

EAST AFRICA

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EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF
THOSE LIVING, TRADING, HOLDING
PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES

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EDITORIAL

SENTIMENT VERSUS EXPERIENCE

As we naturally expected, would be the case, our editorial comments of last week have touched some very few of our contemporaries on the raw. To them, everything is for the best in the best of possible worlds. They see no harm in permitting Germans unrestricted entry to Tanganyika. The Germans, we are taught officially to be, enemies of our nation nearly seven years ago. It is a good enough reason for Tanganyika to accept them as residents.

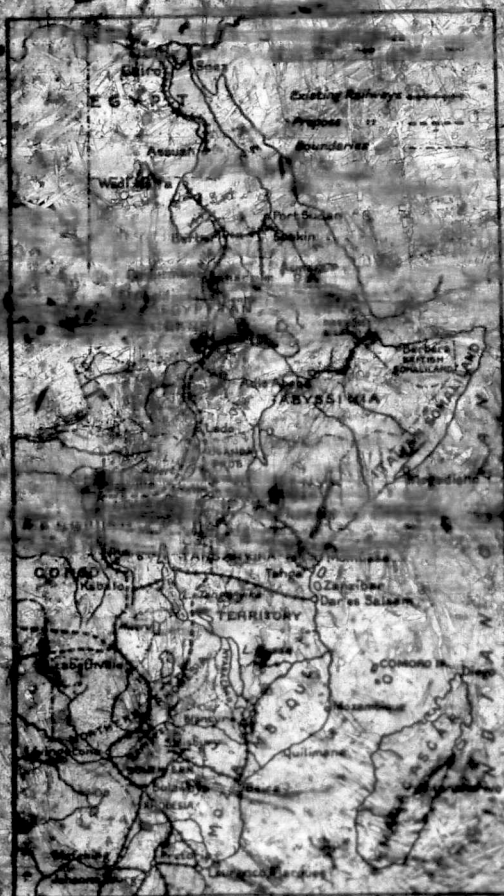
Curiously enough, the morning on which such views saw the light was also marked by the publication of a long document and annexes delivered to Germany by the Allied Governments. Therein, these Powers stated, moderately but without qualification, that Germany is still deliberately evading fulfilment of her obligations under the Treaty of Versailles. Despite commissions of Control and amicable representations from the Allied Powers, she continues in her default.

What is to be our attitude towards her? It is a question which naturally to be our enemies nearly seven years ago?—Who can contend that those denarvous titles which remain in favour of our hands?

Some journals, was the British public to forget the war and our sacrifices, as if confident that not one of their editors had seen the evidence that we have seen of Germany's conduct? If there were any grounds for wishing that a change of heart was possible, we should have to look for it in the conduct of the German people, and especially the Emperor, and not in the attitude of the British people. It is to have the latter's attitude dispensed.

The frank demand is for the return of their lost overseas possessions. On another page, a correspondent summarises the position. As he gravely states, there are in this country two distinct schools of thought on the subject, one the horn of sentiment, the other of personal experience.

To suggest that we are "acquiescing" is absurd, for we have again and again stated that there is no power by which Britain could prevent the return of Germans to Tanganyika, once the Reich joined the League of Nations. In accepting the Mandate, we concurred in the policy of the open door. Our fight was and is to give Germans grace in the matter, to favour them at the expense of our own fellow countrymen. Perspective business vision would surely not advocate such a course.



BRITAIN TAKING GROUND IN UGANDA

Special Correspondent for East Africa

By A. S. H. H.

London, England

EAST AFRICA'S series of articles on foreign competition have been both interesting and instructive, and I only hope they will have the effect aimed at by the writer, though I am a bit doubtful.

For the past 15 years, the residents in the Protectorate of Uganda have been on the same tack, but the situation apparently given to the matter by the British manufacturers and trader at home has been spasmodic and half-hearted. The loss is theirs, but not theirs only, for they are the ones who lose.

What is the case of those "British" manufacturers who buy material from the Continent and America and then send it out here as British-made stuff?

British Goods Noted in Germany

An Indian trader in Kampala—no names in pack drill—placed an order recently with a big wholesale firm in London. The pencils were sent to him with the name of the English house stamped on them. At the same time, the trader had also sent to a German firm in Germany, asking for samples of pencils, with orders. These came in due course. On one of the samples sent from the German manufacturer was stamped the name of the very English house which had supplied the order from London. It is better British-made pencils! Needless to say, the price offered by the German manufacturer was far below that charged by the London house.

There is only one instance I could give of a dozen of a similar kind, and each of them in a different way of business.

It is a fact, however, when it comes from Germany, it is usually not much more than half the cost of the very same material when it comes as "British" stuff from England. This is looking facts right in the face, and the effect it has on the minds of those who still have faith in the British manufacturer and real British-made material can better be imagined than described.

It is a fact, however, when it comes from Germany, it is usually not much more than half the cost of the very same material when it comes as "British" stuff from England.

That sales of old English newspapers sent out to East Africa for parcelling purposes are preferred to Continental papers. This does not apply in Uganda, though about other places in East Africa, I cannot speak. The original statement certainly appears to be well founded in general. Zanzibar, Tanganyika and Kenya at any rate show a marked preference for English papers.—E. M. B.

There is no denying that piece goods from English-made stuff has a great pull. One foreign firm established here has stated through its manager that it has secured 75 per cent. of the trade of Uganda in piece goods. The Indian trader who got the trade out of the foreign article is best for their business.

In cycles, the Uganda Native buys a British-made one every time in preference to a Continental. American one of the price is always favourable. No doubt some foreign-made bicycles are sold to the Natives. If they happen to be good, all is well. But the Uganda Native is a customer. He will buy an American-made bicycle or a British-made machine, as he can get a great outburst for sale. The Native nowadays is harder to please than formerly. It is to our national advantage for the Government to take these matters into consideration.

In the matter of American-made lamps, the fact is that it cannot be denied that American-made lamps are better than British-made lamps. The best Birmingham does some of the best of our market, but cannot approach the best American-made. I have known that in the old days American and German table lamps were good, and they have once more put in an appearance here and are commanding a sale. Cheapness, however, is in this instance the dominating factor, and the foreigner is again scoring.

British Goods in Favour

There is no doubt that the foreigner is out to capture the bulk of the trade of the country. He is apparently more alive to its possibilities than anyone else. His representatives are here to study conditions and ways and means for themselves. He is devoting time and money to the job. It is showing that he is anxious to please, and that he is out to make friends. He is doing it well. Can anyone blame him? Whether he is American or Continental, he is a hustler. He is taught that to hustle is the spice of life, and he applies to some purpose.

The trade of Uganda is worth having to any country. Italians, Swedes, Germans, Austrians, French, and Japanese are all here. None of them is fond of the notion of being a British Protectorate. Uganda is open to everyone to do trading. Free trade for other people is the order of the day, as we see it. The British taxpayer helped to build up the main industries of the country. The foreigner takes all that comes his way, and the market goes the other way.

He has as good a right here as any British trader. He has as good a right here as any British trader.

The British trader has the right to the market. The foreigner has the right to the market. The British trader has the right to the market.

The market supplies from home. No one dwells on it. It is reliable. Its price is the average. The foreigner can produce it far more cheaply and give better terms to the trader.

How can he do this? He has the right to the market. He has the right to the market. He has the right to the market.

He has the right to the market. He has the right to the market. He has the right to the market.

Why? We want the whole truth, and getting but the truth. Will it bear telling? We Britons resident in this Protectorate have no love for the foreigner, neither has the Indian, even though the latter is a bit sore about his own country. Still, in this country at any rate, though perhaps not in Kenya and Tanganyika, the Indian is on the whole, buy from England every time if other things are equal. If they are not, and they are not, rest assured that the Indian Britons—the trade will continue to go on forward. And the loss will be England's loss.

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Are you doing justice to your business?

East Africa in the Press

CHRISTIANITY'S PROGRESS IN UGANDA

The Bishop of Uganda recently underwent a confirmation tour in the Eastern Province of his diocese during which no fewer than 2,203 people were confirmed...

GOLD STRIKE IN TANGANYIKA

MAY 1 has succeeded in drawing attention to the importance of the gold fields in the East African Colonies...

The possible influx of a large number of Europeans and hundreds of thousands of Natives should be considered...

ATLANTIC BEAM

An extraordinary snake episode was experienced at a farm in the Barberton district recently when during ploughing operations a black mamba suddenly rose in front of the plough and settling on the backs of the implement...

Two of the first axes to be bitten died during the day being badly swollen. The other two also became swollen, but recovered and on the following Saturday were regarded as being out of danger.

CANAANITES

"We can Northern Rhodesia have a quarrel with the Home Government to let us up with the Lobos Bay line. Our welfare is of just as intense importance to ourselves as is the welfare of Kenya to the Canaanites, or whatever the residents of that favoured country call themselves."

"It is fatal if the Colonial Office is going to follow the old precedent of listening to an intemperate reporter from Northern Rhodesia from a man who calls casually at Livingstonia for five minutes, measures all his miles from Livingstonia to the country by not consulting the views of Mazoe, Mwa and Lusaka, Broken Hill and Bwana Mbatwa. Thus the Lusaka Mail.

A TAX-DRIVERS' CUTNESS

Some of our Nairobi tax-drivers are very fine fellows, reports the Nairobi correspondent of the Daily Nation Times. One has succeeded in making quite handsome profits by selling his cars in Uganda...

MONEY FROM MEALIE COBS

New sources of wealth for the American farmer may be found in the millions of tons of mealie cobs which are now wasted annually, says Science...

A British official obtained by cooking cobs for a few minutes, the gas pressure which a high temperature is not essential. A special use proposed for them is in the manufacture of coal briquettes from the finer sizes of anthracite.

Purified, an aromatic liquid which is one-sixth heavier than water, which can be used to replace formaldehyde in many uses, can be obtained from the cobs by digesting them for about two hours...

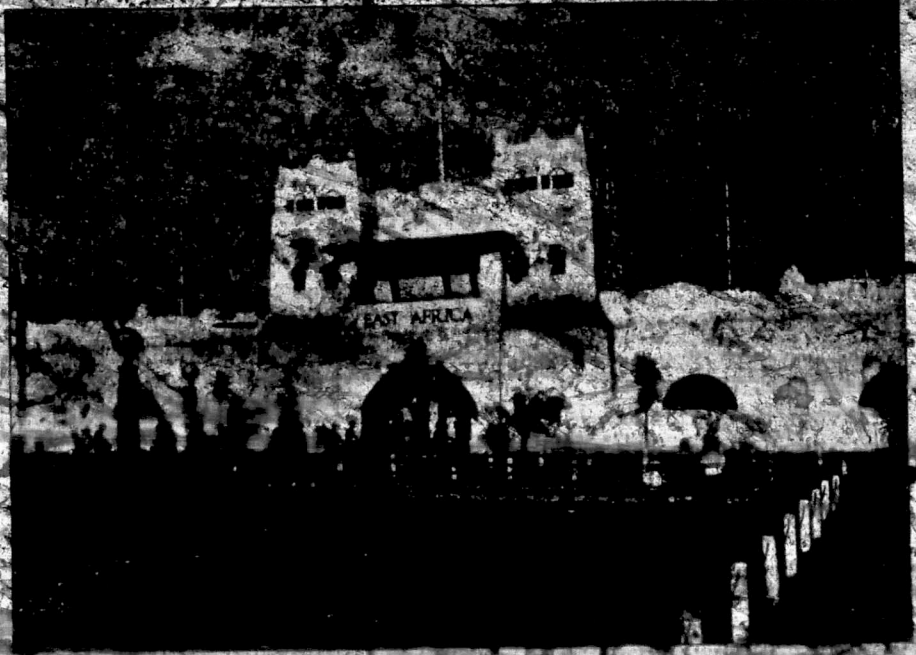
COLLECTION TO EAST AFRICA LOAN

Mr. W. J. Fox has been informed by the promoters of the East Africa Loan that the Liberal and the Socialist are likely to obstruct the East Africa £2,000,000 loan...

It is commonly expected in East African circles, however, that the loan will be granted, especially as a large proportion of the money will be spent in the iron and steel industries of this country and so appreciable amount in the motor trade, continues the journal.

The Socialist opposition to the conception of Native labour is laughed out of court by those who know the country. The terms of the mandate by which we govern Tanganyika expressly state that Native labour can be conscripted for essential public works.

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DEATH OF CONSUL NEILL

From the *London Standard*

There passed away last week at his home in Bessali near Matlock, not the least notable among modern African explorers. It is difficult to realize that only five years ago, when Mr. H. E. O'Neil, then British Consul at Mozambique, began his explorations into the interior from the Portuguese coast, the country about the great African lakes was almost unknown and the scramble among the European Powers for territory had not begun. The British Consul, however, though he had held a vast stretch of territory for 100 years and claimed a precedence far beyond his rights anywhere, was not aware that a British explorer, Mr. O'Neil, was on his way to take up the mantle of the British Consul at Mozambique.

The remarkable career of a Scotch Church layman, who penetrated into the interior of the Shire and the Zambezi, the Shire River to the southern end of the Victoria Nile in the Victoria-Nyasaland region, and discovered a headquarter of plantain in the vicinity of Shire, and in that Scotch trading enterprise, the African Lakes Company, of which he had followed in its steps and assisted in its work in the great stretch of country, some 1,000 miles between the Shire River, running from Lake Nyasa south to the Zambezi, was unknown and unexplored. It was to this important district that Mr. O'Neil devoted some seven years of patient and adventurous exploration.

Consul at Bessali

He had begun his life in the Navy, and as a lieutenant had shown his mettle in the suppression of the slave-trade that rampant in Eastern waters. He had at the same time made himself master of the Swahili language, shared alike by the slave-raiders and the traders. This double qualification won him his appointment to the post of Consul at Bessali, a station of importance over the whole of Portuguese East Africa, and it was from this vantage-ground that he pursued his self-imposed task.

