year old, and that of Sir Herbert Stanley to Northern Rhodesia is even more recent. Mr. Hollis has been British Resident in Zanzibar since 1923, and Colonel G. H. Stammers, who was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Somaliland only in the previous year, has been in office longer than any other present East African Governor.

The changes then, have been kaleidoscopic. What further changes in administrative personnel lie ahead? Sir Donald Cameron and the Hon. W. E. Gowers will shortly leave this country to assume office in Tanganyika and Uganda respectively. Who will succeed Sir Robert Coryndon cannot yet be stated. The very suddenness of his passing silences the usual speculations.

One thing only need be said at this moment. Britain must be true to herself and true to her great East African Empire, she must pursue steadily the path of duty, her sons have self-sacrificingly mapped out. "She must give her best." The call is clear and clamant. Her Poet of Empire has heard it and given voice to the message.

Take up the White Man's burden—  
Send forth the best ye breed—  
Go bind your sons to exile  
To serve your captives' need;





## SIR ROBERT CORYNDON, A MEMOIR.

## PIONEER, HUNTER, SOLDIER, ADMINISTRATOR.

Kenya Governor's Life in Africa.

SIR ROBERT CORYNDON, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Kenya Colony, who passed away suddenly in Nairobi on February 10, following an operation on the previous evening for pancreatitis, can truly be said to have given his life for the Empire in Africa. Of his fifty-four years, thirty-five had been spent in civil or military service in the African continent in which he followed his parents, of old Devonian yeoman stock, who settled in South Africa in the sixties.

They, like his sons in England, to be educated in Cheltenham, returned to the sub-continent in 1830 in the form of a land grant which he inherited. Even at that early age he was already famed as an intrepid hunter and a first-class big game shot. In that pioneer police force of the gentleman-ranker type due to the heart of Kipling—his personal bravery, bushcraft, adaptability and eagerness to share in any hard or dangerous task soon won him recognition. He served in the Matabele War of 1893 and the Matabele rebellion three years later.

From his youth to his death his heart was ever in the African continent. His thoughts were always to the continent where his heritage was unhampered by bad tape. In Kenya a Colony jealous of its aspirations towards self-government and critical of Colonial Office administration, he won for himself two popular nicknames that are a splendid tribute to his personality, his clear-sightedness, and his strong and tactful handling of oft-times difficult situations. He assumed office in Kenya at a critical period, both politically and economically, and moreover, at a moment when the settlers were indignant at the supersession of Sir Edward Northey. Yet, despite these inauspicious circumstances, he was soon known generally as 'Bob' Coryndon and but a short while later had been dubbed 'The Settlers Governor'.

## His Appointment to Uganda.

We are able to relate a little known and intimate incident which reveals that Sir Robert Coryndon was a little dubious about his appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Uganda in 1917. Up to that point his service had been in South Africa. It had been varied and successful, particularly in dealing with the problems of independent Native states, such as Swaziland and Basutoland. He wondered whether the South African outlook would commend itself to public opinion in East Africa.

To approach the seat of Government in Uganda he had perforce to travel through Nairobi where he would naturally be accommodated at Government House. By some curious trick of circumstance he reached the Kenya capital to find no one in authority awaiting him. He repaired to Government House, only to learn that the Acting Governor was on safari, but had given directions that Sir Robert's accommodation, for a Native citizen who called upon him that evening, the new Governor of the neighbouring Protectorate disclosed his

thoughts. He could obviously not understand the unusual lack of greeting. Did it portray innate antagonism to the appointment of a South African administrator to an East African territory? The Nairobi man, from whose lips we heard the full story, assured his Excellency that there was no such feeling as far as he could judge. Often in later years that memory of his first hours in Nairobi must have recalled to the Governor.

For half a decade he moulded the fortunes of Uganda. He it was who mapped out and guided the development of cotton cultivation in the Nile valley and with the same skill and insight he laid the foundations of the industry in the East. It was on the firm ground laid by him that his successor, Sir Geoffrey Archer, was able to build still more spectacular wonders. To the able and active administrator who has just passed away must be accredited a deal of the material progress made by Uganda in the post-war period. Under him the Legislative Council was established.

## Surmounting Kenya Crisis.

It was Sir Robert Coryndon who first set the example of Kenya. In Swaziland, Basutoland and Orange River he had not been troubled by any large influential European element. Kenya, however, had a robust settler community in the Cape and a still more numerous community of Abatics, mostly of the small trader class. Between these sections of the population arose an embittered rivalry which suddenly assumed vital importance, not merely in local East African politics but in the deliberations of the Empire. Opinion in India became inflamed, doubtless through the efforts of a small class of agitators and amongst white settlers in Kenya there was engendered a real fear that the British Government would weakly surrender the interests of the Colony to the threats of Indian malcontents, in a manner similar to the surrenders already made in India itself and in Egypt. Confidence in Downing Street was almost non-existent. The settlers were outspokenly determined that their own and Native interests should not be sacrificed to any hasty capitulation on the part of the Cabinet. Meetings were held up and down the country and a firm front opposed to the suggestion that the claims of Asians in Kenya should be granted in order to pacify extremist opinion in India.

The situation was no less than critical—so critical that Sir Robert Coryndon was called to London to consult with the Colonial Secretary. At the same time the official community of the Colony sent its own delegation home, but without in any way detracting from the value of the work done by that delegation, it has been generally held in East Africa that the White Paper, the charter by which the respective positions of Europeans and Indians were settled, was largely due to the personal efforts of the Governor, who so impressed Downing Street with his grasp of every phase of this and kindred problems that hereafter became to some extent the chief masterpiece of the Colonial Secretary in

dealing with the affairs not merely of Kenya but of East Africa generally.

#### Promoting Practical Co-operation.

He was, for instance, responsible for close co-operation in the project of customs union between Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. There had sometimes been friction between the administrations of Uganda and Tanganyika, but Sir Robert Corryndon, going from the former to the latter, was able to introduce more harmonious relations. He lost no opportunity of emphasizing the interdependence of the two territories. For instance, soon after he arrived in Uganda, Sir Geoffrey Archer, his successor, he visited Kampala for the Agricultural Show, partially to discuss problems with his colleague, but undoubtably also as a public demonstration of his determination to handle more closely the two contiguous territories.

The conclusion of the tripartite Customs agreement between Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, allowing free interchange of the goods of the Empire, was a valuable step towards a yet more important agreement, favoured by Mr. Winston Churchill, the then Colonial Secretary, and, at that time, by Sir Robert Corryndon himself. It was the outlining of a draft plan of federation for East Africa. For a while the issue was keenly canvassed, and, despite its obvious practical difficulties, it gained many advocates. Later, however, doubts as to the political feasibility arose, and it is not known whether any further steps were taken.

Similar doubts have attended the proposed big East African railway. It is doubtful whether the Colonial Office would have rescinded its decision to discontinue the Voi-Taveta Railway. Sir Robert's support of the protests made by the settler communities in both Kenya and Tanganyika carried the day, and it is due to him that Kikindi to-day remains the port of entry and exit for the Northern Tanganyikan Highlands.

With the prolongation of the Uganda Railway into Uganda territory he was likewise intimately concerned, and it is certain that the railway extension programme of Kenya would have been postponed except for the active sympathy of the late Governor. That he was exceptionally active in his sympathy could be proved by many incidents. For instance, almost immediately upon the definite decision to continue the line into Uganda territory, Sir Robert, taking with him the Hon. C. L. N. Felling, General Manager of the Uganda Railway, set off to inspect the route himself, and to gauge on the spot the potential developments of the areas traversed. It was, in fact, his habit to tour the districts when he could snatch a little time from the sessions of the Legislative Council. His concern for the development of the coastal areas was likewise marked.

#### "The Settlers' Governor."

It has been said that he earned the title of "The Settlers' Governor." They could always count on a hearing from him, and where he could not meet their requirements he did at least listen to their arguments and explain the difficulties he foresaw. He was not a party to aloofness between official and non-officials. To the press he was always accessible, though he never premature in making assertions of his intentions or views. Indeed, it was from time to time said that he was unnecessarily anxious

even on such time-honoured occasions as the annual Caledonian Banquet, when it had been the habit of Governors to review the past year, and give some indication of the policy to be followed in the immediate future. Sir Robert Corryndon, perhaps because he held office during an unusually delicate time, was certainly less communicative on those occasions than his predecessors had been.

He did not, however, lose opportunities of stimulating commerce in the future. In many ways, over, he took practical steps to assist development. The establishment of the Economic and Finance Committee was one of his ideas that has borne good fruit. Its report on the dairying industry of the Colony will be particularly remembered, and there is no doubt that that and other work undertaken by it has been of real service. Similarly, the encouragement of maize export, and, latterly, the beginnings of cotton cultivation in the Native reserves are to be attributed to his support.

Undershim there was manifested a disposition to establish better relations with the Union.

His appointment as General Manager of the Railways, which had been rescinded from the South African Government, was a service to extricate the Uganda Railway from the uncertainties into which it had drifted, and done notably successful work in East Africa. The maize grading scheme adopted by Kenya about a year ago was based entirely on the South African model. For the cold storage facilities now provided by the Government at Kikindi this is a most valuable contribution.

The South African Trade Mission which visited East Africa under Sir James Cassell during 1925 was another agency that drew more closely together the bonds between East and South.

