

# EAST AFRICA



THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN EUROPE DEVOTED  
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF  
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### A MEMORABLE ANNIVERSARY

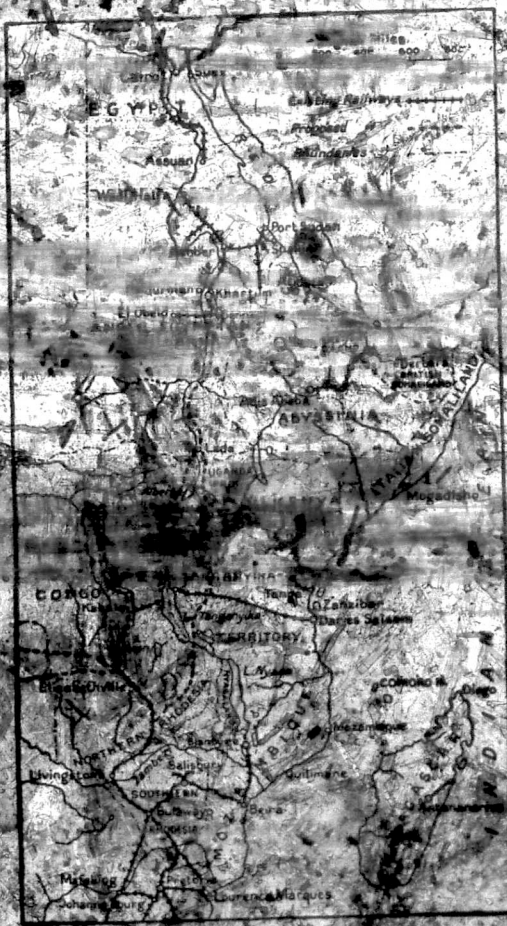
NOVEMBER 12 marked the fiftieth anniversary of the publication by the *Daily Telegraph* of Stanley's memorable letter written from the capital of Mutesa, Kampala, Uganda. "Where is there in the pagan world a more promising field for a mission than Uganda? Here, gentlemen, is your opportunity," writes Dr. Gata, "wrote the great African journey explorer after spending twelve days in the company of the Kabaka Mutesa."

His history would to any extent have assured to the world the fate of the public slave. Stanley's correspondent first delivered to Colonel Lambert de Bellefonds, a Belgian officer returning from Uganda on the Sultan, but who, when near Gondokoro, was attacked and done to death by Natives who mistook him for a Nubian slave trader. His body was discovered some considerable time afterwards by a search expedition, which, before returning the remains, removed his knee-boots and found in his pocket the blood-stained letter.

It is a pity that Christians should take the field at once if Islam was not so ready to attack the dominion of a "pagan" Christ. The cause of the people is not to be understood and exemplified as richly, and to his hand to any thing like a sailor, this is the man who is wanted. Such a one will be seen to have no Church, he said, but "profess God and His son and the moral law, and live a blameless Christian life."

In Church circles the preservation of the letter is a matter of some importance. It is a document which has been preserved in the Church of England since its discovery in 1874. Eighteen months later some of its members were already seen in East African graves.

A short half-century has witnessed the metamorphosis of Uganda, a country which has remained more remote to missionary enterprise than any other territory in Africa. It has been transformed from blood-soaked barbarism to twentieth century prosperity. Only fifty years ago Stanley found no respect for the mantle of human life, and a filthy, fraudulent, deceitful, lying, thieving race, horn with the uncontrolled love of immense wealth by robbery, violence and murder. All a hundred years is but a brief span in the evolution of the human race, and the utter hopelessness of any old prophecies cannot be overestimated in so brief a period. But the great progress made gives promise of much greater development, none will deny.



# OIL AND LAKE ALBERT

By E. J. Vesilind

Director of Geological Survey of Uganda

Now that readers of EAST AFRICA are becoming aware of the importance to Eastern Africa of cheap high-grade food of an easily digestible kind, a short non-technical account of the known petroliferous area of the Lake Albert depression in Uganda, together with a statement of its petroleum-yielding possibilities, would appear to be singularly opportune.

Those interested in the non-technical use of oil-technology may feel that from their point of view the official report ("Petroleum in Uganda," Memoir No. 1 of the Geological Survey of Uganda) leaves a good deal to be desired, and so by way of attempting to rectify this unavoidable drawback the following is written for any who may be officially interested to read it, and in particular for the benefit of East Africa's "Man in the Street."

### The Strata of Petroleum

There is no oilfield in which petroleum is obtained from rocks of those that were originally laid down as sediments in decidedly shallow waters. It is true that in many of some circumstances migrate from such rocks to others of different origin, but it is clear that marketable quantities of mineral oil have never been recovered from beds whose geological setting is anything seriously to challenge the belief that petroleum originated in strata that were originally deposited beneath deltaic, coastal or lacustrine waters of no great depth.

Oilfield geology is most treated, but the vital question, as the geologists are concerned, is that of a series of sands, far and wide, containing a layer of oil-bearing strata in an oil-bearing area.

It is believed that the lower clays are the recent work some geologists think that the overlying sands, though, by reason of their position, might be as reservoirs for the petroleum which migrates up from below; and that the top clays prevent the oil from reaching at the surface.

