

EAST AFRICA



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

The Anglo-Italian Treaty (East African Territories) Bill, which was passed in the House of Commons on 17th February 1925, has caused a great deal of comment in the House of Lords. The House of Lords concluded in 1914 is noteworthy for several reasons.

Firstly, because a claim was made, we believe for the first time, that a Treaty should, before coming into effect, be submitted by Great Britain to the Legislative Council of Kenya Colony for approval. Secondly, because during the debate the Colonial Secretary made an important declaration that the government of Kenya was not to be thought of in connection with the territory in question.

Mr. Amery's picturesque statement, that the fifteen or sixteen thousand Somali inhabitants of the Province were "in much the same stage of development as the late owner of the Taungs skull" was much more accurate than the hyperbole of Mr. Fisher, who talked of this "miserable strip of scorching African territory." No one appears to have mentioned the loss of the broad Juba River, which, overflowing its banks twice a year, offers wonderful cotton-growing possibilities. Direct ingress to Abyssinia from the Indian Ocean by the waterway is another gain to Italy which passed without comment, though many East Africans believe that to have been the chief aim of Italy.

Several members contended that the consent of the Natives should be a condition of the transfer, but though that claim is generally absurd in dealing with primitive peoples, someone might have scored a point in this case, for Somali migration from Italian into British territory has been noticeable for some time past, that is surely evidence of Native preference. None of the critics of the Bill had studied the subject enough to know these facts.

That British traders wishing to retain their nationality should have to leave Jubaland within seven months seems a rather unkind and unnecessary provision, particularly as the Colonial Secretary made it clear that by leaving the territory and returning in a day or two as new British arrivals their nationality would not be affected. Why, then, submit them to this inconvenience?



HOW BRITISH MANUFACTURERS MAY HOLD IN EAST AFRICAN TRADE.

As we have been repeatedly approached by energetic and enterprising importers in this country which have never yet done business with East Africa, but, which, after reading our recent exposures of the position of the country, are desirous of expanding their interests, and emphatically requested to give a frank outline of the existing channels through which the business can be done, a few elementary and indispensable considerations may not be out of place here.

The first questions of the would-be exporter are: "What are the imports of the country? Do my productions, as at present made, or as I could make them, suit existing requirements? Is the demand sufficiently large? Could my products be introduced and create a demand?"

Published statistics as to the imports of any country are readily available, though, of course, omitting the thousand and one details which a knowledge of the country is essential to an appreciation of the market. It is absolutely necessary to know the requirements for any country, frequently even for different districts therein, and in this East Africa is not exceptional.

Classic Folly.

The wise man will spare no pains to convince himself at the outset that he can cater for the market. That seems so obvious a precaution that its mention may, at first, seem superfluous. It is, however, a most important one, and one which is often neglected. The manufacturer endeavours to cater for an export policy with utterly unsuitable goods. The fact that an article sells well in England is no guarantee that it is of use in any given country. In the case of some commodities that is self-evident, but not so with others.

Take little things like egg cups. Years before the war British importers in India were continually endeavouring to obtain from the pottery districts of the Black Country supplies of really small egg cups. The standard English cup was, they told the potters, far too large for their local conditions. The Indian fowl lays a small egg, one about the size of a plover's egg. "Sorry," said Staffordshire, "we don't make them." "But if you will do so, there is big business to be done. If you don't, then someone else will," rejoined the Man of the Spot. "Let them," was the phlegmatic answer, with the result that the Germans and Belgians stepped in, made what the market demanded, and thenceforth have a practical monopoly of a trade well worth catering for. And it was not merely egg cups that they supplied. Naturally enough, samples of their other lines of table-ware were submitted, and to-day the market is practically ruled by Continental crockery. This is a classic example from the tropics, if not for East Africa.

Help of Confirming Houses.

It still remains true that it is the normal business of the manufacturer or his agent to search for markets. His prime function is to produce a marketable article, his second to let the world know what he has to offer, this being achieved by the issue of catalogues and samples, by advertising and other propagandist measures. The large majority

of firms recognize that they cannot do the necessary and finds to do more than without diverting the full attention they should give to their output.

The manufacturer, then, who is anxious for East African trade is concerned to obtain expert opinion on the requirements of his market. His first aim will be to call on one or more exporting firms, better known as confirming houses, who, if they specialize for a district, can at once decide not only whether particular articles are known and suitable, but can give the most accurate details as to quality, quantity, seasons for shipment and the terms and conditions of business. More so they can advise how, when and where merchandise at present unknown to the country would find a reasonable chance of sale and, usually, secure a firm footing.

In our recent issues we have dealt with the influences of the migration of many of our people to East Africa, and it is appreciated, are not sent to East Africa, not by Britain, but by Germany, Italy, Czechoslovakia, America and other countries. They are now all for the most part factories of origin of wares which should never have been other than of British manufacture.

Splendid Exceptions.

But the British manufacturer can, if he will, do much towards rectifying the wrong. He can, by the way, do much more in the future. For too many of our splendid manufacturers still feel that their production, being British, are therefore superior, and we still hear far too frequently, "This is our type, take it, if it suits the market; if it doesn't, well, I'm sorry," and "Our terms are so-and-so, and we mean to adhere to them."

There are, of course, splendid exceptions, but they merely prove the rule. The custom on the other hand, welcomes local knowledge brought to his notice, discusses the pros and cons, and in the vast majority of cases agrees to produce exactly what the market wants. If cheap knives, lanterns, or some other articles are desired, he makes them specially. It is not too much trouble for him to alter his standard types.

While that is the general attitude of the German, it is only by our splendid exceptions that we can hope to meet competition from that and other foreign countries, especially as in East Africa the bazaar and bed-rock trade is so largely in the hands of Indians, and in this connection it is to be remembered that in those parts of East Africa where the Indian question was given such prominence, Indian buyers are to-day commercially pro-German almost to a man. Many of them will handle anything made in Germany, when they will not take the British equivalent.

Trade Doors Wide Open.

Though this applies to the old-established trade of the country, East Africa has now her doors wide open to our manufacturers for the development of its vast agricultural potentialities; hence makers of agricultural machinery and tractors, manufacturing equipment, implements, builders' materials and supplies, and many other classes of goods should lose

From a Commercial Correspondent

...keeping their games and productions... the best expert firms in this country and the settlers in Africa—who are British to the backbone and pro-British in their purchases when they can be in justice to themselves.

Even so the crux of the position is one of finance. On the one hand the residents of East Africa need machinery, tools, clothing and luxuries and thousands and one other things, those of British make being preferred. On the other hand, manufacturers want to sell them. The majority of the settlers cannot pay in advance for these requirements, nor can manufacturers agree to supply and wait an indefinite time for their money. There are many other points here to be considered, as they have been in the past and must continue to be in the future.

At present we see East Africa overrun with American motor-cars, and machinery in particular—even the railway bridges are American. Japan buys the cotton planted for the benefit of her markets and has gained a practical monopoly as a supplier of machinery. Germans are again firmly established on the spot, actively financed and actively buying and selling. Foreign steamers are taking on passengers and cargo and the only regular service is by the German line. And beyond talking and grousing?

Now Britain Must Act.

All of this can be at least modified, but not another moment should be lost. We need to act NOW. How can we best set about it? One of the oldest exporters in the East African trade—who, despite the extent of present foreign competition, claims that Britain is still the best market for our goods—has the following are in his expert's view of a consideration:

- “Though we cannot attempt to change trade customs or divert its usual channels, we can ask—
- “Will our manufacturers show the world what they produce and what they can do?
- “Will their output and terms compare with those of our competitors? (It is useless to demand cash in advance while America takes it against documents and Germany gives credit.)
- “Will our shipping facilities approximate those offered by the Continent and America?
- “What steps can we take to protect ourselves against fraudulent trading and irresponsible over-trading?
- “When these points are seriously entertained, then perhaps we can go ahead and not run our dependencies and mandated territories for the benefit of foreign merchants, manufacturers and workmen.

A TRIBUTE FROM "THE PATRIOT"

GERMAN commercial penetration is making itself very evident in our East African territories, and our contemporary East Africa is doing good work in calling attention to this policy of our late enemies. There is a steadily increasing flow of enemy goods into these areas, which Germany means to regain commercially if not politically. Prompt action by British houses is demanded, and we shall only have ourselves to blame if we do not take measures to consolidate and expand our position.

The recently formed Nyasaland Merchants' Association owes its establishment mainly to recent bankruptcy among Indian traders, and the question of credit has been and still continues to be one of the matters engaging its close attention.

At a recent meeting of the Association the conditions governing the terms of credit granted by Manchester houses to small buyers in Nyasaland was reviewed. In the opinion of the European mercantile community in the Protectorate, the general position of Indian traders in Nyasaland is such that it is claimed there are only about half a dozen Indian merchants with whom it is reasonably safe to do business on credit. The Indians, of course, buy most of their goods from European wholesalers, though a certain proportion are obtained direct from Manchester, India, and Holland. Germany, at the moment is not a competitor, but her entry into the market is feared.

The practice of Indians in this territory has been to make special efforts to meet bills drawn on them by overseas suppliers, taking extended credit locally with this object. In other words, they have been trading on the capital of local European wholesalers. Indian houses are being so pressed by their actions with the smaller traders, and the credit is given. It is on due date from those to whom credit is given. It is anticipated that this may make it more difficult for the small importer to meet his bills for goods imported direct by him, but it is the only means of protection which the wholesale houses on the spot can offer.

At the above mentioned meeting of the Merchants' Association it was accordingly suggested that each member should request his home representative to urge Manchester houses to exercise caution in granting paper operations in Nyasaland.

Looking to the position amounting to one-third of Indian imports may be in the habit of meeting bills for £100 or so, and yet be very unsound financially, owing hundreds of pounds locally. There is certainly need for discretion to be exercised in the granting of credit by British houses.

WHAT THE "MORNING POST" SAYS

The Morning Post, which has devoted three-quarters of a column to our latest disclosures on German commercial penetration in East Africa, says—

The article provides a specific and carefully analysed example of what is going on all over the world. But in view of the growing commercial importance of East Africa, and of the large vistas of trade that are opening up, the failure of Great Britain to take her proper share in the trade that is being done must be the subject of very serious consideration.

Germany is going ahead all along the line, and in spite of the fact that Germans were only admitted to Kenya Colony a short time ago they already have a dozen firms with branches in Mombasa and on the best hotel. They have not yet been allowed back into Tanganyika, but the expulsion ordinance has only been renewed for a further six months and an imminent return is expected with approval.

1. PRELIMINARY CONSIDERATIONS

AFRICA still holds in many stark beliefs which originated in the past and which somehow it is now considered good form to uphold. Amongst the most of the most commonly quoted are: "The dangers and dangers of the ..."

The hopelessness of the labour question as a corollary to this latter may be added the quotation one hears from the ... "The Native ... and his work ..."

From a fairly long experience and study of conditions in most of East Africa and elsewhere, I do not believe these difficulties and dangers to exist in East Africa. Neither do I believe in the hopelessness of labour nor the inherent laziness of the African. Those who write on these subjects unfortunately often ... with a bias of their own parochial view, with the result that their whole outlook is warped.

It is these ... to whom the right of an African ... in honest task causes considerable distress, and ... forced to exclaim "Poor fellow!"

There are others who are content to see the ... of the ... and ... too, the ... has been ... among, say, the Nandi or the Bashukulumwe or the Dinka or the Mambwe cannot judge of the laziness or idleness of East African Natives as a whole.

Defining Labour

In attempting to review the position as I see it, and thus to put a comprehensive view before the reader ...

... and which ...

Of this labour there are two distinct kinds, namely, the labour for another at a fixed wage, i.e. hired labour, and the free labour of the man working for himself, i.e. independent labour. It is towards this latter form that white man looks and hopes some day to attain. In fact, were it possible, all mankind would prefer to labour independently. In the hired labour class are two distinct divisions, the skilled or educated, and the unskilled or uneducated. The former labour congenially, the latter do not, with the result that the former are largely contented, the latter the reverse. No man would labour at the heavy and rough tasks of the world were he not economically forced to do so.

We all agree, I think, that the mass of the white world labours because it must, not because it likes to. In fact, we labour because we have been taught to want so much. Were the mass of white labour able to build its own house, to live on a small plot of land, having practically no wants, the lower forms of labour would disappear. There would be no one to fulfil them. No man would be dustman, fireman and heap of other sorts of man if he could possibly help it.

Now apply this thesis to East Africa, but first of all accepting the following conclusions:

(1) The Native does not love labour any more or any less than the white man.

(2) Until recently economic conditions were such that the individual Native was an independent labourer doing just enough to feed and house himself and his family, but no more, for there was no incentive to do more. He had no wants. Further, he was dissuaded from doing more than the absolutely necessary for

of the chief's ... numbered in the taking of a raid from the neighbouring ... In either case he would lose all.

Civilization Produces Inertia

We need not here enter into the common aspects of his tenure or his life, nor need we consider the lites that had to be paid to the chiefs for they tended to influence him the same way of not seeking riches. Roughly that was his labour status, and with it he was free.

Then came the impact of white civilization and its methods which had very far-reaching effects, ... of the young men ...

The labour mind was not affected, it was not to go and work for a while and receive in return cloth or some other wonder. But with the increasing number of Europeans there developed a labour conscience, and a realization of individuality. That process still continues and is bound to do so for some time. Wants have been unconsciously created and new ones are constantly appearing.

This gradually the Native is forcing himself into a ... and more nearly approaching our own. Further, white law has removed the former ... and ...

What is mine is my own? Labour of some sort has already become a necessity, though ... for the wants are still in the nature of luxuries.

Appreciating this, the labour mind is faced with the two age-old alternatives: shall he labour independently or labour for another?

... But no more than the white man does he like the lower kinds of ... At the moment that is the kind most required, and therefore the hardest for which to procure labour.

In districts where transportation makes it possible to export an economic crop at a profit the Native has unmistakably shown his preference for independent labour, but there are numerous exceptions, for the men of most tribes like to travel and see the world and that which therein is. So a number go out to labour. There are other districts in which economic crops cannot at present be grown. These are the main sources of supply for paid labour. Unfortunately the very fact which preserves them as a paid labour supply makes them remote.

Granted then that in general neither the white nor the black man labours for the love of it, but only to satisfy his wants—the Native, owing to his backwardness, taking as long and expending as much energy in satisfying his minimum as the European takes to satisfy his maximum—we pass on to a review of the conditions prevailing therein, and of the conditions prevailing therein. Then we will consider the position in industrial and other centres, and finally draw our conclusions.

(To be continued)

K. KAMBO, who has had a wide experience of East Africa—covering Kenya, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Portuguese East Africa—discusses the whole Labour Question as he sees it. The articles of which this is the first of a short series are written from a broad, objective standpoint and will, we think, be appreciated by settlers, officials and missionaries alike. —ED. E.A.

DUKE AND DUCHESS IN UGANDA

Nairobi, February 18, 1925.
A report current that the Duke of York is indisposed is entirely unfounded. The Duke's visit to the proposed visit to Uganda (from the Victoria Nyanza) has been cancelled in order to give the Duke and Duchess a rest, but no change has been made in the remainder of the heavy programme arranged.

Nairobi, February 18, 1925.
The Duke and Duchess of York yesterday paid an official visit to Kampala, the principal town of Uganda. After the Duke had inspected the Guard of Honour of the King's African Rifles, addresses of welcome were presented by the European, Indian and Goan communities.

A visit was then paid to Mengo, the Native capital, where the Royal party were received by King Daudi the Kabaka of Buganda, and the Lukiko (Native Parliament). The Kabaka presented an address of welcome expressing the sense of honour done the Buganda by the Duke's attendance at the Native Parliament, and giving assurances of loyalty to the Duke, having referred to the late King George V. and to the Duke's visit to the country with the Queen in 1911. The Duke's appreciation of the meeting was expressed by the Kabaka in promoting the happy relations existing between Buganda and Great Britain. The Duke then inspected the Kabaka with the insignia of the Order, while the members of Parliament gave thanks on bended knees. Then followed the Native custom of giving presents, which included a magnificent pair of elephant tusks.

The reception ends with a review of the King's African Rifles. The review is a most impressive affair. The review is a most impressive affair. The warriors were chosen from all the tribes of the kingdom and marched past shouting tribal cries and using peculiar war steps. Of special interest were the drums accompanying the review, headed by the Kabaka's great drums, called *mufagutu*. The culminating point came when the general advanced to the Duke to give the salute.

The Duke and Duchess afterwards returned to Entebbe, whence they started this morning for Toro on a shooting expedition. They had luncheon at the Kasenyi Estate, Mubendi, a well-known Uganda coffee plantation. They arrive at Fort Portal this evening, after a motor drive of 225 miles.

Fort Portal, February 19, 1925.

The Duke and Duchess of York this morning visited the Lukiko (Native Parliament) presided over by the Mukama (King) of Toro. A reception followed at the house of Mr. P. W. ... Provincial Commissioner, where the European residents were presented.

Later the Duke and Duchess visited the famous crater lakes at the foot of the Ruwenzori mountains, whence a view is obtainable of Lakes Edward and George.

They leave this evening on an eight days' shooting trip in the Semliki valley, near the border of the Belgian Congo. They will motor along the top of the Albert Nyanza escarpment, and then march to camp by the Wasa river. This safari marks the most westerly point of the tour.

The weather, lately hot, has now turned cool, and the rains are breaking, rendering conditions pleasant in the Semliki valley, which is usually very hot. *Times telegrams.*

QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE

In reply to Lord Curzon, Kenworthy's question whether any public money had been expended in any way in connection with the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York to East Africa. Mr. Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said: "The visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of York to Kenya, although of undoubted value in the public interest, was intended from the first to be unofficial in its character. In this respect it differs from the official journeys of the Prince of Wales, which are a matter of State policy, undertaken at the wish of, and on the responsibility of, the Government. No charge, therefore, falls on the Exchequer."

When His Royal Highness arrived in Kenya the Legislature, including all the elected members, spontaneously expressed a wish to entertain His Royal Highness as their guest. In these circumstances His Royal Highness graciously accepted their kindly offer. (General cheers.)

"EAST AFRICA" was the first journal in the country to announce that the expenses of the tour of Kenya were being paid by the Colony.

NO EARLY SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR KENYA

In the House of Commons last night the Colonial Secretary said that His Majesty's Government could not but regard the grant of responsible self-government to the Crown Colony of Kenya as out of the question within any period of time that need be taken into consideration. He might add that if it did come into consideration, it by no means followed that the area of self-government for which the present colonists in the Highlands of Kenya might be made responsible, would be the whole of the colony.

KENYA'S TRIBUTE TO SIR ROBERT CORYNDON

Nairobi, February 17, 1925.

The Kenya Legislature has passed a resolution recording its sense of loss at the death of Sir Robert Coryndon and expressing sympathy with the widow. The resolution was passed in silence, the assembly standing. The Acting Governor, Lord Delamere, and the Chief Native Commissioner spoke, making feeling reference to Sir Robert Coryndon's work on behalf of the colony and to his friendship for the Natives.

On the motion of Lord Delamere, the Council, subject to the consent of the Colonial Office, passed a resolution in favour of a compassionate grant of £500 annually to Lady Coryndon till her death, or termination of 200 years to each of Sir Robert's daughters all they reach the age of 21, and of £100 per annum to his daughter till she is 21 or married. *Times.*

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OUR KENYA LETTER

From Our Resident Correspondent.
Nairobi, January 12, 1925.

Our abnormal weather conditions appear to be about to modify themselves somewhat. The low, scudding clouds have disappeared, and the horizon and the chill of the morning are giving place to the familiar, old-fashioned genial warmth of January. The queen-to-home folks have turned to their blazing fires, warm overcoats and furs, but the warm winter of Kenya January is traditional. In the last two days the mean shade temperatures have been 62.5 and 68 degrees, with a mean maximum of 73 and a minimum of 52 degrees during the forty-eight hours.

Scenic Grandeur.

Incidentally, some magnificent views of Mounts Kenya and Kilimanjaro have been on exhibition recently, their snow-capped peaks being visible thousands of miniature peaks over the great plains. From Nairobi, on the one side, Kilimanjaro stands over one thousand feet above the sea level, and is a very impressive hill. On the other side, Kenya rises 17,000 feet into the ether, her twin peaks gleaming brightly ninety odd miles away. From certain points on the hills both these giant hills may be seen simultaneously on a clear morning.

Commercially Sound.

Commercially the Colony still shows up well. Coffee fluctuates slightly, but still commands good money to the extent of 100/- per cwt. of the best quality. It is a fact, and makes one feel comfortably safe, that generally there are a few staunch farmers who adhere rigidly to their belief in fax and its future. These hang on sturdily to their propositions, and are not to be swayed towards coffee or maize or any of the rival products.

Conference Lines and E.A.

We are pleased out here to read of the interest being manifested by the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce in our affairs. The recent debate on shipping has aroused considerable speculation, especially that portion of it referring to the refusal of the Conference Lines to meet the Shipping Committee established under the aegis of the Chamber. It comes as a surprise to many of us to learn that the Conference people regard this Committee as not sufficiently representative of East Africa. In any event, earnest hopes are expressed that the two parties may get down to real business, and that many of the thorny problems connected with shipping affairs between Kenya and London may be smoothed away by means of friendly and frank conversations.

Quakes?

Some of the residents of the suburban and exalted residential belts of the Nairobi Hill district have been experiencing more earthquakes. So they maintain. But, as these experiences coincided with the immediate aftermath of the Season of 1924 tide indication, one may be pardoned for smiling the smile of the superior cynic. In any case, no official notification appears to have been given, and we are all sleeping soundly in our beds of nights.

More Coincidences?

Kenya, as a happy hunting ground for Royal visitors, appears to have a fascination all its own these days. Not only have we with us the Duke and Duchess of York, but there are no fewer than

Egyptian princes of the royal blood sojourning in Kenya. Their names are I. K. H. Prince Youssouf Kamal, the most important member of the party, Prince Abbas, Prince F. Ismaouel, Prince S. Hally, Prince G. Hally, and Prince A. Ibrahim. They are accompanied by their own medical man, Dr. Riley, and have their respective secretaries. Incidentally, they are camping in the neighbourhood of Siolo, the site of the camp of the Duke and Duchess.

It is also interesting to note that they journeyed to Kenya in their own private yacht and put up for a day or so at that famous hotel, the Norfolk Hotel, at Mombasa. It is also interesting to note that they are here on a visit of Egyptian determination and earnest. There is any amount of significance attached to this visit of Egyptian and British Royalty or if the two visits are merely coincidental.

King George!

His Excellency the Governor is again touring the provinces. He has been visiting many villages and objects in the Kiambu district, where he has delivered some little homilies to the natives. It has been the sort of thing, and it is a wise act on the part of the Administration to treat the natives as equals.

King George! That is the name of the local Native. Incidentally, we wonder if the Duke knows that hundreds of the lands of his royal father, dusky negroes refer to him with the greatest respect. The name is, as his own King George, which, literally translated means "the child of the King" and for King George the substitute "Jomo".

The proprietor of the *Star of East Africa* and Mr. Bartholomew, ex editor of the journal, and now on the London staff of a famous news agency. As the case is still *sub judice* no comment will be offered. Mr. Bartholomew is suing for a sum of £3,500 as damages alleged to be due under his contract.

Kenya Maize Grading.

During the week ended January 23, of the 16,669 bags of maize received at Kilindini for grading, 4,013 bags were rejected. The average moisture content of the rejected parcels ranged from 15.1% to 17.1%. Slightly over 10,000 bags were graded as No. 2 and 1,077 bags as No. 2 s/w.

UGANDA COTTON

Cotton Report No. 7 of the Department of Agriculture states that large quantities of cotton have been picked in the Eastern Province, where buying began on January 1. Abnormally low temperature and rain caused no damage in the Teso and Lango districts, but early planted cotton suffered somewhat in Bugere and Busoga. Considerable quantities have been picked in the Buganda Province, the Lake areas of which have been detrimentally affected by the weather. Buying was delayed until February 16. Reports from the Northern and Western Provinces are good.

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INFORMATION FILE

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KENYA LETTER

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Scenic Grandeur.

Incidentally, some really magnificent views of Mount Kenya and Kilimanjaro have been on exhibition recently, their snow-capped peaks being photographed in miniature by means of the "aerial camera." These are taken from one or two hundred miles away in the "aerial" aerodrome based from the capital, it is not a very impressive hill. On the other side, Kenya soars 17,000 feet into the ether, her twin peaks gleaming brightly ninety odd miles away. From certain points on the hills both these giant hills may be seen simultaneously on a clear morning.

Commercial Conditions.