#### Pioneer and Sportsman.

Robert Corryndon had appealed to Cecil Rhodes because he was of the pioneer type. In 1896 the great Empire-builder appointed him his private secretary, and in that capacity he accompanied his chief to London and was with him throughout the long Parliamentary Enquiry that followed the Jameson Raid. But Rhodes, an outstanding man of action himself, liked to throw responsibility on the shoulders of those who had served him well, and in the following year he deprived himself of his secretary so that he might become British Resident with Tswanaika, the paramount chief of the Barotses. Three years later he was appointed Chief Administrator of the Western Boshana, and in 1902 Resident Commissioner in Swaziland. In 1916 he was transferred to Basutoland, which he left in less than two years for Uganda.

Throughout South, Central and East Africa are scores of men who knew Robert Corryndon intimately at one or other stage of his career, and to most of them he was Bob Corryndon, the big game hunter, rather than the administrator. He was one of the best shots in a country of big game hunters, and his trophies of the chase were considered to form one of the finest private collections. He was also an ardent angler, and of his fishing an extraordinary and probably unique story is told. He was fishing with some friends in an African river when he felt a heavy tug at his line. Little by little he hauled it in, until a crocodile rose to the surface. While Corryndon held the line a friend shot the animal. This is a fully authenticated occurrence, which, and probably, stands unparalleled.



That happening reminds us that in Sir Rider Haggard's "People of the Mist" an author's note mentions Sir Robert Coryndon in the following manner:

"The People of the Mist worship a sacred crocodile to which they make sacrifice, but in the original draft of the book this crocodile was a snake—*monstrum horroculum*, as the author's friend the writer of an African explorer's journal, who read that draft, suggested that the snake was altogether too unprecedented and impossible. Accordingly, at his suggestion a crocodile was substituted. Scarcely was this change effected, however, when Mr. R. T. Coryndon, the slayer of almost the last white rhinoceros, published in the *African Review* of February 17, 1904, an account of a huge and terrible serpent said to exist in the District of Mashonaland, that in many particulars resembled the snake of the story, whose prototype he saw, really lives and is adored as a divinity by certain Natives in the remote province of Matopos in Rhodesia, and is also to be found in the mountains of Mexico. Still the author stands by his original proposal."

Coryndon were impressed by his geniality and tact, his ability, his steadfast devotion to duty, and his keen love of Africa. He never spared himself in any number that might be for the good of the territory of which he had charge, and in him has passed away a Governor of which Africa and the Empire may well be proud. F. S. J.

**FUNERAL OF SIR ROBERT CORYNDON**

*Death at Nairobi*

*Nairobi, February 14, 1925.*

SIR ROBERT CORYNDON was buried at Nairobi this morning with military honours, and the ceremonies at the church and cemetery were most solemn and impressive. The whole country is in mourning, and the funeral services were attended by reverent crowds of all races.

The Duke of York, who has cancelled the end of his Kenya programme, attended the funeral in naval uniform, wearing the ribbon of the Garter. The masses of floral tributes which were placed on the grave included a wreath sent on behalf of the South African Government and a wreath bearing an inscription to the "Memory of a great South African, from J. C. Smuts."

Mr. E. B. Denham, the Colonial Secretary, has become acting Governor.

The Press has paid a glowing and sincere tribute to the personal qualities of Sir Robert Cor...

The *Standard* says: "East Africa has lost one whose knowledge, training and experience qualified him to help her through a difficult and critical period. The *Observer* says: "East Africa and Africa and the Empire lose the immediate personal contact and guidance of an African administrator and statesman of exceptional power and vision." Both papers speak of the personal loss of a friend and lay stress on the influence of Cecil Rhodes on the outlook, policy and personality of Sir Robert Coryndon. Deep public sympathy is expressed for his wife and family. The King has ordered six days of mourning. —*Times*.

*Nairobi, February 11, 1925.*

The Duke of York received the news of the death of Sir Robert Coryndon when he was 250 miles away.

His Royal Highness at once decided to return and travelling all night reached Nairobi at eight this morning, and was present at the funeral arrangements for the great statesman at the Central Church, where he addressed a public meeting of Whites and Natives.

At the end of the ceremony the Duke of York left to rejoin the Duchess, but the remainder of the hunting trip, including a lion hunt, has been abandoned. The Royal visitors will now proceed to Uganda on their homeward journey. —*Daily News*.

**SIR ROBERT CORYNDON'S OPINION ON EAST AFRICA**

A few months before the appearance of the first number of this journal, the Editor informed Sir Robert of his intention of writing in reply the following encouraging message:

"I have no reason to doubt that a paper which will adhere to your slogan, 'Will it help East Africa?' and also to the best traditions of journalism, will perform a very timely and useful service to these countries at this stage of their development."

"The test you propose to apply as the watchword of your paper will not be an easy one to interpret into practice, namely, that the aggregate interests of Eastern Africa shall be regarded as above those of any one partner of the firm; and that the interests of each section of the community shall be afforded equal consideration and given equal justice. But if these principles are held to, I believe your paper will render a very useful service to these young countries, and with this belief I wish the venture every success."

**NATIVE LANDS IN KENYA.**

*Proposals from Late Governor.*

In answer to a question put by Mr. Herbert Williams, the Unionist member for Reading, Mr. Amery stated on Monday in the House of Commons that he had just received proposals from the late Governor of the Colony on the subject of Native lands and Native land tenure.

These matters had on frequent occasions been brought to the notice of the East African Parliamentary Commissioners during their visit and their report would deal with the representations made.

The importance of the problems involved is fully appreciated, and the Colonial Secretary intimated that it was his intention to deal with them at the earliest possible moment.

**SLAVERY IN ABYSSINIA.**

MR. CHARLES ROBERTS, President of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, says that "Abyssinia, undertaken upon entering the League of Nations two years ago to abolish slavery, not only a number of many edicts forbidding it have been issued, but the trade is carried on in the old way."

"We have forwarded to Mr. Roberts a copy of our issue of January 22, in which our Resident Correspondent in Addis Ababa dealt with the subject of slavery in Abyssinia, and in which he pointed out that 'the precipitate release of hundreds of thousands of slaves would lead to chaos and probable disaster. The suppression of this evil system can be carried out only by gradual emancipation and along well-organized lines.'"

**East Africa in the Press.**

**TRAINING THE AFRICAN ELEPHANT.**

The Belgian Ministry of Colonies has received information relating to the use of elephants on the Titulo-Kambili road (75 miles) in the Eastern Province of the Belgian Congo, says the Brussels correspondent of the *Times*.

The carts convey on an average a load of four tons, which is drawn by two elephants per cart, and there is a reserve of two elephants per convoy of five teams. The elephants travel at approximately three miles an hour, covering 150 miles per day.

At the station of Api there are now twelve elephants trained in the work. The cost of transport works out at less than a franc per ton. The Belgians alone have succeeded in training the elephant in Central Africa.

**COIN-CURRENCY IN ABYSSINIA.**

In Abyssinia and in Somaliland, some years ago I found the only accepted currency was the Maria Theresa (Austrian dollar), writes Mr. Frank Seidmore, the well-known war correspondent, in the *Daily News*.

Gold—for ornaments—could be purchased with these *talari*, which had long been demonstrated in Europe, and was minted solely for these African customers. At one time the currency fell under depreciation.

This was the case of the eyed Greek, and the thought of turning into Gondar and Addis Ababa, where the eyes of their cleverly made coins were quick silver and other pleasant matters.

They looked bright and lovely; they were not greasy to the taste. They had good weight. But when rung sharply on a stone—the common test—they were apt to break into a hundred pieces.

**BUSINESS OPENINGS IN THE SUDAN.**

The Sudan wants British traders, as well as tourists, writes Mr. Ward Price in the *Daily Mail*. Each year her commercial connections with Britain strengthen, while those with her neighbour Egypt correspondingly decline.

This million square miles of primitive Africa is worth the attention of British business. It has no minerals, except a little gold, but the great works of irrigation, existing and projected, will develop the natural fertility of its soil, and the wealth that follows on increased production will create demands so far unthought of.

At present the sheikh who owns a herd of a thousand camels, which change hands at £12 apiece, lives in a ramshackle brick case. For comfort he has a few pots and pans, for luxury a single strip of carpet. But even the experimental stage of the fezira cotton scheme is leading to the replacement of straw beehive huts by similar ones in brick and concrete.

An American sewing-machine firm is doing excellent business, and in this dry, hot land there may some day be as great a sale for cheap motor-cars as grew up in Nigeria when West African chiefs began to sell their palm oil to British manufacturers.

The 120-mile railway of new railways have been completed, which link Kassala in the Eastern Sudan with the country's port. This brings another big area where such-class cotton can be grown, in the delta of the Nile, within commercial reach of the outside world.

**STUDY BIG MAPS.**

Writing to the *Daily Chronicle* from Khartoum, Mr. George Renwick recalls Lord Salisbury's advice to study big maps.

People visiting the Valley of the Nile seldom learn that the Sudan is a separate country, and unlike Egypt as England is unlike France, Germany and China, says the correspondent. The Sudan is a vast land of infinite varieties of races, languages, customs and climate.

It is nearly three times bigger than Egypt and 30 times larger than England. Within its frontiers you could put France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Norway and Sweden, and still have a corner left for Switzerland. The Sudan is almost as extensive as British India, and its length—1,300 miles—is equal to the distance from the Straits of Dover to the Black Sea.

**THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS.**

*Tanganika Opinion*, the Malindi organ of the territory, complains of the lack of accommodation for third-class passengers in the Tanganyika Central Railway. From a leader written in English, we culled a few sentences.

The third-class passenger, who goes to the station about an hour before the train is to depart, and spends half an hour purchasing his ticket, manages to secure his entry into the carriage and sit on a fine place, rejoicing how happy he is than those whom he has just left behind. But his business soon turns into unhappiness.