Soon after his arrival he was able to render material service in the last stage of the Zulu War, after the disaster of Handwana, by exploring from Delson Bay the deadly Maputa River in rear of the Zulu territory and exercising a restraining influence over the ambitious tribes which threatened to make common cause with Gwelo and other enterprising tribes against him. His Zulu knowledge, his ability as a successful explorer, and the patience and accuracy of his astronomical observations, that he was awarded the Victoria gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society.

The defence of Karonga

A notable incident of this period was his defence against a strong force of Arab slave-raiders of the African Lakes Company's station of Karonga, at the north end of Lake Nyasa, to which he hastened with a few

friends of his, and the danger to the Company's representatives and where he successfully stood a siege from the greatly superior Arab force until the arrival of help from a friendly tribe, and thus saved some 7,500 of the intended victims of the raiders, besides the Company's servants and station.

Repeated attacks of malaria, incurred during his journeys had affected his health and he was finally laid after ten years African service, to European consularships at Leihorn and Hoven. The range of his work as an explorer was necessarily limited by his duties as consul, but his name deserves an honourable place among the gallant and disinterested men who, in the interest of knowledge and in the spirit of adventure, have opened up the dark places of a wonderful continent and who, like the great Livingstone, have never been forgotten that the Africans are more than slaves.

INCOME TAX IN NYASALAND.

A SUPPLEMENT to the Nyasaland *Government Gazette* of April 6 gives the text of the new Income Tax Ordinance, by which the following is provided that:

The tax upon the chargeable income of every person other than a company shall be charged at the following rates:

On all incomes exceeding 50 but not exceeding 100, the sum of 10s.

On all incomes exceeding 100 but not exceeding 200, the sum of 20s.

On all incomes exceeding 200 but not exceeding 300, the sum of 30s.

On all incomes exceeding 300, in excess of the above sum of 30s. and thereafter in the following manner:

On the part of income in excess of

Part of income in excess of	Rate
500	10 per cent.
1,000	12 per cent.
1,500	14 per cent.
2,000	16 per cent.
2,500	18 per cent.
3,000	20 per cent.

On any part of the income in excess of 2,10,000 at the rate of 20 per cent. The rates with the consent of the Legislative Council, defined by the resolution, is empowered to vary the above rates from time to time.

The tax in the case of a company shall be at the rate of 6s. 6d. on every 100 of the chargeable income.

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OUR KENYA

Friday, April 20, 1924

Monday, April 20, 1924

The primary service of the Uganda Railway, which press boasts it was that it had never killed a passenger, this boast still holds good, for with one of the accidents involving the death of a passenger driver, no passenger has, as yet, been killed. The first accident occurred near Fort Terrence, a very serious one of the line. Apparently the train (freight) was being driven at excessive speed, the engine and wagons overturned in a ditch.

The scene of the second accident, which according to the official report, was due to the driver losing control of his engine. A third accident took place at Voi, with no serious results. The first accident occurred at Samburu, near the station, a passenger train coming head on with another train which was stopped and drawn up on the main line. Inquiries are proceeding.

In connection with the accidents it is interesting to note that the local press has been very busy in the past few days.

Mr. Justice Sheridan, who is involved in the collision, Sir Jacob escaped practically without injury, as also did Judge Sheridan. The wife and children of the latter, however, had a miraculous escape. The end of a big crowd was not actually reported the complete loss of the children were with their names as the ambulance was with the child, which was to matchwood, while the child remained in the ambulance.

The Legislative Council is now to discuss the bill for the Uganda Railway.

The Hon. Mr. Delamere, in his opinion of the bill, has been very much in favour of it. He has made a number of amendments to the bill, which he has introduced in the House. The local press naturally cannot afford up to the expense of full reports of the discussions and debates. With a view to safeguarding others in the Legislative Council, therefore, the Government has decided to introduce a bill for the purpose of amending the bill.

A Kenya Railway Bill

There was also the question of a West African railway, which some of the members of the Government have been endeavouring to revert to the Dark Continent. The Government are not in favour of introducing any such scheme. However, the air was ultimately cleared for the railway, and the prospects reduced to normal when it was explained that the Government was not averse to the proposal, but was disinclined to commit itself to any definite route or project. On general lines Government was prepared to meet unofficial offers by agreeing to the proposal to expend the sum of £2,000,000 on expenses and surveys. The route suggested by Lord Delamere, as spokesman of the members, was from Kisumu, the railway to the port for Uganda, to Bartoum.

Defence

The Colony has also been very busy in defence matters. A bill for the purpose of amending the bill, which was passed some time ago with the consent of the public, has been introduced. The bill is intended to provide for the defence of the Colony.

The Bill, which gives the Government authority to purchase land, was introduced in the House on the 14th inst. The Bill, which gives the Government authority to purchase land, was introduced in the House on the 14th inst. The Bill, which gives the Government authority to purchase land, was introduced in the House on the 14th inst.

Another Expedition

An interesting arrival is that of the Citroen Central African Expedition. The cars have been specially equipped for their arduous journey and in addition to the ordinary front and rear wheels have caterpillar wheels and ships. The French appear determined to conquer Africa by motor car, for this is the second French expedition which has come to Nairobi within the last few weeks—the Michelinette car having passed through the capital a short while ago.

Local News

The local Indian daily paper, the "South African," has recently reproduced from a South African paper an article entitled "Civilised Murderers of African civilisation."

The article is a scathing attack on the treatment of the native tribes in Africa and the treatment of the native tribes in Africa. The article is a scathing attack on the treatment of the native tribes in Africa and the treatment of the native tribes in Africa. The article is a scathing attack on the treatment of the native tribes in Africa and the treatment of the native tribes in Africa.

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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

Africa's information Bureau is a service for members of the industry in the East of Africa on any matter. Its principal objects are to provide to the traders of British trade in East and Central Africa, and any industry which orders of business and inquiries to which will be cordially welcomed.

Manufacturers who appoint agents, and agents who have representations, are invited to communicate with the Editor in charge in order that the results rendered in the Journal to such writers.

The East Africa Information Bureau is the London office of the Bureau of Information for the East of Africa, which was established in London in 1914.

East Africa foregoes a bumper coffee crop this season.

It is announced that the motor road between Mombasa and Tanga has now been completed.

The casinos at Lourenco Marques have been closed by the Commissioner of Police, whose action is supported by the great mass of public opinion.

The Commissioner of Forests of Tanganyika has rendered, for the purchase of from 100,000 to 200,000 cwt. of mature rubber trees, and also of the United Kingdom.

Bolton, which uses the finest Egyptian cotton, is particularly interested in the completion of the Bakwar dam, which will make Egyptian manipulation of the raw material more difficult.

The iron and steel industry are reviewing early reports of the Report of the Commission on the reconstruction of railway facilities.

We are officially informed that Uganda's revenue for 1924 was £1,230,789, while its expenditure reached only £108,062, leaving a balance of £1,122,727. The Protectorate's surplus balance now exceeds £762,000.

The forms of invoice and certificate of value and origin recommended by the Imperial Economic Conference and adopted by Colonies basing their Customs duty on "invoice price" are now recognised by Mauritius.

At the recent annual general meeting of Whiteaway, Laflin & Co., Ltd., the Chairman and the conditions in Kenya were reported, and that their branches at Nairobi, Mombasa and Kampala showed a better profits. They had opened new branches at Nairobi and Eldoret, both of which had made a most successful start.

Manufacturers wishing to tender for the supply of material to the East Africa State Railways must be registered or re-registered on the new lists now being compiled. Further particulars are to be obtained from the Board of Trade.

The expected Customs revenue of Kenya and Uganda for the first three months of 1925 was £250,000, while actual receipts have totalled £135,000. British manufacturers and exporters clearly need to study this rapidly growing market.

Menafina, which recently introduced preferential rates on goods from the East of Africa, is a mark of gratification for the proposal of the Imperial Economic Conference to stabilize the preference on sugar, is indicated by the Budget proposals, and the Chambers of Planters of the island have unanimously asked the Government to communicate to the Secretary of State for the Colonies their criticism of the Government's action in restoring the sugar preferences to their former position.

Kilimanjaro exports during the first quarter of which statistics are available, 2,300 cases of items; 300 cases of 2 1/2 lb. slabs all of which were sent to the United Kingdom; 2,800 bags of coffee, of which 1,000 were destined for the United Kingdom, 1,000 for East Africa and 800 for Egypt; 1,000 cases of 400 lb. cotton exports, of which 1,000 cases of 400 lb. slabs were exported to the United Kingdom, and 1,000 cases of 400 lb. slabs were exported to the United Kingdom.

It is reported that the small ship "Lion" of the United Kingdom, which took almost two-thirds of the 18,254 bags of maize exported, but of the 8,150 bags of wheat this country received 6,483, and the U.S.A. 1,667. It is interesting to note that the United Kingdom took over 80% of the 4,000 bags of wheat bark shipped.

Business in the East of Africa is reported by the Standard Bank of South Africa to have been fairly quiet during March, but it is said that some movement had been indicated. Regulations have been made by the Wholesale Traders' Association for the better management of credit to Indian traders. Credit is to be advanced to ninety days, following signed to cover all purchases.

Progress for the tobacco crop improved greatly during the month. The yield is now expected to approach 80% of the normal crop, and while most of the early tobacco will probably be of indifferent quality, later plantings are giving good results. Prices are about the same as last season, and there is considerable activity in the purchase of Native grown tobacco.

Efforts to ravage the red-bell worm, a pest of the tobacco crop in the East of Africa, are not considered a payable proposition for European planters, as the crop is being destroyed by this pest. The hope is to have the pest in the East of Africa, the principal producing area, the yield will be a East of Africa.

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

ON account of the suspension of the weekly auctions, the market has been slow with very little business passing. Prices are as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Item description (e.g., Good to fine, Medium to good) and Price (e.g., 140s to 150s).

BEANS.—Demand for African beans has declined as low as 7000 for 1000 quantities for the August shipment. Producers, however, are not taking business at this level.

COFFEE.—In spite of the various complaints on the part of buyers, certain marks of Tanganyika also are unimproved. Messrs. Hindley and Co. in their report state that the high standard demanded by consumers must be maintained if this bean's popularity is to be maintained.

TEA.—With a steady market, arrivals are adequate to meet the demand for the various grades of African No. 1 being about 2000.

MAIZE.—The market for maize is steady. The value of No. 1 maize is 140s per 1000 cwt. The value of No. 2 maize is 130s per 1000 cwt.

WHEAT.—The market for wheat is steady. The value of No. 1 wheat is 140s per 1000 cwt. The value of No. 2 wheat is 130s per 1000 cwt.

Other produce reports including various agricultural goods and their market status.

No. 2 should be worth about 48s. 5s. with late July shipment in bulk. No. 1 is the top grade of beans. Resellers are asking 18s. 10d. for standard export quality.

OTHER PRODUCE.—Messrs. J. K. Gillis quote East African No. 1 as being with June/July shipment. Prices are quiet with Zanzibar spot market 10d. to 12d. with the lower figure governing August/October business.

There is a wide margin existent between buyers and sellers. The former bidding 110 per cent and the latter asking 111 for Gassabi sorts. The value of Eastern No. 1 is about 10s. 10d. but we hear of offers of 10s.

Through the post we find little to be done for day's marketing. There are reports of a decline in East African No. 1 for June/July shipment, but the market value is nearer 120/100.

BLANTYRE AND EAST AFRICA LTD.

Blantyre and East Africa Ltd. was incorporated September 10th 1924. The company is engaged in the production and export of tea, coffee, and other agricultural products.

Tea production details: 2000 lbs of tea were manufactured from 1000 lbs of tea leaves compared with 213,065 lb. in 1924. The company is also engaged in the production and export of coffee and other agricultural products.

Advertisement for Chamber & Platt. Text: 'Build your Tanks of flanged sectional STANDARD Plates'. Includes a circular image of a tank structure.

Advertisement for Portuguese East Africa Farms for Sale. Text: 'PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (Territory of the Portuguese Empire) FARMS FOR SALE'. Includes details about farm size and location.

Large advertisement for THE COLONIAL PRODUCE CO., LTD. Text: 'THE COLONIAL PRODUCE CO., LTD. GENERAL IMPORT & EXPORT AGENTS. 51, GREAT TOWER STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3. ESTABLISHED 1888.' Includes contact information and a list of products.

MINERALIA

Mr. Charles has arrived from South Africa via the R.M.S. Windsor Castle.

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KENYA'S NEW GOVERNOR

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EAST AFRICA GERMANY AND PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

INVESTIGATIONS OF OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER

Exclusive to East Africa

It is not a mere drift of the hundreds of Germans into Portuguese East Africa, but a way that the German people and the German Empire will be drawn from Europe in the shape of a diaspora or a new and important element of this nation. *Excerpt from the "Papers of the Special Commission."* "I doubt it, but I have no doubt that the German people will be drawn from Europe in the shape of a diaspora or a new and important element of this nation."

The German people and the German Empire will be drawn from Europe in the shape of a diaspora or a new and important element of this nation. It is not a mere drift of the hundreds of Germans into Portuguese East Africa, but a way that the German people and the German Empire will be drawn from Europe in the shape of a diaspora or a new and important element of this nation.

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Natural Advantages

Timber of almost every variety abounds in the greatest profusion, and the soil has only to be scratched to yield wonderful harvests of almost any crop. I have the best of reasons for believing that if a few heavy iron forces for the production of local other minerals, their efforts would very soon be crowned with success.

Until it was recently upset by the fluctuations of Portuguese exchange, the labour was the cheapest in Africa and only the labour of the Portuguese Natives are dissatisfied to a certain extent, owing, as indicated, to the enormous variations in currency values and to the methods of the Portuguese authorities in levying the hat or poll tax. This phase, however, is purely temporary and a situation can be remedied without difficulty.