### Oil Pools (Reservoirs)

It is not necessary to say when an oil pool is formed, and it is not necessary to say how it is formed, but it is necessary to say that it is formed. It will be easily understood that the factors which have led to the accumulation of oil pools in the region that underlie proved fields have received a great deal of attention from economic geologists for the knowledge thus gained is of primary importance to those whose business it is to locate fresh sources of supply.

It almost goes without saying that sedimentary strata deposited under the conditions briefly outlined above do not of necessity contain oil, nor that those that do are bound to supply the world's supplies, for, in addition to the fact that different petroliferous beds may contain quantities of oil varying between a mere cubic yard and millions of barrels, it does not follow, even in the latter case, that the

oil will be commercially recoverable, however abundant it may be, except with regard to markets and transport facilities. Similarly one may have a great deal of oil, but so widely scattered through some of the strata that the mining of it would be a hopeless proposition. Everything depends on local accumulation.

### Trap Structures

Consider three series of strata composed of clays succeeded by sands which are in turn succeeded by clays. Suppose the lower clays to yield oil to the sands above which already contain some water. The oil, being lighter than the water, will migrate upwards, but will be delayed progress beyond the top of the stratum by the clays above, and thus, if the strata are horizontal will form a kind of film or thin layer on top of the water. If now earth movements fold the strata to the form of an S placed sideways, thus *S*, the oil in that part of the originally flat bed which becomes the trough will slowly move upwards through the water.

By the arch to join the petroleum, the oil will rise under the crest, and so long as accumulation proceeds, it will displace the water there more or less completely.

In this manner, a widespread oil film of no economic importance may become a local accumulation (oil pool) of great account. Any oil pools have been formed somewhat in this manner. The writer says "somewhat" advisedly, because the nature of oil migration is not quite so simple as this, and is frequently complicated and assisted by physical factors which are not mentioned in this article. The oil pool is formed as follows:

As the arch rises, and the oil rises, the water in the troughs, or in the lower part, is displaced, and water is present as it rises. It is not unusual to find water above the oil in an arch. In waterless strata, of course, the oil is found in the sandstone and the gas in the bitumens.

The crust of the earth is constantly in a state of low movement, and on this account, folded or tilted strata may be subjected to a variety of movements, and a fault might be formed. Such faults are generally of two kinds: one is a normal fault, in which the strata incline upwards towards the surface (uplift), and the other is an overthrust fault, in which the strata are forced down, or bent forced up, and the result is a fault of oil and the tendency will be to migrate to accumulate along the fault. The fault is a trap structure, and the oil will accumulate in the fault, as the reader will have gathered from the distinguished place. Its importance, however, has been exaggerated.

### Surface Indications of Oil

The only true indication of oil is oil itself, but the want of this indication at the surface is no indication of the absence of petroleum at depth, and in fact, under which the presence of oil means may be expected, merely leaves one guessing. Nor, as it is noted, does the presence at surface of petroleum

\* Geologically speaking, sand is a hard rock, as a sandstone or clay shale, etc.



gathered that the undulations are so slight and gentle that they raise grave doubts as to whether, in any of the oil pools that may be present, the petroleum content is sufficiently increased to be commercially recoverable. Again, even though it be so localised, the flatness of the beds would make it extremely difficult to select a drilling place with confidence.

It might be thought that since the sediments incline upwards to meet the valley, oil, if present, would be concentrated along the junction near those places where the dip is steepest. This is by no means necessarily true, for the upper beds of the Kibira series, which are essentially all one thing, dip down, and where they meet the lower, impure, sandstone, a complex and irregular structure is formed near the crest of the inclined beds. It is certain that, from the nature of the strata, at least some of the latter reflect the upward dip as a consequence of the erosion of the main strata in the valleys in the vicinity of the cliffs, but the occurrence is now known to be regular and wide-spread that it would seem probable that, to this extent, as an effect of lateral pressure.

It is important upon the low undulations, a simple and direct proof of the nature of the beds, their dip, and axis, is a parallel with the line of the main strata seen in the east of them. The dip is in fact a feature of the sediments in the Kibira series, and the regularity of the dip is a proof of the regularity of the bedding. The dip is in fact a feature of the sediments in the Kibira series, and the regularity of the dip is a proof of the regularity of the bedding. The dip is in fact a feature of the sediments in the Kibira series, and the regularity of the dip is a proof of the regularity of the bedding.

**Prospect in the Albertine Oil-Field.**

It is not possible to say anything more than that the results of the geological work done in the Albertine oil-field, there would be no doubt of the fact that the only oil-bearing strata are the upper beds of the Kibira series, and that the oil is contained in the sandstone of these beds. It is not possible to say anything more than that the results of the geological work done in the Albertine oil-field, there would be no doubt of the fact that the only oil-bearing strata are the upper beds of the Kibira series, and that the oil is contained in the sandstone of these beds.

of the really big companies at any rate those whom the writer has met, are wiser than this. After setting aside the objections, it is, however, there are some particulars to be surmised.

The possibility of this. The surface indications, the stratigraphical succession, and the structural disposition, and, on the whole, the geological age of the oil sediments of the Albertine oil-field, favour the view that the oil-bearing strata of the Albertine valley, a potential oil-field, will not only prove on its merits, but will also be a great success. It must not be forgotten that the history of the Albertine oil-field, which is now being worked, is a very close parallel to that of the Albertine oil-field, which is now being worked.