There are more and more passengers, and the carriage is full. The third-class passengers eagerly and reluctantly wait for the end of their unhappy conditions.

**SIR GEOFFREY ARCHER.**

SIR GEOFFREY ARCHER has spent the greater part of his life in either Egypt or Africa, and before he accepted his present post was one of the most successful Governors of Uganda, writes the *Liverpool Evening Express*. He is a great "camper-out," and in Uganda used to vanish into the jungle for weeks, followed by a perspiring retinue of typewriter-laden Civil servants. He has an extraordinary fascination for wild animals, and has a unique knowledge of African birds. Indeed, ornithologists do not think of him as Governor of the Sudan, but as the greatest living authority on tropical birds.

It is a pity the little note, a good deal of which presents a true picture, should be marred by more than one waffle. "Egypt or Africa" is not a happy start, and the vision of perspiring typewriter-laden Civil servants is amusing.

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**OUR KENYA LETTER**

From Our Resident Correspondent

Nairobi, January 6, 1924

The topic of the moment is the weather. It is quite reminiscent of the dear old days in the Old Country. Usually, so far as our meteorological recollections go, January is a month of brilliant sunshine, interspersed with occasional showers, reminding us of April in the States. In the recent past, to which our memories have often turned, however, our present January has had its customary reputation. We have, in fact, been precipitated into days suggestive of Kenya during the long rains—that is to say, dull lowering skies, persistent showers overnight, and sloppy roads under foot.

**Farmers' Outlook**

It must not be thought that we are in a gloomy humour. On the contrary! As one imbilant farmer put it to the writer the other day: "I had a delightful picnic up again in anticipation of the usual rains in the usual hope of getting some of them. They were the usual rains, but not the usual good rains simply rattling along my roof. The pretty wet sun on the attitude of the majority of farmers. But, none the less, the weather may be called phenomenal."

**Royal Thrills**

Of course, stories still filter through of the Royal safari. The Duke appears to be enjoying himself rather more than some folks. What a relief it must be for him to be contented with the ubiquitous black-baiting animals!

One of the big game birds, the Secretary, has been shot by one of our hunters. It was a magnificent specimen of one or two thrilling moments, as, for instance, when two buffaloes, one on either side, came charging down upon His Royal Highness. We are told that he despatched both with the expedition of a seasoned veteran, and that at practically the same time he bagged his lioness. By those who know, the achievement is regarded as very creditable—even allowing for whatever usual preparations there may have been to ensure that big game was on the spot!

**A Land Boom?**

An extraordinary number of inquiries for land in the Highlands is being made at present. By each boat come people desirous of "getting back to the land," and while we do not anticipate any actual boom period there can be little doubt, judging from present indications, that the closer settlement which most of us have been advocating for years is within measurable distance of realization, and that, too, in the natural course of events over which we ourselves have little control.

The story is told of a certain titled gentleman who came to Kenya recently with the object of trying out the land. So pleased was he with the preliminary survey that he promptly secured a nice selection in the Highlands, and has acquired fame with the intention of disposing of as much of his estate as he can, and spending the remainder of his days in Kenya. This is typical of what is going on here these days.

Incidentally, an enterprising local land agent has produced a brochure of properties for sale and this booklet has occasioned much comment in Kenya. It reveals, for one thing, development in various places that few people had suspected, and also shows that, while many excellent bargains are offered, land in the Kenya Highlands is much prized by those who hold it.

**Railway Development**

Railway extensions go on apace, and it is anticipated that those settlers commencing development in the areas through which the new railway will pass—Nyery, Kitale, Turbo, and so on—will have their crops of say coffee, coming into bearing just about the time these lines are completed. For this reason, no doubt, inquiries for land in such places as Ndoret and the Trans-Nzari are brisk. Moreover, the near approach of the completion of the big deep-water pier scheme at Kilindini also, together with the production of coffee, is realized that with the additional facilities that are being provided, there will be less chance of perishables being hung up at the coast.

It is also rumored that one or two farmers' associations are contemplating following the example set by the Luroboxa Creamery people, who, not so long ago, established their own cold storage plant at Mombasa, thus making themselves independent of outside help. This concern, by the way, is already for an ahead and is exporting considerable quantities of dairy produce to South Africa and other parts of the African continent.

There is also much talk of tea growing these days. Of course, we are used in Kenya to passing spouts of enthusiasm of this kind and the other thing, but it is not at all likely that such an important concern as Brooke Bond and Co. would stimulate interest in tea growing in Kenya to the extent of investing in land and erecting a factory if there were not very good reasons for so doing. It is very hard to say, however, what such reasons are, and the matter seems very controversial.

It is, however, generally considered possible that the Government is in a position to do something. Messrs. Brooke Bond are also reported to be interested in tea growing, and their local representative has been authorized to issue tea seed on certain terms quite favourable to the planter.

**And Coffee**

Our staple coffee is, of course, still a prime favorite. Almost everyone desirous of selling a piece of his land is careful to give the acreage suitable for coffee growing. The coffee market at home is, we read, "quiet and steady," first size fetching 162s. per cwt., and average quality unsized 142s. per cwt. Uganda still follows Kenya's lead with first size at 140s. and average 122s. Kenya planters are not at all dissatisfied with the prices, which represent a very good return indeed on outlay.

But the big difficulty ahead is labour. In this respect trouble is anticipated by many men who know both the Native and the Government, and there are many conjectures as to how the trouble may be surmounted. Some consider that a firmer and more decided local Native policy will solve the problem, while others again see the only salvation of Kenya Colony in the non-interference of those at home. The problem is a nice one and bristles with difficulties.

**Cotton Growing**

Of course the Government's Native cotton-growing policy is arousing much interest and not a little speculation. It is argued that this is a worthy path indeed, if the Natives are encouraged to plant and grow their own cotton in the Reserves, they will, it is reasoned, not readily come out to work for the white man, a very likely contingency. On the other hand, it is also pointed out that the local Government to encourage Native development in every possible way. Thus they are asking, "What is to be done? What is the best way out? We may just wait and see."

A RECOLLECTION OF KENYA

An Official Safari.

By M. J. O'B. T.

Up with the head house boys putting the finishing touches on the various loads, a substantial breakfast, and I proceed to the station.

A tropical African morning, warm and invigorating and slightly chilly, gives a new zest to the bungalow. The sight of about ten Natty porters, garbed in anything from a remnant of goat-skin or a red blanket, to a complete khaki service jacket and slacks, all huddled together under the surveillance of the neapara or headman, never loses its interest.

The head house boy barks a few words to the neapara, and in a few moments a number of loads have been carried from the house and rest stations, and are piled down the garden path.

Then the office comes another batch—the native porters for the reception of hut-tax cash, the boxes of cartridges, the loads of the police escort, and last but not least, the loads which are to be carried to the next station. Finally, the talk is complete.

I walk along the line and survey my tin trunks of clothing, a valise of bedding, chop boxes, &c., and total up. My rough estimate of forty is just about right.

A nod to the neapara and he tells the men off to their loads according to the size of both. A few struggles are heard, but at last the party is ready, each porter with his foot on his load.

Off we start. O. his head, and the neapara is the party leader. The first detachment, two of his detachment in their picturesque uniform of red turbans, blue jersey, khaki shorts and blue puttees. The rear is brought up by the neapara and a few more of the escort.

I return to the bungalow and see to the locking up of supplies, the stowing away of clothes, and finally hand the key to the boy I leave in charge.

A few minutes in the office for a final word with the District Commissioner, a handshake, and I mount my mule. My personal boy and interpreter accompany me and off we start after the *shauri* down the station road, which, with its white and green palings, and its shady trees, might be a road at home in summer, and slowly but surely out and away from all signs of European habitation.

The mule plods along and I chat spasmodically with my companions in Swahili, the *lingua franca* of Eastern Africa. The sun mounts higher and

higher, and, in spite of a fine silk handkerchief inside my double Terra-cotta, I feel my head aching.

We have descended about a thousand feet from the station and it is noon. The trees cast no shadow on the road, for the sun is vertical.

At last, after about three hours' riding, the road descends abruptly to a fast-running stream some thirty yards wide. Deciding to lunch, I dismount, feeling weary and stiff. Some eggs and tomato sandwich, a drink from my water bottle, a cigarette, and I feel quite ready again.

The stream is crossed, barely up to the mule's knees, and we ascend the opposite bank. The road winds through the vivid green hills shimmering in the heat, and two or three miles further on my interpreter points out a dark spot just discernible on the top of a rise, with miles of plain intervening. It is the camp for which we are making. Beyond again I see the ridges of the hills which border the plain, a plain a good many miles away and the extremity of my present tour.

Lighting an occasional cigarette, I try to get on with the work, but the steady sun carries me on. Finally, the dark spot on the horizon assumes shape and appears now as a copse of trees. Nearer and nearer we draw until, cantering up the rise, I see my tent nestling amongst the tall wattles and under the lee of a cat's-paw like baobab. I dismount, wash and enter the camp, where my boys have everything ready for me. There is the small table with spoons, a folding chair, a couple of cold meats and salad, and a comfortable chair and cushioned mat, a scene that is almost a home.

After the meal a cup of coffee, a good rest, and a short nap, and it is nearly dark.

My lighted tent calls me to a bath and I luxuriate in a thorough soap and suds. Donning an old golf shirt, I make my way once more to the bungalow. The camp, with its fires outside, the porters' huts, the tall wattles sighing in the cool evening breeze, and the starlit heavens overhead conjure up many thoughts. The gentle murmur of voices and the faces lighted up in the glow of the fires make it romantic and cosy-like.