Commercially the Colony has not done so well this winter as usually, but has not done so badly either. The great bulk of the crop is coffee planters. Sisal, wax, and maize are also fetching reasonably paying prices. Incidentally, there are a few staunch farmers who adhere rigidly to their belief in flax and its future. These hang on sturdily to their propositions, and are not to be swayed towards coffee or maize or any of the rival products.

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News Coincidences?

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It is also interesting to note that they journeyed to Kenya in their own private motor cars, and that a day or so at that famous hotel, the Norfolk Hotel. One may be pardoned to wonder, in these days of Egyptian self-determination and unrest, if there is any political significance attached to this visit of Egyptian and British Royalty or if the two visits are merely coincidental.

"King George!"

His Excellency the Governor is again touring the provinces. He has been visiting many villages and chiefs in the Kiambu district, where he found many nice little homesteads to die for, and a few more important ones.

Administration to appeal to the imagination by occasional personal visits from the representatives of "King George!" That is the quaint language of the local natives. Incidentally, we wonder if the Duke knows that hundreds of thousands of his Royal father's dusky subjects greet to him with the greatest respect. The name of his father, *Kamukama*, which, literally translated, means "the chief of the chiefs," and in our own language might be rendered "King."

A Peace Suit.

An interesting legal dispute is in progress between the proprietors of the Nairobi Standard and Mr. R. A. Bartholomew, editor of that journal, and now on the London staff of a famous news agency. As the case is still *sub judice*, no comment will be offered. Mr. Bartholomew is suing for a sum of £1,500 as damages alleged to be due under his contract.

Kenya Maize Grading.

During the week ended January 23, of the 10,069 bags of maize received at Kilindini for grading, 4,013 bags were rejected. The average moisture content of the rejected parcels ranged from 15.1% to 17.1%. Slightly over 10,000 bags were graded as No. 2 and 1,077 bags as No. 2 s/w.

UGANDA COTTON

COTTON Report No. 7 of the Department of Agriculture states that large quantities of cotton have been picked in the Eastern Province, where buying began on January 7. An abnormally low temperature and rain caused no damage in the Teso and Lango districts, but early picked cotton suffered somewhat in Buganda and Basoga.

Considerable quantities have been picked in the Buganda Province, the Lake areas of which have been detrimentally affected by the weather. Buying was delayed until February 16. Reports from the Northern and Western Provinces are good.

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THE CINDERELLA OF TANGANYIKA HERITORY.

TANGA—Past, Present and Future.

From a Usambani Planter.

For some reason, perhaps alone known to the late Governor, or perhaps the hidden feeling of omission owing to the disaster of November 1918, the coastal port of Tanga has been religiously ignored by the Administration.

Previous to the outbreak of the war, it was a very busy and important port, the heart of no less than six hotels, and such a quiet, good business; that is generally a sign of successful progress in business, unless it be in the town which houses Governmental headquarters. To-day only two hotels are left, and I do not think anyone will claim they are making fortunes for their owners.

Port Facilities.

A general feeling of depression seizes one when walking through the streets. The sea front is a vast neglected and uncared-for appearance. The Customs sheds and the Marine Office are in need of repairs, the Government wharves have to be used to go to sea, and passenger landing from the steamers now have to be carried to the sea wall, afterwards climbing by some very uneven and slippery steps.

The port of Tanga itself is in a fair position, though it is true the Customs store and jetties have been built in the wrong place. Steamers of over 7,000 tons have to lie about a mile away from the port, but the great error in which they anchor is that they are liable to be blown out of course that is, the Customs shed is in the wrong place. The error was due to the short sighted policy of the Germans.

The land in question belonged to a German Company, and was sold by the Custodian of Enemy Property to a foreigner, whereas it should obviously have been retained for future development.

Tanga Neglected.

The Administration has poured out money like water in Dar-es-Salaam, buying and building a big palace for the Governor and miniature palaces for other officials, but for the rest of, perhaps, one month's upkeep of the now derelict "Lord Milner," Tanga has been allowed to become a thing of the past.

Very few steamers call here nowadays, although the export of sisal is still nearly 1,000 tons a month. Quite recently I wanted to get to Dar-es-Salaam, and after waiting nearly a month, had to take a steamer to Mombasa, another to Zanzibar, and yet a third to Dar-es-Salaam. Such is the utter neglect of this place, that mails frequently reach here and more quickly than letters sent to Dar-es-Salaam.

The railway has old stock and material when so much of the "Central Railway" is sent to Tanga, anything is good enough there.

Tanga is far ahead of Dar-es-Salaam from a residential point of view. Yet in the latter you get cheap electric light, the roads are quite good, and the place is clean. Considering the money spent the authorities ought to be able to do it.

An Unpopular Outlook.

From Tanga one can see to the Highlands of the Usambara Mountains in a day, but the service is appalling, the cost only two pence a week, and those on alternate days. It is the same with trains from Usambara bound for Tanga.

Some agitation has been engineered about the transfer to Kenya of that portion of the country between Tanga and Mombasa. I do not for one moment think that would be possible under the Mandatory Powers vested in Great Britain, but it is not surprising that disappointed North Tanganyikans say it would be a very good thing. Given one hundredth part of the money which is spent on Dar-es-Salaam, there is no reason why Tanga should not regain its old prosperity.

Quite recently, Major Ormsby, of the military, said the position of Tanga. "Tanga," he said, "will be used only for small coastal services, and it will not be possible that the suggested improvements should take place."

I am afraid the outlook for Tanga is very poor.

£1,500,000 FROM EX-ENEMY PROPERTY IN TANGANYIKA.

A CORRESPONDENT of THE TIMES explains the results of the disposal of German properties in Tanganyika, and states that the total area of the 682 lots offered for sale was 1,200,000 acres, of which 887 lots have been sold, realising £1,500,000, and the remaining 104 lots are of small areas, and are being retained by the Government. The purchasers, nearly 50 per cent. were British, Europeans and over 30 per cent. British Indians. The sum realized from rentals and other sales will bring the total amount collected in due course in respect of the properties to over £1,500,000.

The most valuable estates sold were the coffee and sisal estates, but a good deal of the undeveloped land sold has since been found suitable for cotton growing. The figures with regard to the sale of these three commodities are as follows:—

Article	1913		Value	1914		Value
	Quant.	Value		Quant.	Value	
Sisal (tons)	20,854	45,850	12,845	3,677	45,808	375,000
Coffee (cwt.)	21,180	46,563	30,937	204,087	87,732	272,428
Cotton (cents)	49,101	120,752	32,912	177,710	37,880	349,343

The properties sold included a large number of residences, business premises, and town plots in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga and other important centres, a few factories and factory sites, grazing farms, and one large timber mill with a forestry concession. The German personal estates to the number of 835 have also been scheduled for liquidation, the proceeds of the sales of the real estates, less any mortgages thereon, being credited to the respective liquidation accounts.

From these proceeds claims to the value of over £50,000 have been paid to various British, Allied and neutral claimants, mostly local. This money has been useful in assisting the parties to restore their estates and businesses which had suffered so severely during the years 1914-1918.

VALUER AND ESTATE AGENT. Purchase of Produce, cotton, sisal, coffee, opium, undertaken on commission basis for British firms. **SELECTION TRIPS ARRANGED.**
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1924 IN UGANDA

By the Author of "The Uganda Handbook"

Kampala, Uganda, 1925

UGANDA people can look back on the year that has passed with a gratifying sense of accomplishment. We have done well, we have been particularly fortunate, and we have the satisfaction of knowing that our hard work has been rewarded as it should have been.

Trade, on the whole, has been good. We know that the worst is over and that the future is exceedingly bright. We have seen this from many points of view. Although the cotton industry stands to-day in a shadow, over everything else we have something to thank goodness about in the matter of our coffee production.

As elsewhere, coffee's fetching a good price, and it is a matter of gratification to know that our planters, or what is left of them, a hard-working body of men these days, are putting something back out of the big amount of money they put into it all in the days gone by.

Unquelled as a Sugar Producer

Another source of interest is the fact that the past year has demonstrated to those who want to know what other factories will start here as sure as the sun will shine to-morrow. In the present year we believe this will come about because facts as plain as they can be made came to light in the year just past which showed that Uganda as a sugar producer has no equal throughout the world.

Some of the same things will refer to this year's gold crop. I will not quarrel with anyone's opinion that the statistics can be verified any day of the week and taken at random in any field which has got half a chance in the matter of cultivation. Do you, my friends, know of any other country whose imports, or out of it, which can be so much over half that quantity, if so much?

So far so good. That's part of the revival of the year. If all came about in 1924, and 1925 will verify it. We have laid the foundation stone for sugar production in Uganda. Building operations have commenced, and when about a dozen factories have been established we will be content to say of sugar that which has already been demonstrated of cotton, that the Uganda Protectorate was not left unheeded when the Creator was distributing blessings.

Confidence in Cotton

To get back to cotton, the inspiration of our activity. The progress made has been astonishing. If anyone had said a few years ago that in 1924 we would have an export of over 23,500,000 of cotton lint from Uganda, we should probably have been made to him. Yet the latest official figures give this estimate. In the year 1904 the value was £100,000.

It reminds me of the fact and the Australian yarn. The average crop of seed cotton for the past four years is about 20,000,000 lb. The average yield of lint or prepared cotton is 100 lb. per acre, but that this can be improved upon is certain. Although we are past the infant stage, yet we are far from being at our best. We will get down to American methods of production presently, and when we do, our only trouble will be labour, but we'll overcome that difficulty.

The cotton industry has made use of the import trade increases with our prosperity, and soon we will need special transport to deal exclusively with our own wares. At the present time we are dependent on the out-of-date railway which takes our time. But its inadequacy to keep pace with our wants is now a thing of the past, and someone will have us to thank for preventing us marking time till somebody else's wheels slip to the fact that our needs are extremely urgent.

Foreign Goods are the Rule

No review of the year would be complete without mention of the foreigner. He is here in our midst as active as a field. Possibly the British manufacturer may in his own imagination as the Hairy Man of our imagination. But we know that he is a very real person indeed, and that his making his influence felt here is as certain as anything is certain. Facts and figures can be compiled to convince the self-same British manufacturer that such is the case, but this is not the time or place to do so.

I can assure my British people that foreign-made goods are the rule here, and not the exception. I know the name of a firm which has established business in Kampala, having captured 75 per cent of the trade of its own particular line, and this is not an American firm either. It is a real foreigner.

British Offered the Business

What is the good of this country being a British Protectorate if it cannot protect the trade of its subjects? Manufacturers all right. But surely the British should at home be our chief competitors. I have seen a lot of our goods, and I have seen a lot of our goods, and I have seen a lot of our goods.

As I say, our imports are increasing, with our exports. No one will deny that the British-made article is superior to the foreign-made material. But that's not where the shoe pinches. It is the terms offered that betwixt the foreigner supply. In the matter of price and length of credit the foreigner stands to win, and win he does.

Let me assure the Home people that the trade of the country is theirs to have and to hold if they want it at the price which is current. It is worth having. It is worth fighting for. But unless and until wiser counsels prevail, the foreigner will take the bulk of the trade.

We have had a good year. We have left the bad times behind. 1924 has been the fair-haired boy of our imagination, and we have every reason to believe that 1925 will continue the motion.

SCOTCH JOURNALIST, age 29, at present

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THE PROGRESS OF MAURITIUS.

The *Annual Report*, No. 134, dealing with Mauritius in 1923 (H.M. Stationery Office, 1s. 3d. net), though belated, is a useful and comprehensive document.

It will be recalled that the members of the Mauritius Civil Service, petitioned the King to extend the term of office of the then Governor, Sir Hesketh Bell, K.C., & Co., whose clear account of the general conditions in the Colony, as well as his last official address to the Legislature, is reprinted in full. Since then the Exchequer has retired and been succeeded by Sir Herbert Read. In his speech first in the House of Assembly that questions of health, infant mortality, improvement of living conditions, and extended educational facilities are among the first concerns of the Government.

The financial position of the Colony was most satisfactory in the year under review, revenue exceeding expenditure by Rs. 50,000 rupees. The Government estimated that at the conclusion of the financial year the Colony would have to its credit approximately Rs. 17,000,000, in addition to Rs. 1,300,000 lying to the credit of the Improvement and Development Fund, estimated at Rs. 1,000,000.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Imports during the year were valued at Rs. 76,835,565, or slightly less than those of 1922. Exports at Rs. 60,841,931, however, showed a considerable decrease from the former figure of Rs. 92,009,703. This reduction was due almost entirely to the smaller sugar crop and consequently restricted sugar exports, which were 227,051 metric tons, as against 248,192 metric tons in 1922. Imports of raw cotton, home manufactures, and other goods, and exports of sugar, sugar molasses, and other products, were valued at Rs. 164,112.

About one-third of the imports come from the United Kingdom and India, the latter retaining its position at the head of the list of countries by a narrow margin. France maintained its position in the third place, with a slight increase, while the imports from Madagascar, the principal source of the supply, and from South Africa were nearly the same as in 1922. Germany, the United States of America, and Japan all registered increases.

The principal imports from Great Britain remain cotton, woollen goods, machinery, coal, hardware, soap, and cigarettes. From France came haberdashery, cabinet ware, perfumery, olive oil, midday wines and tyres, while India's share was composed chiefly of grain, rammy bags, oils, cotton piece goods, seeds, and spices. The construction of deep water quays was recommended.

Subsidiary Industries.

The Government not thinking it wise to keep the island entirely dependent on the sugar industry showed concern for the development of subsidiary industries, and Mauritian capitalists were advised by the Governor to give their earnest attention to the establishment of a profitable fibre plantations. The authorities had experimented in the cultivation of sisal and though the land selected was not altogether suitable, the results were promising. Machinery was installed in the neighbourhood of the plantation in the hope of encouraging the owners of thousands of acres of unproductive land in the vicinity to grow sisal and work the factory on a co-operative basis.

Government experiments in the cultivation of tobacco were also successful and several tons of

excellent manufactured leaf were produced. The Report states, however, that certain interests anxious to maintain the very profitable monopoly hitherto exercised as regards the sale of foreign tobacco appeared bent on boycotting the product of Mauritius. On account of their efforts the sales from the Government Factory had practically ceased and this promising industry was threatened with extinction. The importance of the enterprise will be realized from the fact that the island exports 100,000 tons of tobacco per annum.

The establishment of a Government dairy was also successful, thus refuting the predictions that the Highlands in the centre of the island were unsuited for dairying. The use of farm tractors and the introduction of labour from India was also chronicled.

MAURITIAN SUGAR SCHEMES FOR KENYA.

It will be recalled that Kenya was recently visited by a Mauritian sugar delegation. The *Standard* of Nairobi now publishes a most interesting report of the mission, called in Mauritius by the Mauritian Kenya Syndicate, on the return of their delegates, who having had tribute to the

visited Kenya, namely Victoria Nyanza, the Kilifi Sugar Scheme, and then the properties of Sukari, 160 miles from Nairobi. In 1917 the visitors found that sugar cane planted in drained swamps yielded 100 tons per acre without guano, 150 tons per acre with running water could be dammed to irrigate a large part of the plantation, and that the soil was rich in phosphorus, and that the water was rich in lime.

The Governor of the Colony promised the delegation a concession of 100 to 25,000 acres, subject to the approval of the Colonial Secretary.

An alternative proposition is to take up land at Kilifi on the coast about thirty miles from Mombasa, where it is estimated that 30 tons of cane per acre can be produced. An advantage is that slips of 2,500 plants could endow the Kilifi Creek, on which the properties are situated, a tribal chief with 4,000 acres of land has signed an option at 40s. per acre.

Secondary enterprises are proposed in connection with this Kilifi proposition, including the cultivation of vanilla, coconuts, cocoa, cloves, rubber, aloes, sisal, and castor oil, and the establishment of a fishing industry—a comprehensive enough selection in all conscience! The installation of a distillery would, it is claimed, not be opposed by the Government, and a director of the Magadi Soda Company has said to have announced to buy all the alcohol produced.

The spokesman for the delegation and president of the Syndicate, the Hon. Charles Martin, said that if a favourable reply were received regarding Port Hall they might begin work at that spot and either dispose of Kilifi or start other cultivation there. For the Kilifi proposition a capital of Rs. 250,000 to Rs. 300,000 would be required to purchase and work the land, while for the Port Hall property a capital of Rs. 1,000,000 to Rs. 1,500,000 would be necessary.

The statement of the delegation did not by any means receive universal approbation. Sir Henry Loch was emphasizing that their proposition needed to be put into concrete form in writing so that the public might see what security they would have for their capital.

THE PORT OF BEIRA

from a Correspondent

It is interesting to have reported in these columns to the skillful progress of the Port of Beira, and in recording trade remains during the autumn months of last year it was shown that there was every likelihood of the final figures for 1924 showing an aggregate exceeding 600,000 tons.

Complete statistics are now available. Beira achieved its objective, inward and outward cargoes totaling 620,399 tons, of over 93,000 tons more than figures for 1923. In the twelve months there was therefore an advance of over 18%. As the bulk production of many commodities in Portuguese East Africa, especially in Rhodesia, there is bound to be further remarkable activity at the port, which, when once the Zambezi bridge is in being, will also have to handle a heavy coal bunkering and export trade. An idea of the developments in equipment may be gathered from a recent statement of the managing director of the Zambesia Mining Development Company that the Fete coal fields could produce at the rate of 300,000 tons a month if adequate transport facilities are provided.

To cater for such trade Beira must obviously have deep water wharves and modern equipment, and the authorities are doing their utmost to meet the requirements.

Rhodesian Comments.

The Salisbury (Rhodesia) Chamber of Commerce, for instance, recently held a special meeting to consider a memorandum drawn up by its committee on the subject of trading facilities and congestion at the Portuguese harbour. The document, which criticises the situation there, but guardedly lays the blame for it on the blunders of the Mozambique and Indian Railway, states that, if nothing is done to improve the existing facilities there will be a state of chaos at the port between the months of July and November of this year. It states that the chief trading company at Beira added to its equipment during 1924 six pontoons, ten steel lighters and two new cranes, while another eight pontoons are under construction. Yet no additional facilities had been made available at the wharf and piers. The difficulties of handling inward and outward traffic can therefore be imagined.

Recording the conviction that the Mozambique Company "is just as keen as we are for the efficient working of the port," the committee suggest that

the Rhodesian Government should instruct the Chief Commissioner in London, Sir Lewis Newton, to arrange a meeting with the directors of the Railway and the Mozambique Company and endeavour to arrive at a solution. As Colonel Birney, the general manager of the Railway, is at present in London, he could give first hand information.

The report was unanimously adopted without discussion.

EAST AFRICAN FREIGHTS

MR. JAMES I. COX, a late chairman of both the Mombasa and Dar-es-Salaam Chambers of Commerce, has written to the *Times* on the subject of East African freights. In the course of his letter he says:

"The shipping companies' suggestion would mean that matters in relation to freight rates would be largely left to the man on the spot; that is to say, the man on the spot at this end in regard to outward freights, and the man on the spot in East Africa in relation to herward freights."

"In my opinion nothing could be better. The principle is one that has been hard tried and is generally successful all the world over, dependent only upon the man on the spot being the right man for the job. It is the right man, because the local shippers are concerned in the increasing prosperity of the hundreds of small settlers and planters throughout Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar."

It would seem that there is an underlying reluctance in some London offices to let East African companies to leave matters to their local managers, but that is surely a domestic matter, and one that should not be allowed to influence the question of freight rates. Local interests of shippers, on the one hand, and of consignees, on the other, are the only ones that should be considered.

The man on the spot in East Africa is one who is going to be most helpful in all these matters, quite apart from the fact that he happens to be a highly interested party in relation to freight from East Africa, inasmuch as it is again to the growing industries of maize, cotton, and sisal, to say nothing of the cotton crop of Uganda, now largely controlled by interested British firms. The East African can, I think, be trusted to see as hard a bargain with the shipping companies as anyone else.

To combine the London interests in one united voice, and to do the same on the East African side, is another matter, and one that has everything to recommend it.

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NYASALAND LETTER

From Our Resident Correspondent

Lima, January 11, 1925

We are local speculators just now as to the exact outcome of the East African Commission visit to this country. Their early report was very favourably impressed by Nyasaland, but are they going to consider the claims of the neighbouring countries before ours, or will it be a fair square party for it. Anyway, the usual white, yellow and black words of the day have now been taken into the House of Commons.

One of our most successful merchants, Mr. A. J. Storey is getting on with the Limbe community with the new building in which he has his local branch. I have been favoured with a private view of the plans, and they are certainly look very attractive.

Everybody now realizes that Limbe is the coming town of the Protectorate, and Mr. A. J. Storey with his usual business acumen is to make no mistake about it. Already we have our Limbe Headquarters of the Railway, the Customs, the British Central Africa Company, the Imperial Tobacco Company, and one or two other important and more concerns. It is a fact that the town is

becoming the place where the money is to be made, and those who do not advertise will lose out.

By the end this is read in Nyasaland the new tobacco floor opposite the Limbe Trading Company will be practically ready. The new building will serve both as a show room for samples and as an auction mart—and platters will hope that it will thereby bring them an extra penny or two per pound, which also is supposed to be a fact. And

Limbe to Zomba, of thousands of men and women, however, there will be many new dresses for the "dear" sex as one of its results. Good luck to the venture!

Maize Export Stimulus.
I hear that the new maize rates I mentioned a fortnight ago will soon be gazetted. The figure does not work out to a bare 20s. a ton, as was hoped, though that is all the Nyasaland railways get—or is it lost? In the transportation, I understand that the total charge will be about 5s. 3d. per ton, over the estimate. This extra "tiddly bit" has been imposed by the B.M.F. whose lines the 135 1/2 miles of the journey to Beira are run.

will get in a great reduction from Ave. 1/2 ton, and it is to be hoped that exporters will take advantage of this favourable rate, which will make Nyasaland maize marketable, but will prove that it is as good as any variety from any part of the world. London merchants might get hold of a few of this season's samples through reputable merchants here. I think they will be surprised—and there is no charge for the suggestion!
At the present moment the crops are looking magnificent, and harvesting will have commenced by the time that this line is in print. (Newsway)

ZAMBESIA MINING DEVELOPMENT

At last week's ordinary general meeting of the Zambezia Mining Development Ltd., Mr. Libert Oury, the managing director, who presided in the absence abroad of Sir Alfred Sharpe, said that the present market value of the company's holding in the Societe Miniere et Geologique du Zambese, converted at the current rate of exchange, represented a capital value of 17s. for each of their issued

Latest advices from Africa show that at the head of the Zambezi, the proposed railway line has been constructed, with a generating station, windmill house, workshop, locomotive shed, wash-houses, stores, water tanks, a hospital and dwelling houses for the staff and accommodation for the African labourers, now numbering but 100, and has been built.

All the necessary machinery has been inspected, and a narrow gauge railway of 15 miles long has been constructed from the mine to Honde, and the Zambezi locomotive and engine station has been completed.

As to the site of a new cotton factory, the Messrs. Vils Storage and Company, and the manager, Messrs. had spoken fairly freely of the quality of the soil. The mine can now extract 20,000 tons of saleable coal per annum, a quantity which can be quickly increased when the necessary transport facilities exist. To enable Zete to send 300,000 tons of coal a year to Beira, the port must be equipped on up-to-date lines, the Zambezi bridge must be built, and a line from the coalfields to the railways north of the river must be constructed.

Mr. Oury stated that the negotiations now in progress would, he believed, lead to an early start being made on the bridge. While in the early months of this year consideration of deep water wharves at Beira will begin.

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SUDAN COMMERCIAL REPORT

The January issue of the Journal of the Sudan Chamber of Commerce welcomes the appointment of Sir W. W. Wasey as Governor General, and in congratulating Sir Wasey writes on his knighthood that the Chamber will always remember with gratitude the invaluable help given by him in framing their rules of arbitration. The Editor believes it to be mainly on account of Sir Wasey's recommendation that they now have the great facility of taking evidence on oath in the Arbitration Courts.

Certification of Bills

The text of a certificate that will be given by the President of the Chamber in such matters is published. It states that business of every description was discontinued as a consequence of the withdrawal of two platoons of the 11th Sudanese Battalion, and that it was impossible to obtain merchandise from Native Sellers or to get existing stocks to the cleaning sheds. On the situation becoming more settled there was congestion at the sheds and long delay on the railways, and the committee of the Chamber is therefore of the opinion that the ordinary periods were insufficient to cover the extra delay experienced during the month of December. The General Manager of the Sudan Government Railways and Steamers is also prepared to give certificates to this effect.