One of the points to the north of Mozambique and Portuguese East Africa are the finest natural harbours in the world, and it is only a matter of time before the development of these harbours will be a boon to the world.

Many Hands Make Light Work

The more the better, that is the motto of the German people, and it is the motto of the German people. The more the better, that is the motto of the German people, and it is the motto of the German people.

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The German Element

When they arrive and take up their abode in the East African colonies, they will find a very different situation. Any one who has been in the East African colonies will find a very different situation. Any one who has been in the East African colonies will find a very different situation.

It is on this point that the German people are very different. It is on this point that the German people are very different. It is on this point that the German people are very different.

1,000 boys to harvest a crop. Hamburgs and other things. This is the first and only thing.

Here Germany has a and influence and paramount in themselves that are so far, of not much importance but there is no room for any other. And every month the number of Germans in East Africa is increasing in numbers, which is a national increase in wealth. None of this goes to the nation that owns the country, and only a very small proportion to certain individuals as *individuals*.

Now from that we can see that, unless any East African will, in the years the trend of events is clearly to be seen. And very few people are capable at this time, the thousands of Germans, are still owning this part of the world. Some of these will be leaders, some will be professional men, and some will be traders and business men, but *will be*

of experience. Most of them will have established a base, and every one of these will have the best soil in Africa. They will have the abundance of wealth on their side.

Then one day there will be a dispute and very probably the national standard of the German people will receive German help from abroad in the hope of a warship or two, together with a couple of regiments to bring them. In an argument of this nature, I never imagined that either power or force will doubt it, but I have no doubt whatever of the result of an altercation of this part of the world between Germany and England.

The Government should remember the war years in East Africa, and how the Germans used the whole of the world as a base for themselves. And if Germany were to be driven out from Europe, it would be a national disaster. One must ask the question.

LAST AFRICA COMMISSION'S REPORT

CONTRIBUTION TO

TANGANYIKA

Eyes on the shadow of the Great War, with its tremors in East Africa, the Commission gathered from the beginning of the war.

mine to recover from the economic effects of the war. The Commission has been working hard to find ways to help the people of East Africa.

There are 1,000,000 in East Africa, and 100,000 in Tanganyika. The Commission has been working hard to find ways to help the people of East Africa. The Commission has been working hard to find ways to help the people of East Africa.

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...the subject of wireless communication... the High Commission... the Government of Tanganyika Territory...

...there has been a tendency to concentrate... Dar es Salaam... the Central Railway... the Government of Tanganyika Territory...

...the Natives were strongly opposed... the Government of Tanganyika Territory...

...the Government of Tanganyika Territory... the Natives were strongly opposed... the Government of Tanganyika Territory...

The only wireless station in Tanganyika Territory is the Belgian station at Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika. This is part of the network of forty-two wireless stations maintained by the Belgian Government throughout the Congo. The absence of a wireless station at Dar es Salaam is a serious handicap to shipping and to port management as well as to shore communication. Supplies arrive without the harbour authorities being aware and cargo is to be handled, or cargo space is available for our cargo. We desire agreement that immediate attention should be given to the establishment of a wireless station at Dar es Salaam.

We are of the opinion that the development of wireless communication in East Africa is of great importance and should be considered as a matter of priority by the Government. It is suggested that the Government should consider the possibility of establishing a wireless communication system in East Africa. It is suggested that the Government should consider the possibility of establishing a wireless communication system in East Africa. It is suggested that the Government should consider the possibility of establishing a wireless communication system in East Africa.

...for the purpose of... the Government of Tanganyika Territory...

We find it to be essential if the obligations undertaken by His Majesty's Government are to be adequately discharged, that loans for the purpose of building schools, hospitals, and scientific institutions, or railway extensions, roads, bridges and harbours, or markets, electrical undertakings, water supplies, and other municipal works should not be stinted and should be made on the least onerous terms. It may be pointed out that the fulfilment of these loans will lead to the rapid increase of trade, largely British, and be of direct benefit to many branches of our industry.

The Tax Question

The particular tax which has given rise to the present controversy in Tanganyika Territory is the profits tax. In general we are of opinion that, not only in Tanganyika but also in Kenya and Uganda, the wholesale and retail traders get off with very light taxation. We recognise that the taxation of the middleman is often not idealities in every country owing to his irregularly favoured position for passing it on. But the shopkeeper, especially in the case of the Natives, who as buyers and as sellers are doing remarkably well in East Africa, and should be a good example to us.

We are however forced to the conclusion that a more equitable assessment and collection which is more desirable than the profits tax should be introduced very early, and as a first alternative substitute has taken its place. Such a tax might take the form of a turnover tax, which would be levied on the sale of goods, or a sales tax, which would be levied on the purchase of goods.

It is suggested that the Government should consider the possibility of introducing a turnover tax or a sales tax. It is suggested that the Government should consider the possibility of introducing a turnover tax or a sales tax. It is suggested that the Government should consider the possibility of introducing a turnover tax or a sales tax.

In the meantime it is a laudable requirement is to be insisted on we express the view that, as English, French and Swahili are introduced in connection with the presentation of books for assessment of profits tax, Gujarati, which is probably more frequently used as the language of commercial accounting than any other in Tanganyika, should be allowed equally with the other three.

A Legislative Council

We are satisfied that the time has come when a Legislative Council should be established. The composition of the council should provide for an official majority and the official members should be Indian and European. It is suggested that the Government should consider the possibility of establishing a Legislative Council. It is suggested that the Government should consider the possibility of establishing a Legislative Council.

PHENOMENAL PROGRESS IN KENYA AND UGANDA

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH BUSINESS

Imports to East Africa

Last week we quoted at length from the preliminary statement of imports into and exports from Kenya and Uganda issued by the Hon. G. Walsh, Commissioner of Customs. We are now pleased to give exclusive and detailed information from the Annual Trade Report, yet unpublished.

The total trade imports of Kenya and Uganda for home consumption in 1923 amounted to £3,178,547, as against £2,313,571 in the previous year, while exports were up to £2,000,577, or 54%.

The Commissioner of Customs draws attention to the facilities for importation as well as the considerable long credit system, which resulted in large imports and heavy stocks in the warehouses.

He is of the opinion, however, that the latter is considered to be only temporary, and if curtailment of the inordinately long credits given in certain cases results, then definite benefit to the trading community as a whole will accrue. Of equal interest is the Commissioner's statement that there is every reason to believe that the records for 1924 will be comparable to 1923.

Imports and Exports

The principal group of imports comes under the heading of raw and dried, totalling £1,200,000, or 38% of the total trade imports.

Of these, the largest item is sugar, which in 1923 followed with £400,000, 33% originating in Great Britain, 25% in Ceylon, 15% in India, and 17% in other foreign countries.

Spirits, wines, ales and beer account for £123,689, or 10% of the total imports. In this category the increase over 1922 amounts to £22,000. The whole of the whisky was from Great Britain, but of ales and beer German supplied 60%, the Americans 19%, and Great Britain the remainder for 1923.

Tea, which has been well ahead in this trade since 1921, has advanced to 12% of the total imports, and in 1923, her share was 12% only; by December 31, 1924, it had reached 60%.

Tea shows a large increase from £17,880 in 1922 to £51,700, 99% being Indian, and 10% from Ceylon, while the sugar trade is worth £2,000, Java accounting for 70% and Germany 7%.

For several years the estimate of salt have been increasing noticeably, and within the past twelve months they have advanced from 107,904 cwt. to 159,032 cwt., valued at almost £10,000, 60% was supplied by Italian East Africa, and the report suggests that it might be well worth investigating the possibility of local production in the coastal areas.

Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes appear at slightly over £150,000, 67% of the quantity of cigarettes imported being supplied by Great Britain, the value appearing at £72,000.

Cotton Goods

Cotton textiles at £1,486,716 represent 23% of the total trade imports, the 1923 figures having totalled £1,300,850. Statistics for each of the six main divisions are given separately.

Unbleached. The total value was £467,016, Japan supplying 64% in value, India 20%, America 15%, and Great Britain 10%.

Washed. The imports of this class of cotton fabric totalled £231,852, as against £27,000. Here

Great Britain furnished 60%, Holland 22%, and India 18%.

Imports were slightly down to £115,603, 59% originating in Great Britain, 18% in Holland, 10% in India, 3% in Germany, and 19% in Belgium.

Dyed or the Piece. At £206,880 there is an increase of almost 50% within the twelve months. Great Britain supplied 28%, India 21%, Holland 19%, Japan 3%, Germany 2%, Belgium and Italy 1% each.

Coloured. In this class there is likewise a big increase from £17,047 to £240,567. India leads with 31%, Great Britain following with 23%, Japan and Belgium 17% each, Holland 11%, Switzerland 5%, Germany, and Italy 3% each.

Cotton Blenders. These also show an increase to £33,838, Holland being 42% of the trade, India 25%, Germany 14%, and Great Britain 7%.

Imports of Motor Cars and Vehicles

Nothing has been more noticeable in East African trade development within the past few years than the astonishing demand for vehicles of different types and sizes, and it is worth to append a few lines setting forth the phenomenal capacity with which the market has advanced.

Imports of motor cars into Kenya and Uganda during the last three years have been on the following upward scale:

Year	Number Imported	Value (£)
1922	134	5,833
1923	309	47,324
1924	163	17,066

It will be seen that during 1924 the number of cars imported was only 163, but the value is £17,066, or 36% of the total value of the cars imported. This is due to the fact that the Commissioner of Customs has increased purchasing power of the community by extension of road mileage possible for motor transport, and the alteration in the basis of assessment of duty on imported cars from 10% of the value in 1922 to 20% during 1924, were American, Canadian, and British.

In motor cycles and tricycles the same advance is being made, and we have reason to believe that the present year will be no exception.

Already remarkable progress in series and quantity of motor cycles during the last three years have been as follows:

Year	Number Imported	Value (£)
1922	75	2,774
1923	100	9,700
1924	450	64,067

Here Canada supplied 58%, U.S.A. 31%, and Great Britain 10%.

Motor cycles also make an excellent showing:

Year	Number Imported	Value (£)
1922	102	17,393
1923	345	19,419
1924	911	44,112

A very gratifying feature of this group is that Great Britain supplied no less than 87% out of the 911 motor-cycles imported.

Probably no country in the world has ever been able to show such rapid development of the bicycle trade as these territories, and particularly Uganda. Here, too, the imports jumped from 383 to 27,437 machines, as will be seen from the attached remarkable table.

Year	Number Imported	Value (£)
1922	383	41,415
1923	1,023	24,224
1924	27,437	247,721

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The timber imported during 1924 is thus seen to be more than five times greater than the combined figures for the two previous years. During last year Great Britain supplied 1,874, Germany 2,016, and Holland 285 machines.

Uganda's Inland Trade.

The great development of Uganda's inland trade is reflected by two tables. In 1922 that port handled £374,800 worth of re-export trade. In the next year it had advanced to £514,341 and during 1924 to £1,253,517 or 10% of the total trade imports. Tanganyika is responsible for most of the increase which is seen from the following re-ports from that territory into Kenya and Uganda:

Maize	39	11,604
Clothes	128	3
Cotton	154,717	311,641
Hides and skins	38,444	140,462
		175,937
		3,430

The totals of all commodities shipped from Tanganyika during the above two years were £52,204 and £281,550 respectively. With the exception of soap all the articles were for re-export.

Exports.

As we have repeatedly mentioned the exports of Kenya and Uganda, in common with the other East African territories, are showing remarkable increases. In 1922 these two territories shipped goods to the value of £1,209,971 in the next year they were only a few thousand pounds short of £1,500,000 and in 1924 the figure advanced to

£2,583,300 or a jump of £1,073,329 in the twelve months, reaching a total of £3,498,300.

Wheat now exceeds 2,000,000, sisal stands at 2,300,000, maize over 1,200,000, hides and skins nearly £250,000, carbonate of soda £154,000, and cotton seed £100,000.

Of the export Uganda supplied 514,418 centals, Kenya's contribution being 677 centals. 69% was shipped to India, whence a considerable amount was distributed in unspecified proportions to Japan and Great Britain. Britain's direct purchases were slightly more than a third of the whole.

Sisal exports totalled 1,132 tons, Belgium leading with 4,300, Britain following with 3,805, the United States taking 2,302, and Holland's 2,105.

Carbonate of soda shipments totalled 33,335 tons, Japan having over 11,000, Great Britain 11,200, and South Africa 2,000 tons. It may be recalled that in 1922 the total exports of this article were 48,700 tons, that year being almost 30,000 tons.

Among bark and overbark totalled 71,843 cwt. Great Britain purchased 25,316, Germany 20,681, and Holland 14,000 cwt.

Kenya's oil shipments have gone ahead with great strides, reaching a total of 1,000 tons in 1924, an increase of £2,615, two years previously. Great Britain's share was £1,400,000 that of the U.S.A. £548,000.

69% of the total domestic exports are represented by maize, the shipment of which during the past three years have been as under:

1922	1,209,971
1923	1,500,000
1924	2,583,300
1925	3,498,300
1926	4,104,473
1927	4,874,700
1928	5,449,645
1929	6,104,473
1930	6,874,700
1931	7,644,927
1932	8,415,154
1933	9,185,381
1934	9,955,608
1935	10,725,835
1936	11,496,062
1937	12,266,289
1938	13,036,516
1939	13,806,743
1940	14,576,970
1941	15,347,197
1942	16,117,424
1943	16,887,651
1944	17,657,878
1945	18,428,105
1946	19,198,332
1947	19,968,559
1948	20,738,786
1949	21,509,013
1950	22,279,240
1951	23,049,467
1952	23,819,694
1953	24,589,921
1954	25,360,148
1955	26,130,375
1956	26,900,602
1957	27,670,829
1958	28,441,056
1959	29,211,283
1960	29,981,510
1961	30,751,737
1962	31,521,964
1963	32,292,191
1964	33,062,418
1965	33,832,645
1966	34,602,872
1967	35,373,099
1968	36,143,326
1969	36,913,553
1970	37,683,780
1971	38,454,007
1972	39,224,234
1973	40,000,000

KENYA COLONY AT WEMBLEY

The keynote of the exhibition is educational and a splendid opportunity is offered for a wide variety of products, for they range from those of the tropic belt to the temperate. Cereals, Maize, Sisal, Wheat, Flax, Cotton, Sugar, Copra, Oilseed, Hides, Wool, Dairy Products, Wattle Extract, and Pencil Cedar.