Indoors, I stretch myself on a long chair and enjoy my evening drink, feeling it well earned.

A little later I am served with a dinner, a very good dinner of soup, roast chicken, a soule and coffee. Shortly afterwards I seek my tent, stretch happily amongst the sheets, and appreciating the warmth of my blankets and eiderdown, and watching the glowing fire through the open door of my tent, drift off to slumber.

THE PRONUNCIATION OF "KENYA"

SIR HALFORD MACKINDER, recent "lecturer" on East and South Africa, which was broadcast to all stations of the British Broadcasting Company, has caused the *British Empire Gazette* to write as follows:

"Sir Halford, by the way, ought to know, as he led the British expedition to Mount Kenya last year, but is he correct in pronouncing the title of his country that was British East Africa as 'Kane-ya'—I have heard it called 'Kenya' as well, but my friends from Nairobi and Mombasa are apt to be sensitive unless it is pronounced 'Kenya' in their hearing. The point is a small one, but is not altogether without interest in these days when the

English language possesses so many strange and recent topographical additions.

In the recent African Society Dinner at the British East African Parliamentary Commissioners it was noticeable that no standardized pronunciation was recognized. The same thought comes home on attending any meeting of the Joint East African Board of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, even at the Kenya Court at Nairobi last year there were the usual different renderings.

In fact, it is by no means seldom that one meets an East African who uses two quite different pronunciations of the name in the course of a sentence—as if to apologize for any idiosyncrasy there may have been in his initial rendering of the word. We need a standard.



### THE DUKE OF YORK IN UGANDA.

Entebbe, Uganda, 14. 1925.

In cool and pleasant weather the Duke and Duchess of York landed at Entebbe this morning from the steamer "Elephant Hill" which was escorted by a flotilla of 200 Native war canoes.

His Royal Highness, wearing a white naval uniform and was looking bronzed and fit as if he had spent his time in Kenya, was met on the shore by Mr. F. T. Jarvis, the Acting Governor of Uganda. The Duke also appeared to be in the best of health.

After inspecting a Guard of Honour mounted by the Uganda Police, the party went by motor-car to Government House, where an official reception was held. At a garden party this afternoon at Government House prominent officials and dignitaries were presented.

The Duke and Duchess will spend a quiet week-end at Entebbe, and will visit Kampala on Monday, afterwards proceeding to Toro on a shooting trip.

### DUKE OF YORK'S HUNESS

The Nairobi correspondent of the "Daily Star" gives further details of the Royal hunting trip.

The Duke of York, he says, left camp on Monday at 10.30, accompanied by Capt. Ayres, an Irish hunter, and Mr. Engelrecht, the driver. Shortly after they had left camp a hound crossed the road. The Duke fired, the hound staggered and then bounded into a patch of scrub.

On the camp for dogs. When they arrived they followed the scent which soon created a disturbance. But the hound was not the cause, the dogs had roused two bull buffalo which appeared in the open, one on either hand. The Duke fired twice and the two buffaloes fell dead. Then the lioness was found just beside the first buffalo. She had staggered to the edge of the bush and collapsed with a bullet in her heavy ear. She had worn horns, relics of some bush encounters, but these had a good part while the lioness was a large, healthy specimen.

### THE ZAMBEZI FLOODS.

Conditions Improving.

Beira, February 15, 1925.

The Zambezi floods are stationary, and hopes are entertained that the worst stage has now passed.

The Hon. Genl. Sir James D. Smollett, the Governor, this morning received a telegram from London, which is under water like the other parts of the delta.

meant to send a steamer with food owing to the number of Native refugees there. A vessel is needed to stand by in case the flood makes the abandonment of the buildings necessary.

So far no loss of life has been reported, owing doubtless to the precautions taken in consequence of the lessons learnt during the 1913 floods. There has been no loss whatever in the stocks of bagged sugar in store. Seven years ago the loss on that account was considerable, but the existence of railway facilities made it possible for the entire output of the season to be sent to Beira before the river began to rise. Goods traffic has been resumed on the Trans-Zambezi Railway.

During the last few days a ferry steamer has been able to pass up the Zangue from the Zambezi to the bridge, and so long as the Zambezi remains at its present height the Zangue bridge will be the point of arrival and departure from and to Nyasaland. Railway communication between Beira and Blantyre is being continued, notwithstanding the difficulties so that through communication from Beira are now assured, and the restoration of goods traffic from here to the Zambezi is proving a boon to the shippers. — Times.

### PRACTICAL PATRIOTISM.

The Colonial Secretary shrewdly invested out of the Empire, and cease to think of our people as putting so much of the money of our people into foreign factories and into the development of foreign lands to strengthen their competition with our own workers and with our own Dominion.

It is not an unwise idea that individuals should for Empire products and to support in case of trade now being called British and established prejudices in favour of foreign produce.

"All the help that distributive firms and their customers need from the Government in this connection might be such an effective system of marking that they could easily distinguish the foreign from the British product." — The Colonial Secretary, the Rt. Hon. T. S. Amery, at the Royal Colonial Institute.

### HOTEL COLOUR BAN WARNING.

A MAN and a woman of colour who came to England from one of our Crown Colonies to visit the British Empire Exhibition were refused admission when they reached their hotel, simply because of their colour, said the Chairman of the Steam Licensing Sessions the other day.

"They were charming and cultured people, and they came to my house. In the national interest it is not desirable that such an attitude should be adopted by hotels, and the Bench wish to give this warning to hotel licensees."

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**NORTH TANGANYIKA RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION**

The Sanya River Extension and Arusha-Vitala

From Our Resident Correspondent

Arusha, January 9, 1925

TRADERS, HAVING long been impatient of the construction of the Kilombero of a metre gauge branch line from Tabora to Kabama, the main line in the Labora-Mwanza line, Arusha settlers are waxing enthusiastic, and that in spite of the fact that H.E. the Acting Governor did not make any mention of the Arusha line among other construction works for the year in his recent speech at the Caledonian dinner held at Dar-es-Salaam.

There is, however, a feeling that Arusha, being far from the railway, cannot be much longer ignored, and some are so confident of its completion in the near future that industrial and agricultural activities are already being noted. One estate is commencing the planning for the planting of large areas of oranges and mangoes for the planting of large areas of oranges and mangoes.

Transport Old and New

In order to gain some idea of the number of porters employed in transport work to Moshi, a man was detailed to take tally of the number passing a certain point in the direction of Moshi. Within five days something like 300 passed that point Moshiward. It is not to be assumed that count was taken of those who passed during the hours of darkness, and it may therefore be safely assumed that approximately 300 per month are employed here in Mwanza and Moshi.

As portage is the most expensive form of transport known, there can be no doubt that a railway will prove a great stimulus to trade in this district.

The Sanya Railway extension, which is understood to be open for traffic early in the year, but so far no storage go-downs have been erected, and it is not known how the railway authorities will deal with produce at this terminus. At the moment the outlook is not very promising, and it seems unlikely that a reliable clearing agent will station himself at Sanya River, which is devoid of irrigation. It is also wondered whether adequate accommodation will be provided for the storage of coffee, a very valuable crop in these days.

Extension to Arusha-Vitala

The extension is therefore not likely to prove a revenue earning proposition, and it is to be hoped that the ultimate completion of the Arusha-Vitala will not depend on the support given to the extension. This is not written with the idea of discouraging the use of the station, which is a step in the right direction, but reliable crops depend very much on reliable handling, and knowledge of local conditions does not point to satisfactory handling at such an out-of-the-way spot.

Passenger traffic is out of the question, because when one arrives at Sanya one is, so to speak, nowhere. There is no food to be had for porters, and there will be less likelihood of a return load for transport wagons. It is therefore, in every sense unpopular from the start, but its very unpopularity makes the extension to Arusha more than ever necessary. It will come through, in this point, and traffic will increase with astonishing rapidity.

Postal Service

To add to the Dar-es-Salaam Times' news is the most expensive postal service in the world, and

scarcely near the worst. But compared with Arusha, Dar-es-Salaam has little to grope about. The districts still served by carrier post, which takes two days from Arusha, and is sometimes a day late, a day more or less will not make much difference to Dar-es-Salaam residents, but in this district people sometimes travel twenty miles to be in on post day. Then it is not too pleasant to discover that the mail is a day late, as it was this week.

Motor services have, we know, made offers for the carrying of the mail at a cost of little more than the carrier system, but for some reason Government does not approve. Telephoning service between Arusha and Moshi is similarly out of the question as something beyond the postal service to tackle.

Parcels Take Three Months

Parcels from England take three months from date of posting to arrive in Arusha. One of these recently seen by the writer bore the postmarks of Mombasa, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga and Moshi before it reached its destination. At one time, if you please, all parcels were carried to Dar-es-Salaam for custom inspection, irrespective of what part of the territory they were addressed to. Since then, however, increase now, but no notification has been in the contrary, and it is a great drawback to trade.

Irregularity with the maximum of time" seems to be the reason, and it does seem that the deal ear comes into great prominence when representation has been made for a betterment of the services.

**WHITE MAN MURDERED**

Case of Tanganyika Settler

Dar-es-Salaam, January 5, 1925

FOR MONTHS we have been waiting for the publication of details regarding the murder of a white man by Natives in the southern part of this Territory. At first the victim was believed to be Commander Lee, and news to that effect was cabled to Europe. Weeks afterwards it was discovered to have been unfounded, and it was then generally believed that an Arusha settler named Pienaar was the unhappy man in question.