**Prospect in the Albertine Oil-Field.**

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There is probably only one oil horizon in the field, and there appear to be two distinct oils present. The depth of the oil sands in the vicinity of Wadi is unknown, but may be as much as 200 feet, but it is not very much. The position of the oil-bearing strata is not very large, and it is not very large. The position of the oil-bearing strata is not very large, and it is not very large.

At the present time, the oil-bearing strata are not very large, and it is not very large. The position of the oil-bearing strata is not very large, and it is not very large. The position of the oil-bearing strata is not very large, and it is not very large.

**EAST AFRICA** is constantly in touch with British firms requiring East African representation, and agents established in East Africa able and anxious to extend their operations are invited to communicate with the Editor, stating the lines they desire to handle, and giving the usual references.

# EAST AFRICAN RAILWAYS

## SIR HUMPHREY LEGGETT'S MEMORANDUM

### Urgency of the Tabora—Mwanza Railway

I UNDERSTAND from official sources that the new lines now under construction are:

- (1) Nakuru—Tabora 400 miles
- (2) Tabora—Kilindi 100 "
- (3) Tabora—Shinyanga 100 "

and that the following new lines are sanctioned but construction not yet commenced:

- (4) Kisumu—Mombasa 100 miles
- (5) Mombasa—Tanga 100 "

The British Consular Commission Manager at Mwanza recently wrote to the Government with the Government Survey Department's survey of proposed extension of the Tabora—Shinyanga Railway up to Mwanza. This road is the shortest route to Mwanza, but it is not a straight line and will not be a single-track line. The completion of this line will be a great help to the Mwanza district.

It is suggested that the road should be made to make a detour and enter Mwanza from the north side.

#### The Most Urgent New Railway

I am told by Mr. Jackson, Chairman of the Council of the Kenya Cotton Growing Corporation that he received a recommendation from the office to put forward recommendations as to the construction and operation of such a line as has been from time to time discussed by the Government.

The line, if constructed, would not only serve the district and be a great help to the Mwanza district, but it would also be a great help to the Government.

The Mwanza—Tabora line is opened for traffic, the whole of Uganda, the south west area of Tanganyika (Bukoba) and the better and more fertile area around Mwanza have no outlet to the sea except through the port of Mombasa.

No doubt mass movements are in hand and more are intended to increase the carrying capacity of the Kenya line. It is certain that the demands of this line for traffic originating within Kenya are likely to increase very rapidly and to a great extent from the increase of production on each year in the older settled areas of Kenya served by the Kenya main line and its branches already opened (Nairobi—Tika Branch, and Nakuru—Tabora—Kilindi Branch) the new lines now under construction in Kenya (Solei Branch, Khaba Branch, and the extension Tabora—Tororo) will at once open up large productive areas of fertile soil and good land. The 1924 maize traffic for export was 31,000 tons. It would have been 50,000 tons in 1925 but for the drought year and it is now hoped to be 75,000 tons in 1926 and 100,000 tons in 1927. Cotton and sisal are not double their present export amounts in 1926.

At this point I wish to draw attention to the need to provide the Central Province of Uganda (Kampala) with a railway.

The Mwanza—Tabora—Kilindi—Tororo—Shinyanga Railway is only 120 miles long to Mwanza, 100 miles hence, and if the extension to Mwanza, 100 miles is to be carried on solely from the southern end, it looks like being a long years before Uganda traffic will be able to get to Mwanza.

Until the Central Province Central Province traffic is carried by the Uganda Railway, the Mwanza—Tabora—Kilindi—Tororo—Shinyanga Railway will be a great help to the Government.

The Central Province of Uganda (Kampala district) is now producing 2,000 tons of annual surplus maize and the Mwanza district, producing 3,000 bales of cotton annually, and the Government is equally obliged to use the Kenya route if the railway is through Mwanza.

The Mwanza—Tabora—Kilindi—Tororo—Shinyanga Railway will serve the south east of the Eastern Province of Uganda. It will not divert any of the Uganda traffic from the main line through Kisumu, but will add to the demands on the Kenya Railway from Nakuru Junction to Kilindi (440 miles) inasmuch as the Tororo line will be expected to carry a good deal of Eastern Province Uganda cotton seed that is now too far from any oleo or railhead station to enable it to be carried for carriage at all. The opening of the Tororo—Mbaraki section—107 miles through the southern district of the Eastern Province, will for the same reason add still more to the load of the Kenya Railway between Nakuru and Kilindi.

The Government should be aware that the demands of their own districts, on their main line, are of the Central Province of Uganda, that the Mwanza—Tabora line should be pushed on with the utmost speed, and that construction upon it should progress from both ends. If left to be done from Tabora end only, it will take twice as long. So far as construction labour is concerned, there is probably an advantage in pushing the Mwanza Railway on at once. Natives in the district itself are not yet unduly affected by newly-gotten cotton wealth, and are not able to the influence of their chiefs to turn out voluntarily for public services wage employment. Each year of delay in building the Mwanza Railway will increase the risk of labour difficulty, and so will also rise.

Uganda, the labour sources for the Uganda and Kenya railways, and for the Mwanza—Tabora

Railway, are wholly distinct, and Abujamba construction would not affect at all the former in any way in the latter matter.