The magnificent display of Game Trophies is once more an outstanding feature and a further attraction will shortly be provided by part of the Collection of Heads acquired by H.R.H. the Duke of York and being kindly lent by His Royal Highness.

The arrangement of the Court has been remodelled and improved this year, a wealth of transparent and photographic enlargements afford a vivid insight to farming and planting methods and moreover show the homes of some of the leading colonists.

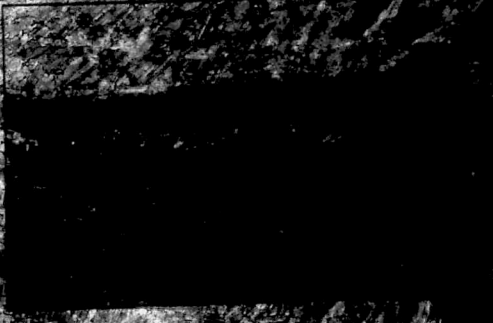
The relief map again attracts many visitors.

Cinema films showing the industries and other pictures of Native life in Kenya are being shown twice a week in the South African Pavilion.

For intending settlers information is provided by a staff of voluntary helpers who are men of practical experience in various branches of farming, planting, &c.

The famous Kenya Coffee can be sampled on application to the attendant staff, and all who do so will take away pleasant memories of its flavour.

DO NOT RUSH THROUGH THIS COURT.



THE UGANDA RAILWAY

... from ...
Kampala, May 10

... all accounts we are not to have the estimated 10,000 bales of lint which were spoken of as a possibility at the beginning of the cotton planting season. Instead it is computed that we may have only 10,000 bales in a year, or in other words 150,000 bales of seed.

... anyhow, we shall be as well off as before, and we know that if we had had the better results from planting this season as during the last, we would certainly have been able to do so.

... some of the ...

... to work. Against this there are ...

... ..

... other concerned have ...

... together with this are thousands of other packages ...

... together anyhow, amongst which ...

Labour Problem Acute

The labour problem is more acute than we have heretofore experienced. Neither the ...

... ..

This is a serious state of affairs. The expert statement is made in the Report of the East Africa Commission that the natives must be taught to do a reasonable amount of work on their own account, and for Government or private employers, though compulsion for private profit will not be tolerated.

The present condition of affairs is anything but conducive to satisfaction. We do not know whether it is wise to put further money into the country or not, even missionaries are now against cotton planting as it stands today. Many say that they are losing their hold on the Native, that the Government's policy concerning pressure on the Native to plant cotton is not right, and that from their standpoint they see danger ahead.

We of the older school know the Native mind. We who are untrained to express our opinions in that ancient style of affair, exist. A remedy must be found.



East Africa's
Special Wembley Souvenir Number

will be published next week.

The Editor has the honour to announce that a letter from
H. H. THE DUKE OF YORK
will be published in this issue.

Contributions have also been written by:

- Hon. W. G. M. ORMSBY GORE, M.P., Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.
- Sir GEOFFREY ARCHER, C.M.G., Governor-General of the Sudan.
- General Sir JOSEPH BURNI, K.B.E., Governor of the Somaliland Protectorate.
- V. B. GOWERS, C.M.G., Governor of the Uganda Protectorate.

- Miss A. C. HOLLIS, C.M.C. O.B.E., Acting High Commissioner of Zanzibar.
- H. A. KITTERMASTER, Esq., O.B.E., Secretary to the Administration British Somaliland.
- Sir SYDNEY HENN, K.B.E., M.P., Chairman of the Joint East Africa Board.
- Sir HARRY JOHNSON, K.C.M.G., The Rt. Hon. Viscount COBHAM.
- G. A. DEBENHAM, D.S.O., M.C.
- Mr RATCLIFFE HOLMES.

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OUR KENYA LETTER

From the Daily Correspondent

Nairobi, Kenya

Our correspondence has been... the long frame. Though earlier... simple and... show they... the country has been left... farmers still hope for the best... Even... hope springs eternal in the human breast... the coffee market in London has... a... no great significance is attached to this slight... which is generally regarded as the inevitable swing of the market pendulum.

Life in Kenya

Occasionally... excitement. Last week... the... from an... military... objected to leaving travelling in the... on the... The challenge was promptly... the... and a lively... of arms has... the Duke of... by Mr. Thomas... resigned to have simmered down, but it is fairly... to the colonial that Mr. Kipling was correct... East to East and West to West in Kenya.

Town Criminals

Bill Sykes is a... and Charles Dickens lived in these modern times... have... scope for his descriptive genius. The... provide some excellent examples of Native... One of the most recent cases concerns a Kavirondo member of the profession who strode into... while the... and... The case happened... value of about £4,000. This was a little too much even for a Kenya... as he is to pilfering. Negotiations were... to capture the light... gentleman, who was in due course apprehended... These things are of painful frequent occurrence, and the problem of the town Native loafer and criminal is one that will have to be... tackled at no distant date.

Religious Intolerance

... our police... on fast changing though... world concerns. One such occurred... a Mohamadan sued three... of... It appeared that... had seen three members of their own caste... with the Mohamadan. They were so... regarding spectacle that they reported the matter to a meeting of their caste to consider what punishment should be meted out to the heretic. This action annoyed the Mohamadan who in turn sought redress in the Courts on a charge of defamation of character. ... learned magistrate. In... that the... were quite... their rights... and that under... religious customs... without malice, to take notice of the... Thus... the whole of the world and... what... one who regarded... and... curious...

Our Government

An interesting... Bill... Government... London... association with Kenya... the present... with the local

press... the greatest satisfaction with the Kenya exhibit at the British Empire Exhibition and the results thereof. He is chairman of the Kenya section. He also professes great surprise and delight at the development of the Colony since 1912 when he was last here, and predicts a great future for Kenya. He returns to London on June...

St. George's Pool

A gathering of dauntless Englishmen... Mr. A. C. Tappin recently gathered in the New Stanley Hotel... the banner of St. George... the Haggis and the Mart of the Inappies. Local Scots are reported to remain very calm under this... threat to their supremacy, and the Caledonian Society shows no signs of going into liquidation as a consequence. All good things come to those who wait.

Buying a Gold Mine

The local mining laws have been the subject of... and... They were attacked by... now being championed by... the Kenya mines. According to... the... apparently one... the sum of £500, plus... which is regarded as... by the local... wealth when the low Kenya royalties are taken into consideration. Therefore, let the young... of the Old Country be not afraid to... in this land of maize and coffee and cattle and gold and chits.

Sheley Cole

An Appreciation

From An Old Friend

... were... the death of Sheley Cole at his farm in West... leave a... and... ready will. Those of us who... were his... work he did for his district and... the feeling...

... had... of new... and... out by our late... to... a large... and... to pay heavy toll of... the first... of the present year... Mr. Robert Corrynan, Sir... who... his great... and... Cole... only in the name of life, their work... then begun. To those of us who are... the example of these men's... of their adoption... indeed... continue the work they... so well...

... had the great gift of an... sense of... of most... Which of us can... the generous... of his home... Where... that was... to set the... bar...

He is buried... which he had taken... Government... years ago, and situated in the district he... in the Legislative Council. His memory is... and loved him.

German abolitionists number places to the... It... people... the... the...

there... of... labour...

OUR NORTH TANGANYIKA LETTER

From Our Own Correspondent

Arusha, May 14, 1925.

The measures which imposed restrictions on German nationals entering this territory will be abolished in June and it is likely that already a number of Germans are at Mombasa and other places awaiting passage in order to return to their homes. It is also possible that a number of them will be invited to return to Tanganyika to work on the plantations which are to be established in the north of the territory.

It is interesting to note in what manner the people of the north of Tanganyika have been treated since the war. The Government has been very generous in its treatment of the people of the north of Tanganyika. It has granted them a number of concessions which have not been granted to the people of other parts of the territory. It has also granted them a number of concessions which have not been granted to the people of other parts of the territory.

Upper River Nile

A report has been published by the Government of East Africa that the Nile river is rapidly extending and that the waters are doing well at any rate. The report shows a substantial increase over a corresponding period of last year. The Controller of the Nile states that the output for January, February and March of this year is 780,000 cu. ft. compared with 780,000 cu. ft. for the corresponding months of last year.

East Africa Commission's Report

The East Africa Commission has just published its report on the state of the territory. The report is a very interesting one and shows that the territory is making great progress. It also shows that the people of the territory are very happy and contented. The Commission has also recommended a number of measures which should be taken to improve the territory.

On the subject of native employment and the fact that it cannot be over-emphasised is that there is absolutely no desire among European settlers for compulsory labour. It being generally admitted that one young man can do the work of two natives, it is not surprising that the European settlers are very anxious to employ natives.

least their desire to employ natives in any way. It is not surprising that the Government should have taken this step. It is also not surprising that the Government should have taken this step. It is also not surprising that the Government should have taken this step.

At the moment, however, and probably for some time to come, the Commission has suggested that the Government should take steps to improve the conditions of the labourer. This is a very reasonable suggestion and should be adopted. It is also not surprising that the Government should have taken this step.

Land Bank wanted

Transport facilities, which will be decided by the Government, will be much to encourage trade and production, but a helping hand is also necessary to give the people of the territory a better chance of life.

It is also not surprising that the Government should have taken this step. It is also not surprising that the Government should have taken this step. It is also not surprising that the Government should have taken this step.

FOR SALE BY THE GOVERNMENT OF EAST AFRICA

Farms in Kenya Colony

Apply to the Controller of Lands, Nairobi, for particulars and to purchase, apply to the Controller of Lands, Nairobi.

NO. 1000

ROPER & HEE

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Established 1905. Proprietor: George Broos. Merchant and General Commission Agent. Sole Official Agent for all country produce.

W. H. MALCOLM ROSS

Produce - cotton, oil, maize, coffee, etc. - for sale by British firms. Sole Agent for East Africa.

THE ARRIVED

H. MALCOLM ROSS

Tanga, Tanganyika, East Africa.

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Suppliers of all classes of Goods suitable for the East African Markets at Red-Rock Prices. Goods bought in Consignment Sale for 40% below Retail. The only firm in the world where a Confirmed Credit is opened with an account of 100% cash in advance.

NEWS FROM NYASALAND

The Question of the Bridge.

From A Special Correspondent.

Blantyre.

It was more than a pleasure to read the year's Column in the Standard's clear and well-reasoned letters regarding the proposed bridge across the river between Nyasaland and the East African Coast. It is clear that a measure of this kind would gain and nothing to lose. By the construction of a bridge across the river, the trade of the coast would be increased and the country would be better off in every way. It is a measure that will be of great benefit to the country and will be of great benefit to the people of the coast. It is a measure that will be of great benefit to the country and will be of great benefit to the people of the coast.

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GIVING CREDIT IN NYASALAND

The Editor.

The Indian Association in your issue of the 15th inst. is a very interesting and important one. It is a measure that will be of great benefit to the country and will be of great benefit to the people of the coast. It is a measure that will be of great benefit to the country and will be of great benefit to the people of the coast. It is a measure that will be of great benefit to the country and will be of great benefit to the people of the coast. It is a measure that will be of great benefit to the country and will be of great benefit to the people of the coast.

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NYASALAND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

During the period covered by the Annual Report for 1921 of the Nyasaland Geological Survey, the coal deposits of the Sumungu and Chitima areas have been further investigated. The causes of the slumping of the Upper and Lower Shire Rivers, examined and investigations made into the relation between the physical geology of Nyasaland and the proposed railway routes. Moreover, the possible remains of a deposit of haukite (aluminum rock) were discovered in the Umtali while further work was being done in the waterworks.

In previous years, considerable attention was given to the provision of water supplies for the Natives in all parts of the Protectorate. The Natives in all parts of the Protectorate have been given the construction of wells and waterworks. In the current year it is hoped to begin work on a scheme for the construction of wells for Natives in places where an improved water supply is necessary.

The investigation of limestone deposits and the possibility of cement manufacture in Nyasaland are of the utmost importance to the country and the general prospect of local cement manufacture is being investigated. The limestone deposits on the Karonga Islands that form the plateau and it therefore appears to be of considerable extent. In view of the water power available at Shungu, which would be necessary for the production of the metal from the ore, the deposit is of great interest, and it is proposed to make further examination of it at the earliest opportunity.

Together Dr. Drey, the geologist presents a report and must submit over the Nyasaland Geological Survey.

Together Dr. Drey, the geologist presents a report and must submit over the Nyasaland Geological Survey.

BEER TOWN SITES

A CIRCULAR issued to the shareholders states that the Court has approved the reduction of the capital of the above company from £200,000 divided into 200,000 shares of £1 each to £100,000 divided into 200,000 shares of 5s. each. The company is therefore repaying 5s per share to holders of fully paid shares.

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GLENNIE, SHI & Co. Ltd. 61, Crutcher's Lane, London, E.C.

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OUR SUDAN LETTER

Khartoum, May 31, 1926

The trade returns for January and February, which have just been published by the Central Economic Board, show that during the first two months of the year (greatly affected by 39 per cent. of this country's exports and 35 per cent. of her foreign purchases, the... and thus heading the export list and pointing to the... which supplies 37 per cent. in the import table.