Proposed Air Service

The Chamber's recognition of a weekly air service between Khartoum, Rejaf and Kisumu raises the question of the development of trade between the Sudan and the Belgian Congo, and it is therefore not surprising that the Chamber gives considerable attention to the report on the Congo recently made by H. M. Consul at Boma. It may be recalled that the author of that document referred to the difficulties of transport with the limited facilities existing in the Nile valley. The Chamber is of the opinion that breaking bulk only twice and at such attractive rates the road transport charges were not excessive.

From figures supplied by the General Manager of the railways it appears that any reductions made by his department could not materially affect the total cost. The inclusive charges from Port Sudan to Rejaf, 2,568 kilometres, on flour, provisions and wines amount to £36.31, £60.00, and £113.10 respectively, while the charge for the 200-mile motor run from Rejaf to Aba is no less than £23.750. A suggestion is therefore made that the possibilities of constructing a light line from Rejaf to the rich Ituri and Italo districts should be studied.

Proposed Air Service

Further particulars of the projected Khartoum-Kisumu weekly air service, the promotion of which

depends on the receipt of Government subsidies amounting to 4000 £ per annum are given. Machines of the flying boat type, and able to carry eight passengers and 500 lb. of postal matter, are proposed. Given the above-mentioned subsidy, passengers could be conveyed at about the present steamer fares plus the cost of food. While letters would need an additional fee of about two piastres. It is estimated that the Khartoum-Rejaf section would be covered in thirty-six hours, allowing for daylight flying only.

PRESENTATIONS TO KHARTOUM POLICE

We recently recorded the award to three Native members of the Khartoum Police Force of the medal of the Order of the British Empire. Civil Division ceremonial presentation has now been made by His Excellency the Governor General, who pointed out to the assembled Foot Police, Mounted Police, and Camel Police that the medals should be regarded not merely as a personal recognition by His Majesty the King of conspicuous acts of gallantry performed by the individual recipient, but as a special mark of His Majesty's appreciation of the fine work performed by the whole of the Khartoum Province Police Force.

The Acting Military Secretary having read aloud the account of each man's act of gallantry and it having been repeated in Arabic by the Governor General, the medals were presented and each man a handshake. Records of their deeds are so noteworthy that we should have liked to reproduce them in full had space permitted.

A framed address on parchment was then presented to the Police of the Khartoum Province by His Excellency. This memorial, which is to be hung in the barrack room, testifies to the energy, zeal, and gallantry of the Force.

Spontaneous Tribute to an Officer

A spontaneous tribute was paid to an officer of the Force when the British band would have been taken. A police sergeant stepped out of the ranks, and, taking up a position immediately in front of Sir Geoffrey Archer, said in a clear voice that he had been deprived by his colleagues to speak on their behalf.

Firstly, they congratulated the country on the arrival of His Excellency, whose advent had washed away their sorrows, put an end to all trouble, and made the sun shine as on a bright day. The people of the country had turned towards His Excellency from his first speech in the Sudan. Secondly, they wished to express their appreciation of the honour conferred upon them. Lastly, they would have it known that they awaited His Excellency's orders and that their loyalty to the King, Governor General and the people of the Sudan was absolute and complete. The speech was entirely the production of the rank and file.

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East Africa in the Press

USING UP OLD GUNS.

In the course of realigning the street by the Customs a four-inch Arab gun, 7 ft. 6 in. long, was found incorporated in the structure of the wall of Capt. Charleswood's house, says the *Supplement to the East African Official Gazette*. Some years ago these were used as anti-air guns in the town and they were often used at the angles of houses to protect the houses from passing carts.

SHOOTING A STUFFED LION.

The *World's Pictorial News*, asserting that the rush of amateur hunters to East Africa has caused a shortage in big game, and much has been done among those not favoured, says that big game lions, rhinos, and elephants and that sort of thing are marked down and kept on ice, until the big gamester comes along. One adventurous lady, who hunted on her rights, discovered that she had been fooled off with a stuffed lion, which she sent to the editor against the *World's Pictorial News* for the big game.

NATIVE REGISTRATION IN KENYA.

Mr. W. Mcgregor Ross, the late Director of Public Works of Kenya, has written to the *New Statesman* a letter, strongly condemning the Colonial system of registration of natives in Kenya.

Under the Masters and Servants Ordinance, was further made cognizable to the police in January, 1916, at a time when tens of thousands of Natives were helping at the Front in 'German East'. It then sufficed for any aggrieved employer to report a desertion to the nearest police officer. Sheets of 'leaf-off' forms for facilitating this step were provided, free on request, by Government.

The expensive machinery of law and police then got to work on the trail of the unwise Native. When captured he was the object of a State prosecution, at which the employer, if called by the Crown as a witness, could demand his witness expenses—a proceeding unique in British Empire practice. The system was introduced under pressure from a section of the white employers, and was shortly afterwards declared by the Chief Native Commissioner, in the Legislative Council, to be universally detested by the Natives.

Next to heavy direct taxation by Government, the system formed the strongest plank in the platform of a Native agitator, Harry Thuku, whose meteoric career amongst the Kikuyu and Kavirondo tribes was brought to a close by arrest and deportation in 1922. His proposal, put before thousands of Natives, was that they should load up the tin containers containing their registration papers into motor lorries, run them into Nairobi, and dump them on the drive of Government House. Whether Native dislike is feigned or suppressed, it is to be noted that the system only persists with the toleration of the Natives themselves. Anything in the direction of mass action in the destruction of certificates would put an end to it.

A STRANGE BUDGET FROM THE WEST COAST

East Africa can congratulate itself that its Native clerks do not struggle with household budgets on the model set out by a contributor to the *Gold Coast Leader*, a Native paper that is taking its face against the excessive salaries of educated young Natives. Certain clerks earning £5 monthly are said to have an account on the following lines:

- 2 quart bottles of whisky
- 4 tins of cigarettes
- 4 bottles beer
- And perhaps a bottle of wine bought for a distinguished visitor

There is then a balance of £2 12 6, from which, says the writer, he must pay not less than £1 for rent, and £1 for his share. He can therefore afford to spend only 10s. daily on food. Of this 6d. is allocated to a tin of sardines, 3d. to two balls of 'kankey', and 2d. to the pepper, salt, and onions necessary to make the meal palatable at all.

Protesting that he has chosen a very moderate computation of the expenditure of the flash young clerk type, the writer urges better investment of their money. His drink bill can give him a fairly decent pair of white flannel trousers at 27s. 6d., a good felt hat at 10s. 6d., and still leave 2s. 6d. to be used on great or other useful articles. It is a quivering picture.

AN 18,000 MILE STROLL.

ALB. C. WILLIAMS, of Nairobi, who, for a wager is engaged in an 18,000 mile round Africa walking tour, which must be completed within two and a half years, has given the *East African* an interesting account of his experiences, particularly in Portuguese East Africa.

While he was out with a Dutch big game hunter named van Steden and a big lion, a big lion attacked the Dutchman's back, bearing him to the ground. The Dutchman, a tremendously strong fellow, got to his feet, grabbed the leopard by the throat, and held it until he could be killed by a shot, but meanwhile the fangs had taken big pieces out of his wrists and the hind claws had made terrible wounds in the stomach. His companions got Van Steden to camp and sent to Vila Machado for a doctor, but as he did not turn up for four days they had during all that time to keep open their friend's wounds, which were giving intense pain. Morphine was injected on the doctor's arrival, and gradually the mutilated man recovered, though for the rest of his life he will be terribly disfigured.

A somewhat similar experience befell the walker at Inyati, with a Greek farmer substituted for the Dutchman and a whole herd of lions for the leopard. In that case, however, no one was injured, though the most extraordinary risks were taken. Mr. Williams has a competitor named McArthur, who is travelling the reverse route, the winner to get £1,500 and the loser £500.

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THE EAST AFRICAN NATIVE PRESS.

Reviewed by "Kalumbo."

At Tanga Nyika celebrates its third anniversary on the January 1st. With a new cover bearing the giraffe, the emblem of the Territory and behind it a rising sun signifying "The dawn of prosperity." To complete the ensemble are added a bit of a Native Village and a few palms. The editor warns us that he will change the colour of his coat from blue to grey.

The reasons for the raising of the tax from 6s. to 10s. in a number of the productive districts are well set out in an article attributing the increase to the Government's desire to open up the country by means of railways, roads and bridges to combat the pests of the night disease and infant mortality, to establish more schools, to pay salaries to Native sultans, and so on. The writer explains that all these bring more prosperity to the people. Besides, the people in the districts affected are quite able to bear the extra expense, and after all the Tanganyika Native gets off very lightly compared with his brother in Uganda, who has to pay 15s., and in Kenya, where the tax is from 12s. to 20s. Altogether a sound case.

There is a useful article on cotton in the January issue. It deals with the general situation at the time of the sale, pointing out that the market is generally clearing up, but in the vicinity of the plots "The rich man becomes poor" is an urge to those tribes who have lost their old barter trade of selling hoes for cattle and other articles, and who were rich, to take up new methods of agriculture and regain their old wealth.

The Story of a Slave.

The story of the "Slave" is continued. After a long time to learn, a day when he is taken to his master, the slave is found faint, and in falling not only spills hot coffee on his master, but grabs his beard to save himself, thus insulting his master in the gravest possible manner. Follow a lashing, dismissal and sale again at the slave market.

An Arab going up-country buys the now twelve-year-old boy, and as a servant to him he journeys to Tabora on a slave and ivory buying enterprise. On from Tabora they raid slaves, collecting a number, and much ivory. The boy again gets beaten, but unjustly. He swears revenge. The opportunity soon presents itself, for the loud noise of lions roaring attracts the Arabs and their askari out of camp. The boy releases the slaves, who overpower the guards, kill the Arabs, and once again return to their villages, where the boy is acclaimed a hero.

For a time he lives with his new friends, but longs for home. Finally he sets out with three men. While traversing hostile country his friends are killed, but he escapes in a canoe. After five days paddling he reaches a village where a man takes him in and feeds him. They converse first, with signs, but learning their language, the boy tells them his story, at which they are much astonished.

Interesting News from Various Centres.

Bagamoyo reports the sinking of a ulow with £400 worth of cotton on board. Crew and passengers were saved. Dar-es-Salaam gives an account of a Nubian wedding, at which the custom seems to be to lash the bridegroom soundly with whips. Kahama reports a record year for groundnuts. It is also the first cotton year, but pests have done much damage to the crop. Mwanza reports

ing good cotton but a shortage of rainfall, hopes to use ploughs this year. Altogether the local tribes seem very pleased with themselves, in spite of the drought which is killing many cattle.

Kilossa has the account of a game scout's fight single-handed with a lion, until another man comes up and kills the beast. Kandoa Frank tells of a man chased by a rhino. The man discarded his clothes, which the rhino promptly attacked and pulverized, but did not leave the spot, keeping the naked man freed until 11 a.m. Another man, who found a rhino battering his front door at 5 a.m., called up his friends, who despatched with spears the rhino which had put its head through the front door. Tanga has been visited by an elephant, which delights in chasing people off the road. One woman was chased and discarded her clothes. One, each of which the elephant attacked, until she finally arrived naked at her village.

Football, Food and Drink.

The last issue of Kenya's *Habari*, which presents a photograph of the Duke and Duchess of York, gives a welcome to the royal visitors, says that the first two football clubs have been opened at Lamu, and that a Native agricultural show, followed by a sports meeting, is shortly to be held in Kavirondo.

The most interesting article of the issue is an account of a journey through the Sudan, Congo, Angola, through Portugal, Spain and Italy to England, returning by way of Italy and the Red Sea to Mombasa. He witnesses an aeroplane crash in the Congo, in which three Portuguese are killed. He does not like the Congo forest. He prefers the Spanish to the Portuguese in every way. In those countries he found it very difficult to get a great mate for his daily bath, and remarks that he found the people dirty in their homes. He is at home, and has been at the War Office and has taken part in the House of Parliament.

A correspondent writes, strongly against drink in Mombasa, where it is having a very bad effect on the population, and is becoming very general, especially amongst the younger men. The meeting of the Kavirondo chiefs with the Parliamentary Commission is reported. They asked especially that there be no further alienation of land, and that they be encouraged to grow commercial crops. They seemed to favour poll tax as against hut tax.

News from the Districts.

Elthama Ravine reports shortage of rain. There is much destruction of crops by game, and hyenas have killed five head of cattle. Kabarnet is suffering from cerebral spinal meningitis, which has caused fourteen deaths. Kamasia people and cattle are suffering from anthrax, the former having caught the disease from eating infected cattle. Omani to constant epidemics and lack of a doctor the population is not increasing. Marakwet has been busy destroying leopards that preyed on their cattle. Kisumu reports very much rain, but some parts of the country having had a lot, others not enough. There is much excitement that cotton planting has commenced. A man attacked an elephant with a spear, but was himself attacked and had a leg broken. Later the villagers killed the animal, afterwards killing seven others which were doing much damage to crops and property. There is reason to hope for a large Government school soon. A reader attributes consumption amongst Africans to the bad type of sugar they produce, and begs producers to see that their cane is clean and wholesome.

EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

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

Manufacturers wishing to appoint agents, or agents seeking further representations, are invited to communicate with the Editor. It is made for the service rendered by this Journal in such matters.

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

Germany is again supplying considerable quantities of cables and pipes for shipment to Kenya and Uganda.

Germany's new motor oil has a consumption of 14 cks. per gallon, and a consumption of 30.2 quills per gallon.

Headquarters of the Nyasaland Customs Department have been removed from Port Herald to Limbe.

Cotton manufactured goods imported by Nyasaland have averaged about £2,000 per month in the past year.

Several Nairobi wireless experimenters have recently been receiving concert programmes broadcast from the United States of America.

The Sudan Customs Department notifies alterations in the import duties on alcoholic liquids, including perfumery and toilet preparations containing over 2 per cent. alcohol.

The Kenya Government is acquiring land at Kilindini for the purpose of constructing a dry dock in the future.

Kenya and Uganda exported goods worth £5,832,374 in the first eleven months of 1924. The previous year's figures were £3,750,416.

Sweden is reported to be doing better business in matches with East Africa, Japan losing further ground.

It seems likely, however, that Japan will increase its supplies of silk manufactures, for which Uganda is a new but promising field.

Says a recent report of the United States Government: "Germans seem particularly successful in dealings with the smaller Indian trader, and in general their methods are aggressive, up-to-date and adapted to the peculiarities of the market." When will a similar judgment be passed on British houses?

The Editor learns that a director of an enterprising British house, specializing in steel structures of all kinds, is shortly leaving with a view to establishing offices in Kenya. The house in question is already strongly connected with the Union of South Africa and Australasia. It is a gratifying indication of an early realization in commercial circles of the potentialities of the Colony.

Reviewing the trade in agricultural implements during 1924, *Commerce Reports*, the official organ of the United States Government, states that the boom in cotton cultivation in Portuguese East Africa resulted in increased demand for American cotton-cultivating implements. America is urged to avail to the potentialities of the East African markets. Britain needs further energy and enterprise.

In the last week of 1924 and the first week of this year combined, the Customs returns for Kenya show *inter alia*, the following imports: agricultural implements, 587 packages; blankets, 21 bales; cement, 250 packages; cotton seeds, 600,000 lbs.; bales; cycles, 220 cases; galvanized sheet, 200 packages; industrial and agricultural machinery, 272 packages; soap, 3,320 cases, etc., 880 cases.

The destinations of Kenya and Uganda exports for the last two weeks for which official returns are available are instructive. The more important products were as under:

Coffee, of a total of 11,680 bales, Great Britain took 6,555 bales.

Groundnuts, 1,000 bags to Holland and 685 to Germany; sisal, 13,200 bales to Britain, 858 to U.S.A., 403 to Belgium, 100 to South Africa, 60 to Germany.

These are the most encouraging returns we have read for some considerable time, for, contrary to recent statistics, this country makes a good showing as a purchaser of East African produce. Only in groundnuts and copra are we content to stand aside. If only some progressive people in the British oil seed industry would awaken to the importance of East Africa as a source of supply, we might yet see consigned to Great Britain the supplies which are now bought almost entirely by France, Holland and Germany. Will Hull, Liverpool or some other enterprising city seize its opportunity?

Tanganyika's Development Board has now been appointed, and consists of the Treasurer (as chairman), the General Manager of the Railways, the Director of Public Works, the Director of Agriculture, and the Assistant Chief Secretary.

The Board, which is to advise on schemes of development, has power to invite the views of the public, but we should have preferred to see a number of non-official members included from the outset. Representatives of the commercial and settler communities could most usefully co-operate in the deliberations of the Board, and their presence would be a first step towards giving the public some voice in the direction of affairs.

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

THEY are anxious to make us wear the high-necked frock, but we are not quite ready for it. The high models are to be seen in the shops, it is a rarity to come upon one in the streets.

Many out-of-door materials for spring wear are in the shade known to the makers as "natural" or, to those who prefer a new name, as "whale." It is very light and delightfully useful to gaze upon, looking its best in the new dongs.

Tomato red with an admixture of browns gives the best and is to be seen in many of the better London shops. There were in an annual blood red color, known as Rouge Rodier, which will be found to attract attention to lower fringes.

Some of the latest in the world's architecture and the buildings are now wide as boys.

Pink tones are to be seen among the lighter fabrics which remind me that Helen Spencer in "Silence" wears a delightful dress of petal-pink georgette with softly hanging fullness which is so much more graceful and comfortable for dancing purposes than the straight little "tube" dress one is so tired of seeing. Some very faded roses are clustered round the shoulders with a few blue flowers. The latest in the Dicot side is a sequinned dress with diamonds.

The Mock Shingle

For those about to shingle there is an alternative. Henceforth they may attain that shingled look without the sacrifice of a single hair. To accomplish the miracle proceed thuswise:

Wear a side parting, continue it right across the back of the head to the left side of the nape of the neck, loosen the piece of hair which comes from the crown of the head and draw it to the right nape of the neck. Fasten securely and pin all short ends away to make a neat finish. Arrange the front hair to suit your type of features. Divide each strand into three and slightly backcomb, make into a fairly loose plait and bring well forward towards the cheek. Bring round in a coil and tuck the ends in.

This mock shingle is reminiscent of the "listening in" dressing, but has the added advantage of

a beautifully smooth and shingled effect at the back of the head and leaves no ugly back parting to spoil the beauty of the line.

By the bye, a comb is not to be taken for granted. The combs of any value to the hair expert, to smooth it and to take out the tangles. As combs, as our French friends would say, our dresses long, bobbed or shingled, ought to be combed as often and as carefully as they are touched, for only by so doing is it possible to achieve the proper amount of ventilation consistent with healthy-looking hair.

Woman's Work

It is a French girl's special duty to spend a week in the country during the summer months. The English girl, on the other hand, is content to spend her holidays in the city, and she is doing so badly.

For instance, we are jostling the Olympians to some extent over the married woman's income tax inequalities, and the new Budget, which is to be passed during the Parliament's autumn recess, over the housing question, concerning which all right-thinking people are growing more and more anxious to help. It being a little difficult for our women to help in the latter case, they are

concentrating their efforts on the former. They are doing so very well.

Before a social picnic when packing the sandwiches slightly damp in the grease-proof paper. The sandwiches will then remain nice, fresh and moist.

J. E. GRANVILLE.

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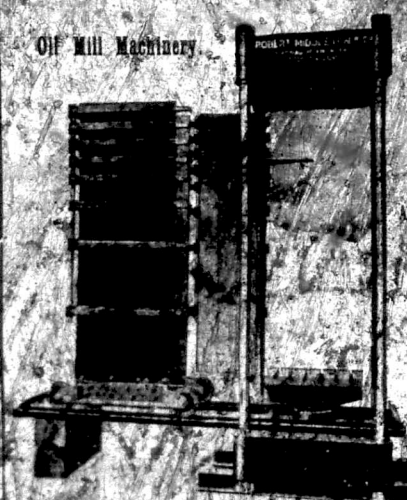


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PERSONAL TOUCH

The Editor is anxious that East Africa should prove as a real, personal and valuable link between all interested in Eastern and Central Africa, and he looks forward to meeting all such readers, particularly those on leave from Africa. Between 10 and 11.30 on Tuesdays and Saturdays (except on public holidays), the Editor is always at home to visitors who are invited to drop in for a chat; those who cannot manage to call between these hours are invited to telegraph or write for an appointment.

ESPRIT DE CORPS

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

The Editor cordially invites suggestions and contributions of East and Central African interest. He will always consider promptly any articles dealing with commercial or agricultural openings, and the general conditions of the industry and commerce of East Africa. Contributions should be in the form of a letter, typed on one side of the paper, and with a sixpenny stamp, or one side of the paper only accompanied by a stamped 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 81, Great Titchfield St., London, W.1 Telephone: Museum 2077.

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

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

COFFEE

With less demand being experienced, the market generally is quiet and figures are lower. Kenya sorts are quoted as follows:

Grade 1	1445
Grade 2	1404

Type "Float"
Peaberry

African and washed Central American coffee in bulk at 105s. per cwt. cleaned first size.

Kenya No. 1	1405s. od.
Peaberry	1405s. od.
Bulk	1405s. od.
Medium	1405s. od.
Triage and small	1405s. od.

Arabica	1405s. od. to 1410s. od.
Medium and small	1405s. od. to 1410s. od.
Peaberry	145s. 6d. to 1458s. 6d.

MAIZE

Maize has declined all round, little confidence being apparent at the present low level.

East African.—There are no definite offerings, though Rotterdam is selling at 45s. 6d. per cwt. only order for February/March shipment. The market is quiet and prices are low. The price of 44s. 3d. is also being quoted.

Other African.—There have been many offers during the week, but buyers generally are holding back and only a little business has passed. At greatly reduced prices, the Continent is taking small parcels of new crop No. 6's, while the U.K. shows no interest whatever. For this grade arriving in the Rosendens, sellers are asking 40s. 6d. with 45s. for February/March/June/July parcels are offered at 38s. 6d. in bags, with July/August at 30s. and August/September at 38s. od. There are no signs of definite bidding at the moment of writing.

No. 2 white flat South African should come to about 30s. for February/March, while the new crop is on offer at 30s. od. for July/August shipment, 30s. 1d. for August/September, with some 6d. less for bulk purchases.

SISAL

East African sisal has met with abated demand during the week and has closed much more firmly. No. 2 February/April being quoted at 246 tons, an improvement of about 22 since the last report. Kenya No. 1 is 10s. lower.

Tow.—There is no change, nominal value being 232 10s. 2d. for No. 1 quality.

FLAX

The market is dull, though the previous slump in the raw material trade has not developed further. Prices for East African are quoted:

With according to quality	105/110
D/R Low	10/170

NYRABLAND TEA

During the week tea met with better competition, packages of 25 and tea changed hands at the average price of 16s. The following is a summary of the sales:

Samoa	@ 16.50d.
Roo Estate	@ 15.50d.

TOBACCO

Some little activity in the better grades of dark leaf has been noticeable during the past fortnight, there having been fair inquiry for the spinning grades. Semi-grades have also found interest. Prices however remain at low quoted.

IVORY

The market is quiet, prices for the better grades of dark leaf have been noticeably during the past fortnight, there having been fair inquiry for the spinning grades. Semi-grades have also found interest. Prices however remain at low quoted.

Quarterly auctions have been held for May 6, July 25, and October.

In a table of imports between the years 1888 and 1924 those for the 1888-1890 period were 20,000 tons against 20,000 tons in 1923, 27,000 tons in 1922, and 19,000 tons in 1921. In 1888 less than 60 tons were imported, whereas in 1921 the average price was 12s. 24 1/2d. while during 1921 it was 12s. 40, in 1922 it was 10s. 80, in 1923 12s. 50, and in 1924 12s. 140.

There is no business passing, though one parcel of Ferenia has been sold ex-wharf at 210 5s. Generally however, buyers are standing aloof. Another small parcel of Wad Akar has been sold on sample at 20 15s.

There has been activity in West African sorts, Rufisque being dealt in as far ahead as June/August shipment at 117 40s., but East African sorts are not offered.

With little interest evident, prices for refined have eased down to 55s. for near deliveries.

For February/March shipment, Kordofan natural is available at 53s., with cleaned at 55s. For similar delivery leaf should be about 21s.

The market is quiet, the La Plata position making East Africa in 50-ton lots worth about 22s.

Rubber remains unchanged.

Sisal is quiet, with nothing to report.

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A WEEKLY JOURNAL



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CHARITY MISPLACED.

As we close for press the *Tanganyika Gazette* of January 30 reaches us. General Notice No. 54 contained therein reads as follows:

It is notified for general information that the...
stances will be considered unless received at the Colonial Office on April 30, 1925. Any such local applications should therefore reach the Custodian of Enemy Property, Tanganyika Territory, not later than March 15.