It, however, as recommended, the Mwanza-Tabora Railway be started from the Mwanza end, the tracks, sleepers and other materials, and rolling stock for construction work, would have to be brought up to Mwanza over the Kenya line to Kisumu and thence by Lake Victoria steamers. It may be that this could not be done without delay

ing supply of rails and other material from the Mbuluni-Tororo line.

In this case, it would be recommended without hesitation that rapid progress of the Mwanza-Tororo Railway is of much greater importance for the general good of all the provinces and districts and interests concerned than the question of six months more or less in the completion of the Mbuluni-Tororo Railway. Material for the Mwanza Railway ought to have clear precedence over material for the Mbuluni Railway.

## COMMERCIAL VEHICLES FOR EAST AFRICA

Special to "East Africa" by G. J. Hudson

My series of special reports to the Commercial Vehicle Show at Olympia were prompted by an acute realization of East Africa's need of adequate numbers of suitable motor vehicles for transport purposes. Without the aid of the motor lorry Uganda's great cotton industry could not have reached its present stage of development, and Kenya, East Africa, Northern and Northern Rhodesia have all had considerable to pay tribute to the inventor of the motor lorry. At the Commercial Vehicle Show, which ran from the 27th of September to the 1st of October, 1925, the following are the main features of the exhibition which were of interest to East Africa.

The first thing which struck me as being of interest to East Africa was the fact that the same firms sold the same wares on each occasion. A fresh notice, however, which caught my eye read: "Gasoline for lorries, motor-boats, etc. Trial plants have been ordered by the Sudan Government, (2) for 100 lorries and by the Anglo-Cambodian Government. This seemed to promise great possibilities, and I thoroughly examined the plant with a view to describing it at an early date.

In the main hall, themselves, I found marked differences. Whereas at the London Show, the motor lorry was exhibited with its own accessories, at the Commercial Vehicle Show attendances were much smaller and there were only one or two attendants on each stand, the visitors being strictly on business bent. Of both Shows it may be said that they recorded greatly increased gate receipts and attendances over those of previous years. It was informed, moreover, that the London Show, looked by the exhibitors, was a triumph over all previous records.

### Tractors

In view of East Africa's great demand for tractors I went carefully through the official catalogue in order to list the firms manufacturing such machinery, but I found the catalogue misleading as a matter of fact, my examination of the exhibits showed that there were more than double as many types of tractors as the catalogue indicated. Several were of the Kerassay type, while a really fine one was of the Caterpillar variety and eminently suitable for farm work. Another one farm tractor I noticed was priced at \$785 complete.

The excellence of the exhibits generally made me regret more than ever that these British manufacturers will not adopt the policy stated by an American in these words: "If you make a thing, tell the public. If you want to sell a thing, let the

public know you have it for sale, and then where they can buy it and the prices which you will attach to it." British traders will not grasp the fact that there are one thousand million people on the earth and that the man in the back-country cannot know which individual or firm makes a certain article, unless the manufacturer himself approaches the sale, by means of the best kind of advertisement.

It will surprise East Africans to learn that fifteen of the exhibitors at this show were busy making tractor orders, and of these fifteen, twelve were overseas, and that nearly all of the manufacturers are anxious to appoint suitable selling agents in East Africa.

At present, practically all the tractors in the world are made in Great Britain, and of this kind of equipment to include agricultural work, including dove hullers, maize shellers, cotton presses, steam and electric mobile cranes, etc., etc.

### Lorries

As for lorries, there were 12 different designs, the dropside being the most of the variety, and to be obtained from 10 to 15 tons, and also a number displaying such a number of the General Motors yet complete.

There were also exhibited a number of motor trucks, of which I saw several. These were of various kinds, ranging from 1½ to 5 tons, and were loaded with up to 10 to 15 tons of material. The capacity of the body were of one ton, and the loading capacity of the chassis with tyres, while a motor truck of 1½ tons at 1,110, will do well in East Africa. Arrangements are also now being made for the distribution of a motor lorry with hinged sides for use in the construction of roads, and a motor lorry, Kenya, these they were exhibited of British firms whose enterprise in not hesitating to cater for East Africa will I am sure, meet with great success.

Bearing in mind the great work which the American and other foreign competitors have already done to accelerate the trade expansion of the British Dominions by means of motor transport, I made a critical inspection of their exhibits. These were truly representative of the best work of the U.S.A., France, Italy, Denmark and Switzerland, and I found their respective sales managers keenly alive to their opportunities overseas, and fully prepared to fight for the retention of the big share of the East African market which they and particularly America, have already gained. They do not hesitate to "show the merits of their vehicles," and they told me they intended to "keep on showing"



## EAST AFRICAN COTTON PRICES

### The Influence of American Cotton

#### Special to "East Africa"

The prospect of an unexpectedly large cotton crop in the United States has had the immediate effect of depressing the cotton futures market of the world, and although the certainty of lower prices in lint will be viewed with joy in Manchester and should react favourably on Britain's export trade, Lancashire's gain will not be wholly to the advantage of the East African cotton-producing territories. Empire cotton prices are naturally largely based on United States futures, which are today quoted at some 30 per cent below the rate ruling at the corresponding date last year. Unless, therefore, all American estimates are proved to be inaccurate, the East African Native must prepare himself for lower prices during the 1926 cotton buying season, which extends from January to April or May.