Our local Times now states that Pienaar arrived 7 days from Tabora towards the Lupa River gold diggings in September last, having with him an ex-N.A.R. assayer. A day's march from the diggings Pienaar was taken ill. For four days he was carried back in the direction of Tabora. Then, feeling better, he paid off his porters and again set out for the diggings. Before he was waylaid and murdered by a band of the Kimba tribe.

The settler's story is as follows: Before his master reached a certain stage a number of Natives, armed with two muzzle loaders and spears, confronted them. Pienaar, who could not believe that there was any danger, went forward to meet them. One of the Natives fired, and the white man dropped his attendant into the bush, watching from the shelter of an ant-hill. The murderer, having stabbed Pienaar in the back half a dozen times, examined his kit.

As the assayer did not know the master's name he went to get some article by which he might be identified. The murderers caught sight of him, fired, but missed, and the survivor ran away and gave information to the local headman. According to the newspaper report, all the assailants, except the organizer of the outrage, have been arrested. He, with his wife and young son, escaped into the bush. Rewards are offered for their capture.

This is the first case of a white man having been murdered by Natives since the British occupation.



# STARTING TO PLANT IN TANGANYIKA

CONDITIONS AND COSTS

Specially written for "East Africa" by an old Tanganyikan

On Safari in Tanganyika

The Editor has suggested that I should give EAST AFRICA'S readers information of the present openings for planting in Tanganyika, which I have spent a number of years, and the greater part of which I know thoroughly from personal experience.

Let me take the case of a man starting in the Old Country and with no knowledge whatever of tropical planting.

He would, we will assume, incline to one of the four principal crops, either sisal, coffee, copra or cotton, to which might be added a goodly number of side lines, such as chillies, kapok, maize and groundnuts.

### Learning the ropes.

The best plan, if he is in doubt, or even if he is not, will be to get in to the property of an established planter, offering his services without payment but it would be up to the planter to lodge and board him in the usual way, and to give him as in most cases a year's acquaintance to both sides, though there are occasions when a new chain is asked to pay for his keep, and when it may conceivably be a fair deal.

He should, however, on no account pay a premium. It is very seldom that such a suggestion would be made out here, but a considerable number of people do enter into such agreements in England. As far as East Africa is concerned, such agreements are in the majority of cases quite a board, and there are many who would be better advised to get on without having made the strictest investigation as to the standing of the people to whom he proposes to come out as a pupil. Many old East Africans would, I am sure, be only too willing to give confidential advice in this respect to anyone who cared to approach them.

We will presume that the person in question is safely installed on an estate where he should try to learn as much as he possibly can, and above all, take the advice given him on subjects of health and other local matters of importance. He will be inclined to think he knows a good deal better than they do, but at the end of the year he will be a wiser man, and meanwhile he may save himself a considerable amount of trouble, and perhaps suffering, by listening to what he is told at the outset.

### Deciding on the future.

After some six months he should have acquired enough experience to know whether he likes plantation life or not. If he does not like it, the best thing is to tell himself so frankly, and to turn to some other life-work, for though planting may be the most attractive thing in the world to many of us, it can be very distasteful to a few.

If our pupil determines that it is the career for him, he can look around and get into touch with people wishing to dispose of land. The time when six German estates were offered for sale, and when many marvellous bargains were acquired, is now over, but there is still plenty of land available, and the land department granting long leases at annual rentals decided by auction. Though most of the land that is in any way available is a considerable distance from the railways, many motor roads are now in the course of construction, so transport facilities should be available in the near future.

Success will depend principally on personality and capital. Where one man will fail with adequate monetary resources, another who has no money behind him will make good, but speaking generally no one would be well advised to embark on a plantation enterprise in this Territory without adequate financial backing.

### Capital required.

What constitutes an adequate provision must again depend on the person in question, the crop to be cultivated, and the situation of the land it is proposed to take up. Broadly speaking however, the four principal cultures may be regarded in the following light. The sisal is rather a matter for a company than for the individual. The necessary plant alone will cost some £10,000, in addition to which he will have to have in mind the expenditure on leasing or purchasing the land, and clearing it and bringing the sisal to maturity, which will take at least a year. It may therefore be reckoned that not less than £15,000 would be required to make an economic success of sisal. Many plantations have five, ten or more times that capital employed.

Coffee is a very interesting crop to raise, and has the added attraction that the plantations are usually situated in high and healthy parts. This is another crop that does not bear until its third or fourth year, so again the intending planter must calculate on having to hold on during that period, during which he can, of course, raise small catch crops. In my opinion he should budget on having at least £20,000 behind him.

Copra is far and away the cheapest of the four, and it holds an especial advantage in that a small way of £1,000 should be ample, and of course, risks to be run, but given average luck and wise choice of land there is no reason why success should not be obtained.

Cotton, from which is produced the copra of commerce, needs a long waiting game, for six or seven years must pass before returns can be expected. Even then the profits are not so large as some people imagine, though a well established and well tended cotton plantation is certainly a very profitable property. A good cotton crop will yield about 100 lbs. of lint per acre, and it is not less before there is any return. A heavy crop of 150 lbs. per acre would quite allow it to be seen that a large area of land is required.

So far stock raising, wheat growing, and mixed farming are confined to a few people in a few special areas, but when transport requirements are met there will undoubtedly be lucrative openings for these enterprises. At present however, the great majority of European settlers are engaged in planting, and as has been seen, the conditions for planting are on the whole quite fair, and for the hard worker with plenty of grit and ability to handle native labour, the prospects are by no means unattractive.

## RUANDA AND URUNDI

The text of a Bill regulating the position of Ruanda and Urundi has been approved by the Belgian Cabinet for early submission to the Chamber.

These mandated provinces are to form part of the Belgian Congo for administrative purposes only, but their financials is to be treated as entirely independent.

**WHERE TO STAY IN TANGANYIKA**  
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 (In connection with the Department, Customs, Excise, & Forests, & the Government of Africa)

**OUR NYASALAND LETTER**

Tobacco and other crops

On Resident Commissioner

Limbe, January 7, 1925

NEW YEAR has come and gone and no work for the next few months the only subject of discussion will be tobacco, "Brights" or "Darks" which is the industry going to prefer this season. Personally, I should imagine that "Brights" will be in greater demand than this will command a good price.

in another couple of months. I know at least two very farseeing planters who intend to concentrate on the production of the very best Nyasaland "Brights" they can produce, giving dark leaf the more go-by.

There are a few districts somewhat behind and, but in the rest of the country planting operations have been practically completed.

It is a pleasure to watch the plantations in the Mkhlongwe and Luchenza districts from a passing train. There appear to be thousands of acres of such greenery with fine green grassy areas between them too, though it all looks like some gigantic sea-strainer.

**Excursion Fare to Beira.**

There was a proposition some time ago for an excursion ticket to Beira over the Nyasaland Railways. Planters who found themselves unable to get Home would thus be enabled to spend a few weeks at Durban or some neighbouring seaside town. The various steamer companies working out of Beira for the holiday tickets and many planters have stated that it is only the railway fare to Beira that is the main obstacle to their going down for a short holiday.

For some reason the question was left in abeyance last year, but I am sure that when the proper authorities see that they will do what they can. The railway has always been willing to help the public whenever it could do so.

**Danger of Zambezi Floods.**

From private information I gather that the Zambezi is rising very quickly and one or two railway officers have been looking rather thoughtful—even at the Club. One appreciates their difficulties, for we know that the Zambezi in flood treats 75 lb. rails with the greatest contempt, and that wash-aways on the lower sections of the line are quite likely. Though everything possible would certainly be done to give the general public the minimum of inconvenience, there would undoubtedly be a great deal of dislocation and both passengers and goods would suffer. Thoughts on the necessity

of the bridge across the river become very emphatically expressed on these occasions. Perhaps a really good—or, at least, a bad—flood would not be such an unreasoned evil after all for the actual "bridge" question seems to be wrapped in miles of red tape, and marked "very secret"—buried in some Government archive. If any serious situation arises in the next few weeks and it is not improbable there is sure to be much more said about it towards the beginning of February.

(Editorial Note: On the very day on which this news was received in Beira, the great damage done by the Luchenza flood. Our correspondent's prophecy regarding the danger of wash-aways has been fulfilled. May his hopes concerning the building of the Zambezi Bridge be likewise realized.)

**THE FUTURE OF NYASALAND.**

It is interesting to consider the future of Nyasaland in relation to the British Empire of the future. It is interesting to consider the future of Nyasaland in relation to the British Empire of the future. It is interesting to consider the future of Nyasaland in relation to the British Empire of the future.

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**A. J. STOREY,**  
**BLANTYRE, NYASALAND.**  
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proposed for Southern Rhodesia would be a most important bearing on the future orientation of Nyasaland and the north-eastern part of Northern Rhodesia, should it would extend the boundary of South Africa far to the north of the Zambezi.

When the Zambesi bridge has been built the railway in the Protectorate will be physically connected with the South African railway network of a 4 ft 6 in gauge, and the argument is advanced that the natural boundary between this belt of gauge and the East African metre-gauge system must be the line joining Lakes Nyasa and Tanganyika.

By loaning a railway to the Cape from Salisbury, and regular motor communication could be established fairly cheaply. The Anglo-Portuguese Treaty of 1891, providing for freedom of transit across the intervening belt of Portuguese territory. On the other hand, inter-communication between Blantyre and any important centre in East Africa proper (Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda) is a matter of weeks, and must long remain so.