What consoling news for Britons who were despoiled by Germany in East Africa and elsewhere! Within the past fortnight or so we have received communications from no fewer than four such sufferers: one deprived of the fruits of many hard years devoted to his coffee plantation in the Bukoba district, another dispossessed of a large herd of cattle bought in Southern Tanganyika for sale in the Malanga, the third a coffee planter from Arusha and, lastly, an employe of a large British rubber plantation company in what is now the Tanganyika Territory. Three of them lost practically every thing, and we know many other East Africans in similar plight.

Yet Britain, in considering compassionate grants to their dependents. If the Custodian of Enemy Property has anything to give away, there are more than enough harassed and deserving Britons with amply corroborated claims. Why should the British taxpayer's property for as such must ex-enemy possessions be regarded be trivelled away in charity to the very Germans who treated British prisoners with such consistent callousness when they had them in their power and robbed them even of little personal possessions?

Six and a half years have passed since the end of the war, and compensation is not forthcoming from Germany for those the despoiled and maltreated. Is that so much a matter of indifference to Britain that her leaders are still prepared to subsidize the ex-enemy at the expense of their own countrymen? To us such action is inapplicable, unwarranted, and devoid of all perspective. Charity should begin at home, and Britain's first duty is to her own citizens, not to their ex-enemies. We seem in danger of allowing sentiment to run away with us.





(Photo by Keith St. John)

TANGANYIKA'S NEW GOVERNOR

The Spirit of Service.

THE Editor has had the privilege of a long talk with Sir Donald Cameron, K.B.E., C.M.G., the newly appointed Governor of Tanganyika, who sails to-day for the Territory in the s.s. "Norman."

Sir Donald said frankly that he was old-fashioned enough to obey the strict regulation of the Colonial Office which forbids a Governor to grant interviews to the press on questions of public policy. He felt, moreover, that it was obviously impossible for him to attempt to decide wisely on policy until he had familiarised himself on the spot with the actual conditions prevailing. When he was *en route* with all the main governing

factors of affairs he hoped to deal with problems as they presented themselves, treating each from the standpoint of the best interests of the territory as a whole.

While he has been in England His Excellency has acquired considerable knowledge of Tanganyika conditions, not merely by the study of books, journals, and official reports, but by frequent interviews with those who have had long personal experience of East Africa.

Though we cannot therefore publish particulars of the policy

news that will be almost as welcome to those in Tanganyika as more explicit details on certain projects would have been.

Sir Donald Cameron is obviously most liberal-minded, and we are confident that the commercial and settler communities will at all times find him accessible and willing to listen to their views and sympathetically to their representations. He will, we feel sure, take the broad view of Tanganyika as a whole, and will not adopt what can be termed a provincial or tribal or provincial attitude. Concern for Tanganyika interests as a whole will be his guiding principle.

It is a pleasure to congratulate the Territory on the acquisition of a Governor who puts service to the forefront of his programme. We believe that a practical interpretation will include setting the territory to work on every opportunity on its feet, rather than to be a mere headquarters.

Service on the part of Sir Donald Cameron means something definite and concrete, as has been demonstrated by the occurrence we reported some

time ago, namely, the appointment of a special

commissioner to take over the duties of the late Governor, and the fact that Sir Donald Cameron will return to that great and important country as Governor in the place of Sir Hugh Clifford, instead of being transferred to East Africa. Such spontaneous action by non-official whites and by the Natives is an unusual tribute to the personal respect and confidence felt in Sir Donald Cameron, and will inspire like feelings in Tanganyika even before the Governor's arrival. The words of the National Democratic Party's resolution may well bear repetition:—

"This community expresses the anxious hope that His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies may be graciously pleased to consider the advisability of retaining the valuable services of Sir Donald Cameron in succession to Sir Hugh Clifford as Governor of Nigeria."

SUDAN DEFENCE FORCE.

Organisation Plans.

A MILITARY correspondent of the *Times* points out how attractive service in the new Sudan Defence Force already appears to British officers, and gives some details of the organization.

The Sudan will be provided for as a new military command under a general officer commanding, Major-General H. J. Henderson, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., the former Adjutant-General under the Sirdar. The brigade commander is Colonel Commandant H. R. Headlam, C.M.G., D.S.O., but for the purposes of administration his troops at Khartoum are under the orders of Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Haking at Cairo. The Sudan force will have its own headquarters staff for training and defence duties, and there may be some reconstruction of the 1st and 2nd class Military Districts which are under British officers.

There are fifteen Provinces to be controlled, from Halfa in the north, to Mongalla in the south, 1,000 miles below Khartoum. The Governor, Archer

administration is a mixed one of military officers and civil officials. Up to the time of the change only one Native occupied a post in the administration, he being Sheikh Mohammed Amin Korraa, the Grand Kadi. But it is likely that one or more additions will be made in subordinate posts.

The formation of the small protective force recalls the reconstitution of the Egyptian Army by Sir Evelyn Wood after the 1882 revolt. There was just the same keen desire to secure employment with it, and among those of minor rank who were posted to it and became general officers were Major-General Gladstone, Major-General Herbert Smith, Major-General Wynne, Major-General Woodhouse, Major-General Parsons, and Major-General Smith-Barry.

PRESSURE ON SPACE.

The several special features in this issue have made it necessary for us to hold over other articles which we had intended to publish. Amongst such is a further study of labour problems by "Kalamba," and the first of a short series by Dr Frank Stannus on East African health questions.

COMING HOME BY THE NILE ROUTE.

WHAT THE DUKE AND DUCHESS WILL SEE

Yesterday their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York were scheduled to leave Nimule en route for Reja, the paymaster's headquarters of the White Nile. EAST AFRICA is particularly interested in the Royal return by the Nile route for several reasons; firstly, because it forges one more link binding the Sudan to the other East African territories; secondly, because the Royal family will have members who have taken the journey while it is still unusual, and thus have gained an insight into the least-known districts of Uganda and the Sudan; thirdly, because their journey will undoubtedly act as a strong incentive to other travellers and thus contribute to a much wider knowledge of East Africa; fourthly, because the Duke and Duchess will return by the Nile route.

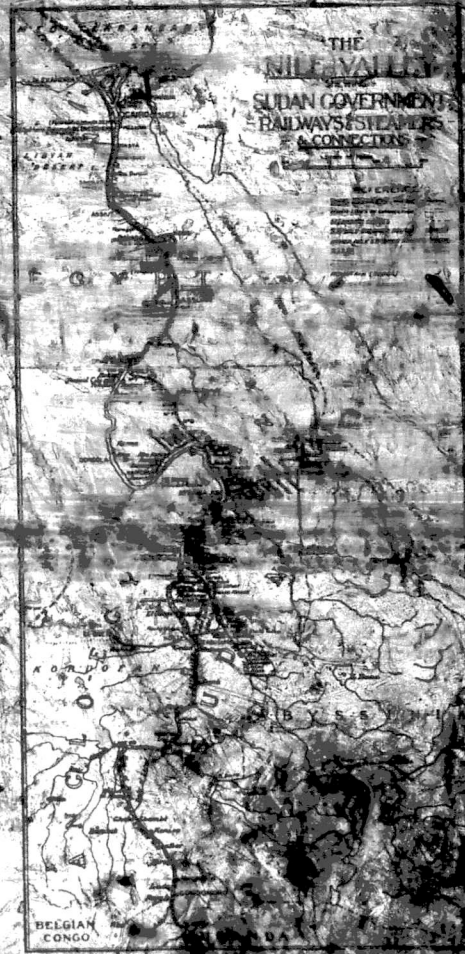
Of their journey to Nimule we need say little in this place. It may be remarked, however, that those who have returned by the Nile normally make the port of Jinja on Lake Victoria their point of departure. Thence they travel for some five hours by the shore Busoga Railway to Namasagal on the bank of Lake Kyoga, along the shores of which are the most fertile soil that grows and yields a heavy crop of grain.

Through channels of water-lilies and swaying papyrus reeds, the little lake steamer carries them to the north-western extremity of the lake at Port Masindi, whence a good twenty-nine-mile motor road takes them to Masindi, which boasts a flower-enshrined hotel, famous in its own way in Uganda, and where the little European community does not regularly number much more than a dozen souls. The road reaches Lake Albert at Butiaba, which in addition to being the point of departure for the Nile steamers to Nimule, has a few coffee plantations, established in excellent red soil by enterprising European settlers.

After a journey by steamer of something like one hundred miles down the Nile the famous Rhino Camp is reached, some seventy-five miles beyond which lies Nimule, the border station between Uganda and the Sudan. From there to Reja the Nile is not navigable, and so the intervening stretch has normally to be traversed on foot by the traveller.

The Nimule-Reja Road

The two posts are separated by some seven miles of road cut by numerous water-courses, and in many parts very rocky and broken. Several stretches would have permitted cycling, but now, within the past few weeks, the whole route has been made sufficiently good for their Royal Highnesses to motor along it. They will traverse in comfort, and probably in a day, an unattractive district that has entailed considerable discomforts for past travellers. Apart from the hard going, food has been scarce for Europeans. A few fowls and eggs were obtainable, sometimes sweet potatoes would be added, but the traveller who could purchase such sustenance counted himself fortunate. Fruits and milk were not to be had, and the water was normally dirty and brackish, particularly during the dry season. For porters, durs and groundnuts could be bought.



Speaking generally, the country was broken and stony, with numerous rocky ledges more or less thickly covered and numerous ravines. The Duke and Duchess will have passed through country entirely untraversed by any regular communication or regular carriers, and hence of its unattractiveness will not even have had the bare possibility of them being met by a motor car.

Reja, 1,000 miles by river from Khartoum, is the southernmost point of navigation of the White Nile steamer. It is conspicuous by a steep hill of dark rock, which, according to native tradition, arose suddenly during an eruption. In fact, the hill may be a remnant of the Hill of the Earthquake, a volcanic region. Nile steamer station, where runs a motor road to Abi, in the Sudan Congo. Their Royal Highnesses will be met and entertained on a Sudan Government steamer at Khartoum.

Steamer, fitted with electric light, hot and cold baths, mosquito-proof shelters, and other amenities of the white man's civilization in the tropics. Normally these steamers leave Rajal for Khartoum and Khartoum for Rajal twice a month, calling at some thirty-five posts en route. The downward journey is done in nine days, while owing to the current, that from Khartoum to Rajal lasts fifteen. A generation ago the river, through which they pass had been scarcely touched by civilization, yet to-day, to and fro, plus some 10s. daily spent on food, a large party can be comfortably conveyed in a fortnight over more than a thousand miles.

The steamers replenish their stores of food at the different villages, where Jews, Arabs, eggs, vegetables, and fruits are procured; the menu being reinforced by tinned foods. On these Nile river steamers it is an everyday experience to run through a vast landscape always abiding. As a rule there is no little element of adventure for the traveller, who is always likely to find that the ship has a submerged obstacle with such force that she is obliged to alter her course. The Royal party embark on the last Nile steamer at the start of their homeward trip.

Historic Memories.

Soon they will be at Gondokoro, finely situated on a high river bank and surrounded by trees, with a broad river before it dotted with islands, and mountains away to the south. The name still lingers in our memories from its association with Nile history.

Not distant from it is the station where the not distant future of a motor road of 200 miles will rest. Already the journey has been done by the enterprising secretary of the Royal East African Automobile Association.

Further on three miles away is Lado, which was the final British station on the Nile when the Lado Enclave was leased by our Continental friends. Lado itself was founded by Gordon slightly more than half a century ago, and here for some time Emin Pasha made his headquarters. Gondokoro and Lado are replete with historic memories.

Sikas and Shilluks.

Moussaia, in the neighbourhood of which game bounds, has been a garrison station since the beginning of the century. Kiri, a dozen miles further on, is a very pretty station on a high bank shaded by trees, and beautified by gardens and banana trees and banana groves. Although in this place villages are small and cattle and fowls and the vegetation is not so tropical, until the Suk village of a small station near which the ruins of a Derivian post have been discovered. The Tanka and Shilluk are here, and the Suk, and the east and west of the Nile are here. They are lean and hard, and carrying some of their belongings to get or hold on to the forest of the forest, the whole of standing with their hands on their heads. The Suk are lean and hard, and carrying some of their belongings to get or hold on to the forest of the forest, the whole of standing with their hands on their heads.

The Suk and the Galla provide them with their own and the Galla make narrow canoes made of the bamboo tree, which grows in profusion on the banks, are distinctive and in from a safe looking craft. In these they venture in waters regarded by the Nigropotamus as his own preserves, and quite frequently paddler and canoe men with drastic treatment at the mouth of the Nile river horse. The

canoes are light and easily transportable when hunting, but so very frail are they that when a steamer approaches they need to draw into the bank to avoid being swamped.

Through the Sudd.

From Rajal and Lake No progress is made for some two hundred and fifty miles through the sudd areas—sudd literally meaning a block, as the name given to the floating islands of vegetation that drift down the river from neighbouring lakes. As here the grasses and reeds and other plants become stationary they soon take root and first they are recorded as dense masses of sudd stretching right across the river and barring all further navigation. So thick are some of these floating masses that travellers have camped upon them, and cut them up only after long exertion. To-day, however, the channel is kept clear.

At Lake No the river takes a right angle bend to the east, flowing through the high country almost devoid of trees, but impassable for the boats of some size. The River Sobat joins the Nile here from the north, and in a spot near which a Tanka in the middle of the last century shot a lion and other game and more nature que sports of the birds, the in- rias come and visit, which have been somewhat dimmed by changing the name of the station, which now appears as the name of Kodok. This spot it was that Major Marchand occupied in 1897, an act which almost led to war between England and France. Marchand's garden is still kept in a good state of preservation, and the fort which he constructed near the river, and in the middle of the station, is still more or less intact. The name of the station is now changed to the name of Kodok, which was the name of the station, which now appears as the name of Kodok. This spot it was that Major Marchand occupied in 1897, an act which almost led to war between England and France. Marchand's garden is still kept in a good state of preservation, and the fort which he constructed near the river, and in the middle of the station, is still more or less intact.

Opposite Kodok the southern end of Abba Island, on which the Mahdi worked as a boat-bunder, and where he began the propaganda, which originating as religious developed into physical rebellion against authority and almost he admitted that in those days there were many just causes of complaint. The ruins of the Mahdi's house still stand at Kodok, the starting point of the expedition, which ended in the defeat and death of the Mahdi and his followers in the last year of the nineteenth century.

Approaching Civilization.

Kosti, 120 miles from Khartoum, marks an entire change of scene. The country of the Negroes is left behind, and that of the Arabs entered. Cultivated plots are frequent on the eastern bank. At this point runs a railway due east to Sennar on the Blue Nile near which the great works, which will irrigate the Gezira, are nearing completion.

Opposite Kosti on the southern end of Abba Island, on which the Mahdi worked as a boat-bunder, and where he began the propaganda, which originating as religious developed into physical rebellion against authority and almost he admitted that in those days there were many just causes of complaint. The ruins of the Mahdi's house still stand at Kodok, the starting point of the expedition, which ended in the defeat and death of the Mahdi and his followers in the last year of the nineteenth century.

As a thick forest, stretch of forest, was traversed. Thousands of water-fowl are seen in all directions, and on every sand bank, and Narys, I saw and understood. At El Duem, half a hundred miles further on, the western bank is quite densely covered with acacia forest. Hither come every year numerous Native parties bringing gun arabic, stripped from the wild gun forests of the Kordofan Province to the south.

The journey is nearing its end. Barely more than a hundred miles remain to be traversed before Khartoum is reached. Expectation is high. After weeks on a Nile steamer passengers look forward to reaching the seat of Government, where they can walk and take exercise, and where civilization will be met once more.

THE RETURN OF GERMANS TO TANGANYIKA

Our mail bag is clogged testimony to the satisfaction felt in the Tanganyika Territory and the prospect of the return of German citizens. The prolongation by the Government of the Mandatory Ex-Enemies Restriction Ordinance for another further period of only six months from December 1st is naturally regarded as a straw showing in which direction the Government is generally bent, and that the Ordinance will either be allowed to expire on June 4 next, or that it is to be further extended it will be for a very limited and final period.

We have every sympathy with the revulsion felt by settlers in Tanganyika at the thought of the re-admission of Germans into their midst, and the series of articles which have been published on the subject of German colonial policy in East Africa will be the strongest testimony to our own attitude on this matter. Whatever may be said of other countries, we find that Tanganyika presents a special case. The memory of German conduct in Kamerun that Territory is so much nearer to our shores, and the knowledge that the German people are still in the country.

A Question of Time.

We are, however, forced to recognize that their permanent exclusion is impossible, for the Mandate provides that there shall be no differentiation between the treatment of nationals of States within the League of Nations, when Germany is admitted to the League of Nations. British will not be prepared to permit that citizens of other States should be treated as inferior citizens to British citizens. The admission of Germany to the League is a foregone conclusion, and recent European developments hint that the admission will not be long delayed, some well-informed authorities claiming that it will take place this year.

Germany will, in any case, not be ejected prior to June 4 next, and before that date the Ex-Enemies Restriction Ordinance will either have to be renewed or allowed to lapse. Consideration of the unrestricted return of Germans to the Territory consequently resolves itself into a question of time. Shall we admit them before we are forced to do so by the terms of the Mandate, or shall we prohibit their entry as long as possible? These are the two alternatives.

However unpalatable it be, we must admit frankly to ourselves that no agitation in East African circles, either in this country or in East Africa, could debar them permanently. Great Britain must abide by the terms under which she accepted her stewardship, but in our view the Empire in general and Tanganyika in particular have nothing whatever to gain by granting Germany any favours in this matter.

German-owned Plantations Again.

Yet some well-known parties and business men on this side claim that in the long run Tanganyika will gain by allowing unrestricted entry, basing their contention on the undeniable fact that Britain has not seized the wonderful opportunities offered her at the end of the war to acquire ex-enemy properties and develop them vigorously. They point out that people at home with adequate financial resources have shown the utmost lassitude and lack of interest in the Ex-German Protectorates. Many of the purchasers of estates have been and still are handicapped by inadequate funds, and as a conse-

quence the plantations are not working at anything like their capacity of output. Incidentally, they assert, and not without some measure of reason, that the disinclination on the part of British capital to invest itself in Tanganyika has forced the administration to foster more rapidly than might otherwise have been the case large-scale production for export by Natives.

They contend that the abolition of all restrictions would promptly result in the investment of German energy and German funds in the plantation industries of Tanganyika. Seriously and in full faith they insist on the stability of such development, and that, by a process which Germany has known thousands of millions of pounds. Still, we are prepared to admit that Britain might tolerate even that. Have we not been supine enough to allow exactly the same thing to happen on the West Coast of Africa? Practically all the ex-enemy plantations there are today restored to German ownership. With a number of trustees have bravely asserted a few years ago that we had placed our German colonies for ever. Today not the slightest shadow of doubt exists in the minds of our fellow-countrymen that we had placed our German colonies for ever, and it is already very true.

In Tanganyika it is not likely that a very great number of plantations would so promptly be acquired by German interests, though doubtless they would buy as soon as possible, and as opportunities occurred from the tempting offers to the present owners of property. In all probability there would be partial purchases, and in some estates, for a ready sale, but not wanting that German means to get a foothold in East Africa.

The Commercial Side.

We believe, however, that there would be prompt and more noticeable results on the purely commercial side than on the agricultural. We hold strongly that the re-entry of German merchants would expedite the commercial penetration which is already so obvious to anyone not deliberately blind. Even without the presence of German export and import firms at the coast and up-country centres, an appreciable share of Tanganyika's trade is already done through German channels, and there is the ominous fact that since Germans were re-admitted to Kenya there have been phenomenal increases in the percentages of goods imported by Kenya and Uganda from Germany and in the exports from those countries to Germany.

The same phenomenon will, we are convinced, be promptly repeated in the Tanganyika Territory. It may be objected that as Germany is already doing a considerable share, why, therefore, prohibit the entry of her nationals? For a number of reasons, but for one in particular. Her present trade is largely a result of the anti-British spirit aroused amongst Indian traders by the acute political controversy in Kenya, and the *harm* in Tanganyika. Now that moderate Indian opinion has just achieved a signal victory in East Africa, Indian antipathy to handling British goods would gradually die away. Given a period of quietness, there would almost certainly be noticeable improvement in this respect. The readmission of Germans at this critical stage would not merely delay, but in a large measure destroy, this probability.

The Danger of Concessions.

Germany has undoubtedly capitalized commercially the feeling of tension between British and Indian opinion in East Africa, and would undoubt-

TACKLING TANGANYIKA'S LABOUR PROBLEMS.

United Planters' Association, Proposed.

February 10, EAST AFRICA.

War vs. Salads, January 9, 1925.

fully play on past troubles as much as possible... British Indians in East Africa... ensuring that British goods would get less than a fair chance in territories in which there are and will be abundant scope for their sale. By going out of our way to expedite the return of Germans to Tanganyika before the admission of Germans to the League of Nations, Britain will, we believe, liberally... herself to these matters.

We sympathize keenly with the correspondents in Tanganyika who have written us on this subject, particularly as they have no doubt... in which they think that the best government... and Downing Street exactly... public opinion is on the matter. Though the return of the Germans seems to us inevitable, we see no reason why they should be granted any concessions. When their strict rights entitle them to return, settlers in Tanganyika will, unfortunately, have to accept the position, but until that time arrives we sincerely hope that the home Government will... 66

If the problems of Tanganyika in regard to Native labour are not yet as acute as those of Uganda and Kenya, they are very similar, and this Territory has the advantage of learning to profit by some of the lessons learned by its neighbours from bitter experience.

Tanganyika is beginning to think of tackling the labour problem... they are now being taken towards... information, on the one hand, to a United Planters' Association, and, on the other, the creation of a Central (Government) Labour Board. It is hoped that both bodies may work together to secure the best possible supply of Native labour, to regulate wages, and to co-ordinate efforts in recruiting, housing, &c. These efforts seem to be following the lines adopted in Uganda (a description of which was given in "EAST AFRICA" of November...)

Let us look at the matter from the standpoint of the coffee plantations. The coffee industry is... on the coast, is... entirely dependent on labour from districts of the interior. Hitherto the supply has been more or less maintained by a fairly steady influx of Natives voluntarily making their way in search of work to Tanga, Pangani, Mchoni, and Lindi, from the districts of Tabora (Wawanyazi), Kondoa Irangi (Wanyaturu) and Songea (Wassangu). This movement began and was fostered in German days... organization... The old tradition that the Natives of the district mentioned necessarily go to the coast...

Speculative Outlets

Since the British occupation a few of the more energetic planters on the coast have from time to time sent recruiters up-country, but owing to houses for which the planters deny all liability—inter-district recruiting of labour was suddenly stopped entirely by Government in 1920. When such recruiting was subsequently restarted, permission was subject to such impractical restrictions, that little or nothing could be done. Moreover, it was undoubtedly opposed by reactionary district officers, who, of course, have the private ear of the chiefs. In consequence, the task of procuring labour through this channel became a costly and a heart-breaking business.

The coffee planters of Arusha and Kilimanjaro draw a fair but unsatisfactory supply of labour from the local tribes. A certain amount of recruiting from the fields above mentioned was, and still is, done for the Kilimanjaro and Meru regions. But, as in the case of the sisal estates, this is irregular and spasmodic.

As for the cotton planters, in Morogoro especially, these are situated more fortunately being nearer the sources of supply. The sudden interest taken in cotton cultivation during the past two or three years has, however, now given the cotton planters of Kilosa, Mwarua and Lindi furiously to think.

A proper Labour Law was for long badly needed, though in Tanganyika there was no need to go far afield for a model, as the old German labour legislation would have served well as a basis. Nevertheless, nearly two years more passed until the present Masters and Servants Ordinance took shape. It is current belief that the Colonial Office, under

EAST AFRICAN BATTLE HONOURS.

THE West African Frontier Force and the King's African Rifles are the only African units to which Battle Honours have as yet been awarded for service in East Africa during the Great War.

Those who served with either East Central or South African or with Indian units will hope soon to see published awards to them of particular regiments of corps.

Meanwhile it is a pleasure to record the list of Battle Honours awarded to the units mentioned above, and printed in heavy type are the Battle Honours which have been selected to be borne on Colours of Appointments.

ROYAL FUSILIERS

Kilimanjaro—Behobeho—Nyangao—East Africa, 1915-17.

THE LOYAL REGIMENT (North Lancashire).

Kilimanjaro—East Africa, 1914-16.

THE KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES

(7 Battalions).

Kilimanjaro, Narungombe—Nyangao—East Africa, 1914-18.

NICERIA REGIMENT

(5 Battalions).