In the early part of the year 1925, when it was being paid 27 to 25 cents per lb. for ungraded cotton, but we have heard well-qualified judges express the opinion that on the 1926 buying season the price may be 10 cents per lb. lower, which would doubtless make the purchasing power of the Native population considerably less than appeared likely only a few weeks ago.

### Uganda Cotton Has Its Own Market

Whilst basic prices for lint are determined by those for American middling, the premium for American price is to some extent affected by the price of Egyptian cotton. In the earlier years of the war the premium for Uganda could exact a heavy one over American middling, was indeed almost wholly dependent on the supply of Egyptian. Nowadays this is fortunately a much less important factor, the premium for Uganda being now practically decided by the quality of the staple American itself.

This has come about through the large quantity of Uganda cotton now annually available, which has enabled a number of mills in America and the big mills of American yarns to adapt their machinery to run entirely on the Uganda cotton through a process of "gearing" which involves

the machinery as it was before, to supplement the lower qualities of Egyptian. The result is that Uganda long staple now has a definite market of its own in competition with American long staple. And as there is a silver lining to every cloud, it is this fact which is a great thing for the United States, as the factory to know that although the United States has this year a record crop in quantity, it is generally regarded as a poor quality, with the result that the premium for the Uganda cotton is now at least equal to that for the American.

### The Clouds to the Cloud

Another thing to the clouds lies in the fact that with the reduction of 20 to 25% in the basic price of American many of the finer qualities of goods (those made from staple cotton) can come again within the buying power of the world, after three or four years during which such goods were in only limited demand. The effect of this is already apparent upon the retail market, as the actual consumption of the world's stock of long staple cotton of American type (Uganda cotton is of that type). Since about September 1 this year the sales of a good long staple in Liverpool have averaged 7,000 bales per week, and this, however, of it to spinning, have averaged 1,000 bales per week, i.e. at the rate of say 200,000 bales of Uganda cotton

per annum, in contrast with the 1,000,000 bales of other types.

Now the result of this is that the Native has hoped that Uganda cotton can be sold to the most profitably on the market instead of having to be held for some twelve or even eighteen months incurring loss of interest and shipping expenses, as this was the experience between 1920 and 1924. It is obviously more economic and more profitable to have an article that can be quickly turned into cash even at a lower price level than one which, though nominally more highly valued, could not realise its value until part of that value had been eaten up by the cost of carrying charges.

### Summarising the Position

Summing up, although Uganda cotton and all world cotton must be on a lower price level in 1926 than in recent years, there is no reason for despondency, and indeed the very opposite. The industry will be on a much sounder and less artificial footing, and the permanent standing of Uganda cotton in the world's markets will be more and more assured.

Incidentally, also, the Native growers in East Africa, whose wants are now met by textile made from lower grade cotton than that which they themselves produce, will reap the advantages of being able to buy their own requirements at cheaper prices. In common with the rest of the world, their cost of living will be lower, and necessaries, clothing, and fuel, in particular, will be less expensive. They will buy more goods.

It is perhaps suggested in some quarters that in the early part of the year 1926 the price of coffee will be higher than in 1925.

But Native coffee growing is coming to the fore in East Africa. The two things are absolutely distinct. It takes three to five years for a coffee tree to reach full bearing, but outside of that fact, Uganda cotton is—in districts with the right soil and climate—by far the most profitable crop that a Native cultivator can average in, even if the price were 2d. to 3d. per lb. below even its present level. It should not be forgotten that coffee is now more than twice its pre-war price. Cotton is only 1½ times the pre-war price. Coffee is now 2½ times the price of cotton in the area.

## B. E. A. FIBRE & INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LTD.

Directories of the B. E. A. Fibre and Industrial Co. Ltd. have cause to congratulate themselves and their Chairman, Mr. Perry, in that the company has strengthened its position in the market by its successful working in the work.

The company's production of cotton has been one of the most successful of the company, which reports a profit of £1,000,000 in 1924, as compared with losses of £2,040 and £1,364 in the two previous years. The production of cotton which has been brought forward is less than £617,500 per cent below 1923. The management in London and East Africa have therefore good reason for satisfaction.

The output of steel is 540 tons in excess of that of the preceding year. Systematic experiments have been made in the utilisation of boilers which are reported to have given as much as 40% of good fibre as the original plants. 2,870 acres were under steel on the company's properties in 1924, and a further 500 acres have since been planted. The company will be remembered again won the challenge cup for the best trial exhibit at the Nairobi Agricultural Show in 1924.



COFFEE GROWING BY NATIVES

A strange story from Ashanti

At a recent meeting of the Ashanti Coffee Planters Union there was some very stirring speaking on the subject of coffee growing by Natives in general and in particular of two ex-German plantations which although once scheduled for sale with other ex-enemy properties, were withdrawn, and whose apparently been handed over to the possession of Natives under very unusual circumstances.

The views of the Association may be gleaned from the following remarks from a letter addressed to Major Brown, the Senior Commissioner of Ashanti.

This Association cannot consider it desirable to be a school for the dangers of the semi-native cultivation of coffee. The Ashanti planters have, even when working under whole time and spending large sums of money on sprays and other means, that it is with the greatest difficulty they can keep their estates in order and reasonably free of disease. *Hemileia*, *Phoma*, *Leptotheca* and *Phoma* are widespread throughout the district, and must be kept in check by all the every possible means, not to mention a greater peril than they already are. In view of it is the opinion of this Association that the reports of the Agricultural Officers who have visited this district should only be an agreement with the State and the Government of the safety of proceeding to the planting of coffee by Natives into consideration. This Association is also of the opinion that Natives of large productive plantations such as Thulee and Schlüter, particularly dangerous, are not to be given reasons.