While Government imports have decreased considerably, there is a gain of nearly 75 per cent. in two months on the part of commercial purchasers, the chief increases being in the following:

Cotton piece goods	25,476	1,143
Woolen and worsted yarn	25,476	1,143
Woolen and worsted goods	24,691	1,380
Petroleum	7,652	1,463

Decreases are shown by tobacco and cigarettes (down 1510,000 to just under 700,000), tea and machinery. Sugar is a Government monopoly. The marks show a considerable increase.

Improved Transport

A matter even more important is the care and attention of the authorities on providing better transport facilities throughout the country. There is a definite policy to render all main roads in the White Nile Province available for motor traffic, and already the public has been notified of a number of routes quite suitable for light car traffic. It is also apparent that the Government should be able to get through to Kaka, in the Nuba Mountains Province, shortly, if they have not already done the journey. We may hope for constantly extended list of main

transport in the Sudan, as in the case of the Nile, Akkaba, and other routes.

Port Sudan

Port Sudan continues to beat the record set in March of this year by receiving 25,610 net register tons entered the port, compared with 64 ships of 191,596 tons during the corresponding period of last year.

Mention may be made in this connection of the work carried out in an expense of 250,000 on the Khartoum water scheme, which will now be completed. Excellent and abundant drinking water is placed at the disposal of the public and the Government. The town is some eighteen miles distant from the town which requires better supplies on account of its growing business and the greatly augmented number of cotton which will soon be stored in Khartoum. The list of fire naturally increases and public demand for transport is not to be taken in good time.

Building Activity

Our local paper has called attention to various building activity in the Sudan. Five new double storied barracks for British troops are to be built in the neighbourhood of 100,000 while at Ghabal a Government camp is accompanying the military construction. There is also a mosque, hospital, houses for the medical officer and inspector of agriculture, a water supply, cotton ginning, lawns, and a water supply. Altogether a lot of work is being done.

Indigenous Cotton

It is stated that cotton has been found growing wild in parts of the Omdurman district and that the local District Commissioner has been able to arouse considerable tribal interest in the crop and the prospect it holds out to the enterprising. Hitherto they had not troubled to interest the crop.

ANTON MICALOS, DREHM & CO.
 Registered Office—25, BILTING BUILDINGS, E.C. 3.
 Sudan Branches—PORT SUDAN, KHARTOUM, SUVAH, TOKAR, KASSALA, WADHEDI.
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COTTON AND COTTONSEED EXPORTERS.
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 Through freight charges from Europe, India, Ceylon, etc., and also
 of the principal steamer lines to the Sudan.
COOKING COALS ALWAYS IN STOCK AT PORT SUDAN, AND STEAMERS SUPPLIED AT SHORT NOTICE.
 For full particulars apply to London and/or Khartoum.

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PROVISIONS & WINE MERCHANTS.
 The oldest established
 Firm in the Sudan.
 Complete arrangements made for Tourists and Shooting Parties in the Sudan, and all necessaries and Camp Equipment supplied at moderate prices.

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 (Pt. Antonmichalos & Co.)
 Head Office: KHARTOUM
 Branches: Port Sudan, El Obeid, Nalut, and Principal Stations in the Sudan; also at Alexandria, Cairo, Port Said (Egypt).
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EAST AFRICA

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REQUIREMENTS MAY BE OBTAINED AT THE COURT

INDIAN STORES MADE IN INDIA AND MERCHANTS



INDIAN STORE (SHOP)

TRADE FOR TRADERS IN TANGANYIKA TERRITORY LATE GERMAN EAST AFRICA

EXTENSIVE OPENINGS FOR LIVE FIRMS WHO CAN CATER FOR THE WANTS OF THE NATIVE

FULL PARTICULARS AND INFORMATION FROM LANCAN COURT EAST AFRICA PAVILION BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION

SPECIFY "PERFECT AND STRATHBEG" WHISKIES THE SCOTCH WHISKIES PAR EXCELLENCE



Worth running after

J & R WILLIAMSON

SCOTCH WHISKY BLENDERS

100, MARKET STREET, GLASGOW

SEND FOR ENQUIRIES

OUR WOMAN'S PAGE

We have been able to bring you some of the best of the best in the world. A number of ladies in the East Arcum... and we have a number of ladies in the East Arcum...

THE WHIRL OF THE WORLD

The whirl of the world... some of the best of the best in the world. A number of ladies in the East Arcum... and we have a number of ladies in the East Arcum...

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To Preserve Health and Strength

Physicians and mental alertness during exhausting climatic conditions can be maintained by making Ovaltine your daily food beverage. A cup of this highly nutritious beverage taken regularly in the morning imparts a delightful feeling of freshness and vigour which enables one to carry out the day's duties with ease and pleasure. Latest night it restores to fatigue and enables sound mental sleep.

This delicious combination of the concentrated food elements extracted from malt, milk and eggs contained the essential vitamins necessary for a complete and perfect food. Prepared in a mixture with food, condensed or evaporated milk.



OVALTINE

Solely
Cameron
and others

Manufactured by
F. ANDERSON LTD.
London, Eng.

Available in all parts of the world.

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

Prices for the better grades of East African coffee are mainly steady, but otherwise some irregularity is evident.

Table listing various coffee grades and prices, including categories like A size, B size, C size, Peaberry, and Good greenish.

Prices have declined on a fairly large scale and some is apparent. The Continent has bought...

The demand which was reported last week has now declined, and though their alteration in price has taken place, lower bids would probably be accepted.

D/R according to quality... D/R... according to quality...

While some sellers are accepting decreased prices, others are holding their hands, pending an improvement.

HADES AND SKINS... A monthly total import of 5,245 to Liverpool...

At the last auction for packages of Nwasaland... African Lakes Corporation... Blantyre and... Eldorado... Mini Mini...

OTHER PRODUCE

Carbor Vico... Zanzibar spot quoted... Zanzibar... British Cotton Growing Association...

BRITISH COTTON GROWING ASSOCIATION

The twentieth annual general meeting of the British Cotton Growing Association was held last week under the presidency of His High Lord Curzon...

MILING IN ZAMBESIA

The Board of the Zambesia Milling Development Corporation is busy with the preparation of a statement...

CHAMBERS & CO. LTD. PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA. TERRITORY OF THE MOZAMBIQUE COLONY. FARMS FOR SALE. I have a number of very good farms...

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EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF
THOSE WHO TRADING, HOLDING
PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.
A WEEKLY JOURNAL

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EAST AFRICA'S MESSAGE

We were privileged in our last issue to give readers a glimpse of the facts which have yet unpublished Trade Report for 1902 of the High Commissioner of Customs of Kenya and Uganda, where in this issue we reviewed some of the corresponding returns for Tanganyika Territory.

In both cases there is further evidence corroborating the statements we have reiterated again and again during the past nine months to the effect that this country is being outbated by Germany in her African trade-war. In almost all lines Germany is outproducing us, and it is a certainty that her efforts will result in a year or two we shall find our trade with Africa

in the hands of our rivals. The production of rice and beers from 1901 to 1902 in that island are many more facts sufficient to destroy the omnipotence of the most competent.

The plain fact is that we are likely to lose more and more of our African manufactures and merchants adopt more enterprising methods. The only remedy of this is to stand hand the hand the still persist in regarding East Africa as they have regarded the continent for many years.

It is not only in the matter of trade that we are being outbated by Germany, but also in the matter of education. The British Empire Exhibition similar to the one held in London in 1903.

Great campaign of enlightenment is long overdue. The British, who alter his previous views does not respond over to daily in news of overseas progress. Since his return from East Africa Mr. Gimsby Gore has faithfully preached the gospel of our dependencies in that part of the globe. His enthusiasm and energy have undoubtedly done much to interest in East Africa, but his business world has not yet capitalising its opportunities. His Trade Commissioner for Eastern Africa is seeking to stimulate activity by visiting various industrial centres and conferring with manufacturers. At the British Empire Exhibition similar to the one held in London in 1903.

Representatives of the Imperial Government, Government of India, and the African Trade Commission, at least in the matter of business and industry, are not only to be seen at the exhibition, but also the largest and most important African show ever held in this country. They realise the magnitude of Britain's opportunity in East Africa, and they know that their presence more energy and enterprising methods. A message from that gathering to various industrial centres might be of vitalsing value.

to be made, and the fact that the railway is a public utility, and that through the examination of the Nile and Lake Nyanza should be completed as soon as possible direct with ports of the East Coast. From the Albert goods should go straight to Mombasa by air and similarly Nyassaland's transport facilities must be improved. Now that it failed on the very inadequate port of Beira.

In the consideration of railway strategy the nearest important factor was the density of population in any particular area and the capacity of the area to produce a sufficient quantity of produce to make the railway pay. The cost of the railway was an essential factor. It would be an imperative duty for any project of this nature there should be coming in the nature of an economic survey at the same time apart from exceptional cases, the cost of construction and equipment of these railways in Tropical Africa should not now exceed £10000 per mile, and in Kenya the cost now being built at £3000, a very small table of figures would show that the railway of the East Africa Commission had represented the cost of all the railway work done in the continent including manufacture in this country. In view of the depressed state of those particular industries in Great Britain every effort consistent with Native interests should be made to expedite their construction in Africa.

The Commission set up by the Government in 1911, which was initially headed by the Hon. Mr. Ormsby Gore, fell upon the Native as it was impossible to call on him to pay higher taxes, and he was in a position to meet them in the form of commodities which could be sold on the open market. This was the financial problem.

Transportation facilities were in many cases behind present production. In Tanganyika Territory considerable quantities of groundnuts grown by the Natives could not be got down to the railway before the break of the rains last year and were consequently lost. This had a discouraging effect upon Native effort. Owing to the congestion at the collection points of the bulk of the cotton

in the railway zone, the cotton was not getting to Beira and Mombasa. In fact, the Government encourage in the production fund, the present transportation facilities had in some measure been solved. The Under Secretary, therefore thought it quite legitimate to divert temporarily from agricultural production a great deal of Native effort to labour on railways and roads, which would alone stabilise the welfare of the agricultural producer.

RESEARCH WORK ESSENTIAL

Without wishing to enter into the vexed controversy of plantation versus peasant cultivation, Mr. Ormsby Gore wished to emphasize that Native production could not possibly succeed without the help of a considerably augmented staff of European scientifically trained agricultural officers to ensure the quality and better cultivation of crops. A great deal more research in the science of tropical agriculture was likewise necessary. The time had come when we must regard the British Tropical Dependencies Empire as very largely one unit for this purpose. The Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad was a first big step, and it was hoped to reopen a considerable staff of the wonderful German Research Institute at Witzen, which had really wonderful equipment and which we had not been able to reach.

Or take the case under its arch station at Mpigi, where a young man was making literally ten discoveries over a hill in Western Uganda and officers had to go on leave the whole of the week was suspended until his return.

Without a generation the Empire at the top would be the Empire that undertook the most scientific research, the line that and least would be at the bottom.

Tributes

Sir Frederick Lugard said that the monumental report of the East Africa Commission was largely due to the personality of Sir Ormsby Gore. It was a work which had been compiled by a man who had done a profound study of the subject before coming to Africa. If Mr. Gore could induce the British public to regard these questions as above party he would have done something that none of his predecessors had achieved. Once more Sir Frederick threw out the suggestion that the Colonial Office might instruct African Governors to consider with their expert advisers an immediate study of the question of population. Could decreases in the reserves? Could the Native population which had maintained population in the past not do something? Was there a great demand for wage labour in any way responsible answers to these and other questions would form valuable data for a deeper inquiry.

Mr. M. Kay, Chairman of the East Africa Commission, considered that the best that had appeared in the report was the report from the literary and practical standpoint. Counting the 220,000,000 population of the continent, there were 200,000,000 people who were not getting their wealth, and there were 200,000,000 people who would be increased in employment if they could.

Mr. Ormsby Gore, Chairman of the Commission, was glad that they had lifted the problems of Africa above party. Their Chairman had directed their inquiries in a splendid manner. He had had the sympathy and support of his colleagues to work on the problems of the East Africa Commission. He had had the sympathy and support of his colleagues to work on the problems of the East Africa Commission.

Years Behind the Scenes

Mr. Ormsby Gore, the third Commissioner, said that Major Ormsby Gore agreed that scientific research should come into the very forefront of Imperial activities. We could not afford to be behindhand. While they were now working their way through the roof of a man, and he understood that Lord Balfour was going about under the passage from their report in which it was stated that the Institute was now selling penny tickets of 1000. We did not deserve to retain the name of the Institute on like this. The results of research were expected to be given to the farmer in the field. And now, the farmer was twenty-five years the time, and other branches of industry were 100 years. If we did not bridge that gap, the nation would, and they would take the time we went down the slope.

Monsieur Letellier, representing the French Government, paid tribute to the work of the East Africa Commission. He said that if recent years had not been so happy, the East Africa Commission would not have been so successful. He said that if recent years had not been so happy, the East Africa Commission would not have been so successful. He said that if recent years had not been so happy, the East Africa Commission would not have been so successful.

wisdom of retaining trade restrictions, and suggested the construction of railway lines in Africa by British workmen.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer was given, having been moved by Sir Charles McLeod, and seconded by Sir A. H. Yates, who later pleaded for the retention of fiscal obligations, which were alone responsible for Uganda's splendid road system. Mr. Ormsby Greville, in reply, said that to permit the purchase of freeholds by Europeans in Africa would be to impose an alien force on the African and would entail the smashing of the royal system. In highland areas, such as that of Kenya, where the major part of the revenue came either from the taxpayer at home or the Native taxpayer, there appeared to be an answerable case for the long leasehold as against the freehold. The State would thus get a steady income for many years for the money paid by the taxpayer and the Native taxpayer. As compared with the wonderful works in history which had been done by two women in Uganda who had established a marvellous personal influence over Native women in their maternity work. This was of tremendous importance to Uganda's economic development.