The frontier between South and East Africa is generally claimed to be formed by the lower Zambesi, in accordance with the Shire, the Shire as far as the point where the lower Zambesi crosses the frontier leaves the Shire as

the Shire, and the range of mountains coming from the northern end of Lake Nyasa to the southern end of Lake Tanganyika. The fact that Lake Nyasa's line of communications with the ocean runs due south, while the railways from Lakes Tanganyika and Victoria run eastwards to the sea, is itself significant of a difference of orientation between Nyasaland and East Africa proper.

Other considerations are that East Africa proper has a different currency, different railway gauge, and remote administrative centres.

of British South Africa, and that the Indian problem will be a perennial source of trouble in East Africa proper, while it does not exist in Nyasaland or the Rhodesias. On these grounds it is hinted that Nyasaland's interests may not lie with the East African group of territories, with their different currency, different railway gauge, and remote administrative centres.

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### PERSONAL TOUCH

The Editor is anxious that East Africa should serve as a real personal and valuable link between those 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.

### LETTERS FROM 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? Increasing circulation will enable us to serve East Africa with greater power and to extend the scope of the paper.

### SUBSCRIPTIONS

Annual subscription 50s. 6d. 1931

### 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 openings and achievements, sketches of the character and careers of prominent East Africans, and of interesting local life in towns, villages, and camps.

Contributions should be typed on one side of the paper and accompanied by stamp, addressed envelope, and preferably 500 or 1,000 words in length, though short paragraphs may also be submitted. Each contribution should be marked with the number of words it contains. While every care will be taken of 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 83-91, Great Titchfield St., London, W.1. Telephone: Museum 2077.

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\* The Editor is prepared to accept corre- \*  
\* spondents in all important East African \*  
\* centres and invites applications. \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

**SUDAN COMMERCIAL REPORT**

For Sudan months ending

The December Report of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Central Economic Board of the Sudan Government gives the following particulars of the new work to be undertaken immediately at Port Sudan:

1. Two entirely new permanent block-work quays on the east bank will be constructed on the now undeveloped side of the harbour known as Quarantine Island.

2. The whole of the coal business at Port Sudan will be transferred to this site, thus freeing two of the existing quays for general cargo.

3. The new coal quays will be equipped with four large modern electrically driven coal transporters, each with a duty of not less than 60 tons of coal per hour, the coal being handled by grabs. This will enable colliers to be discharged and vessels bunkered efficiently and rapidly without interfering with the general work of the harbour. Current will be supplied by the existing power station.

4. The new coal quay will be linked to the main line by a siding.

**Progress of Cotton Cultivation**

From the Sudan Districts of the Upper Nile and White Nile, the Sudanese cultivators have shown much interest in cotton, and it is hoped to arouse keenness amongst them for its cultivation.

In the Kassala Province rain-cotton came in freely while in the Cash Delta work progressed well and the cotton looked particularly promising. Markets are to be held at the nearest railway stations this season, an arrangement which will in some cases involve cultivators in long transport of their crops.

The Fung Province exported 331 tons of ginned cotton during December, the Nuba Mountains Province exports had been done for some time, but from the Blue Nile Province no definite estimate of the rain-cotton crop could be given.

Cotton grown on pumping stations in the Dongola Province was well reported upon, but in the Berber Province cold weather had acted as a check. Generally speaking, however, the yield appears promising.

**Import and Export Trade**

Statistics for the trade of the Sudan during the first eleven months of 1924 show how rapid is the commercial progress of the country, its total trade aggregating £E8,182,448, as against £E6,362,657 in the corresponding January-November period of 1923.

Government imports record an increase in value of £E311,568, of which more than half is accounted for by sugar, £E77,733 by timber and railway sleepers, £E38,082 by machinery, and £E16,021 by

cement. Decreases in Government purchases were in iron and steel-wares, £E53,719, boats and shoes, £E10,241, and clothing and habery, £E1,269.

Among public imports, which totalled £E7,012,412, may be mentioned cotton piece goods £E25,858, tobacco and cigarettes, £E232,750, machinery, excluding motor-cars, £E189,602, iron and steel-wares, £E150,058, tea, £E137,453, coffee, £E93,762, and soap, £E55,860. Parcele post imports from abroad averaged about £E5,600 per month in value.

Exports were worth £E3,267,758, as compared with £E2,345,503 in the corresponding period of the previous year. Some of the more noteworthy products are listed hereunder:

Ginned cotton	J. 438,040	438,328
Cotton seed	159,223	69,648
Groundnuts	100,720	61,838
Dura	106,855	103,917
Simsim	151,083	162,415
Gum	80,761	94,530
Hides and skins	51,663	65,509

**Roads and Communications**

The interesting details given of improved communications, such as the new motor transport to and from Khartoum in the Sudan, and the new cable route from Khartoum to Amara, and the service will soon be extended to Fendura. Another ferry service has been started between Mongalla and Torit, beyond which place light cars are operated. Cars have also reached Heiban in the Nuba Mountains Province. The new ferry boat put into commission at Wau is designed to carry one-ton lorries.

**Kassala Railway**

Particulars of passenger fares and freight rates on the Kassala Railway are given in the public information. Special rates are quoted from Kassala to Port Sudan for ginned and unginned cotton, cotton seed and dura. Ginned cotton pays £E4 per ton, while unginned is charged £E3.

**WAHABI ATTACK ON JEDDAH.**

THE Sudan commercial houses with branches at Jeddah took steps some considerable time ago to remove to Port Sudan their records and all but the most necessary stores. They are therefore not perturbed by the news that has come through of renewed activity by the Wahabi. Warships have been standing by, and if evacuation has to take place, it should be swiftly and easily done.

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**MAGADI SODA COMPANY'S AFFAIRS**

On Thursday last Mr. Justice Eves, sitting in the Chancery Division of the High Court, passed the severest sentences on the trustees for the debenture holders of the Magadi Soda Company, Ltd., and staunchly upheld the courageous and pertinacious efforts of Mr. Pennell to throw further light on the actions of the trustees in question, the British Trusts Association, Limited. The petition sought to obtain the sanction of the Court to the appointment of that company, which had been appointed trustees for the old Magadi Soda Company, as trustees for the debenture holders.

In refusing his sanction, and ordering the British Trusts Association to pay all the costs down to and including his judgment, the Judge spoke of the "persistent opposition with which Mr. Pennell's efforts to investigate a certain transaction had been met, the desperate struggle to avoid the making of the compulsory order for the winding up of the company, without which this unsavoury story would in all probability never have been brought to light, and of the discreditable shifts resorted to for concealing the identity of the real parties to the transaction," becoming "in the process of the winding up to deal with trustees who, in circumstances which would seem absolutely to preclude them from retaining it, and by methods calculated to rouse the gravest suspicion as to their probity, have not only appropriated for the benefit of themselves, their directors and their associated trusts a profit rightly belonging to a *cestui que trust*, but have also been privy to a grave dereliction of duty by their chairman (Mr. A. W. Lait), C.B.E., as an officer of the Court, in failing to reveal and manage the same."

Mr. Justice Eves stated that in the circumstances which had been explained, and that the British Trusts Association were their trustees. Nevertheless, the Association bought and sold £30,750 of the debentures, and the receiver himself bought £10,000, £3,000 of which formed part of the larger amount bought and sold by the British Trusts Association.

A letter written to a debenture holder by the then manager of the Association was described by the Judge as untruthful and dishonest, and a most misleading and inadequate reply by a trustee to a beneficiary, while at a later stage reference was made to the "puritanical piety which might well have been omitted" from a certain affidavit.

In delivering judgment Mr. Justice Eves concluded: "The debenture holders and all interested in this company, and I think I may add the public, are indebted to Mr. Pennell for the courage and pertinacity with which he has traced and exposed these irregularities."

**HALF MILLION COMPANY FOR COTTON GROWING.**

COTTON PLANTATIONS, LTD., which has offered for subscription at par 500,000 shares of £5 each, half of its total authorized capital of £2,500,000, is a company formed to acquire cotton plantations of land suitable for cotton cultivation.

It is first proposed to acquire a purchase option held by the East African Cotton Syndicate, Ltd., over a 7,150-acre estate in Swaziland and a 15,000-acre estate named Changaane in Portuguese East Africa and near the border of Swaziland. In both cases it is considered by Major W. H. St. John, who reported on the properties, that cotton should be produced at less than 8d. per lb., inclusive of shipping, agency and brokerage charges at Liverpool.

An option on the Domira Bay concession of Nyasaland is also to be acquired from Major Pratt-Barlow, who states that cotton from it can be placed on the Liverpool market at 7d. per lb. in a normal season. Labour is stated to be plentiful. Major Pratt-Barlow has received £500 for the option, which gives the right of purchase at £2,500 in cash and 20% of the capital of a new company to be formed to farm to develop it.

**NEW ABYSSINIAN COMPANY**

The Abyssinian Produce Co., Ltd., has been registered as a private company with a nominal capital of £20,000 in shares of £5 each. The objects are, *inter alia*, to acquire the businesses of produce buyers, importers and exporters, and merchants carried on by York Whitehead & Co., Harrow Street, London, W., and by Messrs. W. & A. G. Sandford & Co., Addis Ababa, Abyssinia, and elsewhere, to carry on, develop, and extend the businesses in Abyssinia and elsewhere of buyers and exporters of and dealers in hides, skins, coffee, wax, wool, mahar, gums, and generally all kinds of Abyssinian and other produce, and to carry on in Europe, Abyssinia and elsewhere in Africa the businesses of shippers and importers of all kinds of machinery and merchandise, felt-mongers, cleaners, scourers, wool brokers, pressers, warehousemen, carriers, forwarding agents, ship-owners, &c.