Behobeho—Nyangao—East Africa, 1915-18.

GOLD COAST REGIMENT

(5 Battalions).

Narungombe—East Africa, 1915-18.

CAMBIA COMPANY

Nyanigo—East Africa, 1917-18.

THE WEST INDIA REGIMENT

(2 Battalions).

East Africa, 1916-18.

...consequential pressure was responsible for this delay. By that it may be seen that the present Ordinance did not fall into force in January, 1924. Certain modifications in its provisions are necessary, but on the whole it protects the Native and gives the planter a fair deal.

Steps of the Union.

This brings the history of labour in Tanganyika up to date. What of the present?

• Was the different Planters' Associations throughout the Territory, are being to be merged together. They are being urged to amalgamate by the Tanganyika Planters' Association, the oldest in the country, whose energetic Secretary is Mr. J. W. ...

...the various districts ... interests ...

...ability of founding a limited liability company. The main object of such a body is to promote a Labour Recruiting Bureau. The company, it is proposed, should have a capital of £20,000, half to be paid up now; if that be forthcoming, I have good reason to believe that the Native will be unofficially guaranteed the remainder. ...

...The United Planters' Association would have a manager and assistants, their task being to recruit labour and place it at the disposal of planters ...

...to the Legislative Council, to watch its members' interests and generally to approach Government on all matters affecting the settler community.

It is interesting to read that to check "climping" of labour and to keep track of the movement of Natives on estates the Tanganyika United Planters' Association proposes a pass-book system ...

Obligations of the Native.

If the recruiting scheme has the active support of Government, there is much to be said for the above proposals.

In the first place it will eliminate individualistic efforts at recruiting, which are in the main wasteful and in the past have often brought discredit unjustly on the planting community as a whole.

Two things are, in the opinion of many, of paramount importance. One is that labour contracts shall be for one year, and not as at present, for six months only. Secondly, it is essential that the Native labourer be taught the obligation, obedience being enforced if necessary, of rendering an adequate amount of work per week, instead of two or three days at his own sweet will. At present the contract is one-sided. The planter pays a considerable sum to obtain his labour, provides decent housing, food, wages and medical attention. But, during the period of his six months' contract, the man renders nothing but 150 days' work. More often than not, he turns out for 80 or 100 days' work only. Improvement is obviously necessary.

Government Labour Board.

From the point of view of Government, the steps taken so far have been the creation of a Central Government Labour Board and the promise that a Government Labour Commissioner will be provided as soon as the planters have set their house in order. The Board mentioned, it is understood, acts in a purely advisory capacity, and merely as regards wages. It consists of the Hon. the Treasurer, the General Manager of Railways, and the Director of Public Works.

In conclusion, it should not be forgotten that the East African Commission recently reported strongly in favour of a loan being floated for development in Tanganyika, starting on the Labora-Mwaa line. When this loan is available—as we are convinced it will be in the not too distant future—the demands of Government for labour will be greatly increased.

The German Government refused to allot any more land for white settlement in the colony, and the British Government has more than once proclaimed that it is determined to follow the same policy.

It is clear, apart from the labour supply of Tanganyika, will have reached its maximum when the white settlers' estates are all fully developed.

Labour to carry out public works will continue to grow, and the sisal and cotton plantations may be hard pressed in time to come to find the Native workers he requires.

EDITORIAL NOTE. The local East African Press and general public had practically no knowledge of the subject matter of this article at the time of its dispatch from Dar-es-Salaam. We are indebted to a special correspondent for this exclusive information.

ACADEMIC SUCCESS OF TANGANYIKA BORN STUDENT.

Many Tanganyikans and other East Africans have pleasant memories of the Rev. T. B. R. Westgate, the tall and stalwart C. M. S. padre, who when a prisoner in German hands, knew how to amuse himself and his fellows. They will be interested to learn that his son, Wilfred, born in East Africa, has been awarded the Rhodes Scholarship for the University of Oxford.

...to find a field ... from ... tennis, shooting, hockey, rowing and track racing. Scholastically his record is excellent. Specialising in classics, he took the scholarship in Greek in his third year, carrying off the gold medal in that language when receiving his B.A. degree. He was chosen by acclamation to be Valedictorian for the year 1924 at St. John's College, but illness prevented his accepting the honour. After graduating he was granted a Fellowship in Trinity College, Toronto, where he has been doing post-graduate work. He will enter Balliol College, Oxford, in the autumn of this year.

We congratulate Mr. Westgate on his successes and shall watch his career with interest. While he is at Oxford he will have as St. John's, Cambridge, a Kenya-born colleague in Mr. L. S. B. Leakey, who has just returned to England after taking part in the British Museum's expedition to the Tanganyika Territory, and on which his name remains.

WHERE TO STAY IN TANGANYIKA
ARUSHA HOTEL AND STORES
ARUSHA
Established 1906. Proprietor: GORDON BLOOM
Merchant and General Commission Agent.
Safari Outfitter and Buyer of all country produce.

VALUOR AND ESTATE AGENT. Purchase of Produce—cotton, sisal, coffee, copra—undertaken on commission basis for British firms. **SHOOTING TRIPS ARRANGED.**
H. MALCOLM ROSS
Tanga, Tanganyika Territory
7 years Plantation Department, Colonial Easing Property, 14 years East Africa

YOUR KENYA LETTER

Editor, *Zanjanee*, January 22, 1925.

Newsletters are "interesting" anyway. A few enthusiastic experimenters have been receiving messages from various parts of the world, though until very recently with no great measure of success, but now a representative of a local newspaper has enjoyed the privilege of listening to a lecture from the unknown (the name of the sending station could not be picked up). It is also noticeable that local experimenters have been endeavouring to get in touch with one another through the medium of the press, all of which tends to bring Kenya into line with the rest of the world in an important matter of wireless broadcasting and receiving.

Native Legislation

I respectfully submit that in these proceedings there is a fundamental principle involved, and that is that no man should be condemned, punished or deprived of his property without being given an opportunity of showing why he should not be deprived of his property or liberty. The heritage of every British subject is, to no small extent, due to the rights of olden times in England, who have prevailed with words of great eloquence and force, my energetic appeal to this Court to once more affirm the principle.

Orders were entered on H. M. High Court, Nairobi, on Monday when Mr. Daly, a well-known local advocate, on behalf of Messrs. Jevanjee, an important firm of Indian merchants, sought the ruling of the Court on the question of his being permitted to appear and contest an order for the sale of certain property held by his clients. The order had been issued by the Nairobi Municipal Council, and affected not only rates due by the applicant, but also the right of the applicant to pass over the Nairobi Council, at various points, to the Colonial Office. The applicant has any power to bring to Court any action to protect his property should the Corporation elect to issue an order for its sale for non-payment of rates. This is the unique position in which Nairobi finds itself. Messrs. Jevanjee brought the application to the Lower Court in the first instance, and were told they had no *locus standi*. Persevering, they took their application to the High Court, where it was heard by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Crean. Their Honours have reserved judgment, but there may be something interesting to add to these remarks in due course.

Mauritius Interested.

The future is ever looking brighter for Kenya. It now appears that Mauritius is interested in Kenya Colony. A letter from the Secretariat has appeared in the local press, stating that this Colony is attracting considerable attention in Mauritius and is being freely discussed in the press. The letter adds that Mauritius is looking to Kenya's dairy products, and it is suggested that ham, butter, lard and other dairy products might find a ready market.

A Pioneer Memory.

An interesting ceremony took place on Monday of this week, when His Excellency the Governor unveiled a bronze bust of Cecil R. C. Selous, the famous big game hunter and naturalist. This bust, which has been placed in the Kenya and Uganda Museum of Natural History, is the gift of that very generous and public spirited man, Sir Norman McMillan. Many prominent personages were present at the ceremony, and His Excellency—who told that he met Cecil Selous in 1891, when I was a

trooper and he was a guide in the very remarkable expedition, the pioneer march from Malindi to what is now Salisbury—paid a very high tribute to his memory. Selous must ever rank as one of the Big Men of Africa and of Empire building, and it is appropriate that his memory should ever be kept green in the country in whose interests and defence he gave up his life.

"The Two Roads."

Not unconnected with the above, it is interesting to note that His Excellency the Governor, who was touring the province and addressing *barabaras*, particularly in the Kikuyu district, has been impressing upon the natives that Kenya must travel along "two roads" to success. This picturesque simile (the Native loves allegory) referred to the necessity, in his own opinion, of the Natives cultivating intensively within their reserves, while the Europeans just as actively worked the land outside the reserves. In previous letters this problem has been touched upon in its relation to labour supplies for European farms, and there can be no doubt that the whole question must be thrashed out at no distant date.

Motoring Affairs.

The subject of discussion and accident, which spread over a long period, have characterized Nairobi's motoring history, reached a climax in the new Municipal Motor Regulations, which were submitted in due time for approval. They have been framed very much on the English plan, making certain allowances for local conditions. A speed limit of fifteen miles per hour within the municipal area is a feature of the scheme. Incidentally, the average Nairobiian will strike a snag here, for few men unless assisted by a speedometer, have any idea of their own travel. For instance, the writer has dealt with the Secretary of the Nairobi Motorists' Association upon the subject of a late speedometer. "Oh," said the secretary, "the local Motorists' Association just look at the speedometer. I am doing fifteen per hour now, protesting for the new rule when it comes in!" And the warden could have sworn we were doing ten at the most.

African Sport.

The interest that is being taken in the welfare of the African is reflected in the annual meetings of the African Football Association of Kenya. That held on Friday of last week was the seventh of its kind and, but for the intervention of the war, would no doubt have been higher up the numerical scale. The programme for the coming season has been drawn out. It is interesting to note, by the way, that the prejudice that was very widespread some ten years ago against "mixed" games, i.e. those between black and white, is unmistakably disappearing, and that games are not infrequently played between teams of opposing pigmentation of epidermis.

No More News.

Nairobi is looking forward to the return of the Duke and Duchess. Nothing has filtered through recently in regard to their return. All has been and is silent as the tomb. As first we were regaled with thrilling tales of their encounters with wild life, then suddenly the closure was complete. A correspondence of a well-known Home newspaper is said to be not unconnected with the death of "copy" from the "royal blue." It is suggested that he could throw quite a lot of light on the subject, especially in relation to a certain cable semi-home, which met with displeasure in such places. So the story goes. We wonder.

**LATE SIR ROBERT CORYNDON'S LAST
KIKUYU TOUR**

The Two Roads.

REFERENCE is made in our Kikuyu letter to the tour of the Kikuyu district made by the late Sir Robert Coryndon, Governor of Kenya, just before his sudden death. The following are a few of the points from his speech to the six hundred Natives assembled at the Fort Hall *baraza*.

He first recalled his personal life and said that the railway he had then promised was now nearing completion as far as Fort Hall. His Excellency stated that there were two other matters of great importance which he wished to mention. There were people working for themselves on their own lands in the Reserves and there were those who were working on the plantations of Europeans outside the Reserves. Unless these two operations went on successfully, the country would suffer. Everyone who lives in a country has to do something for the country. Everyone has to pay taxes, but the payment of taxes is not the whole duty of anyone in his country. Everyone has to do a certain amount of work in addition to paying his taxes. This work was of two kinds. One was the growing of crops on his own land and the other planting by Europeans outside the Reserves. They were the two roads, and both of them must run together. If one road were stopped, then the country could not be prosperous.

Beyond Fort Hall the Nyeri Railway would run almost entirely through Native Reserves. The Kikuyu were going to benefit by it, for the railway would carry their goods, and that would save them from their present or "old" work on the railways, which would be an only one or two, was not like work on plantations. Yet there was a shortage of labour on the railways. A great deal of planting had to be done in the Reserve, and many men were going out to work, but there were not enough going out to work on this railway which would bring money to them.

He did not like to hear of a railway standing still, because there were no people to build it or to hear of coffee rotting in European *shambas* because there were no people to pick it. Coffee picking did not last long, and could be done by women and children where the plantations were near the Reserves.

He knew that the chiefs and their people wanted to know about their land boundaries. It was a big question and Government had been working hard on the matter for the last year, but it took a great deal of time. They wanted to find out what land was in dispute and mark on the map exactly what the Reserves were. Then he would send out officers to go round with the chiefs and show them the boundaries of the Reserves, and these boundaries would be marked with trees or with sisal.

The address delivered at several *barazas* was a definite call to the people to accept the duty of working either on the tribal lands or on public works or private enterprises and to get an undoubtedly valuable stimulus. Its simple and direct language, its reiteration, and its definite pictures of two roads, a railway halting for lack of labour, and tribal boundaries marked by sisal plants all lent added power to it and will be appreciated at their true worth by all who have had to deal with East African natives.

EGYPTIAN ROYALTY IN KENYA

(Continued from page 1)

MR. RATTRAY, the well known hunter and safari trainer, is in charge of the party of six Egyptian princes to whom reference was made in the first issue of "East Africa." They have had some preliminary but strenuous hours on the "Two Buttons Ranch," which is within an hour and a half of Nairobi by car, and comprises about ten thousand acres.

From the Kenya capital the visitors go on to Mr. Rattray's camp at Siso and Marsabit, where elephant and lion are plentiful at the moment. Prince Ibrahim is a cousin of King Fuad of Egypt, and has many trophies in Kenya a year or so before the outbreak of war and is a fine sportsman.

I hear that other famous visitors are expected at the Norfolk shortly, but I should think six princes at a time is a record even in the olden days.

NEWS FOR THE R.E.A.A.

We have for some time studied very carefully all the information of East African interest published by the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and we have been struck by the accuracy of almost all of it. Therefore we are very surprised to find published under the name of Consul A. W. Warren of Nairobi the following paragraph:—

"It is the plan of the Government to have a road built from Cape Town to the town of Nairobi, and to have an official of the East African Automobile Association in an effort to demonstrate the practicality of making the trip in a small car. The journey, made during the dry season, will be over a hitherto unknown ground in crossing Tanganyika Territory. Road traversed by the motoring public will be a lead from Nairobi to connect with the excellent roads of Uganda. From Uganda, great difficulty is encountered in crossing the mountains of the Nile or the mountains of the Congo. Natives of Tanganyika, but after Anusha is passed the road to Nyasaland, either traverses beautiful grassy plateaus, or else has to climb sharp mountain slopes, or cross unbridged rivers."

Is Nyasaland Cape Town and are the "marshes of the Nile or the headwaters of the Congo" near Cairo? Can one imagine an official of the R.E.A.A. undertaking such a trip without the Association's alert secretary giving a blaze of publicity to such an achievement? Such a paragraph seems difficult of explanation, particularly as it is stated to have been despatched from Nairobi.

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TRANSPORT IN PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

Specialist writes for EAST AFRICA

By Our Transport Experts

Most valuable of the foremost of the colonies of Portugal—a position it owes largely to British effort. The whole of its landward boundaries abut on British soil, and it is through its territory that the Transvaal, Nyasaland, and much of Rhodesia must find an outlet to the sea.

The railways that have been built to cope with its transit trade—Lourouco Marquês, Kamati Poort, Beira-Umtali, and the Trans-Cambez—have thus far proved for Mozambique an additional value. They have facilitated the opening of large plantations. Plantations have been established on each side of these railways, and the country's great agricultural wealth, while hitherto in mineral concessions are being worked in their vicinity. The wider introduction of motor transport, however, is needed to open up to a still greater extent the areas through which these railways run.

The same might be said with regard to the projected transit lines. One of these railways will run from Lourenço Marques towards Johannesburg, another will tap Nyasaland through the port of Quilimane, while still another will ultimately connect Lake Tanganyika with East Amelia, one of the finest harbours in the world. A loan of about £5,000,000 may possibly be raised to finance such projects, and these lines apart, however, it

is clear that the most economic method of utilizing the Province itself would be to utilize the waterways and to make the many ports, especially those of the north, centres of motor transport activities.

The Road System.

The granting of concessions, though resulting in local development, is claimed by many people to have had a bad effect on the building of a complete colonial road system, which lack of Government funds has also done. A distance of more than 2,000 miles of motor roads in Portuguese East Africa is now in various stages of construction.

The best system of motor roads lies on the lines of the railway running from Beira to Umtali. These roads are the work of the Mozambique Company, and provide an object lesson, not only to Portuguese East Africa itself, but to other parts of Africa, as to how profitable motor transport can be made to operate with railway and river traffic. Other motor roads built by this company proceed from the Beira railway southwards to the Limpopo and northwards to Sena and Tete on the Zambezi. From Tete a good road runs beyond the northern frontier to Fort Jameson, in Rhodesia, and just beyond the frontier this is joined by a road from Chikoa.

North of Quilimane few roads have as yet been built. A coastal highway is a possibility between this port and the town of Mozambique, while roads from these towns to the Nyasaland frontier are under construction, although it is believed the work is proceeding but perfunctorily. Some work has also been done on the Port Amelia-Lake Nyasa highway. Conditions in the north are favourable to road construction, but the same cannot be said of the Inhambane district, owing to the prevalence of sand.

Use of Motor Vehicles.

The total number of motor vehicles in Portuguese East Africa cannot be more than 500, the majority being of American make. Lourenço Marques is by far the most motorized town in the Province, and yet only 70 motor cars and 25 lorries, mostly of a light type, were operating there a year or so ago. The Mozambique Company has a number of passenger and commercial vehicles operating both in Beira and in the interior.

Sixty-eight motor cars were imported into Portuguese East Africa in 1925, but there was a big fall, chiefly owing to unfavourable exchange and general in-

crease in prices. Some improvement has taken place during the past three years. A 10-horsepower motor car for the unconfined portion of the Province is considered to be the 5 per cent. ad valorem import duty on passenger cars, and a similar duty of 5 per cent. on lorries. The Government justifies its attitude in this matter by stating that the money raised is needed for road maintenance.

Tractors, for which there is a great need in Mozambique, are imported duty free, in the hope of encouraging their widespread use. The Government introduced three of these machines for demonstration purposes a few years ago. The Mozambique Company possesses the majority of the tractors in the country. It has recently been stated, however, that tractors are in considerable demand, especially for the cotton fields.

River and Air Draft.

One feature of the riverine drainage of Mozambique is the number of lateral waterways that connect the various rivers. The Urema connects the Zambezi with the Pungwe, the Kwakwa joins the Zambezi from the Bons Signaes, while the latter is also connected by a channel with the Makuzi. If these waterways were improved it would be possible to make an inland voyage from Beira beyond Zambeze. Apart from the value of this route for the tapping of the regions through which it runs, it would give the settler the opportunity of using the port that is, for the time being, best able to deal with it.

In the Lourouco Marquês district, the rivers are used up to the

eventually substitute the slow type of sailing vessel at present utilized. Other rivers besides those mentioned capable of carrying motor launches are the Limpopo, Sabi, Buai, Shire, Likusego, Lurio, and Rovuma.

Local Motor Fuel.

Petroleum is being actively prospected for in Mozambique, and it is expected that the first oil to have been discovered south of the Zambezi and in the neighbourhood of Inhambane will be in the vicinity of Vila Fontaine, and this will provide motor fuel for the Province and also for immediate use as petrol is very expensive at present. A developed Mozambique will never be in need of motor fuel.

Many of the Colony's agricultural products, especially sugar and maize, can be grown in such huge quantities that so little waste would be left that a portion of these crops were used as raw materials for the extraction of sufficient power alcohol to satisfy local fuel demands. Benzol from Tete coal is also another possible source of supply.

As yet little has been done with regard to commercial aviation in Portuguese East Africa. It is certain, however, that when the Colony is more developed the institution of aerial lines will greatly shorten the time now taken in travelling from Beira through Rhodesia to Europe, via Lobito Bay, in Angola. Excepting in the neighbourhood of the shell running parallel with the coast, landing facilities are plentiful in the Province.

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PERSONALIA

Sir Arthur Pease, Bart., has arrived back from Kenya.

We hear that Lord Bullen, the president of the African Society, is spending a few weeks in France.

Capt. Lestock R.N. lectured in Bristol last week on the recent expedition in Tanganyika undertaken by the "Wildcat Africa" his party.

Mr. H. H. Hedges, Public Secretary to Sir Felix Pole, lectured the other evening at Treherbert on the Resources of the Sudan.

Capt. A. A. M. Wainwright, late of the King's African Rifles, has just had a new book, "Old Africa Returns," published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall.

Mr. W. F. Gowers has lately appointed as an agent of the East African Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. in his favour may be expected shortly.

The Rev. F. H. Wright, a C.M.S. missionary with 30 years of service in Kenya to his credit, represented the society at its recent annual appeal at Devizes.

Mr. G. St. J. O'Leary, who is now back in England, spent his leave partly in the Seychelles.

Bishop Gogarty, the head of the Fathers of the Holy Ghost working in the Kilimanjaro district, is reported to have arrived in Ridgefield, Connecticut, U.S.A., on leave.

Lord and Lady Safford, who were married last week, have left England for South Africa and they return to East Africa. Lady Safford is the daughter of Lord and Lady Kyliant.

The Rev. A. C. Vadden, who is well remembered in Nairobi, speaking in Bristol the other day, said that Kenya was commercially on the threshold of fame, its future being indeed bright.

The Duke and Duchess of York have promised to attend a ball to be held at the Hyde Park Hotel on May 20, in aid of the British Empire Cancer Campaign, of which the Duke of York is president.

Sir Milson Rees, the Royal laryngologist, who has been in frequent attendance upon His Majesty during his recent attack of bronchitis, is very keenly interested in East African development and recently acquired a large property at Frusha.

Major J. E. N. Burton, recently District Commissioner at Kadigdi in the Nuba Mountains Province, who had been in the Sudan military and civil services for rather more than seven years, died last month in Khartoum.

A verdict of "death from misadventure" was recorded a few days ago at a St. Pancras inquest on Mr. Walter Frank Dove, senior clerk in the Secretariat at Zomba. Deceased, who arrived home on leave some three months ago, collapsed under an anaesthetic while undergoing an operation.

Dr. Norman Leys book gave rise to a question in the House of Commons last week. Mr. Fisher, Liberal Member for English Universities asking the East African Commission's report would deal with the charges made. The Prime Minister asked for notice of the question.

Sir Horace Byatt, late Governor of Tanganyika, and now Governor of Trinidad, has opened the first session of the reformed Legislative Council of Trinidad. The session was attended by General Pershing and Admiral Dayton, who were in the island on their way from South America to the U.S.A.

Messrs. Mitchell and T. A. Wood have been elected President and Vice-president respectively of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce for the current year. The committee is composed of Messrs. Tannahill, Tyson, Howe, Bartet, Phillips, Smithson, Nicholson and Lewis.

Mr. G. St. J. O'Leary, C.B.E., has been appointed by the Attorney-General as a special officer for labour affairs. The appointment has reference to the Labour Organization exclusively reported for EAST AFRICA, p. 532.

Brigadier-General F. D. Hammond, who reported on East African railways some time ago, has now been appointed by the Southern Rhodesian Government as the officer to inquire into and report upon the administration and affairs generally of the railways in that territory. General Hammond leaves for South Africa on March 6.

General Joaquim Jose Machado, C.M.G., who has just passed away in Lisbon, was twice Governor-General of Mozambique, firstly between 1890 and 1899, and again in the last year of the war. He was progressive in his ideas and always on good terms with the British residents of the territory, with whom he was deservedly popular.

Major-General Sir Archibald Asson, K.C.M.G., whose death at the age of 63 is announced, spent many years in East Africa, first serving as an officer in Mauritius. He later took service under the Colonial Office as Inspector-General of Police in the island, re-organising the force.

In 1862 he was present with a British mission at the coronation of King Radama II of Madagascar, who formed a great friendship with Sir Archibald, to the chagrin and jealousy of the representatives of other European powers.

South Africa in the Press

NORTHERN RHODESIA AT WEMBLEY

A correspondent of the Livingstone Mail writes that Northern Rhodesia, which is practically unknown at home...

He pleads that every person accustomed to attend the Lusaka or Kafue shows should "anti-up" from £2 to £5. Many others who never go to the shows would willingly contribute the same amount...

VIEWS OF UGANDA'S NEW GOVERNOR

Mr. Gowers, C.M.G., the new Governor of Uganda, has more first-hand experience than he has. Many of his statements born on the recent Press controversy concerning the respective merits of direct or indirect rule...

To Uganda it will be very interesting to read that Mr. Gowers has always been convinced that the only method of eventually evolving a stable government of the Africans by the Africans...

SIBELIGHTS ON THE SUDAN MUTINY

The sorry story of last November has never been written in full, says a special correspondent of the Times in an interesting article on the Sudan "Dance of Death". It has still to be told how the Egyptian officers, awaiting their deportation to Cairo...