Mr. J. H. St. John's considered that the Commission of enquiry into the difficulties that had to be done, it ought to be done in a way that did not aggravate our own internal difficulties. The Commission of enquiry into the difficulties that had to be done, it ought to be done in a way that did not aggravate our own internal difficulties. The Commission of enquiry into the difficulties that had to be done, it ought to be done in a way that did not aggravate our own internal difficulties.

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BUY BRITISH GOODS.

TRADE IN 1924

Customs of the British East Africa Protectorate, which can be obtained for the Colonies at a special rate, is complete and up-to-date.

Uganda's contribution to the total trade of the Protectorate was £57,000 in 1923, and £65,000 in 1924. It is interesting to note that the much larger increase in exports is due to the fact that the majority of the goods imported from Uganda are of British origin.

The largest share is held by iron and steel goods imported from Great Britain.

Imports of iron and steel goods in 1924 were valued at £10,300, and the value of these goods in 1923 was £7,000. The value of iron and steel goods imported in 1924 was £10,300, and the value of these goods in 1923 was £7,000.

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Commodity	Value	Percentage
Iron and steel	10,300	16.3
Wool	18,000	27.7
Wheat	105,272	161.2
Other	6,428	9.8
Total	139,999	209.0

The following series of statistics, in particular of the amount of each article of domestic export and a further table shows the value of the trade of the different parts of the territory.

Imports and Exports

During the year 1924, Salama handled over 53% of the import trade, almost 33% of the export trade, and 16% of the total trade. The value of imports in 1924 was £1,000,000, and the value of exports was £800,000.

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1923 show a remarkable increase from 1,160,000 to 2,818,272, practically the whole being of British manufacture.

Chemicals.—The value of imports from 1922 to 1923, the value of the U.K. being £1,531,410,886, the value of Germany has increased some 60% in the twelve months to £2,450,000.

Chemicals.—Here, too, Germany has been the principal beneficiary of the increased demand for the commodity, which is mainly of local and U.K. manufacture. Germany, however, again registers an increase.

Iron and Steel.—Imports rose from £2,319,000 to £23,390,000, the U.K. being of course the principal supplier.

Cotton Goods.—There has been a considerable increase in demand, and imports have improved from £388,241 to £1,900,000. Germany is making big headway, practically doubling her supply.

Woolen Goods.—In this line, too, Germany is making big progress.

Woolens and Silks.—These are up from a total value of £1,485,000 to £2,009,000, British India taking the lead with the U.K. as the main source of supply.

Wool and Cotton Yarn.—Imports in value have increased from £1,100,000 to £1,500,000, the U.K. being the main source of supply. The U.K. has increased her trade more than 40% to £1,101,770.

Vehicles and Machinery

Trucks.—The number of machines imported advanced from 593 in 1923 to 1,623 in 1924, and is not surprising to find that Germany's share of the total has practically doubled. The U.K. however, is still the leading supplier of good product in this line.

Motor Cars, Cycles and Locomotives.—The number imported increased from 1,000 to 1,777 motor cars (including motorcycles) from 1,200 to 1,500 in the year, while locomotives rose from 18 to 191. Motor cycles advanced from 1,100 to 1,100.

The development of the country is emphasised in the increased import of agricultural machinery, which is up from 81 to 246 tons. Though the tonnage percentage of the U.K. shows a slight reduction, the value is up from £2,832 to £6,721, but here again Germany is a big factor, the leading supplier. A year ago she supplied only one ton, £120 at £139. In 1924, however, her proportion had gone up to 127 tons at £2,074.

In 1924, too, Germany also led in the total value of imports, more than double that of the United Kingdom.

Sewing Machines.—The total number imported was up from 423 to 1,380, of which Germany supplied 629.

Typewriter.—Imports have increased from 106 to 187, valued at £62,906. Here Britain takes the lead with 65 machines to her credit, Germany following with 59.

Building Material

Cement.—Shows much reduced imports of £14,304 or 306 tons. Holland is the only country to show increased business at £2,043, but Germany holds her own at £2,203. The gains have been at the expense of the U.K.

Grain and Flour.—Imports are up to £21,597, of which the U.K. shipped £16,843 direct, and Kenya and Uganda rather more than £6,000. Holland has increased her shipments more than ten-fold within the twelve months, and Germany has increased her share in a like degree. Those of the U.K. are stationary.

Grain, Beans, &c.—Britain's exports of these commodities are up nearly 12%, but Germany has increased hers some 60%.

Grain, Beans, &c.—The total has advanced from 444 to 500 tons of wheat, the U.K. supplying 250, the minimum for Germany. While the share of the U.K. has doubled that of Germany, the increase is more than threefold.

Imports and Exports

Iron and Steel Manufacture.—During the year the total imports have advanced from 90,000 tons to 1,000,000 tons, and a similar supply has been by Germany, which has increased its share almost 800% in the twelve months.

Chemicals and Iron and Steel Manufacture.—An 1,417 tons of which the U.K. supplied 972 tons. Germany increased her position from 77 to 172 tons, but is not rather more than double her share in tons.

Chemicals and Tools.—The value of imports has increased here again. Germany has practically doubled her share, while to artisans' tools she has increased it considerably more than 300%.

Woolens and Hats.—Of the total increase from £1,149 to £1,702, Germany supplied rather more than £3,000 more than doubling her trade in the year.

Hardware.—Shows a reduction at £9,610, the U.K. share evidencing the remarkable drop from 1,263 cwt. to 108 cwt. Nevertheless, Germany managed to increase her sales from 114 to 335 cwt.

Woolens and Tools.—Up some £3,500 to £15,680. The U.K. percentage remains stationary, the value of the increase being by Germany, valued from £1,955 to £7,891.

Woolens.—Total value of the imports from those of German origin, which increased from 5,000 to 10,000, and 885 dozen.

Shovels and Spades.—Have been selling very rapidly, and are up from 289,072 to 346,222 valued at £25,840. Here again Germany leads, she has made remarkable strides, supplying 158,736 shovels and spades direct, as against only 23,000 in 1923.

There is clearly urgent need for increased British effort.

DINOSAUR BONES IN TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

By the courtesy of the British Museum, two of the large bones found by the Cutler Expedition in Tanganyika Territory have been loaned to the Tanganyika Court at the British Consulate in Dar es Salaam, along with reproductions to serve as a practical guide to the animals of which these bones once formed a part.

These two exhibits have already attracted a great deal of attention, and should bring prominently before the general public the work of the expedition.

The two bones, one of which is a femur, are the first to be seen in the British Museum, although numbers of other bones are in the British Museum awaiting examination. Mr. Cutler, who was in charge of the expedition, hopes to carry out further work in this direction in the same area.

The subsoil of Tanganyika is said to be soft, and it is believed that the bones were once buried in mud, now inland. The dinosaurs, which are also mentioned by the natives, sometimes set their feet on the mud, and in order to sustain their ponderous bodies, thus become entangled and suffocated in it. That was millions of years ago, and in any case, under its finding hundreds of these bones, it is hoped that complete skeletons will be found by the expedition finally returns.

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BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF NORTHERN RHODESIA

My first letter to the Editor of the "Times" was headed "Should Northern Rhodesia be a self-governing colony?" It was written in 1917, and was published in the "Times" on the 10th of April last year. At that time the territory was under the administration of the British South Africa Company, and the main object was to lead Northern Rhodesia, or less closed to settlers as compared with the Rhodesia Trust. The system proposed for the territory was then known as a Protectorate. In the Crown in April last year, Northern Rhodesia is a magnificent stretch of country, densely covered with bush and thick of magnificent variety, many of which are of great value for the bush and furniture industries. The country is well watered by numerous rivers, the principal being the Zambezi and the Save, both capable of being used in the production of electricity and undoubtedly well suited to form main arteries of transport. The country is known and steps taken to colonize it.

The Railway Position

At present our only railway service is that of the Beira and Mashonaland and Rhodesia Railways, which, starting at the Victoria Falls, leaves the territory at a point near Ndola, to enter the Belgian Congo. It forms a link of the proposed Cape to Cairo Railway, but up to date has been run mainly for the mining industry, principally conveying ore from Mankwato in Southern Rhodesia and some of the Beira Copper area in the Belgian Congo to the coast. The Beira and Broken Hill Mines now furnish various minerals for transport in largely increasing quantities.

Tracks are also supplied for the conveyance of agricultural produce, but somewhat erratically in order not to inconvenience the mining industry. For the export of maize by the Limpopo ports, railways have been built to the south African railway system. The tracks are built for the export of maize from the territory to the coast.

Railway rates and fares are generally high, but as for journeys within the territory it is cheaper and much quicker to travel by motor car. Local passenger traffic is now largely reduced to the carrying of Natives.

Rich Resources

Materials of all descriptions, from gold to coal, have been located, but his vast territory has never been effectively prospected, and the bulk of the discoveries are not being worked. As an example, thousands of acres of coal are known, and with the advent of capital, energy and a new administration the vast possibilities in iron and coal alone will be sufficient to find tremendous employment. In fact, with the introduction of capital, Northern Rhodesia could absorb the whole of Great Britain's surplus population for many years to come, without in any way preventing the vast Native population from making work.

Our products are varied. Maize, cotton, sisal, coffee, tobacco, oil seeds, citrus fruits, etc., have all been tried successfully, and the absence of markets is the sole drawback to their development.

Cattle ranching can be built up to compare with that in any other part of the world, but the want of rail communications to the coast hampers the introduction of other animals or freezing plants.

Despite this drawback, there are at least a million head of cattle running, and by a suitable markets and not only a million, but twenty thousand head of sheep.

Millions of acres of land are available either for annual crops or for pasturage, and the fact is to this day that no one knows what could be done with the land. Certainly, for the purpose of the territory, the land is a vast area of land, and growth is still to be seen, and it is a fact that before this time will be a million head of cattle in Northern Rhodesia is a fact.

A Badly Planned Colony

A serious drawback to the successful development of Northern Rhodesia is the fact that the capital and Government offices are situated at Livingstone, a sand-went area adjacent to the Victoria Falls. Prospective settlers are then furnished with maps, and can then at their own risk and expense, at the expense of a survey, after which they can return—anything from a thousand miles or less—to Livingstone, when the rough aspects they see. A land valuer travels to the land to assess its value. If the valuer is not satisfied, then an official of the Native Department is called upon to furnish a report as to whether any valuable minerals are involved. These, together with other items, allow the time and the capital of the prospective settler to pass away very quickly, so that he hardly notices the six or more months of his life that have been wasted.

Despite the drawbacks that I have mentioned, and the numerous others I have crowded out, I still believe that the future of this country is bright. It is a rich and fertile land, and it is my belief that the British Empire will be able to meet the new and growing demand for minerals perfectly.

The Interest on the National Debt

I apologise for writing to such length, but apparently your paper has come to stay, and to fill a want, and publicity regarding existing facts may save the time and money of many settlers, and better still induce Downing Street to put things right. The new proposals for the National Debt are a very interesting one, and I hope to see them in your paper.

Incidentally, provide Great Britain with all the raw produce in the world, cotton, oils (vegetable and possibly mineral), as there are many indications of the latter here. The Homeland would be able to obtain explosives—saltpetre and nitrates generally abound here—copper, lead, zinc, vanadium, galena, or alternatively, in the event of another huge war, Northern Rhodesia could be organized to supply the arms. It is a small, but very rich, and the sand and one article that we had to depend on from the United States in America in the last war.

Yours faithfully,
Hobinson Smith,
Livingstone, Rhodesia.

[Editorial Note.—We regret that the interest on the National Debt is a necessary evil, and we are glad to see that you are so much interested in it. We are sure that you will be able to find a way to deal with it. He will be glad to see your comments on the spot. He will be glad to see your comments on the spot. He will be glad to see your comments on the spot.]

PERSONALIA

Colonel and Mrs. George Hill, have returned from their tour of duty in the Sudan.

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Mr. and Mrs. Cebotnichalof and family have left for Khartoum, Sudan.

□ □ □ □

Mrs. E. J. Scoville, Editor of the *Sudan Herald*, is another Khartoum resident on leave.

□ □ □ □

Sir Percy Fitzpatrick is undergoing treatment in Johannesburg, South Africa.

□ □ □ □

Mr. J. H. Hall, near Newmarket, which was the residence of the late Mrs. Cecil Rhodes, is being sold.

□ □ □ □

Plans for the new power station at Nairobi, Kenya capital, are well advanced.

□ □ □ □

Mr. H. T. Hewitt, the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Sudan Government, has now assumed control of the Sudan Consulate at Wembley.

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Mr. J. H. Hall, near Newmarket, which was the residence of the late Mrs. Cecil Rhodes, is being sold.

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At the annual dinner of the Nile Dinner Club last night, Mr. C. J. Gore, M.P., Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, announced that he proposed to visit the Nile Delta within the next twelve months.

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Mr. J. H. Hall, near Newmarket, which was the residence of the late Mrs. Cecil Rhodes, is being sold.

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The engagement of Miss Marie Farquharson to Mr. Robin d'Eranger has been announced. Miss Farquharson, who is the daughter of Colonel Farquharson, of Invercauld, recently shot big game in the Sudan.

Among the new Fellows elected to the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene are Messrs. J. H. Hall, near Newmarket, which was the residence of the late Mrs. Cecil Rhodes, is being sold.

□ □ □ □

It is announced that subscriptions to the Coryndon Memorial Trust, which it is proposed to erect a natural history institute in Nairobi in memory of Kenya's late Governor, may be sent to the honorary secretary, Mr. L. J. Galton-Fenzi, c/o National Bank of India, Bishopgate, E.C.2.