The spade work and capital to bring these ex-German estates into production was performed by white men, and the reward of the work and the return from the capital expended now rests in the hands of a very few Natives. In the last year's crop benefited only about thirty Natives, and only a few others to a large extent. It is believed that last year's crop had a total of 25 tons, worth £2,500, of which only £1,000 was paid, and we maintain that for such a sum to come suddenly into the hands of a few Natives is a very dangerous precedent.

The Natives who resp... in the land and in the work of... clearing of forest, marking out the estate, pitting of Gumbo or more pits, and waiting for three years before any returns show, is an exceedingly dangerous precedent, in that it gives the Natives an entirely false idea of what coffee production is, and will encourage Natives to plant in for coffee, to such an extent that it will completely swamp the coffee industry of the district.

The Government have... as an experiment (as noted in the Parliamentary Commission's Report) and do not intend that large blocks, giving a return of say £2,500 should be in the hands of a few individual Natives—such as would amount to... They neither made the estate nor did for it. It cannot be regarded as an experiment unless it comes growing by Natives on small holdings, and therefore does not afford a lesson in that direction, which we take to be the only possible way that a Native coffee industry is possible, but which under present conditions we consider to be a grave danger.

In view of the above we trust that you will consider these objections in the circumstances they are given and suggest that the whole plantation be either taken over by the Government, or that it be put out altogether as coffee *shambas*.

The Chairman, Major Hudson, thought that the

Governor could not be sure that some of those three estates were producing coffee, and that the whole amount was being distributed among some twenty Natives.

JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD

Notes on the November Meeting:

Special to EAST AFRICA

At the November meeting of the Joint East African Board precedence of discussion was given to some of the proposals made by the East African Commission regarding the allocation of the loans which the Commissioners urged should be raised under Imperial guarantee for the improvement of East African transport facilities. The Board has now decided that such loans should be raised to an amount of £1,000,000, and Parliamentary sanction is to be sought at an early date.

The line proposed from Nygerengere, the Kilimanjaro and the Kilombero Valley to Manda Bay, Nyanza has not been generally regarded with favour either in the East African circles in this country, and the more it has been examined the greater have become the doubts as to its merits. The opinion of the Board expressed at its last meeting was that a line from Dar es Salaam to the Livingstonia Highlands was to be preferred, even though the initial expenditure incurred would be generally greater. Success will have to be based on the economic and geographical surveys of the route.

Victoria Line and Zambazi Bridge

The construction of the Victoria-Nyanza line, the Victoria-Legato scheme on which were reported elsewhere in these pages, was considered to be of the greatest urgency, and in order to hasten its completion it was suggested that work should at the earliest possible moment be commenced southwards from Mwanza. Members of the Board realised that the transport to the south of Victoria-Nyanza of construction materials by the Uganda Railway would be a matter of difficulty and might result in a heavy loss of construction material. It was decided that the construction was felt to be justified by the work to be done, and the later shipment of the Nyanza cotton crop to the Victoria-Nyanza instead of to Kilimanjaro.

It was not proposed to the Board whether the proposed loans will include provision of funds for the construction of the Zambazi Bridge, but the opinion was expressed that the parties primarily concerned, particularly those concerned in the Victoria-Nyanza scheme, should formulate a reasonable financial plan for the proposed construction of the bridge.

The Board also considered a proposal from the East African Commission to consider that question in further detail and to report to the Board.

Native Coffee Growing

The matter of native coffee growing in Africa came to the attention of the Board as a result of the resolution passed by the East African Board at its meeting of the Kilimanjaro Planters' Association, is still under consideration by the Coffee Growing Committee of the Board, but it was decided that pending a full inquiry into the whole position steps should be taken forthwith, which steps will, it is hoped, lead to the discouragement of further planting of this crop by Natives. The Board is thus throwing its weight into the scales on the side of the Kilimanjaro planters whose stand has met with a considerable amount of support from other bodies representative of the opinion of East African farmers.

### GERMANS IN TANGANYIKA

Ex-Enemy Estates and Reported Disbursements

By *Frederick* East Africa

What would be necessary to publish some strange news received by us from Tanganyika Territory regarding the decision to permit Germans to acquire and hold land in the Mandate as from November 9. Some of our readers will remember that the Custodian of Enemy Property had widely advertised an auction sale to be held in Tanga on October 7. Full schedules of the properties to be offered were published in the local press a week or more prior to that date, and a considerable number of people came from far and near to bid for the ex-German properties in question. The applicants arrived in Tanga a couple of days before the advertised date and were there joined by an official who had been sent over from Dar es Salaam to see him in the sale.

Then came the bolt from the blue. Despite these official preparations and regardless of the fact that many of the would-be bidders had come to the public advertised auctions had assembled in Tanga, the public was abruptly informed and to its utter amazement informed on October 6 that the sale would not be held. Even then no official explanation was forthcoming. Small wonder that the Danish community openly expressed their belief that the eleventh hour abandonment is to be regarded as a device in some quarters to allow the disposal of the German properties of which they had been disappointed.