RUWENZORI'S HOLLOW MAN

Mr. Alan Johnston, an official of Uganda has drawn for the Evening News an attractive picture of the Mountains of the Moon, called by the natives as the "Hollow Man". At this height the clouds are constantly rolling up to blot out the view with an amazing effect. The Natives of the lower slopes are afraid to venture so high for fear of what they term "the Hollow Man," a giant who kills you if he can get behind you...

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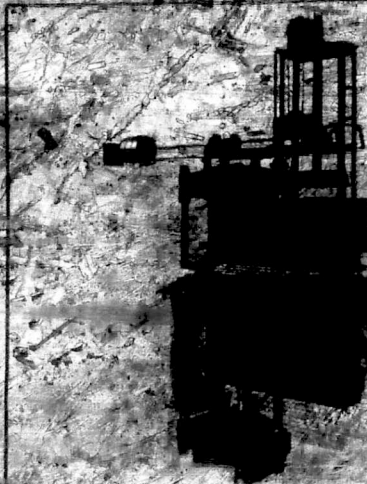
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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

CONSEQUENT ON THE recent demand being experienced, the market has eased considerably, prices steady and being obtainable every 100 lbs. the finest quality.

Kenya. Considerable offerings are available, but the quality is such that much easier prices have to be accepted, as follows:

Sorted to fine 1543 to 1335	medium to good
Sorted to fine 1455 to 1335	medium to good
Sorted to fine 1385 to 1335	medium to good

Ungraded

Common to good	1335 to 1385
Common to medium	1335 to 1385
Typical Floated	1335 to 1385

Messrs. Lower and Peck report that at the weekly sales 5722 bags of Kenya sorts were offered, most of which were sold; 318 bags of Uganda, the majority being disposed of; and 71 bags of Kenya Toro, all of which were sold.

Uganda sorts realized the following prices:

Pakeh	1075. 6d. to 1155. 0d.
	1205. 6d. to 1205. 0d.
	1245. 0d. to 1205. 6d.
	1115. 0d. to 1205. 6d.
	1245. 0d. to 1385. 0d.

Uganda sorts realized the following prices:

Usumbara 1st	1475. 3d.
2nd	1235. 6d.
3rd	1155. 0d.
Kilimanjaro 1st	1405. 0d. to 1545. 0d.
2nd	1205. 0d. to 1405. 0d.
3rd	1015. 6d. to 1155. 6d.
Peaberry	1495. 0d. to 1575. 0d.

MAIZE.

The market has been somewhat quiet, but prices are steady and are being obtained for the following:

East African.—No. 1 white flat maize is being sold with resellers at 455. 6d. for March/April shipment, but there is very little interest shown. Nos. 7 and 8 are on offer at 445. 6d., but in the opinion of the African Colonial Company the value should not be more than about 445. 6d.

Other African.—With March/April shipment No. 1 yellow round South African should be at about 455. 6d. a floating parcel to Rotterdam having been sold at 435. Some supplies of No. 6 have been put into store in London, but prices are less than when landed. With June/July shipment this grade has been sold at 395. 6d., although 395. 6d. is now obtainable, and at 305. for July/August shipment, the present value now being 385. 10d. Supplies are available for August/September shipment in bags/bulk at 385. 6d. A July/August consignment has realized 305. 6d. bags and 385. 0d. bulk, while cargoes either in this location or August/September at 385. 7d. and 385. 6d. respectively bulk. A sale has since been made of August/September at 385. 3d.

To No. 2 white flat South African maize should be at about 505. for March/April shipment, with Continental bags around 305. 6d. for June/July, which is the value of July. 1st. list of August.

To sympathy with Manila hemp, and has improved to the extent of some 25% to 30% per ton, the lowest price touched in the recent past. Messrs. Wiggle worth predict a lead state that, owing to the heavy rain, the present export has been considerably curtailed, the consequent prospect of shortage during the next few months having an influence on the value of the crop, satisfactory results as that consumers are displaying willingness to quote for forward shipment. Values are:

Tanganyika	240 to 247 per ton
Burundi	245 to 246
Portuguese	245 to 246

according to standard of quality and condition of shipment.

Nisal-Tow.—The general tendency is to be lower, especially with 2 1/2" fibres, though movement is slow, quality is good.

Mauritius.—Little change has occurred, the supply keeping in line with the demand, and prices are:

Prime	249 10/12
Good	247 9/12

FLAX.

The market for East African sorts is dull, though low quotations to meet with a ready demand. To-day's prices:

D/R according to quality	200/210
D/R Tow	245/270

NEPALAND TEA.

During the past week 173 packages of Nepalaland tea, the average price of 12. 1/2d. the unit, has been sold.

From Japan, 100 packages of Nepalaland tea have been sold at 11. 1/2d.

Some inquiry has been experienced for black smoked tea, fair prices being realized, but small quantities are small. Though small stocks are held, inquiries for mottled grades of wrapper character are being received. Claret, Brach and Co., Ltd. advise that the new crop has passed the annual 2 1/2%.

OTHER PRODUCTS.

Cloves.—The market is steady, Zanzibar spot being quoted from 11 1/2d. to 15. 0d. for fine quality. Business has passed at 10 1/2d. for January/February, sellers' c.i.f. Stock stands at 11,720 bales as against 30,221 bales last year.

Copra.—Firm, London asking 245 net f.a.s. in casks, and Liverpool at 245.

Gum.—No change from last week's advice.

Gum Arabic.—The market is quiet, practically no business passing in London. Redofaa natural is on offer at 525. 6d. and cleaned 515. 6d. both for March/April shipment.

Linsaid.—With a firm market, East African sorts in 50 ton lots are worth about 22.

Rubber.—No business is passing, but Uganda rubber should fetch about 65. per lb.

Sisal.—The market continues inactive, no change having taken place.

Wool.—The second series of Colonial Wool Sales begins in London on March 1st and continues until the 24th. A total of 101,000 bales are offered, but no parcels of East African wool are in the advance lists.

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A WOMAN'S TRAVELS IN EAST AFRICA

A NUMBER of women who have recently come from the East Africa have been widely boomed, but Miss Etta Close, O.B.E., has turned out quite an interesting volume under the title of "A Woman Alone in Kenya, Uganda, and the Belgian Congo" (Constable, 8s. 6d. net). She is an old traveller, who has travelled all over the world, has an eye for an unusual sight, or a peculiar situation, and is able to describe her experiences for the benefit of those who take things as they come, and are not afraid of hardship or of originating her own.

Bored with the Riviera, she went to Kenya for three months. Her stay in that country and its neighbouring territories extended to a year and a half, and would probably have been longer if she had not collapsed under a bad bout of malaria, but that does not worry her. The experience was worth it a thousand times, and she says that her last line suggests that a return to East Africa is likely.

A good deal of the book is given up to a description of her trip into the interior with a Dutch transport rider, M. Prout, whose character is quite delightfully drawn. He was not only a good rider, but a good shot, and, except in the case of an Indian, was the only one who was not frightened on the following day when he was fired on by birds which he thought would not move him; but he became eloquent to the point of poetry in describing the fat of a hippo. As a shot he was exceptionally bad, even where game abounded—the party had to live mostly on a side of bacon, thoughtfully provided by Miss Close, but in everything else her guide was thoroughly reliable. The roaring of the lion round the camp was a constant reminder of the danger, but the only accident was a matter of no account.

One of his friends is mentioned as having killed 130 of the beasts of prey since coming to the country, while he himself had killed 38 on his tour within three years, in addition to having killed a large number elsewhere. Best of all was the story of a transport job he was once doing with another white man. A commotion occurred among the oxen at night, and Mr. Trout sent his companion to see what was the matter. Quietly, rifle in hand, he went to see what was the matter. He found a lion like a puddle, was a big lion playing with the mosquitoes, that were flying round the head of the team. To the East African reader there are many little descriptive paragraphs that will make a home-bred note.

More than 100 places are mentioned, including Mombasa, Malindi, Butimba, Watenye, Kilo, and many another town and township comes in for mention, and she fits them off with local nature and skill.

From Uganda our author goes into the Belgian Congo, and, although she does not judge in either of them, it is clear that she thinks the policy of excluding whites from the colonies is a unwise one. She finds that everything is done with a view to the natives, from which trades are excluded and foreign trade is discouraged. In fact, she is practically everywhere she goes, and she has seen from the interior of Kenya and the Belgian Congo, and she has seen the natives, and she might be cultivated.

A travel book of this description will find appeal to many a home reader, who, thank goodness, will not gaze at a totally erroneous conception of life in East Africa. The avoidance of the sensational and exotic, and the straightforwardness of the work, make one wish that more women with an eye for life writing had the same outlook on life. We wish that the book had been written by a woman who had seen the world as a whole, and who had seen the world as it is.

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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

Thank bet! The vogue of the ultra high shoe—that absurd agglomeration of leather scraps of metal in gay, gaudy, or gaudy—has now passed and they were evolved as a matter for the were quite impractical and actually spoiled the lines of the foot. Nevertheless, they "caught on" among the less Doric of the feminine community.

The shoe of the moment is the low-heeled, single-bar variety of soft flexible brown calf, or of grey, or even white buckskin. Even the fashionable styles are shaped quite simply.

Shoes for Natives

Connoisseurs will not buy pictures that are out of condition and it may interest picture lovers to learn that pictures are now fitted with an ingenious new thing called a "down" which, in turn, is a picture that is made of wax or wax and is made in the direction of our pet masterpiece. It is a contrivance about which all picture lovers domiciled in the tropics should know.

For the Layette

If you want to save time in making things for the babe, an easy way of overcoming the rather laborious sewing of button cases is to buy two or three ordinary, unfrilled ones and cut them in half. If a man has a simple matter when he sews, he can make the button holes and the buttons. In this way, too, you obtain a soft unfrilled end for the babe's neck.

Broken China

It is not generally known that gelatine will mend china or even glass very effectively. Place some gelatine in just enough vinegar to dissolve it, apply the mixture to the broken edges and fasten together.

In the tropics, it is essential that the mended article should be placed in the ice chest until it has become thoroughly hardened. It can then be used and washed in hot water in the ordinary way.

A Hint for the Man too!

House boys are very often wasteful with soap during the washing-up process. The following

will save considerable expenditure in the course of a month or so.

Shred small pieces of soap into an empty 2-lb. jam jar, add one teaspoonful of borax, fill up the jar with boiling water and leave till cold. A few spoons of this liquid added to the washing water will make the crockery and silver bright and shining.

A Substitute for Ice

When a substitute for ice is urgently required in the case of illness, such as sunstroke or malaria, small parts of methylated and water, into which a piece of linen has been dipped, will give a very cooling and calming effect.

There should be two pieces of material in one, one remaining well covered in the liquid, ready to be taken out and placed upon the patient's head, the back of the neck, or the other to be kept warm.

Regarding Bridge

"The Bridge Mind" (Methuen) by Brigadier-General Sykes, is an excellent book in which women bridge players will find a great deal of interesting matter, for the author has broached many a moot point and has a fresh code of ethics for the game.

What is the law and what is the spirit of the game? These are the questions that the author broaches, but those who read the book will be able to discriminate between the just and the unjust, and the noble and the ignoble.

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 "Gascon" left Beira homewards March 1.
 "Glasgow" left Beira for Plymouth Feb. 28.
 "Granville Castle" arrived East London Beira March 1.

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The enterprising of the United Sales Bazaar Company in putting on the market a special East African model for Native use deserves recognition. We have seen the model illustrated in our advertising columns and are well pleased that it will be of service to the natives.
 East African Municipalities are not yet large purchasers of motor vehicles, though the Government and private interests are. They will be interested to learn that the Rangoon Corporation and the Hong Kong Municipality have just placed contracts with the Abion Motor Company.

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ADVERTISING THE EMPIRE

It is not only the fact that Great Britain is showing signs that at an early date she will be a practical mistress in the Empire.

It is the great mass of the population that is not thought much about the Imperial trade was a matter for the Government, our princes of commerce, and good men. Now a widening public concern is growing apace.

In the House of Commons last week some casual questions and comments were made when members suddenly discovered that they were supplied with foreign matches, and foreign meat, butter, eggs, and other food. Even the electric lamps in the House were said to bear the foreign mark.

It may lead to an improvement. It is too much to hope that the best club in London should provision itself solely from Empire sources.

Another encouraging sign has come from the North of England. Blackburn shopkeepers have arranged to make special displays of Empire products and to urge their customers to buy them in preference to non-British articles. Why should not wholesalers and retailers up and down the country combine in such enterprises, not as an occasional stunt, but as a permanent aid to salesmanship?

The public would support their enterprise if the benefits were made clear. Wembley last year was a revelation to the man in the street—and more so to the woman, who does the shopping. Neither had an idea that the Britain overseas could furnish practically every imaginable need.

Now official efforts to stimulate Imperial trade are to be made. The Imperial Economic Committee, to which reference is made elsewhere, will spend £1,000,000 in oiling the wheels of British business. It is hinted that a good deal of it will be devoted to advertising Empire products. So much the better. Far-sighted business men have already built up big sales for widely advertised overseas products. More publicity and the help of merchant and buyer can work wonders.

An American would say that we need to be "boasters" of the Empire and its products. We do. We need practical pride in our heritage. We need to arouse general interest in it. We need to tell the world what we grow or make, how and where we grow or manufacture it, and why the individual parts of the Empire should buy from and sell to each other. That brings us back to the title of our leading article on the first day of this year: "Be British—Buy British."





DR. LIVINGSTONE IN RUSSIA



DR. LIVINGSTONE IN RUSSIA

DR. LIVINGSTONE IN RUSSIA

THE LIVINGSTONE FILM

THE AFRICAN people, a leader and traveller of the young generation sees around him such rapid advancement in all directions that he is sometimes inclined to forget that but a short span of years ago East Africa was given up to primitive savagery of the worst description—a savagery which David Livingstone did more to defeat than any other man.

Livingstone's name was frequently in the mouth of the East and Central African pioneer of a decade ago. His writings still retain their pride of place amongst the world's finest works of exploration, and his character remains as noble as ever.

This film, which faithfully and vividly depicts the African areas of the great British achievement on which Mr. M. A. Wetherell can congratulate himself. In "Livingstone" we have a picture of arresting truth. The acting is so natural that we forget we are not following the actual footsteps of the grand old explorer, whose heart was so much Africa's that he put aside the temptation to "bleed down at home" when he returned to his his own world again. No, he must return, for in his own words: "There is still so much to do." Turning his back on the comforts and adulation that were his lot, he struck back out for Africa, to

But for that act of self-denial England's campaign against the slave trade, the establishment of the great Universities Mission to Central Africa, the protectorate over Nyasaland, and many other important events, would either not have happened or would have been delayed. Livingstone, more than any other man, brought home to the world the cry of East and Central Africa's suffering millions and sent to the hearts of the people of his own country that of his noble life, and of his one of the greatest heroes in British history.

As you follow this picture you are carried back in memory to the oft-read story. You renew your conviction that this idol, at any rate, had no feet of clay. His uncompromising self-denial, simplicity, determination and unbending faith all make a deep impression on the mind. "I feel I am dying on my feet," he records in his journal—only to travel bravely thousands of miles thereafter.

Stanley's Journey

Stanley's journey to meet Dr. Livingstone at Ujiji on the shores of Lake Tanganyika is well portrayed. He comes well equipped, with a *rafari* that stretches across the landscape. We see him reach the lakeside settlement, in a rude mud hut of which his Livingstone, sick and weak. Susi, the Doctor's servant, runs forward, and then darts back to tell his sick master, who painfully gets up from his rough *kyinda*, almost collapsing at the effort.

He hobbles out to the verandah, lays hold of the rough porch post, sees Stanley, and straightens himself. The little Arab slave comes forward, doffs his helmet, bows, and utters the unforgettable words, "Dr. Livingstone, I presume." The smile that lights up the face of the sick man is one of the most dramatic moments in the film.

Together the two white men sit on the porch of the hut, Stanley breaking a bottle of champagne to drink the health of the man to reach whom he has marched for 236 days. He gives the Doctor his precious bundle of letters, urging him to read them. "I have waited three years, and I can wait a little longer now. Tell me the news."

The film requires no artifice to convey to us the impression that Livingstone made on Stanley, who

it will be remembered, describes him as the most impressive Christian gentleman it had ever been his fortune to meet, and that was said of one who had been cut off from his fellows for three years, who had suffered every privation, and whose health had suffered severely. Livingstone's brave spirit pervades the whole record, yet without being in any way preachy or sentimental. There are no captions to emphasize it, merely the actions of the grand missionary explorer himself. Through fever, pain and adversity, Livingstone had come forward from South Africa to discover the great falls of the Zambezi, which he named after Queen Victoria, and then on again to the East Coast.

Through Fever, Pain and Adventure

Through fever and peril, he travelled on the last great adventure to the south of Lake Tanganyika, after refusing to accompany Stanley back to Europe and public acclamation. Re-fitted and re-provisioned by the man who had taken such a journey to find him, the Doctor set out again in pursuit of his life's dream, the source of the Nile. It is his last quest. We see him ailing again. On the march he is visibly weakening. He leans on Susi, who tries to cheer him with the news that the carriage is on a path. He tries to strengthen himself with a bottle of brandy. At a break in the road he rests again, and here, again, a hen by fire, and prays that "the year be done, O gracious Father, I may finish my task." He collapses, his faithful servant, who has him carried in a *macalla* to Chitambo's village, where he is put into a hut.

The pictures of the exterior and interior of this last rude resting place are excellent. We see the Doctor try to rise on his elbow to write up his journal. He has too much, he falls back, and Susi, who is on the watch for the arrival of the members of the caravan, comes to him for a while. Then he gets up to read his Bible and to pray at the bedside. Thus his trusty servant finds the dauntless body from which the soul has fled.

The drums carry the news of the master's passing. The heart is buried under the great tree where the village elders sit. There was no other place where it could rest in peace than amongst the people for whom he had given his life. For 300 miles the body is carried to the coast. To-day it rests among the nation's great ones at Mchinge.

Our Debt to Livingstone

On May 1, 1873, Livingstone passed away in the heart of Africa. Only two years over the half century, and yet what wonderful transformation these areas have seen! Our East and Central African leaders of commerce and industry owe much to this man. Our planters, farmers, missionaries, and the millions of African Natives themselves have a debt that can never be fully discharged. The man in the street at home has likewise his share to pay, for had Livingstone not felt the cry of the slave so poignantly Britain would probably not have taken the stand she did against slave raiding and slave trading in East and Central Africa, and the whole history of our British Empire might have been altered.

A film of this nature can undoubtedly be not merely an excellent historical lesson to young and old but inspirational and uplifting. From start to finish it is manful and dogged, and entirely devoid of the spectacular. There is nothing good or good about it or about Livingstone. Duty called him, and he went faithfully forward to the call. There is a call to Britain—see this film and we hope it will answer.

SOME ASPECTS OF LABOUR

Especially Written for East Africa

by K. K. K. K.

II. THE EFFECTS OF LABOUR ON THE ECONOMIC AND REMOTE DISTRICTS.

We have noted that it is the increase of wants which is responsible for a corresponding increase in Native labour. Now, what primarily are these wants? For the mass of the population they are themselves roughly into three classes:

(1) Money with which to pay the hut or poll tax.

(2) Money with which to buy cloth and other manufactured goods for domestic use and family.

(3) Money for wives, unless this is, however, not as general as the others, for in many tribes marriage is by arrangement.

These considerations make it clear that the population is immediately divided into two classes: those who have realizable assets, and those who have not. Those who have are the large cattle-owning tribes and independent labour yields them a sufficient amount of money to find them seeking employment.

The Demands of Industry

The large industrial and agricultural centres demand a constant flow of young men to keep pace and to

maintain them. If these are industrial and commercial centres, the way to them and to become accessible. When an industry such as copper, tin, gold, coal or diamond mining appears in a district, it rapidly absorbs a large portion of the population, but it also builds up a host of dependent activities, and the local Natives quickly learn to appreciate these, as they generally mean independent labour.

The result is the gradual building up of the number of the population in the vicinity of the centre.

It is true that in some of these centres, where there are a number of plantations close together. Thus we note that a considerable proportion of the inhabitants of a developed district find remunerative livings at independent pursuits, dependent on the European penetration, this quite apart from any Native-grown crop or industry finding a ready market.

Independent Enterprise by Natives

As regards this latter it is interesting to note that the Native generally does not appreciate the value of a crop until it has been taught and had its importance demonstrated. It is the exception to find a tribe exploring avenues of development, in fact I know of only one. This is not entirely their fault, and is not a proof of incapacity, as many would have it. As soon, however, as the monetary value of a crop has been properly pointed out to them, they usually take to it readily and advance its production by leaps and bounds, though some tribes are so conservative that they will not to taste anything new.

As a result and in the vicinity of European development, then, we find, unless it be purposely hampered, Native development keeping pace, and the growth of a farming community, generally not being their crop, to the very European who takes the place of middlemen between the Native farmer and European markets. This is entirely what should be, and does not materially affect the employer of labour, unless his conditions are attractive. As we shall see in the next part of this review.

The Employer's Problem.

Though a number of the people in his vicinity are not available to him, the remainder are furnished by social conditions in the villages for longer and more frequent periods of work, thus becoming considerably more efficient, and affording a regular and dependable supply,

not offering themselves for work only at the slack season in the villages, which is also unfortunately the slack season on the European plantations. These men form the basis of regular and therefore skilled labour for industries, and of resident labour on estates.

In areas entirely given over to European enterprise, and where the Native population has been removed, the position is more difficult. The labour has to come from a Native reserve and there is keen competition for it. There is no supply at the back door, and no resident labour. Remember that there is no supply of labour to the Native to turn himself, for he lacks the stimulating example of the white man, and his wealth is less. Moreover, why should he go and hire himself for the menial tasks of labour when a good living can be earned by independent labour at home? This position can be made far more attractive before supply equals the demand.

Labour from Remote Districts

But to turn to the remote districts. Here the Native, except of the cattle-owning tribes, is unable to satisfy his wants by independent labour, for there is no market for his products. He is forced into the sphere of hired labour, further, in order to find employment he must travel long distances, remaining away for long periods, and leaving his family behind. Naturally it is the young men who are to seek this

needed wealth. Many of the people are, however, not even faced with such a class. In whatever stage the men are, they are always married and have children. They have also a family dependent on them. All these have to be left behind.

Happily, the social organization is such that normally all the people of a village help each other. So that the young men dependents are usually in the care of the community, and a proportion of the men of the community must be left behind.

It is true that in some of these centres, where there are a number of plantations close together. Thus we note that a considerable proportion of the inhabitants of a developed district find remunerative livings at independent pursuits, dependent on the European penetration, this quite apart from any Native-grown crop or industry finding a ready market.

Effect on Family Life

One of the results of the above system is that the wife leads a loose moral life in the village and the husband similarly at some industrial centre; there is also a loosening of tribal ties, and a diminution of respect for tribal authority. But in some 50 per cent of cases a further unlooked for happening intervenes. In discussing these it must be borne in mind that from the time of leaving his village until his return there is no communication with the labourer, and his people, except by means of verbal messages through haphazard travellers. Thus what news does it go through is often distorted and frequently quite untrue.

The main causes which make for distress amongst labour-supplying populations are in the case of the labourer:

(1) Remaining away for too long a period.

(2) Not returning at all (selling down at his place of employment or becoming a confirmed wanderer).

(3) Death or permanent disability.

(4) Returning diseased (not necessarily of an unclean nature).

On the side of the man's family the main causes are:

(1) Faithlessness of the wife (marrying again or having children by another).

(2) Negligence of the villagers in looking after the family.

(4) Partial or total failure of the crop on which the absentee's family are amongst the first to suffer.

(5) Lack of funds with which to pay the tax. Underequipped and too heavy demands by local authority affecting the remaining young men.

Any one of these causes is sufficient to break up the family life of the individual, and, as already stated, I estimate from my experience that in some 50 per cent. of cases one of them does actually do so.

These three causes affecting the individual, therefore, have general effects which the constant drain of the fit young men of a tribe have on it. One of the principal is the fall of the normal birth rate, a serious matter for the tribes, constantly requiring large numbers of recruits working the distance and under conditions for long periods are on a decrease.

Another is a slackening of morals and a spread of disease all round, and a third is the loosening of tribal authority. This latter is not so important, for what tribal authority has lost through the break up of old customs is being replaced by the disciplinary powers of tribal courts, granted by the system of indirect government.

Methods of Recruitment.

The method under which the labour is recruited has much to do with the results. The Native usually leaves his village either by (a) recruitment under one of the large recruiting agencies, or (b) recruitment by the individual himself.