□ □ □ □

Mr. Kenneth Munera, who has contributed to the *Investor's Chronicle* an interesting summary of the East African position, particularly as regards transport, concludes that "East Africa from an investing point of view presents many attractive opportunities which might be investigated with safety and profit."

□ □ □ □

Many men prominently identified with East Africa were seen at the Royal Society Lecture last week before the Royal Society of Arts. Amongst those whom we saw were Sir Frederick Lugard, Sir Sydney Hinde, Sir Charles McLean, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Mr. Edwin Wiggin, Mr. Max Kay, Major Church and Mr. Linfield.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has made the following appointments to the East African Service during the past month:

Kenya.—Mr. J. H. Hall, near Newmarket, which was the residence of the late Mrs. Cecil Rhodes, is being sold.

North Rhodesia.—Mr. J. W. Porter, C.I.C., Lieutenant H. A. Gilkes, M.C., M.B., B.Sc., B.A., and Mr. Owen Smith, Chief Customs Department; Mr. R. P. Bush, Inspector of Administration Department.

Uganda.—Miss I. Rogers, Matron, Mental Hospital; Mr. S. D. Robertson, General Manager of Railways; Mr. J. R. Bell, B.A., Cadet, Administrative Department; Captain L. H. T. Payne, Cadet, Administrative Department.

The following recent transfers and additions have been made by the Secretary of State:

Captain H. K. Hone, M.C., Assistant Treasurer, Uganda, to be Registrar of the High Court, Zanzibar.

OUR WEMBLEY SOUVENIR NUMBER.

On account of the non-arrival of our East African mail, we have unfortunately been forced to postpone publication of our Wembley Souvenir Number until next week.



"East Africa's
Special Wembley Souvenir Number"
will be published next week.

The Editor has the honour to announce that a letter from
H. H. THE DUKE OF YORK
will be printed in a later issue.

Contributions have also been written by

- The Hon. **W. G. A. ORMSBY GORE**,
M.P., Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.
- H.E. Sir **GEOFFREY ARCHER**,
K.C.M.G., Governor-General of the Sudan.
- H.E. General Sir **JOSEPH BYRNE**,
K.B.E., Governor of the Seychelles Protectorate.
- H.E. W. F. **COMERS**, C.M.G., Governor of the Uganda Protectorate.

- H.E. A. C. **HOLLIS**, C.M.G., C.B.E.,
Acting High Commissioner of Zanzibar.
- H. B. **BUTTERMERE**, Esq., O.B.E.,
Secretary to the Administration of British Somaliland.
- Sir **SYDNEY HENN**, K.B.E., M.P.,
Chairman of the Joint East African Board.
- Sir **HARRY JOHNSTON**, K.C.M.G.,
The Rt. Hon. Viscount **COBHAM**,
G. A. **DEBENHAM**, D.S.O., M.C.,
H. **STCLIFFE HOLMES**.

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WEMBLEY NEWS AND NOTES

ADDITIONS are being constantly made to the exhibits in the different East African Courts at the British Empire Exhibition. Uganda has recently added a fine collection of beadwork by the girls of the C.M.S. School at Toro in Western Uganda, and two excellent photographs of a glade in the Bamboo Forest on the slopes of Mount Ruwenzori, while Tanganyika is affording the British public the first opportunity of seeing some of the fossilised bones of dinosaurs which the great Komogudi by the British Museum Expedition under Mr. Corder

Kenya's excellent timber section has been open for the last couple of weeks, and made more forms a quiet and comfortable lounge in which to rest and read a leaf of East African travel.

The Kenyan timber show also being also on the same site attached to the South African Pavilion. An official enterprise in arranging to have Killisnoe and Arusha College placed at most of the important restaurants and clubs within the grounds.

Wembley has seen much commented upon. It is undoubtedly one of the most important from the standpoint of the East African industries, and the exhibition is being held on a grand scale.

Kenya is now giving visitors the opportunity of sampling beer in the cup, a tent having been erected outside the court for the purpose of serving samples of the beverage. Let us still feel a great pity that a joint East African café was not erected, but as that was not done, samples of the East African coffee are obtainable at a number of

The exhibition of the Makya Dam has been added into the grounds in the South African Court.

and, as the holiday season is now over, it is expected that increasing numbers of visitors from the textile manufacturing districts of the North will find the models a special attraction.

Trade Enquiries

Trade enquiries are beginning to reach the various courts. Uganda, for instance, has recently been visited by a Lanca hire agent interested in the purchase of Uganda cotton. A Liverpool broker has signified his desire to act as a selling agent for export merchants in East Africa; the question of exporting large quantities of refined Uganda sugar has been raised; and the possibilities of direct shipment of quantities of refined and deodorised oils of sunflower and soya have been discussed.

In the opinion of an experienced timber expert, East African woods have much to recommend them. He has struck him as remarkable for its red grain, and may appear to be a good substitute for mahogany; *Munywe* for satinwood, and *makumbi* for oak. May these trade enquiries result in the opening up of business between East African dependents and the home land.

There can be no doubt that East Africa has this year made a stronger appeal to the general public than it did in 1924, and it is gratifying to learn that a very considerable number of people with no direct East African connections regard the Pavilion as the best in the grounds. From numerous sources we have heard to-day that East Africa and Australia are incomparably the best.

KENYA COLONY AT WEMBLEY

1925

THE object of the Exhibit is educational and it is claimed that the Colonies can show such a wide variety of products as they have from the tropics to the temperate zone.

The magnificent display of Game Trophies is once more an outstanding feature and a further attraction will shortly be provided by part of the Collection of Heads acquired by H.R.H. the Duke of York and being kindly lent by His Royal Highness.

The arrangement of the Court has been remodelled and improved this year. A wealth of transparencies and photographic enlargements afford a vivid insight to farming and planting methods and moreover show the homes of some of the leading colonists.

The rebel map again attracts many visitors.

Cinema films showing the industries and other pictures of Native life in Kenya are being shown twice a week in the South African Pavilion.

For information settlers information is provided by a staff of voluntary helpers who are men of practical experience in various branches of farming, planting, &c.

The famous Kenya Come can be sampled on application to the attendant staff, and all who do so will take away pleasant memories of its flavor.

DO NOT RUSH THROUGH THIS COURT.

OUR KENYA LETTER

From Our Main Correspondent

May 15, 1925

His Chreón expedition has accomplished that which even our East African magician, Mr. Galton Kenzi, has not yet achieved. It has travelled from Nairobi to Alom... The expedition will be remembered as one of scientific and geological tours of Africa, with, besides other objects, that of establishing a chain of inter-colonial connections. Cars which had vanquished the Sahara and other desolate spaces, naturally made light of Kenya's famous obstacle, the Cape Desert, and at reaching Mombasa the expedition could warmly welcome assuming its members. Perhaps the penetration of the Galton Kenzi scheme for a Mombasa road will now be expected.

Railway Opposition

Thinking of this road, that it would be an incalculable boon to the whole country, can be... There are, however, certain serious obstacles in the way. First of all, Government is not prepared to face the expense. The Railway, which might obviously stand such a project with a certain amount of jealousy. For a distance of well over 100 miles the Uganda Railway traverses a tract of country that is relatively unproductive, and so until the actual Highlands are reached, the Railway can count on but little transportation revenue. Thus, any rival enterprise that might share custom would be regarded by the authorities as not too favourable a light. At any rate, this is how the men on the spot reads the lessons of the times—but he has not always read them correctly!

Developments Inland

It is a fact that is agitating the... When we all read of the... The question has a special application to the problems of "Land in the Highlands and Lowlands." In that historic document it was laid down that while the "Highlands" would be reserved for European farming activities, the "Lowlands" would be available for Indian settlement. As it happens, it has been demonstrated that certain portions of these "Lowlands" are quite suitable for... Down South...

Tobacco Too

Is Kenya destined to become a tobacco-producing country? This is not impossible. The writer knows at least one planter who smokes nothing but tobacco grown on his own estate. He swears by it. Although he has never commercially exploited his crop, he is contemplating doing so. It is said that a number of farmers have been experimenting with tobacco for quite a long time and that interesting developments may be expected in the near future. If Tanganyika can grow decent tobacco—which, as a matter of fact, is widely sold and smoked in Kenya to-day—why should not Kenya do likewise?

The Famine

Nothing further has been heard of the threatened famine in the Kavirondo reserve. The... rains must now be written down as a failure. It rained over the country the same end, and in fact, and promising showers followed by... days of clearing rain which pulled...

the wet earth... to stretch them later. Apparently the Kavirondo country has suffered most. Official instructions were issued recently forbidding the export or sale of maize within certain areas. Apparently the Government has the situation in hand and is keeping a wary eye on it. The nature is, of course, proverbially improvident, and as usual, has stored little away from his hountiful seasons. Now that the bad season has set in he is in difficulties.

Our Speculations

The Sir George Lloyd question has been definitely settled by the appointment of that famous personage to an Egyptian post. Rumour was very persistent in the town that he would come to Kenya. Now our latest rumour is that Earl Beatty may take over the Kenya office. This is big game hunting indeed.

There is no doubt that a strong man is needed to guide the destinies of Kenya, "the rock pit of Empire" and we are solemnly telling each other that the executive wise counsel, coupled with firmness and sagacity, may be needed to steer Kenya's Ship of State through the political rocks and shoals that would seem to lie ahead.

Our Lay of Law

Dr. Norman Ley's book still occupies a dominant local attention. There are some very severe critics of the writer in these parts and keen resentment is felt at many of his statements, which do not convey what we know to be the real facts. A very trenchant reply is said to be in course of preparation by a well-known local man, whose retort will, it is stated, take the form of a novel.

BRITAIN'S BRIGHTEST COLONY

Such is the caption of a well-known provincial newspaper in the following paragraph: "The light of the East African Colony, in comparison to the darkness of the Empire, Sir Edward Grigg, the new Governor of Kenya, at the end of this month. Kenya stands itself in the light of the sun, the British of all the Dominions overseas and..."

will end his Government House functions almost as usual and certainly as formal as anything in Mayfair.

Is the "dinner to Sir Edward Grigg" the East African Dinner of this evening? For how long has Kenya been numbered among the Dominions? If the paragraphist's... from Kenya had only chance to see his... settlers in Nairobi in... and shirt... the Colony might have escaped the awful verdict of being considered "rich and busy."

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OUR NYASALAND LETTER

Our Own Correspondent

Beira, May 20, 1924

As roads led to Lomba during the week-end, where the youth and flowers of Nyasaland entertained their opposite numbers from Beira. The occasion a cricket match between Nyasaland and Portuguese Beira, was represented by 12 local clubs, was thoroughly enjoyed both by hosts and guests, though I do not think Nyasaland should have won so conclusively. But possibly this was due to the tedious journey made by the Beira team on the intervening Saturday night.

Early on Monday morning, Esther made a sorrowful farewell, but gladdened our hearts by saying that they had had a stopping time. We hope that the three days given when the train steamed out are a happy augury that visits of this nature will be many. If nothing else, they will afford a happy understanding between neighbours, which means so much to one's business relations.

We wish better luck to Beira on their next visit, when they really must not forget to bring the joyous youth who delighted us on their arrival at and departure from Lomba platform with choice musical extracts from "Mademoiselle Armandine."

MUSIC

Speaking of music, it would be interesting to know how many musical societies are possessed by our East African neighbours. Out here we are unfortunately placed as far as the visits of our touring companies are concerned, but have on a fairly regular basis several concerts at which a high standard of musical ability has been displayed, and there is at least one who has entered the magic portals of a fully to complete.

It seems a pity that we cannot make use of the music which is so readily available at our disposal. It is a pity that, while most of us have a musical society, we are at least appreciate good music and would certainly go far to hear it.

Our musical events are too frequently limited at one end to the sounds produced by a mouth organ at the lips of one of a convivial party accompanying the rest of the said party's "songs" when they pass by in a "Bo-ho-ho" Ford on their way home of a musical night, and at the other end, there is the man next door who has a musical instrument.

The rest of the episode here, is a musical night here. You'll see how we are limited!

Will somebody save the situation and give us poor dwellers in the blue an opportunity of hearing real music often than we do? I am sure any committee formed to deal with the subject would be strongly supported. Who knows but we may yet have our own amateur orchestra?

Missions and Labour

I notice that the Orm by Gore Commission has had a lot to say about the good work of the missions in Central Africa, and I would unhesitatingly say that the East African Commission is right to put in Nyasaland the very greatest respect for native missionaries, though we do not now isn't that said nicely?—quite agree with the point of view expressed by one or two missions in regard to the handing of our black brothers. Most of us wish that the various missions could come to some agreement in this matter and teach the Natives something about the dignity of labour.

In the days of long ago, I used to remember having been capt. I first question to ask susceptible of a hard but flexible but

of rather, whenever I coordinated my good resolutions to my inherent laziness. I think what is good enough for an English public school is not nearly good enough for a Central African Native. If only some of the other missions would take the Universities Mission or to those Central Continental sportsmen with impossible names, the White Fathers and the Marists, and learn a thing or two from them. Just as men are often better than their deeds, still some of our missions were as good as the missionaries that labour so devotedly for them, we should have to resort to hyperbole to describe them. Missions, of course, cannot be perfect, but they have wrought a wonderful work.