The first directors are: C. A. Chidell (director of African Produce Co., Ltd.); A. Mouldsdale, hide merchant; Colonel D. A. Sandford, Addis Ababa, Abyssinia, hide exporter; H. W. Chadwick, 21, Beecheroff Mansions, Streatham, S.W., hide broker; Colonel D. A. Sandford may retain office as director so long as he holds the office of general manager in Abyssinia and holds £2,000 shares.

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**PROVISIONS & WINE MERCHANTS.**

The oldest established  
Firm in the Sudan.

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## PERSONALIA.

H. H. the Aga Khan has arrived in Zanzibar

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Alfred Sharpe, who is enjoying winter sports in Switzerland, writes that the weather conditions are

□ □ □ □

Another old East African, Mr. George H. H. has just returned from a similar holiday of which he speaks enthusiastically.

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We hear from Tanganyika that the Hon. John Scott, the Acting Governor, intends visiting Kenya at an early date.

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Lord Stanley, M.P., who has spent the past holiday vacation in Egypt and the Sudan, has returned to London.

□ □ □ □

Four Egyptian princes, including a son of King Fuad, are expected to undertake a hunting trip to Kenya in the immediate future.

Surgeon-Colonel Beevor, who served for some time on the Upper Nile, has contributed to a London newspaper arguments in favour of the wearing of night-caps.

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Mr. Liebert Oury, the indefatigable director of numerous Portuguese East African enterprises, has been down with influenza. We are glad to learn, but not about health.

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Lieut. Colonel W. Garton, who has just retired from the office of Clerk of the Admission Office of the House of Commons, saw active service in the Sudan campaign, 1885.

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We regret to record the death of Mr. W. G. Gunningham, who, after retiring from the Tanganyika political service, began farming at Lushoto. He was at one time D.B.O. at Bagamoyo.

□ □ □ □

It is officially stated that £40,000 has been paid to Lady Stack by way of compensation for the murder of the Sirdar, £5,000 has been granted to Mr. March, his chauffeur, and £3,000 to Capt. Campbell, his A.D.C.

□ □ □ □

An old planter in the Kenya Highlands, who came in to see us the other day and who is returning in a few months, wishes to train one or two pupils.

□ □ □ □

Mrs. H. D. M. Moffatt—better known as Mrs. Diana Strickland—who left England some fifteen months ago has arrived in Nairobi. She and her husband reached Kenya's capital by way of Boma, Stanleyville, the Ituri Forest, the Semliki Valley and Kampala.

□ □ □ □

Mr. C. A. W. Krome has been elected Hon. Secretary of the East African Committee of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. In him the members will have a keen and experienced official, who, all we know, be thoroughly alive to the need for energetic action by British traders with East African.

Mr. W. S. Garnham, managing director of Mengo Planters, Ltd., returns to Uganda to-day. Bon voyage!

□ □ □ □

M. Tranin, who is making a trans-African motor journey from French Guinea to French Somaliland, has reached Khartoum, whence he will proceed to Abuti.

□ □ □ □

The Duke of York, during his stay in Kenya is reported to have included lion, buffalo, rhinoceros, leopard, hyena, eland, zebra, impala and many smaller buck.

## DEATH OF COLONEL HODSON.

By the death at Livingstone of Colonel Frederic Arthur Hodson, C.B.E., formerly Commandant of the Northern Rhodesia Police, East Africa lost a well-loved and well-liked officer, familiarly known in the N.R.P. as "Freddy".

Having served under Colonel (now Field-Marshal) Plumer in the Matabele rebellion of 1896, he joined the British South Africa Police, transferring in 1903 to the Northern Rhodesia Police.

In September, 1914, he started from Broken Hill in an attempt to get through by car to Kassama en route for German East Africa, but the effort—the first of its kind—was abandoned. Colonel Hodson was in command of the Rhodesian and Belgian Congo troops on the German frontier, and it was during that period that the action at Saisi was fought, that the European reinforcements of the B.S.A.P. arrived on the border, and that the Belgians departed.

When General Northey arrived in 1916, Colonel Hodson was placed in charge of the Lines of Communication in Northern Rhodesia, Colonel Murray—who had been Colonel Hodson's staff officer—thereafter commanding the Rhodesian column, in which were the N.R.P. Colonel Hodson felt his separation from his regiment very keenly and spared no efforts to see that they obtained everything they wanted in the supply of which he could help. For his services he was awarded the C.B.E. and mentioned in despatches. He retired with the rank of Colonel in 1919.

## P. H. HALL, M.P.S.

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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

LONDON. As topsy-turvydom is day and all sorts of ultra-unusual things are happening. One day we see upon the placards, "St. Paul's in Imminent Danger of Landing Down." Next day we hear that for the first time in history the employees at Buckingham Palace (Office of Works Department) have gone on strike. We learn that "the King's Shoo are being" and that amongst a certain section of the community there is therefore a demand not only for those who are nimble-fingered but for those who possess the qualifications of a tight-rope walker. Nevertheless, the very latest news is that our most famous "cat" burglar has been caught in a West End mews!

### Iros.

Then there is the fact that Iros is to be removed from the Cairn Circle, and that the legend and the story which both the Cairn Circle and Iros are said to be connected with, are so mysterious that the missing link has actually—so say our scientists—been found.

Let us hope those Underground workers will not go on strike while engaged upon the alterations which necessitate the removal of the god of Love, and may he be returned to his Piccadilly position. For since he be the god of Love, and Piccadilly the hub of the world, where else should he be?

The only really bright item in my diary is, our golden sovereign, which, having passed the com-alescent stage, is now quite normal, thank you.

### When Coming on Leave.

It is worth while taking a little trouble in storing your *lans et penates* before coming away on long leave. To store silver, vaseline it all over, wrap it tightly in pieces of old linen and then in baize to keep it air tight. Tie the baize with tape and stow the packages in a tin box. When you return to East Africa you will be pleased with the condition of your treasures.

### A Good Safari Dish.

Have you ever eaten an omelette cooked in the open? If you have and do not know the recipe, or if you have not but wish to, then read on, for here is a simple recipe which can easily be used in quite a few minutes when on safari.

First of all, see that your fire is not too hot; a good glow of red embers is adequate. See also that the blade of your cooking knife and saucepan are keeping hot.

For a good meal for two people take four eggs, a piece of butter the size of a small apple, a handful of finely chopped cheese, a little salt, and the pan—chopped as fine as you can.

Break the white of the eggs on to an aluminium plate and place the yolk into a large cup or basin. Mix the yolks together and put in the seasoning. Next beat up the whites with a long-bladed knife until they have become stiff enough to stand firm by themselves. Then place the lump of butter in the frying-pan, and while it is becoming hot pour in the eggs, with a spoon folding—not mixing—the whites carefully into the yolk, taking great care not to stir the mixture.

When a faint blue smoke rises from the frying-pan the fat is ready. Drop the egg mixture into the pan, hold the grated cheese in your hand, and gently sprinkle it on the top. With the tip of your knife stir it into the mixture, first of all encircling the whole and gradually working towards the centre of the pan.

The mixture will soon rise to the top of the pan. As soon as it has become a golden brown underneath, slip your knife under the omelette, turn one side over the other, and place it quickly upon a very hot plate. Serve at once with or without sauce and brown bread and butter.

J. E. GRANVILLE.

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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 food. 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  
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## EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

## COFFEE

The market generally has remained steady with prices practically unchanged, except for the finer sorts, for which high prices have been realized. Inferior sorts are cheap.

All but inferior grades show a fair business passing at the following prices:

A size, good to fine, 1500 to 1600; medium to good, 1500 to 1540.

B size, good to fine, 1480 to 1500; medium to good, 1430 to 1470.

C size, good to fine, 1430 to 1470; medium to good, 1370 to 1420.

Good to fine 1400 to 1520  
Medium to good 1400 to 1430  
Common to medium 1300 to 1400

80 bags of foreign cleaned size were sold for 1525, the highest price realized during the week, according to report of the African and Colonial Co.

With a less active market prices have ranged from 900 to 1420, with 1000 between goods and 1200.

The market has changed hands up to 1110 per cwt.

## MAIZE

The market for maize is active, having, in the last few days, been more so than for some time. The market, there prices are necessarily obtainable for the No. 7 white flat East African available for February/March and March/April shipment. With No. 7 South African on a basis, the value should be at about 400, for 2000 port.

There has been merely a covering order for No. 7 East African at 443. 3d., but there is no definite enquiry for this class.

South African.—No. 7 white flat South African in the Roseville brand, 1000, is quoted in bulk at 400. 0d., and will probably reach 400 to 410 per cwt. of a 1000 bushels.

No. 6 yellow round in the same boat should be about 430. 3d. There is no mention made of February/March and March/April, and though June/July has had some enquiries, business is passing at 400. 0d., with July/August from 410. 0d. to 400. 0d., or even 3d. less. Covering business has been done for August/September shipment in bags at 360. 0d. The general position is that consumption is not sufficient to clear off existing stocks.

## SISAL

Messrs. Wigglesworth and Co., Ltd. feel that the market is tending slowly in the favour of sellers, although prices are still low. Producers no longer press for sales, and it is believed that supplies from first-hand sources are restricted. Values generally are lower, but confidence is being gradually regained. Prices are—

Tanganyika No. 1 243 to 245 per ton, c.i.f.  
British No. 1 243 to 244  
Portuguese No. 1 243 to 244

with forward shipment, and according to standard of grading.