Of these methods the best is by far the most desirable, such agencies as the Rhodesian Native Labour Bureau of Rhodesia being of impeccable character. The traveller, under their aegis is properly looked after on the road, a very important factor, and carefully shepherded to his place of employment. Provision is made for his dependents during his absence and he returns on the completion of his employment to the same agency. The other factors are, however, impossible to compare.

The individual leaving to seek work independently recruits, largely for the large industrial centres, where life is a hodge-podge of demoralizing influences, a number of evil influences remain. Further of course, the birth-rate question is not solved. In actual practice the widely spread, well-organized general recruiting agency is the best method evolved up to the present.

The individual leaving to seek work independently is entirely cut off from the tribe from the moment he leaves. Further, they have no idea of his whereabouts, for such a man moves about a great deal. Often he does not return for some years. The effects would, therefore, appear to be very serious, but actually this is not so, for the tribes that prefer this means of seeking employment have a thorough organization to provide for these men. Some tribes will not tolerate any other way of seeking work and it appeals very much to others, such as the Angoni and Atonga.

Defects of System.

The method of recruitment by independent agents is the weakest, chiefly for the following reasons:

- (1) Lack of supervision of care on the journey from village to piece of employment. The journey may last as much as two months.
- (2) No supervision on the home journey, meaning a heavy wastage and the non-return of a large percentage of men.
- (3) Promises made on recruitment, which are not carried out on arrival at the working centre.
- (4) No provision made for dependents.

Such evils are attributable to lack of capital on the part of the agent and a desire to satisfy expeditiously the demands of his particular employer, on his ability to do which his tribe depends. It is not of course, suggested that all of these independent recruiters mislead those they recruit or fail to look after them. The fault lies here in the system.

When considering conditions at the place of employment, we will see further how these various methods affect the efficiency of labour.

A Summary Up.

To sum up, European development in a district causes that district to become economically productive, encourages independent Native production and industry, and tends to build up a skilled, efficient and reliable community of wage earners. It raises the social standard of the Native population, increases their wants and makes them more civilized. In fact, in moderation, it is a saving power for good.

On the remote districts the effect is different. It creates a hired labour field at a distance, where villagers are able to earn sufficient to satisfy their new wants, and brings them into contact with civilization. It has, however, many bad effects, as we have seen above, the most serious being decrease of population, the spread of disease, and the breaking of family and tribal ties at an impressionable age, with the planting of the flower of tribal manhood in unnatural and strange surroundings. These effects vary according to the method of recruiting employed.

In the next instalment we will consider labour at work.

A TRIBUTE TO KENYA.

AN ADEN CORRESPONDENT OF THE "STANDARD" writes: "I have been thinking of you the other day through that gateway of the Indian Ocean, and from India recall to him Goldsmith's lines:

Pride in their port, defiance in their eye,
I see the turks of human kind pass by,
but those travelling to China appear to him more humble. Then the writer adds:

At the opposite extreme from the Briton going to India is his country patriot en route for Kenya Colony. The common opinion amongst people who are going to a new colony is that they are inferiority. Most of them do not feel that way, because they and their children have hopes of prospering in a young colony. And, as is fitting for people of whom will be working on the land, they are the most virile set of Britons who pass through Aden."

Extract from a letter received from Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia.

Having served throughout the war in East Africa you can imagine my delight on seeing a copy of "EAST AFRICA". The paper undoubtedly fills a long felt want, and to my knowledge an often expressed want, not only in co-ordinating our ideas and energies, but in advertising at home the almost limitless possibilities of an almost unexplored portion of our Empire.

SCOTCH JOURNALIST age 35, at present Editor of important Daily Paper in Indian sector, available for engagement in September. Moved through East African Campaign and knows South Africa. Last five years spent in India. Now welcomes change of environment. Africa preferred. Apply "Box No. 100" c/o "East Africa," 23-25, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

East Africa in the Press

BEWITCHED HIPPOS.

"FUNDI," whose contributions are always good, has a well told East African story in *Blackwood's Magazine*. It deals with the recent "lunatic" in Antonland and a bargain struck by Fundi and the white men to supply one dead hippo for each twelve loads of mail destined at their camp by the Natives. They were taking of a hippo, not a snake, and the description of subsequent events is very interesting, especially when a couple of hundred Natives are reported to spear a Mohammedan—this as a sacrifice to the witchcraft held responsible for a very simple happening.

The two white men appear on the scene in the nick of time, handle the situation promptly and firmly, and teach the culprits a lesson. The story is Fundi's.

I expressed myself very strongly and mentioned a few things relevant to the case in general, and to themselves in particular, in a light upon the question of their foolish superstitions and drew a sharp comparison between the magnificent human mind and that of the Angonians, all of whom save them others.

It has had the effect of saving even such a word as "hippo" which I would have uprooted, and I am glad to hear that they have touched them. They rose to their feet as one man. "Who had dared to start this trouble?" "Which son of a snake was it?" Each man began to fight the wrong. I heard afterwards that the medicine man who had talked loudest during the speaking out process of the pool was so deeply belaboured during the night by the pool that he is lame when he goes to trample the ground.

BIBLES AND BICYCLES.

The African, whether East or West, usually makes the highest education of his children the first charge on increased wealth, says Mr. J. H. Harris in the *Daily Telegraph*, and seems to come means of locomotion.

Mr. Bluett, the British Commercial Agent at Batavia, tells us that in the Netherland East Indies the sudden acquisition of wealth derived from Native rubber has rendered it "no uncommon occurrence to see Natives who a few years ago had not a rag to their backs now driving from village to village in Ford cars." The same desire for rapid locomotion is seen in Uganda, where it is said that a Bible and a bicycle have become the fashion, and that no Native will now dream of getting married unless he is the possessor of both, whether or not he can read or ride.

This seems to be borne out by the official statistics and reports for the import of bicycles in Kenya and Uganda for the year 1922, was only 300, whereas the year 1923 witnessed an import of no fewer than 4,761. The British and Foreign Bible Society report the sale of Bibles in Uganda for the post-war years as follows:

1919	1,000	1,008
1920	1,000	1,000
1921	1,000	1,000

Total eleven months

If the cotton production of Uganda is destined to increase during the next five years as it has done since the war, the influence of the people of Uganda will exceed that of the 120,000,000 Africans in any other part of the continent.

SILVER-COLOURED REEDBUCK.

CARCASSES in African Natives being far removed from thoughts on the colouring of a reedbuck, but in a recent issue of the *British Medical Journal*, Dr. J. E. S. Oud, the well-known Nyasaland doctor-planter, returning to his theory of the causation of cancer, quotes the following as the result of environment governed by the law of correlation.

"I have seen very many reedbucks in Nyasaland (natural colour a brownish-grey), but, omitting albino and one instance of a light rufous colour, I know of three cases of a silver-coloured reedbuck, and those from one place only. I think one each were shot by Major Crozan and Mr. de Fries, and one by myself (now mounted). Other parts, normally dark, remained as Antelope at the place in question, could often be seen grazing amongst the reeds. It was on a grassy place with a good many pools. The water was not very deep, and the reeds formed a scrub that the silver reedbucks had developed in order to match the bright reflection on these waters, and render invisible and unsuspected."

UGANDA COTTON GOES EAST.

Growing Cotton for Japan and India.

Reference to the *Oldham Standard*, a well known local paper, which has received from the Hon. Mr. V. S. S. M. a letter containing the following words:

"We have with us Japanese and Indian agents who are we British, and those who have contributed to in the way of taxes and subscriptions in order to train the Natives here to grow it. And now we are to know how to produce it, we allow the fruits of our endeavours to be shipped to Japan and India, countries that never contributed a bean towards this result. Then Lancashire starves, while Japan and India reap the benefits of our patriotic efforts."

The worst feature of all this magnanimity is that the raw cotton that is produced in the district is not used in the district, but none of it is made into goods, but this is not the case with our staple commodity, Lancashire cotton, where the preferential export duty might be put on cotton shipped to any save a port of Great Britain, even if only as a compensation to the old country for having taught these Natives how to grow cotton, and thus providing them with a property they never expected to have in their wildest dreams.

We are a stupid people. We seem to make a hobby of doing everything that is possible for every nation under the sun but ourselves. And the result is that we have a starving, restless, dissatisfied people at home.

The Wealth of Loigorien.

Of the Loigorien goldfields the writer says: "They are about sixty miles east by south from Karanga. If the lodes prove to be only one-tenth of the value alleged and of a continuous reef formation, and not pockety, there will be created on the shores of this great lake a city equal to Johannesburg, and with its vastly greater natural resources. I prophesy an industrial and agricultural development around its shores which will be greater than anything yet known in the world, certainly that of either Kalgoorlie in West Australia, the great Transvaal city, I have already named, Salt Lake City, or any other known mining place, none of which possess the natural advantages, other than gold or minerals, which Victoria Nyasaland offers, together with a climate which is surpassingly cool and healthy considering its latitude."

At present the only ability of police values to the ton of ore, and not in dross or slag, but even if the lodes turned out to be pockety and run out to the extent of Moogans in West Australia, this will mean for some time the digging out of much wealth and will give a good deal of additional prosperity to Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda.

HEALTH PROBLEMS IN EAST AFRICA

By John G. Cranford

...under which the East African may live in the East African tropics... regarding to food, temperature, moisture, environment, and risk of disease, that it is almost impossible to speak in generalities, and to do so in detail would require volumes. Much of the climate of East Africa lies in this variety which it offers. It is true that there are areas which may be reckoned as best suited for any of the West Coast but on the other hand the highlands may be very different. The conditions in the Tropics are so good, in fact, that there is some danger of applying the necessary principles of hygiene and health to the Tropics or to the long, rainy, winter months.

In the large townships especially in the high country, it should be possible for a vigilant Medical Officer of Health with an efficient staff and available funds to maintain a good record of health among the inhabitants. He has, however, only too often to cope with insuperable difficulties, difficulties which have been allowed to grow up owing to ignorance or willful neglect in the past. An instance of this is the case of the first and the first time grew up and an Indian hazard on a swampy area at the Haven of Peace with its vegetation, which is a recurring pain, ill drained by the rain, and the Native... and Zomba has been built at the base of a mountain, with its swamp area, heat and electrical disturbances from the mountain. All illustrate gross contravention of the principles of town planning and siting.

Now there are Town Planning Committees in these colonies and we may hope for better things.

It is to be hoped, however, that this idea might be carried further. It would allow individuals to be consulted by the Government... water supplies, clearing of bushes, etc. questions which may not appear very important to the individual living on a small estate and employing only a small number of Natives, but are so in reality, and should be a first consideration in a bigger concern.

Everyone who has lived in the tropics may have some knowledge of the principles involved, but the problems are often far more difficult than may at first appear, and for good results the greatest attention to detail is necessary. To give an example, the clearing of forest may provide the necessary conditions for the rapid increase of a malaria-bearing

species of mosquito, which previously was not locally able to exist only in very small numbers, and in direct violation with common belief.

It is not possible here even to mention the general rules for guidance in matters of hygiene, as local conditions are so varied. It is surprising to find that there are many who still pay little regard to choosing a correct site for a house, who are still unaware of the advantages of a double-storey building, of the necessity, in many cases, of mosquito-proofing of quarters and of the right way to do it, of the essential points in an efficient mosquito-net, of the danger of a filter left to the care of native servants, and of the proper methods of refuse disposal and of fly prevention.

Most people going to tropical Africa have been vaccinated, but vaccination is not always sufficient insurance. Although the presence of enteric and paratyphoid fever among the native population was demonstrated years ago, there are still many who do not avail themselves of protective inoculation. The knowledge gained from the discoveries of tropical medicine and hygiene has shown that sickness and disease among European residents in the East African colonies is practically all preventable, but such knowledge is not yet sufficiently widespread and not seldom neglected.

Presently in the field of hygiene, the subject is almost entirely unexplored. The great majority of tropical diseases have their source in the soil, in water, or with parasites, either animal or vegetable. The reservoir whence the infection comes is commonly found to be the Native of the country; the mode of infection has, in many cases, to be by means of an intermediate insect or arthropod vector, either as a true second host or by contamination only of by polluted food or water or soil. To mention only malaria—the malarial parasite being conveyed by the mosquito, and the European being infected

by the disease being of the type of the... the trypanosome being conveyed by the tsetse fly from man to man, or from infected animal to man; amoebic and bacillary dysentery—commonly due to food becoming infected by flies previously contaminated from the dejecta of Natives suffering from these diseases; bilharzial and hook-worm disease—infection being gained from water and soil contaminated with excreta of Native patients. These are but a few of the many diseases that might be considered, but they will serve to suggest the possible lines along which prevention may attack the several problems.

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EAST AFRICA

... has made... at the... Mr. J. H. Galton... was able to... the white population of East Africa... the first... the chair was... Sir Robert Colquhoun... who... increase in the... During that year... Kenya and... only 300 in the... congratulated the... Mr. Galton-Fenzi... the hon. secretary... three outstanding achievements...

Outstanding Achievements.

- (a) the linking up of our East African territories... through the... 3,000 miles in length running due north and south from the Sudan to Lake Nyasa, and the other, out-going east to west from the centre of Kenya through Uganda and then joining the new Belgian road system which crosses through the very centre of Darkest Africa;
- (b) improved communication in East Africa itself;
- (c) the many phenomenal increases in the population...

... Mr. Galton-Fenzi undertook the... from to Mongalla, under the return journey of 800 miles in 23 running hours. Since then Nimule and Rejaf have been joined by a motor road, which the Duke and Duchess of York were the first to traverse.

Of his journey over the southern equatorial route from Nairobi across the plains to Arusha and thence by Kondoa Irangi, Dodoma, Iringa, Mwanjari, Tukuyu and Mnyazi on Lake Nyasa. The Secretary of the Association gave some interesting details, paying particular tribute to the superb Southern Highlands of Tanganyika, which have an altitude, climate and fertility similar to the Highlands of Kenya.

Heavy Buying of English Cars.

In 1923 only a per cent. of the cars in East Africa were of English make, but Mr. Galton-Fenzi was able to inform the meeting that, as a result of the three thorough tests made by him, of the Daimler Morris, Cowley, and Buick cars, the number of English motor vehicles is... into... reached... per cent. English cars... had... which can fulfil the... East African conditions. The... of the... English... cars were... the... was... and... by about 200 people... had never... near...

... petrol consumption... and... 15 to 20... practically impossible to make the water... The Morris was tested over 2,000 miles, giving a consumption of from thirty to forty miles per gallon, and on one occasion covered 300 miles in under 10 hours total time without the engine having been switched off, even when hills were made. This was a car that came through from Mountalla in 23 hours running time, and from... in 23 hours running time.

The Daimler Morris test car, which has now covered 2,000 miles, is still under test, having also taken part in the run to Lake Nyasa, during which she averaged 30 miles to the gallon. In neither case was there a special model, and it is... to be able to direct attention to the splendid... of the... have repeatedly referred to the undoubted openings for British capital in East Africa, and the speech of Mr. Galton-Fenzi, and the remarks of the late Sir Robert Colquhoun again direct attention to the prospects open to enterprising British homes.

ALGIERS TO NAIROBI BY CAR

By Yvonne March

... European mechanic, and an Algerian, has reached his port from Algiers in a six-wheeled Kyanite... for Cape Town. Captain Delingette accompanied the "Gaston Gradi" expedition, which left Algiers in November and crossing the Sahara reached Kotoum, on the Gulf of Guinea, where it disbanded. Captain Delingette and his party have now reached the Gulf Central Africa. On instructions from the French Ministry of the Colonies and Commerce, and possibilities of the country, and permit access for the benefit of nations engaged in the development of Africa.

He has come here from Stanleyville via Bahr el Kilo, Fort Portal and Kampala. The party left on Thursday for Dar-es-Salaam, going via Dodoma. Captain Delingette then intends to return to Dodoma and follow the road to Lake Nyasa, Algeron, Dila, wavo, and Cape Town.

From Cape Town Captain Delingette proposes to return to France via Mozambique (Nairobi), Monrovia, Cairo, Palestine and Turkey. During his stay at Nairobi he was entertained at Government House, and also by the Automobile Association.

Portions of the journey were very difficult. The Semliki river was crossed on rafts. Thereafter the car climbed a road with a gradient of 45 degrees hampered by steep precipices. Owing to the impassable character of the road round the base of the Rwenzori mountains the car climbed over Mount... 10,000 feet high, with a gradient somewhat over 45 degrees. This necessitated the use of rollers to push the car over the summit.

While near... when... was... attracted by the... all night long... was shot by... The party's most dangerous... gave out... the... to... from... to... with two... which... to reach Mad... Times.

PRESENT POSITION IN OC

From Our Editorial Correspondent
Special Feature

So far trade in cotton has been brisker than we have experienced for a long time. The interest taken in the industry by the Government has made itself felt in many ways, but more especially in the matter of road making and road repairing. Great roads have sprung up in the most wanted places like mushrooms, and the old roads at that. Outlying districts have been brought into touch with the busy centres, and linking up with civilization. Transport by mechanical means has in this way been made possible where it was not possible before.

Yet almost everything depends upon the success of the cotton trade. From the standpoint of the planter cotton does not mean very much, except he take a hand in it. Things which we have heard of a few years ago, but which a change has come about, are the things which the planter has experienced have made him see things from a different angle. Accordingly he places at cotton now and again, and is anything in it.

An last season in cotton was good from every point of view, trade all round has been brisker than we have experienced for a long time. The interest taken in the industry by the Government has made itself felt in many ways, but more especially in the matter of road making and road repairing. Great roads have sprung up in the most wanted places like mushrooms, and the old roads at that. Outlying districts have been brought into touch with the busy centres, and linking up with civilization. Transport by mechanical means has in this way been made possible where it was not possible before.

This road-making has been a great help in the manner in which our road communication has been revolutionized. It would have been impossible to deal adequately with last year's crop of cotton, and any attempt at increasing on that would have been consequently unthinkable.

The Labour Problem.

The labour problem remains an unsolved problem, and the Government's position here is a very delicate one. The Government has to deal with the labour problem in a very delicate manner.

Land suitable for its growth we have practically unlimited areas at our disposal growing nothing more profitable than weeds and grasses. Our natural assets are many, but labour is comparatively scarce.

There is another point. Many people hold that the more cotton grown and marketed successfully by the Native, the more prosperous will he become, and the more disinclined to work. Most of us recognize that the ordinary Native does not like work; work of any kind is irksome, and if he can get as much money by a few months' work in cotton growing on his own as will keep him in comfort for the rest of the year, or until the time comes again to plant the next year's crop, then he is not out for any further work. That is one view, a view which is opposed diametrically by another section of the community.

But the matter must be regarded from the standpoint of human nature, and when you do this, you cannot blame the Native for not working so long as it appears to him that his responsibility begins and ends with the feeding of himself. Education, no doubt, will do a lot, and the better education a class of Native is beginning to take an interest in the welfare of his country, and his wants are increased accordingly as he sees the European method of living, and imitates them.

In the poorer districts of the Eastern Province the Native's wants are few. He will tell you straight out that he is not going to plant cotton or anything else to gain money. No doubt he wants money, or what money will bring, just like the rest of the human family, but he is in his present mood disinclined for luxuries, and a little work of a well paid nature goes a long way with him, and a little will do.

At the moment, however, the question of money is not even before him. He has grown up in an amount of gentle persuasion, and he is rotting where he is. It is a matter of absolute indifference to him, and a serious matter and a matter of some importance, but little use in attempting to increase the number of acreage planted if the Native in certain places is permitted to sit idly in the shade of his hut while the cotton goes to waste for want of picking.

How the labour question will be finally solved none of us know, though one thing seems certain: some form of compulsion will eventually be found necessary. What form it will take remains to be seen.

On the other hand, it is an open secret that some of the missions are opposed to cotton growing as practised to-day. They say that the country and the Native are being ruined, and that we were far better off in every respect before this cotton boom was introduced. They contend that the Native is getting out of hand, and also—that which is much worse—that the planting of his food is being neglected by the Native, and that as a result chances of famine are becoming more frequent. These matters are coming to the front, and coming rapidly. The missions are asking pertinent questions, and an answer will be demanded.

Another industry which is bound to come to the front is that of growing sugar. It has to deal with the subject in these columns on several occasions. It has again the question of labour before it.

It has to be asked to grow what an amount of labour it requires. It is a very little sugar, but it requires very little supervision. To plant it up and to alter it till it comes to maturity will not occupy much time, and if the price to be paid for the canes is anything in the vicinity of what is paid in other countries, then cane planting by the Native of Durand will pay infinitely better than cotton planting. When the time comes, no planting will be necessary, and very little cultivation. The ratoons here will last for years to four years, and the Native will have little to do with it. It is a very simple matter, and it is a very simple matter to be dealt with. It is a very simple matter to be dealt with.

A Tropical Country Second to None.

Upon all this depends the future prosperity of the country. We have a tropical country second to none anywhere in the world over. But in order to get the best out of it for everyone concerned we must have some sort of labour guaranteed. Who is to blame for the present state of affairs is not the question of most urgency. The discovery of the remedy is more to the point. As a matter of fact, the Government itself here cannot get what labour it wants, and the rumour goes that under existing conditions the chiefs are powerless.

What the coming season will be like remains to be seen, but a note of warning has already gone forth that trade will not be so good as was anticipated, not because there will be less cotton than was expected, but because it is said that the Natives in the Eastern Province are not buying as much as was thought they would. The stocks, huge stocks, have been stored in anticipation of the best year's trading ever seen in the Protectorate, and now cotton is not arriving in the quantities expected.

In the meantime traders are being pushed by the wholesale suppliers for a settlement, and if there is no buying on the part of the Native, then settlement in many cases on the agreed-on dates is impossible. If this is the true state of affairs, and it certainly seems like it at the time of writing, then hardship instead of prosperity stares many in the face.

On this side of the water business will be bright, it is hoped. The cotton crop here is well advanced, and though a good deal of it has been damaged by untimely rains, there is a lot of it of the very best.

THE WEEK IN NYASALAND

(Compiled by J. G. ...)

During the course of the week several planters have been busy in the Highlands among their tobacco crops, a very important and delicate-looking state of affairs.

For us here that from now onwards the planters' difficulties in respect of their tobacco crop will be down in place of what they have been. Though they will not recoup the loss, it will at any rate help them considerably. In the Highlands maize can still be put down for the next two or three months. There is going to be a determined demand for it, and it will raise this season at home and on the Continent, if a famine will not see the signs of the times.

The river is an extremely, but none the less, important factor in connection with the possibility of carrying the timber either for navigation and a wharf has reached me that very, very recently an estimate for a suitable dredger was being considered.

The snag in the scheme so far is the question of keeping these upper regions clean and fit for navigation. The Government has no money to spare. But there is a solution, and a very simple one at that.

At present Natives pay 6s. a tax but tax. What is there to prevent Government offering Natives who will live on the banks of the Shire between Litanga and the Lusha a rebate of, say, 70 per cent. on their hut tax? They will flock to the district, and the Government will be able to make up at once by the increased traffic along the river. The Natives themselves, seeing the traffic pass, would grow produce for export, and the trade on the river itself would be a great benefit to the country.

His Excellency the Governor has, I am sure, thought of this, as from what one hears the investigation of this river is being carried out very minutely indeed.

(By NEWSPAPER)

MOZAMBIQUE BUYS COTTON GINS

British Makers Lose Business.

Beira, February 7, 1925.

A NEW cotton ginny, the fourth in the territory of the Mozambique Company, has been planned for erection within the next five or six months on the farm of Mr. P. Babiolakis, near Vila Pery. The capacity of the plant will be some three tons of cotton lint per twelve hours, and the cost is currently estimated at some £3,000. It is said that the machinery is to be of American manufacture.

A. J. STOREY,

BLANTYRE, NYASALAND.

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Lima, Zomba, Port Herald, and Fort Johnston.

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...faith in the ...
...European farmers
...the ...
...the ...

...with a daily output of six
...of the ... also to be built near Beira. This
...Germany is to supply the machinery for the
ginny and for the ginners.

There is no reason why Britain should see this
and similar business going to America and Germany.
British manufacturers must, however, be more alert
if they wish to benefit by the increased cotton culti-
vation in this Territory.

TRAFFIC FROM THE KATANGA

Position of Beira and Benguela.

We learn from a most reliable and competent
source, says the *Beira News*, that responsible
opinion in the Katanga regarding the transport of
the rapidly expanding copper output is in no sense
disposed to disregard the position of Beira as a
permanent center in the traffic problem. Salisbury's
demand for the linking up of the Simons-Kafue out-
let is agreed to.