Tobacco

Our staples, that after all the tobacco crop this year would be fair and comparatively plentiful has been proved true, in spite of the opposition to the statement. Nyasaland taken as a whole has not much cause to mourn the bad weather early in the year. But even if the year had been had a new lease of life has been given to the tobacco industry by the secure feeling we now have regarding the increased preference. I make bold to say that the latter part of this year will see a larger acreage under tobacco than in any year since 1914. What is more, I am of opinion that every acre which is not "dud" will find a market. As the Americans say, I have a hunch about this. Next season will show. "Nswadzi"

ZANZIBAR

Trade of First Quarter

The Officer in Charge for the Ministry's Trade Commissioner at Nairobi, in forwarding details of the trade of Zanzibar during the quarter of 1923 and 1924, draws attention to the fact that stocks in hand in transit warehouses have been reduced by about 50% since last year's figures. The export of cloves has on a small scale substantial increases, and in the connection it is mentioned that the bonds to have a market proved a very successful scheme and number of

	1923	1924
Imports	Rs. 17,584	Rs. 10,100
Domestic Exports	Rs. 72,100	Rs. 70,000
Re-exports	Rs. 19,000	Rs. 20,440
Stock on Hand in Transit	Rs. 55,000	Rs. 25,100
Warehouses at March 31	Cwt. 7,000	Cwt. 7,000
Exports of Cloves	Rs. 505	Rs. 48,000

What an East African Pioneer Thinks
I congratulate you most heartily on East Africa. As one who is better able to appreciate its value than those of us who have lived for many years in that part of the great continent. If there is anything I can do to help to carry through your project to a successful issue, kindly let me know.

GERMANS IN TANGANYIKA

Undermining British Precedence.

To the Editor, "East Africa."

DEAR SIR: I was greatly interested in the statement made in your column that a considerable number of Germans are contending for possession of Tanganyika Territory at the earliest possible moment.

As far back as two years ago, when I was sent in a little known section of the Ngoni District, Native hunters would have been the only ones and the location of the German settlements was consequently being put to rest.

Hearing however that one Native, a powerful and manly of the tribe, had a German decoration had previously been given to a former German official sent to the man, who was working with me at the time, I was asked if it was true. He admitted it, but when pressed told me that the contents were of a different and fainter nature. I was quite satisfied that he was not telling the whole truth and was consequently. He had never seen a person wearing it, and it is a most unlikely result of his own.

Shortly after this I was informed from a trustworthy source that another Native had received a letter from a former German civilian resident of the district, addressed from F.E.A. This German's name and reputation were well known to me. He had several times been in trouble with the German authorities for assaults on Europeans and Natives, and acquired several interests in the district, and though some have been removed, this person of this your reputation will be loath to return, for it is doubtful if his past record is known to any but local natives and myself. I believe his death but that he is there at last.

It is to be noted that the German settlements mentioned, where in a year's residence we were not once visited by a policeman or askari, they will have ample opportunity.

Many Dar-es-Salaam residents will recall the stir in the Native population when the first German ship put in to show the flag. The shore was crowded, as I have never seen it before or since.

Native opinion is being so much influenced to a fallacious view of the German position, that it is only a matter of time before the war in East Africa, British prestige is shortly going to be felt.

Yours faithfully,
J. GRANVILLE MOYERS.

London, N. 2.

NEW EAST AFRICAN TRUST

A new private company has been registered under the title of East African Trust with a capital of £10,000 in 27 shares to acquire mining concessions in the Bukoba District of Tanganyika Territory, to accept an agreement with the British Colonial Finance Ltd., and to carry on the business of miners, smelters and metallurgists.

The signatories to the memorandum of association are to appoint the first directors, each of whose remuneration is to be £100 per annum, with £50 for the Chairman, 10% of the net profits to be divided among the board. The director's qualification is a holding of £100.

AFTER LIONS WITH BOW AND ARROW

MR. STEWART EDWARD WHITE, the American novelist, who has been hunting big game with bows and arrows in Tanganyika had an exciting life and death struggle with a wounded leopard, cables the Daily Express correspondent at Nairobi.

Mr. White was bitten severely in the arm, and his Native hunter was bitten in the neck before the leopard was killed.

The bow and arrow expedition was a great success. The hunters bagged half a dozen lions with the sickle horn, but in many cases the wounded animals charged the hunters, and had to be killed with the rifle, which the party took with them to be on the safe side.

Mr. White, Dr. Saxton Pope, and Mr. Arthur Young, who form the party, had lined prior to their departure that they were going to Kenya to get their share of the lion and tigers are better than any other animals at one time, and yards against back.

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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 Africa colonies, and we have accordingly arranged for this page to be conducted by a lady who has spent some years in East Africa.

THE VIBRAL OF THE WORLD

Fashionable Gowns

Here in England all the modistes in our cities and palatial showrooms in our shopping centres are feverishly endeavouring to out-talk one another as to new dainties and fashions, but is it necessary for them to show concern? Will women be deterred from purchasing that which they desire?

Unques nowadays are truly wonderful in their variety and their names are legion. Like the rainbow, they are always to be found in the rainbow of the momentaries. In the white, silk and crepe-de-chine there is a new shade which is neither pink, yet both. Next in popularity comes blue to roses. Periwinkle to me looks as fascinating as its namesake, and white for those whose views are more seriously inclined hydrangea and a certain shade of oyster grey had favour.

Some dresses have shoulder yokes of a hue different from the rest of the frock, while large black bows are often seen upon the bodice. The less white lace is trying very hard to win popularity and is almost succeeding. In many ways, lace panels upon chiffon dresses look well effective. The lace is tight and the panels are turned into handkerchief points to hang down both sides of the skirt, a certain face being very largely responsible for this decoration.

Big hats suit the elaborate summer dresses, but the small hat still persists for almost all other occasions. At Hurlingham the other day there were as many of the latter as the former; in fact elderly ladies seemed to be almost the only wearers of large hats.

Big hats suit the elaborate summer dresses, but the small hat still persists for almost all other occasions. At Hurlingham the other day there were as many of the latter as the former; in fact elderly ladies seemed to be almost the only wearers of large hats.

For Evening Wear

For evening wear many women are busy to sew to match their dresses and fastening them at the shoulders. One evening dress shows this well in one of London's very choicest salons caught my attention. It was fashioned thuswise: white tulle embroidered with silver stars, with silver lace bounces upon the skirt, and a posy of pink rose buds on the left hip above the hips the bodice ran to a deep square neck opening and was caught over the shoulders with silver laces. There were no sleeves.

Inventions Exhibition

At this exhibition there were a great many household improvements, and with an eye towards possible benefits for those domiciled in the tropics I examined the exhibits. Presently there appeared before me a magic umbrella, a "neuboda" which will soon leave its everyday relative far behind.

This new member of the family can be stowed from umbrella to dainty sunshade in one minute, moreover, one may henceforth have as many sunshades as one pleases for all one has to do is to change the cover, as one changes one's frock. As soon as this very useful article is on the market, another article of the same kind will appear in the market. The next item of interest was a certain article which is called a "sliding head" which is a hat which has a certain amount of padding which is a contraption which would slide down when traveling, leaving the head to rest in comfort against the back of the railway carriage. Three hundred of these have already been sent off to the Cape Colony. So here advice to the rest!

J. G. GRANVILLE

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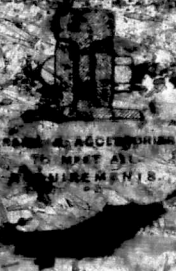
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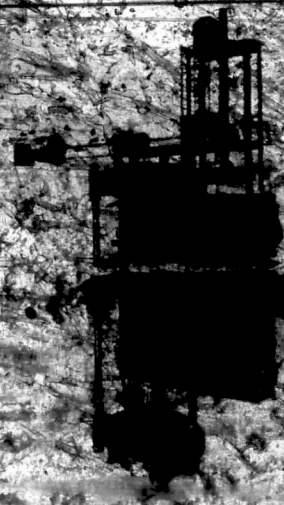
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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCTS REPORTS

COFFEE

The offerings during the week have declined considerably in quantity which is very noticeable with the small lots which have resulted in lower prices. Purely Kenyan coffee have been obtained for inferior grades of Kenya coffee and prices little higher is passing in the finer sorts. Prices are as under:

A size good to fine 148s. to 153s. medium to good 142s. to 148s.

Good to fine 146s. to 151s. medium to good 136s. to 142s.

Second size 132s. to 138s. medium to good 126s. to 132s.

Third size 122s. to 128s. medium to good 116s. to 122s.

Peaberry 116s. to 122s.

Good to fine 148s. to 153s.

Medium to good 142s. to 148s.

Good to fine 146s. to 151s.

Medium to good 136s. to 142s.

Second size 132s. to 138s.

Third size 122s. to 128s.

Peaberry 116s. to 122s.

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Third size 122s. to 128s.

Peaberry 116s. to 122s.

values are unchanged or show a slight advance for the week.

MICA

Messrs. Hart, Maxwell and Co. report that the mica market is very firm with prices advancing. All grades of mica are in fairly strong demand, and prices advanced are in strong demand, but supplies are at present insufficient to meet the demand. Commitments of good quality and that quality should be met, but realize a considerable profit. The last remarks apply also to gem clear fusions.

OTHER PRODUCTS

Cloves.—In consequence of reports of unfavorable weather conditions, and a decrease in the new crop, prices have improved, particularly for distant positions. A small lot of June/July and to hold August/September old, to hold October/December old, to hold, is being offered at 100s. The spot price is held to hold.

Cottonseed.—Messrs. John K. Gilliat and Co., Ltd. report business at 20s. 6d. ex ship Liverpool, with further buyers at Uganda seed at the price. A small parcel of Sudan seed has been sold at 20s. 6d.

Gum.—Cashew prices remain high, but the Sudan, and those of Feterilla are lower, though still a possibility to tempt buyers.

Groundnuts.—The market is quiet East African with buyers offering at 100s.

Sisal.—Hamburg has purchased East African sorts with fungicide treatment at 127s. 6d. and further sellers are offered at this price. The general tendency, however, is to be a bit easier.

English	130s. 0d.
Swiss	100s. 0d. to 105s. 0d.
London cleaned	137s. 0d.
First size	132s. 0d.
Second size	122s. 0d. to 108s. 0d.
Third size	116s. 0d. to 120s. 0d.
Peaberry	108s. 0d. to 110s. 0d.
Java	
Bird sizes	101s. 0d. to 110s. 0d.
Medium sizes	91s. 0d. to 108s. 0d.
Small and small	80s. 0d. to 100s. 0d.
Peaberry	118s. 0d. to 120s. 0d.
Raw	08s. 0d. to 09s. 0d.
London cleaned	
First size	121s. 0d.
Second size	116s. 0d.
Third size	108s. 0d.
Peaberry	100s. 0d.
Cambarka	
Brownish	101s. 0d.
Java	
Pale	112s. 0d. to 122s. 0d.
Williamware	
Small	100s. 0d. to 110s. 0d.
Large	112s. 0d. to 120s. 0d.
Java	
First size	116s. 0d.
Second size	110s. 0d.
Third size	102s. 0d.
Peaberry	100s. 0d.
Usambara	
London cleaned	
First size	122s. 0d.
Second size	115s. 0d.
Third size	102s. 0d.
Peaberry	122s. 0d.

MAIZE

Prices have declined in consequence of the slackened demand, and there seems little prospect of an immediate improvement.

London buyers have purchased No. 2 white flat East Africa at 42s. to 42s. June shipment, but there are no further buyers at this price. Shippers are asking too much for new crop, the actual value of which is about 6d. off the South African figure. No. 1 East African is offered to the Continent at 39s. 6d.

A better tone is now apparent, owing to increased activity of the part of exporters. Finest prices are in evidence East African sorts being valued as under:

No. 1 according to quality 70s. 8s. 1/2
No. 2 " " " 60s. 8s. 1/2

according to position and assortment.

SISAL

Commercial so far has taken place during the week through supplies of inferior grades continue to come forward, and by accumulating retard any improvement in value. Good marks of No. 1 Tanganyika sisal have been sold at 140s. 0d. and 142s. with further offers at the latter price.



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JULY 27, 1922

EAST AFRICA



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- FRAME—Built with Reynolds' Steel Tubing, Reinforced Head and Heats Gold Lined.
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- WHEELS—Plated with Black Centres to Rims.
- HUBS—Brampton Superior Ball Bearing.
- FRONT WHEEL—Has A "T" Valveless.
- BRAKES—High Roller Lever Action on Front and Rear Wheels.
- CHAIN—The Famous Hains Boland.
- PEDALS—Brampton Reinforced Rubber.
- SADDLE—Humphreys Super, with Humphreys Coil Spring and Heavy Leather Seat.
- TYRES—Palmer or Dunlop, 1 1/2 inch.

PRICE IN ENGLAND

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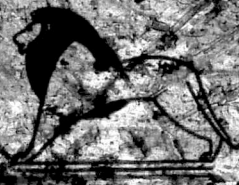
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- HUBS—Diamond Superior Ball Bearing
- FREEWHEEL—H.S.A. Frictionless
- BRAKES—Bowden Roller Lever Action on Front and Rear Wheels
- CHAIN—The Famous Hans Renold's
- PEDALS—Hampton Renowned Rubber
- SEAT—Empire Super, with Remounting
- TYRES—Supper or Dunlop

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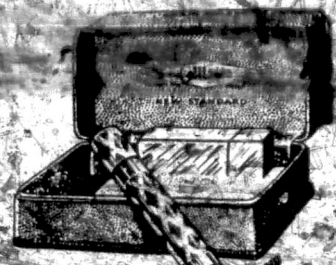
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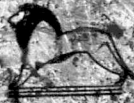


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PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH IMPERIAL EXHIBITION



Facsimile of the Gracious Message from His Royal Highness the Duke of York to East Africa



WHITE HODGE
RICHMOND PARK

June 12th, 1925

I have just received the issue of the British Empire
which is so interestingly and so fully treated in this East African
Review, September Number of your paper.

I feel, having regard to my recent return from
Africa, that it is my duty to draw public
attention to her possibilities and problems through the
medium of the British Empire, which has a special
claim to my attention at this time.

I am, therefore, glad to learn that you are
so well equipped with intimate knowledge of the
subjects with which you deal, and that you are
able to give a full and accurate account of the
affairs of the continent and of the progress of
the Review.

Albert

The Editor
"East Africa"
83-85, Great Northampton Street,
London.