As the postponement took place just a month before the date on which Germans were to be once more permitted to bid for land, and as the next auction has since been fixed for January 1923 at Dar es Salaam, the suspicions of local settlers and businessmen can be understood and fully understood. Three months can obviously benefit no one but the Germans who are given the period of grace in which to complete their

arrangements for inspecting and liquidating the properties which they may desire to acquire. It would be very interesting and instructive to know what motives lie behind such a policy. Returning Germans appear to be in possession of adequate funds, and it may be presumed that they will take full advantage of the sales which to them would be a good fortune, will now not take place until January.

On the one hand we have the fact that purchasers of ex-German properties have had to swear that they were acting on behalf of any German individual, syndicate or company, and that they would at no time transfer such property to German hands, and yet Germans themselves are freely permitted to bid for the properties still unsold. Despite the apparent contradiction of such a position we have had the Government of the Mandate will not cast aside the policy which has been in operation since the Territory came under British occupation. From the date of the first sales it has been common talk in East African circles on both sides of the water that a number of those who had purchased properties were to fact actually for German interests, and if the clearance conditions under which such estates were acquired are now to be revised, the Government will in one more instance have shown itself to be not merely weak but to have misunderstood absolutely the natural construction which will be put upon its surrender by the Native population.

#### Have Grants of Money been Made?

We should also be glad to know whether it is a fact that a number of former German settlers have had substantial payments made to them on account of such properties being at is understood on account of the properties of which they have been deprived. From several independent sources we have been assured that a considerable number of disbursements of this nature have been made, and invite a statement on the whole subject. If such payments have been made, what were the grounds for such disbursements?

## "EAST AFRICA" AS A BUSINESS BUILDER

### A WONDERFUL TRIBUTE FROM A WORLD-FAMOUS FIRM

Dear Sir,  
 "You will be pleased to know that in any month of this year since we have been advertising in 'East Africa' we have sold more units of our products than we did in the whole of last year. This, no doubt, is attributable to the selling power of your Journal, which is the only one we use in East Africa."

Yours faithfully,  
 "J."  
 Export Manager

This fine tribute shows what "East Africa" has done for one firm. If properly used it can do the same for anyone making or selling an article suitable for our field.

Let us co-operate with you.

THE RESULT

PERSONALIA

His many friends will learn with pleasure that Mr. Robertson F. Gibbs has much to do.

Lieut. Col. W. H. Murphy, D.S.O., the Commandant of Police, has left Zanzibar on leave.

Colonel F. W. Bell, C.O., has left Kenya on termination of his appointment as District Commissioner.

The strike in the London basket trade has held up publication of Mr. R. H. Holmes' volume "Through the Wilderness of Africa," but it is hoped that it will appear very shortly.

Major Lead is here are graduate heat progressing, but by next evening to leave the London nursing home within a few days. He is going to Devonshire to recuperate.

Capt. Laurence Holbeck, D.S.O., M.C., of the Grenadier Guards, has been appointed A.D.C. to His Majesty, Sir Edward Marjess, with effect from November 10 last.

Major General S. H. D. ... a director of the African Bank, Ltd. ... has been elected a director and a member of the Executive Committee of the National Bank of Egypt.

Monsieur Lucien Ganneau, who is in charge of the French Consulate at Zanzibar, announces that he holds jurisdiction over Kenya (Kenya) Territory and the Zanzibar Protectorate.

The death of Mrs. ... the widow of the late ... Mr. ...

Among those who have returned to Kenya from leave are Mr. E. Z. Horrie, Senior Commissioner; Messrs. W. F. G. Campbell and C. H. Adams, District Commissioners; and Mr. E. G. Bale, Deputy Commissioner of Customs.

Colonel H. A. Carter, of the Grenadier Guards, who won the D.C. in Somaliland.

The Crown Agents are advertising for a port manager for Kisumu. The appointment which will be for two years in the first instance carries a starting salary of £1,000, plus a temporary local allowance, free quarters and passages and liberal leave on full salary.

A recent issue of the Supplement to the Zanzibar Official Gazette reminded the public that October 11 was the twenty-fourth anniversary of the death of General Sir Lloyd Matthews, who was in command of the Forces and First Minister of Zanzibar under the Sultan.

Among the passengers for ... Mr. ... and ...

Mr. ... Mr. ...

The Supplement to the Zanzibar Official Gazette states that Major Debenham, District Commissioner in Tanganyika Territory, recently had the honour of being presented to His Highness the Sultan of the British Isles. Major Debenham had brought with him from England two reels of the "Livingstone" film which he presented to His Highness as the gift of Mr. M. ... of the production.

THE LEGION

Many of our readers may be glad to learn that the British Legion is now able to place a wreath of Flanders Poppies on any grave in France or Belgium on any day of the year, and that by using the Legion for such acts of remembrance a very definite benefit is conferred on crippled ex-Service men. Poppies wreaths can always be ordered from the headquarters of the Legion, 26, Peckham Sq., London, S.W.1.


KENYA'S VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

To the Editor "EAST AFRICA"

Dear Sir,  
One of my sons, who had worked under the Veterinary Department when he had first come to Kenya, has lately been doing a few months for the ... in the north, but he cannot get his veterinary ...  
Not a word was said about this until long after he had returned to Kenya. No doubt a dental certificate is required to preserve health, but to send a man up country and then to make such a demand after he has gone into the wilds, and then to refuse him any salary because it was not forthcoming, is a way of not thinking it that a bit of red tape is could be imagined.