Under the agreement made with the Rhodesia
Railway the present unimproved access to
Beira was to be reserved until the
... was completed, the ...
at the mouth of the Congo, would ... to trans-
port from mine to ocean port all the copper pro-
duced by the Union-Miniere.

More recently, however, the possible increase of
the copper output to 50,000 tons per annum within
a very few years, and a fuller appreciation of the
transport problem have modified the whole ...
and the accepted position now is that while the
original position of the output will continue to be
to Matadi, ...

... to receive an increased ...
the ...
northern line at the Kafue, this port would be bound
to obtain permanently a very considerable share of
the whole tonnage.

As regards the Benguela Railway it is doubted
whether the Congo border will be reached by the
time stipulated in the agreement with the Belgians,
in which case the latter will not be obliged to link
up Lobito Bay with the existing Katanga railway.

With regard to the possibility of Dar-es-Salaam
becoming an important competitor for the Katanga
traffic, it has already been shown that the physical
difficulties in the way are so great that that route

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ENQUIRIES INVITED

A. V. MAUNDER, I. CONFONZE, E. B. THOMPSON

can be expected to deal with more than 200,000 tons annually. The output and price will be similar to those of the United States, and the competition for the Congo trade.

NORTHERN RHODESIAN COMPANY, LIMITED.

PARTICULARS of this company, which was incorporated on February 19, to acquire and develop 936 copper, silver, and other mineral claims in Northern Rhodesia, have now been advertised in accordance with the regulations of the London Stock Exchange.

The directors are Lieutenant Colonel Charles Hyde Wilfong (Chairman), and Messrs. George H. Harris, Herbert L. G. St. John, and John W. L. Lyman. The authorized capital of £200,000, of which 200,000 have been issued at par and fully paid, and 240,000 issued to the vendors, the Rhodesia Copper and General Exploration and Finance Company, Limited, The Bechuanaland Exploration Copper Mining Company, Limited, and the Bwana M'Kubwa Copper Mining Company, Limited.

From the information given regarding the claims we extract the following:

Miombo district—184 claims situated 30 to 40 miles south and north-east of the Nabile Antelope Mine.

Shananga district—60 claims situated about 10 miles north of Broken Hill and 20 miles north-east of the same.

Ngoma district—100 claims 100 miles east of Broken Hill and 60 miles east of that place.

Ngola district—130 claims on the Roan Antelope and 60 on the Rietbok.

North-Eastern Rhodesia—60 copper claims at Lukashashi, 160 miles from Broken Hill, and 46 gold claims in the M'Kushi district.

North-Western Rhodesia—270 claims, 150 at Kamitumba, 30 miles south-east of Broken Hill, 60 at Kashtu, 10 miles north of the railway and 10 miles from Bwana M'Kubwa, Broken Hill, and 60 on the eastern side of the Zambezi.

The statement speaks of developing mining claims in Rhodesia, South Africa, a description which practically all Rhodesians of our acquaintance resent. They make it quite clear that they are not South Africans but Rhodesians, and that Northern Rhodesia, if its geographical position needs elucidation, is Central Africa.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments to the East African Service have been made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies during the month ending February 10, 1925:

Kenya—Lieutenant J. S. Sharp, R.N.V.R., and Lieut. Commander C. D. Duncan-Best, R.N., as Second Officers, of the Uganda Railway Marine.

Uganda—Midshipman J. W. Steel, R.N.V.R., and Lieutenant G. M. Fletcher, B.A., to the Cadet Administration; Captain C. R. S. Pitman, D.S.O., M.C., as Game Warden; Captain J. Sykes, B.A., as Master of Method Mission College.

Nyasaland—Captain C. N. Barden and Lieutenant E. C. Barnes as Administrative Officers.

Northern Rhodesia—Lieutenant J. A. Russell, B.A., as a Provisional Officer.

Lieutenant G. S. J. Nolle, M.B. Ch.B., has been appointed to the East African Medical Service, and Mr. A. R. Houlden, late Assistant District Commissioner, Gold Coast, has been appointed Assistant Administrator, General, Zanzibar.

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC COMMITTEE.

It has now been definitely decided that the Government to set up a Committee of an *ad hoc* character to be called the Imperial Economic Committee, representing His Majesty's Government and the Governments of the self-governing Dominions, India, and the Colonies and Dependencies, under the following terms of reference:

To consider the possibility of improving the methods of preparing for market and marketing within the United Kingdom the food products of the various parts of the Empire with a view to increasing the consumption of such products in the United Kingdom in preference to imports from foreign countries, and to promote the interests both of producers and consumers.

It has also been agreed that the Committee should concentrate its attention first on meat and fruit.

It has further been arranged that the Committee should be invited to make recommendations regarding schemes upon which useful expenditure might be incurred out of the grant which the Prime Minister announced would be devoted by His Majesty's Government to securing for producers in the various parts of the Empire a larger share of that portion of the United Kingdom market in food-stuffs which has to be supplied by importation abroad.

Sir Richard Mackinder, who is also Chairman of the Imperial Shipping Committee, has, by agreement between the Governments concerned, been appointed Chairman of the new Committee.

THE EMPIRE REVIEW.

THE *Empire Review*, which has been published by the London and Edinburgh Review Co., is a quarterly of very interesting contributions, 250 pages in length.

Best in the issue would have to be regarded as the Rt. Hon. E. H. Dron Young, D.S.O., M.P., as merely a politician. He shows himself a lover and observer of nature, and altogether his contribution is a notable one. Convict 1204's record of his life in prison is written by an educated and well-read man, who points out without bitterness desirable improvements in our prison regime.

East Africans will wish that Mr. C. R. S. Pitman's tale of a record elephant shot at the south of Lake Rudolph were much longer, and all readers will, we think, agree with the editorial recommendation to see such films as that portraying the life of Livingstone rather than a subsidiary Charlie Chaplin, who did not fight in the great war, to make love to his latest wife in some starchy 500-stuff scene. Lord Birkenhead's contribution is eminently readable. Altogether this is an excellent issue.

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SUDAN NOTES

Khartoum Chronicle, 22, 1925.

His Excellency Sir Geoffrey Archer has just left Port Sudan on his return from a visit of inspection which has occupied him during the last couple of weeks. The Governor-General has been accompanied by Major General A. J. Huddleston, Captain C. T. Knox, his A.D.C., his assistant private secretary, the Arabic secretary, the military secretary and two or three other officers. The party made for Wad Medani, Ghazal, Kassala, Mehat, Sankat, Suakin, Louat, Port Sudan and Aboukh.

Trans-Mediterranean

The Trans-Mediterranean Mail Line's T. S. S. and Gustava Lawens, who have travelled from the West Coast by a motor car fitted to burn palm oil, nut oil and naptha, have arrived at Khartoum en route for Djibouti in French Somaliland. The J. F. Kenakry, which left London and arrived here about exactly nine weeks later, from East Africa, is making direct for Kassala, but said that the Government is interested in them that they followed the route to Khartoum. Here they have received some twenty orders for cargo for transport to the interior.

Locally

The Sudan Government announces that the Kasala Cotton Co. will offer its cotton for sale at a price of 1000 shillings per ton, and that it will direct to Khartoum the total crop is 200000 bales at 30,000 kharas per bale, and the first sale is scheduled for the 15th of the month. The Sudan Journal considers this as a most important question and asks that the Government

will be followed by the other large cotton producing company.

The Fate of Jeddah.

The Sudan is interested from the business and sentimental standpoints in the fate of Jeddah, but its fate has been discounted for so long that no one is seriously concerned any longer. Merchants removed their stocks to Port Sudan some time ago.

Personalia.

Mr. G. H. Haslehurst, a director of Messrs. Contomichalos, Darke & Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Temperley, Haslehurst & Co., Ltd., of London, is at present in Khartoum with Mrs. Haslehurst, and expects to remain in the Sudan for about a month.

Mr. J. H. McClelland, son of Messrs. McClelland & Co., Ltd., London and Khartoum, has also arrived here, but will be remaining a much shorter time than Mr. Haslehurst.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL VISITS CAIRO.

Cairo, March 5, 1925.

His Excellency Governor-General of the Sudan, arrived in Cairo from Khartoum this morning and was received in audience by the Premier. Later he visited the Premier's residence with a view to planning a banquet to be given at the Residency.

He will meet prominent officials on Saturday afternoon at a party given by the Sudan Agent, and in the evening will attend a dinner given by the Premier. On Monday he will dine with Viscount Allenby and other guests at a luncheon at the Semiramis Hotel, leaving for Luxor on the following day.

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ANNUAL MEETING OF THE EAST AFRICAN SECTION LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Annual Meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce was held at the offices of the Chamber on March 3. Major Sir Geoffrey Archer, K.C., presided. On the motion of the Chairman the following resolutions were adopted:

(1) The Section congratulated with deep regret of the death of the Excellency Sir Robert Coryndon, K.C.M.G., and begs to tender to the Excellency Sir Robert Coryndon and her family and to offer to the Government and people of Kenya its profound condolence upon the loss sustained by the Colony. The Section records its deep sense of the distinguished public services rendered to East African trade and development by Sir Robert Coryndon in the high positions he has held as Governor of Uganda and Governor of

(2) The Section begs to tender to Their Excellencies Sir Donald Cameron, K.C.M.G., and Sir William G. Flower, G.C.M.G., its cordial congratulations upon their appointments as Governors of Tanganyika Territory and Uganda respectively and wishes to assure Their Excellencies of the respectful desire to cooperate in all ways in its power in the important duties they are undertaking.

(3) The Section desires to offer to Sir Geoffrey Archer, K.C.M.G., its congratulations on his appointment as Governor of the Sudan, and to express its sympathy for him in the great and arduous duties of his office. It also wishes to congratulate the Government of Uganda.

Shipping Sub-Section.

At the previous meeting of the Section consideration had been given to the question of forming a Committee to deal with freight questions vis-a-vis the East African Steam Conference. The Chairman said he was now able to report that shortly afterwards a Committee was set up consisting of representatives of the East African Sections of the London, Liverpool and Manchester Chambers of Commerce, the Joint East African Board, the Federation of British Industries and the Associated Producers of East Africa. The Steam Conference, however, were not prepared to recognize the Committee on the ground that it was representative of wider constituency than outward shippers to East Africa.

Subsequently the Steam Conference supplied what they considered to be a list of the shippers to East Africa. It contained 253 names, of which 178 were of London firms and 75 of Provincial firms. Copies of the list were sent to the other Chambers and organizations on the Committee. Of the 178 London firms, 17 were either out of business or absorbed by other concerns, leaving 161, of whom 107 were members of the London Chamber.

Communications were sent to all the firms on the list inquiring whether they would be prepared to join a shippers organization. Of the 107 members, a large number were not interested, leaving 66, of whom 64 expressed a desire to join a Sub-Section of the East African Section for the purpose in view. Of the non-members, many were not interested or would not join any organization, but the remainder were willing to be organized. Other firms on the list were being organized by the Liverpool and Manchester Chambers of Commerce and the Federation of British Industries.

It was therefore felt that there was a strong consensus of opinion in favour of a Sub-Section of the East African Section being formed to organize the London Shippers. The Chairman proposed and it was agreed:

That a Sub-Section of Shippers directly interested in the outward shipments of goods to and from East Africa should be formed to deal with the question of freights and shipping matters generally.

Joint East African Committee.

The London, Liverpool and Manchester Chambers of Commerce agreed to confer with a Joint Committee of the London, Liverpool and Manchester Chambers of Commerce on East African matters, and that the Committee would work on similar lines to those followed by the Joint West African Committee already in existence. The Section selected six subjects of outstanding importance in relation to East African trade for consideration by the Joint East African Committee with a view to their ultimate discussion with the Colonial Office.

The subjects selected were (1) competition at the East African Ports of the established national and foreign steamers, (2) the Tanganyika Territory, (3) the adoption of a common currency by Zanzibar, (4) the repeal of the cotton export tax, (5) abolition of the Tanganyika trading profits tax, and (6) reduction or reduction of the import duty on building material.

The Chairman suggests that the Joint Committee would probably consist of three delegates from London, two from Manchester, and one from Liverpool.

The Chairman of the Section for the current year is Mr. H. H. G. ... and the Deputy Chairman respectively of the Section for the current year.

OF INTEREST TO PLANTERS

Our readers will be interested to read the announcement in our advertisement columns of the Sinar Rototiller, which is claimed to be the only machine lending itself to the cultivation of crops grown in fairly narrow rows. It has, therefore, a wider scope than the tractor, can work in places inaccessible to oxen, and replaces hand labour under such conditions, with a great saving in costs.

The Rotary method of soil tillage consists of pulverizing and inverting the soil without the preliminary compressions made by the ordinary plough. Expert opinion has been obtained in proof of the contention that increased productivity is a result of this new method of tillage. Rototillers contend that cultivation by their machine is much less costly than by any other mechanical method.

The machine should be of particular interest to coffee, sisal, tea, maize and cotton planters, fruit farmers, and other East African settlers, and we would certainly suggest that, judging by the information we have, they would find it worth their while to read carefully the advertisement elsewhere, and procure the pamphlets available.

Telegrams "Drawn", East London. Telephone City 8418. **MARSHALL & CO.** 574, CARTER LANE, LONDON, E.C.4. Wholesale and Export Paper Agents and Merchants. Every description of Writing, Printing, Boards, Covers and Floor Prints.

OUR WOMAN'S PAGE

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

THE WHIRL OF THE WORLD.

The Whims of Fashion.

The circular skirt is here for a long time, at any rate. Miss Ivy Tresmand is now wearing several editions—one after the other—in London. The "Dress" at the Gaiety, with such good effect the other night, is a reproduction of the 16, to be seen in Bond Street and its environment.

One is of white, with a high, and the skirt is arranged in four panels, trimmed with diamonds. The top panel being embroidered with flowers. The other three are of the boldest of the boldest, and the neck opening is a fairly long waist suit, and the neck opening is round to practically the same length both back and front, more formal frocks have pointed backs, and are usually crossed by diamond bands tied like ribbon brought from the shoulders. Backs appear new, too, complicated with decorations, to be exactly comfortable.

Delicately rolled and draped, and light and airy, and to be seen in the most elegant of dress-making.

The hat that starts to have a long day, and is slowly but surely being replaced by a more brimful type of hat for the Spring.

The new out-of-door shoes are showing a tendency toward decoration, so much so that at a first glance one is minded of evening shoes.

Refreshing Drinks.

In the tropics one is always ready to try a new drink if it is recommended to be a real refresher. The following are truly of that character:

Take four ounces of iced coffee, a quart of boiling water, six ounces of sugar, and half a pint of cream. Of course use East African coffee, which should be freshly roasted, ground and strained, in the usual way.

Then add the sugar. When cold add the cream slightly whipped, and place into a freezer until it is the consistency of cream. Serve in small glasses.

Simple cafe au lait sweetened, to which is kept upon the ice until required is also delicious.

Pineapple Lemonade.

Pineapple lemonade is another refreshing drink. For this you will need one pint of water, half a pound of sugar, the juice of three lemons or limes, one pineapple and one quart of iced water. Boil the water and the sugar for ten minutes, pour over the finely grated pineapple, strain when cold, then add the iced water, plain or aerated.

Lead-Tinned Fruit.

As a pleasant change to iced fruit, it is recommended that you should try lead-tinned fruit. It is a simple preparation for this dish, and it involves little trouble to make when there is plenty of ice available. Besides a bucket of the freezing mixture of ice and salt, you need only the tin of fruit, cream, clotted by whipped, and sugar, water, and sugar.

The best fruits for this dish are apricots, or peaches. Some fruits may take a little longer or shorter time to freeze, this depending upon the acidity of the syrup, for acidity causes quicker and easier freezing.

The average tin will hold from two to four, but in four to five hours.

Method of Freezing.

Having removed the paper, wrap the tin in kitchen paper, to prevent it coming into actual contact with the freezing salt. Crush the ice, put a layer at the bottom of the pan, and sprinkle some freezing salt over it, using it in the proportion of one pound to seven pounds or eight pounds of ice. Place the tin in the centre. Put a piece of old blanket over the top, enveloping the whole bucket with it, and keep it in as cool a spot as possible until it is time to remove the tin.

To Unmould.

Remove paper and wipe tin free of salt, immerse in tepid water, wipe tin again before opening. Turn fruit on to a china or silver dish. Whip cream, add the cream and arrange round the fruit. Send at once to table. Serve sweet biscuits such as wafers, petit fours, &c.

J. E. GRANVILLE.

To Preserve Health and Strength

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 cheerful feeling of freshness and vigour which enables one to carry out his day's duties with ease and pleasure. Taken at night it restores in full vigour and ensures sound, restful sleep.

This delicious combination of the concentrated food elements derived from wheat, 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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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

Best quality... obtained... at an irregular...

Type "Float" ...

The African and Colonial Co., Ltd. report that 40 bags of foreign cleaned first size realized 110s. the highest price of the week.

Messrs. Lewis and Peat state that at the last weekly sale 2,710 bags of Kenya were offered, the majority being sold, 433 bags of Uganda, being passed over and 617 bags of Tanganyika sorts, most of which were disposed of...

Medium ... 115s. od. to 131s. od. ... 118s. od. to 122s. od.

Medium ... 115s. od. to 120s. od. ... 109s. od. to 114s. od.

Tanganyika realized the following prices: Arakha Bold 160s. 6d. Medium 144s. 6d. Triage 142s. 6d. Peaberry 151s. 6d.

Peaberry ... 120s. od. to 135s. od. ... 145s. od. ... 148s. od. ... 140s. od.

MAIZE

Very little interest is showing in African maize, most of the purchases of new crop being speculative buying of which there is more sellers than buyers. Shippers offers of July/October shipments are scarce, though while buyers note that a good September can be freely bought.

West African passage value should be about 10s. to 12s. od. for No. 2 white flour which there is a bid for for February shipment. No. 2 should fetch something less than 13s. od. and about 12s. for February, March and March/April.

Owing to reports of a strike existing at port of shipment supplies of No. 3 seem plentiful, though the business is passing off offers of 14s. This maize should, however, prove a good purchase at about 12s. to 11s.

Overseas African. On passage No. 6 well rounded should be worth 41s. od. and 43s. for February, March or March/April, re-sellers are offering with July/October at 30s. od. and shippers offer at 38s. od. for July/August shipment, which gives a cover resale parcel. Shippers and re-sellers are asking 38s. od. for August/October shipment, nominal value being 36s. 6d. Two or three cargoes of a BLUE Base with the same shipment, are being offered in accordance with the Africa and Colonial Co.

No. 7 white flour is offered at 12s. in bulk on passage, which should be the same price for February, March or March/April. No. 2 is being asked for 10s. 1st half August/October at 10s. od. and August/October September 10s. 2d.

SISAL

There has been considerable movement during the week. Tanganyika No. 1 gaining almost 2s. per ton. It is anticipated that prices will rise still further, and that African sisal will be called upon to fill the gap in the supplies of Mexican sorts. Considerable quantities of spot and afloat parcels of Kenya sisal have passed into...

consumption, and the analysis of Tanganyika sorts are expected to be of better quality than was anticipated. The following are the following rates for March/May.

Tanganyika No. 1 Kenya No. 1 U.K./Continent

It is interesting to record that Messrs. Hanson and Orth have been offered 1,000 tons of Manila at 12s. 6d. per ton, compared with 10s. 6d. per ton at the time of the last sale.

The demand is steady, though supplies are small. African sorts are selling at about 11s. U.K. Continent.

Mauritius Home Supplies are moving into consumption as they arrive, at the following prices:

Patent quality 10s. 6d. 10s. 6d. 10s. 6d. 10s. 6d. U.K./Continent.

No interest is shown in the market for...

The market generally has become quieter, though a little more demand has been in evidence for Nyasa leaf and...

Dark ... 130s. 6d. to 140s. 6d. ... 140s. 6d. to 150s. 6d.

Capex - Steady, with Zanzibar spot quoted from 11d. to 1s. 1d. sellers according to quality. January, March and March/May shipments are quoted at 11d. better.

Capex - Last week's activity has now died away and the markets practically stagnant, prices to London being 244/20s. for 100 tons; Liverpool markets are still asking 240/.

Duta - No business is passing.

Guatemala - The market generally is steady, with a decorated Kusong offering at 2/3, but in East African sorts there are no dealings.

Gum Arabic - No change since last week. Kordofan natural remaining at 52s. od. and cleaned at 48s. od. for March/April shipment.

Linsaid - East African sorts, in 50-ton lots, are worth about 2s. 6d. per ton according to the La Plata position.

Rubber - The market is quiet, but Uganda rubber would meet with ready sale if supplies were available.

Sisal - The market remains inactive.

Tea - No parcels of Assam and tea have been sold during the week.

EMPIRE COTTON GROWING CORPORATION.

At the last meeting of the Administrative Council of the Corporation the Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, M.P., gave an address on the cotton-growing possibilities of the East African territories, pointing out that the provision of increased transport facilities was the key to increased cotton production.

The Corporation has obtained a cotton plant breeder for the Sudan in the person of Mr. M. A. Bailey, who is resigning his position as Senior Botanist to the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture in order to take up this work. Amongst the gentlemen recently elected to the Administrative Council are Lord Stanley, Sir Edgar Compton Carter, and the Presidents of the Liverpool and Manchester Cotton Associations.

MACKINLAY & CO., Import and Export Merchants, 21, CHISWELL STREET, E.C.1. Coffee, Sisal and all East African Produce bought or accepted on Consignment. INDENTS FOR EUROPEAN GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY EXECUTED BY EXPERT BUYERS. We invite correspondence with Parties who require a reliable Agent in London.

EAST AFRICA

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

BRITISH INDIA
 "Kantoola" left Beira for Durges Salaam
 March 9.
 "Lancaster" left Beira for Durges Salaam
 March 10.
 "Neyasa" left Port Sudan for Beira March 9.
 "Karon" left Kilindi for Seychelles Feb
 29.
BRITAIN KING
 "Umoria" arrived Beira February 26.
 "Uruvuna" left London for Beira and Marquis
 and Beira February 28.

LOW LINE

"Clau" arrived Mozambique for Mozambique
 March 1.
 "Kilindi" left Mozambique for Beira
 March 5.

CAPITAIN HARRISON

"Musician" left Beira for East Africa
 March 5.
 "Kabinga" at Durges Salaam for further East
 Africa ports March 1.
 "Clan Chattan" left Beira for East African ports
 February 28.

DEPT. OF AFRICA

"Mars" arrived London from Beira
 March 1.
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 March 1.

ELIZABETH HARRISON

"Stanley Hall" arrived Liverpool from Beira
 March 8.
 "Langton Hall" left Natal for Laurence
 and Beira February 28.
 "Astronomer" left Glasgow for Laurence
 and Beira March 7.

HARRISON

"Warrior" arrived Beira, on way March 3.
 "Senator" left London for Beira, Marquis
 and Beira March 10.

HOLLAND AFRICA

"Nader" left Port Sudan for East and South
 March 7.
 "Kilindi" arrived Beira March 5 for
 further East and South African ports.
 "Hietomein" arrived Antwerp for East and
 South African ports March 5.
 "Karon" left Zanzibar for East African ports
 March 7.
 "Jagerslooten" arrived Port Natal for East
 Africa March 6.
 "M. J. Clerk" left Rotterdam for South and East
 Africa ports March 7.

UNION CASTLE

"Castle" arrived London from Beira
 March 6.
 "Granville Castle" arrived London from Beira
 March 6.
 "Ellenborough Castle" left Port Sudan for Beira
 March 7.
 "Pulchra" left St. Helena for Beira and Marquis
 March 3.
 "Coxon Castle" left Naples on way to East
 Africa March 7.
 "Glooucester Castle" left Las Palmas for East
 Africa March 5.
 "Norman" left London for East Africa ports
 March 5.

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

Somerset in the East Africa
 for Beira and Marquis
 Mrs. A. M. Brown Mr. A. O. Beckett
 Miss J. Brown
 The Messageries Maritimes line, a steamer
 "Reine" which left Beira for East Africa ports
 March 10.
 and Mrs. L. G. Bisan Mr. A. F. West
 Mr. J. Gordon Mr. and Mrs. E. West
 Mr. R. K. K. Mr. and Mrs. W. West
 Mrs. L. B. B. and child Mr. M. de G. de G.
 Mr. F. J. B. Mr. and Mrs. M. West

NEW STEAMER FOR SEYCHELLES SERVICE

It is now able to announce that the Seychelles
 Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., has acquired the steam
 vessel "Abasco" of some 600 tons and
 will be able to provide for service among the Seychelles
 Islands and other places in the Indian Ocean.
 The vessel is 108 feet in length, and
 20 ft. in breadth, and will be the
 largest steamer in commission in the
 group.

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