Shipments of Tanganyika sisal in 1924 were 13,225 tons, and of Kenya sisal 10,380 tons, as against 10,240 tons and 8,800 respectively in 1923.

Sisal Town.—Production and sales are evenly regulated with the result that no accumulation of stock is occurring and values remain steady.

Mauritius Hemp.—The same remarks apply here regarding production and consumption, prices remaining unchanged. The actual consumers are taking what offerings are made.

## FRANKS

Owing to the lack of demand for manufactured goods, spinners are showing very little interest in the market, which has considerably slackened. Though lower prices

have occurred in some grades, a brighter future is anticipated. Values for East African are—

D/R according to quality 600 to 650  
D/R 100 650 to 700

according to position and assortment.

## IVORY

The sales made by Anvend, on the 31st, 5th and 6th of the month, rather more than 184 tons of Central African and 5 tons of Sudan sorts were on offer. More or less defective Central African teeth realized 100 to 108 lb. per cwt., 140 and 175 per kilo for tusks from 30 to 108 lb. per cwt.

From 20 to 25 per kilo, and 210 to 220 per kilo, 70 to 75 per kilo, Sudan ivory realized from Fcs. 130 to Fcs. 200 per kilo. Sudan teeth between 27 and 68 lb. from Fcs. 60 to Fcs. 153 per kilo for blank teeth, 10 to 21 lb., and from Fcs. 20 to Fcs. 31 per kilo for hippopotamus teeth.

## PEAKS

Liverpool imported 88,475 African hides during the month, 75,475 being East African, and 13,000 being some irregularly was apparently towards the end of the month, with Dry Abyssinians at 110 to 115d. per lb. c.l.f.

Madagascar hides were imported, and met with a fair demand. The price of dry hides is about 20 per lb.

## PEAKS

There is a good demand at better prices, stocks being small. East African and Abyssinian, of the good sorts are at 100s. spot, and Madagascars 115s. per cwt.

Castor Seed for February/March shipment is valued at 23 1/2 to 24 per cwt.

Chilies.—No demand is being met, and prices are quiet at 325. 0d. to 340. 0d. for Zanzibar, and 310. 0d. to 320. 0d. for Mombasa sorts.

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Write correspondence with Planters who require a Reliable Agent in London.



# EAST AFRICA INFORMATION BUREAU

"East Africa" Information Bureau serves for the free service of correspondents and advisers dealing in the Editor's ordinary matter. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa and any information which readers are willing to give for that purpose will be cordially welcomed.

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

Firms in East Africa are invited to give us the address of their London representatives, as we can sometimes put inquiries in their way, and some houses of the same name wanted to refer us to their agents in East and Central Africa.

Buses now require to be registered in the townships in Tanganyika. The fee levied is 25/-

Applications should be made to the General Manager of the Tabora Railway for the use of the motor to use the Tabora trolley line and vehicles during 1924.

Paris colonial clubs claim that Madagascar will soon rank as an important producer of copper. Samples of ore from the province of Vohémar have given as much as 15 per cent. copper under analysis.

South German manufacturers of paper novelties, writing paper trays and leather goods are reported to be exceptionally busy. Probably East Africa will be the dumping ground for some of this resultant production. *Avise au public.*

Tenders are being invited by the Tanganyika Government for the construction of 120 km. of a metre gauge branch line from Tabora to Kahama. Work is to begin on April 1 next and a railroad must reach 120 km. on or before November 30. Such news is encouraging.

During the first ten months of 1924 the domestic exports of Kenya and Uganda were valued at £5,494,250, as against £3,817,635 in the corresponding period of 1923. Within a year, therefore, there has been the phenomenal increase of almost 50 per cent.

The Zanzibar Official Gazette No. 711 contains the text of a decree providing for the registration in the Protectorate of Letters Patent granted in the United Kingdom and of designs and trade marks registered in the United Kingdom, India, or any British possessions.

Among Tanganyika's exports in November were 2000 tons, of which Great Britain took only 501.11.154 cwt. of cotton, of which this country received but 2,250 bales 6,066 cwt., of which Great Britain purchased 1,754 and Germany 1,010 cwt.; cocoa 200 tons, of which she took 704 cwt.; groundnuts, 886 tons, of which she took 550; Holland 223; and France 10. The main must obviously was the

London House dealer agents throughout East Africa to sell on commission artificial silk, knitted fabric and knitting yarns. Prices are claimed to be very competitive. Applications may be addressed to the Editor under reference, E.A. 28.

Madagascar is an excellent market for perfumes and toilet articles, and Germany has already begun a commercial offensive. In spite of the fact that she greatly favours perfumes of French manufacture, Germany, Britain, Mauritius, India, China, and Zibar all share in the trade.

Electric weekly motor trucks are now operating between Eldoret and Kisumu, passenger fares being 25/- and the general goods rate 10 cents per lb. with a minimum of 15/- per package. Providing sufficient local support in forthcoming, a telephone system is also to be installed in the Eldoret district.

The total value of piece goods in the Tanganyika Territory during the month of November was as follows:

White	133,394
Printed	426,713
Woolen	410,735
Dyed	413,438
Coloured	243,438

India supplied a considerable proportion of the first and high categories and Holland's contributions of all but the first category were heavy. Germany appeared to have increased her largely on coloured goods. The total value of piece goods imported during the month was 1,008,768 lb. over the weights for the corresponding period of 1923.

Except in wines, beer, and the above-mentioned articles, German import trade during the month was low. Of the 382 tons of cement entered, Great Britain accounted for 307, and for 166 out of 215 tons of galvanised iron. Out of 659 cwt. of soap, Zanzibar supplied no less than 503 cwt.

Nyasaland's exports of tobacco during the first eleven months of 1924 are officially returned at 3,815,597 lb. of leaf and 3,150,009 lb. of strips; the two categories together showing an increase of 1,008,768 lb. over the weights for the corresponding period of 1923.

Amongst other exports from Nyasaland between January 1 and November 30 were the following: 938,562 lb. cotton; 1,800,635 lb. fibres; 566,165 lb. rubber; 1,34,383 lb. maize and maize meal; 1,262,368 lb.

Mr. Ormsby Gore, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, has told British motor manufacturers that they are distinctly behind the Americans in establishing branches and depots for spare parts in East Africa. The low and high priced cars he had seen were, he said, mostly American, though British officials always used British cars. In his opinion East Africa requires a sturdy type of car with high power, high clearance, and good protection from the sun. He said that almost the first thing he looked at when purchasing was the hood.

# EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

## BRITISH INDIA

"Karoo" left Port Natal for Lourenço Marques February 10  
 "Karagala" arrived Zanzibar February 10  
 "Muhhera" arrived Suez from Beira February 9  
 "Khandalla" left Beira for Dar-es-Salaam February 9

## BULLARD KING

"Umvolosi" arrived Beira from Beira February 15  
 "Urhine" left Beira for Lourenço Marques February 14

## CLAN LINE

"Clan Mackellar" left Durban for Mauritius February 8

## CLAN ELLERMAN HARRISON

"Intombi" left Dar-es-Salaam for Lourenço Marques February 7  
 "Clan Haman" left Birkenhead for East Africa February 7  
 "Kebinga" left Port Sudan for Lourenço Marques February 6

## CLAN ELLERMAN HARRISON

"Borderer" left London for Lourenço Marques and Beira February 13  
 "Maverian" left London for Lourenço Marques February 8  
 "City of Mandalay" arrived Cape Town for Lourenço Marques February 15  
 "City of Norwich" arrived Lourenço Marques February 15

## ELLERMAN HARRISON

"Melford Hall" arrived Beira February 15  
 "Wilton Hall" arrived Algoa Bay for Lourenço Marques and Madagascar February 15  
 "Langton Hall" left Birkenhead for Lourenço Marques and Mauritius February 1  
 "Inventor" at Beira February 1

Ex-Officer, 33, joined up in 1914 (married, one child), wants a berth where steady application is needed. Gets on well with the crew (including natives), both in the Army and out. Careful at keeping records and the in-and-out-goings of big concerns. Overseas position not objected to. Fuller details from "E.C." c/o "Tropical Life," 5, Great Tower Street, London, E.C.3

# HARRISON

"Defender" left Port Natal for London February 15  
 "Acton" arrived Beira February 6  
 "Cuthbert" left London for Lourenço Marques and Beira yesterday

## HOLLAND AFRICA

"Alcoba" left Zanzibar for other East African ports February 16  
 "Kilmontin" arrived Port Said for East African ports February 13  
 "Mehado" arrived Antwerp for East African ports February 13  
 "N. Mark" arrived Kilindini homewards February 14  
 "Boerde" arrived Port Natal for East African ports February 14  
 "Yselvok" passed Usulut for South and East African ports February 14

## MARSHALLS MARITIME

"General" arrived Beira for Mauritius February 15  
 "General Dutch" left Beira for Mauritius February 15  
 "General" left Beira for Mauritius February 15

## UNION CASTLE

"Brants" arrived Beira for Mauritius February 16  
 "Coric Castle" left Beira for Natal February 14  
 "Gaika" left London for Lourenço Marques February 4  
 "Elizabeth" left Beira for Natal February 15  
 "Elizabeth" left Beira for Natal February 15  
 "Elanston Castle" left Beira homewards via Suez February 14  
 "Ripley Castle" left Walvis Bay for Mauritius February 13  
 "Chertow Castle" arrived London from Mauritius February 16

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