What a shame there would be at home if some ... for a few months, but ...  
Very respectfully,  
Dentist ... and remain,  
AN ASSIGNED BURROUGHS

For use when far from medical aid—  
Equip yourself with a  
**'TABLOID'** BRAND  
Medical Outfit  
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Physical health and mental alertness during exhausting climatic conditions can be maintained if you make "Ovaltine" your daily food beverage. A cup of this highly nutritious beverage taken regularly in the morning imparts a delightful feeling of freshness and vigour which enables one to carry out the day's duties with ease and pleasure. Taken at night it relieves of fatigue and ensures sound, restful sleep.

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

## OVALTINE

TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

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**WANDER, Ltd.**  
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Builds up Brain, Nerve and Body

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before retiring and on rising  
brush the teeth well with

### Euthymol TOOTH PASTE

Euthymol Tooth Paste thoroughly cleanses and polishes the teeth at the same time.

It kills the germs which cause dental decay.

Euthymol Tooth Paste does all that a dentifrice can safely do to keep the mouth, teeth and gums in a healthy condition.

Note the Spring  
Cap



When you get here to your nearest hotel requesting a free sample tube and a bottle of Euthymol.

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- NEW COLONY & UGANDA
- Medical Stores, Kampala
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OUR KENYA LETTER

By Our Oath Correspondent

Nairobi, October 16, 1925

Since the arrival the other day Sir Edward Grigg has been looking into things... the Department are sticking close to their office chairs ready to answer any queries that may be launched from Government House...

The Short Rains

The Excellency will be able to congratulate himself on an auspicious start in Kenya if his first weeks are concurrent with a season of short rains during the next two months... The benefit of these showers upon them. There has unfortunately been a somewhat... by the prolonged dry spell that Kenya has been experiencing since the beginning of this year...

Kenya

...the important Settlers Conference now going on at Tukuyu at the southern end of Tanganyika Territory will become as famous in history as the Kikuyu Conference of some years ago...

...to forward the legislation... the white settlers therein...

Seeing that all true Empire-building efforts have invariably sprung from the initiative of the ordinary white man, who, thanks to his apprenticeship to business and the hard facts of life, is always practical, sometimes public spirited and occasionally inspired, there is a distinct chance that history may be made at Tukuyu...

NATIVE DISEASE

From time to time a word of our... the increase in Native-owned stock, and the fear that it may become the prey to some of the many deadly diseases to which cattle, especially are liable... the necessity of enlarging the Reserves indefinitely at the expense of white settlement...

Stock Improvement

The position is that neither commercial utilization nor breed improvement can commence until the Native-owned cattle until the owner is educated up to the point of partnership with these his rears...

...subject of slavery or some other thing... human rights. If, however, the principle of partnership were put into operation and the people made to part with stock instead of letting them deteriorate and die...

Half the area in the hands of white settlers is unstocked because of the cost and difficulty of getting either working oxen to plough or cows to milk, and if the Native-owned cattle were forced out of the Reserves either for sale or for use at a fair rental on their capital value, a great advance both in cultivation and dairying would result...

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throughout the world are cordially invited to attend the great national

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Copy of the Catalogue of the Fair will be sent on the application of Trade Buyers.



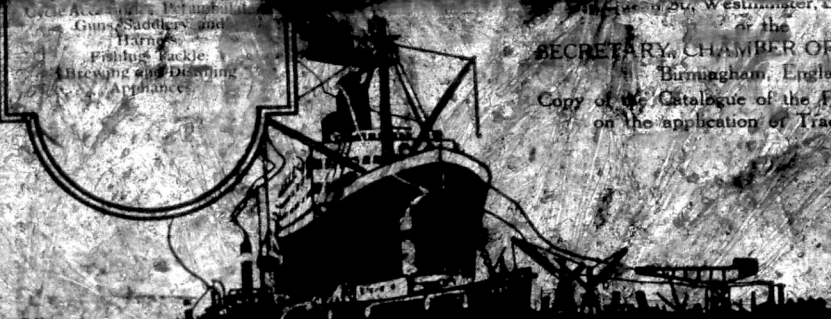
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## EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU.

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

Manufacturers desiring to appoint agents and agents seeking better representations, are invited to communicate with the Editor. No charge is made for the service rendered by this Bureau in such matters.

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

A British manufacturer with an eye on the African market advertises that he has agents in Nairobi, Kenya Colony, B. E. A.

Customs import duties into Tanganyika Territory from Africa to the end of September, totalled 4,776,085 shillings, 21,000 above the corresponding year.

The Chief of the Customs Ordinance, permitting samples and specimens to be admitted into Kenya free of duty, subject to the payment of a deposit, has been gazetted.

Tanganyika exports during August included: coffee, 146,229 cwt.; sisal, 1,376 tons; sisal, 41,050 tons; groundnuts, 2,383 tons; rubber, 1,000 tons; cotton, 1,095 cwt.; wool.

During the week ended October 17 last, 10,425 tons of maize were received for grading by the Commission and Inspector, Kisumu. The total weight was 2,172,045 lbs.

Exports from Nyasaland during the month of August included: Tea, 68,757 lb.; tobacco, leaf, 550,738 lb.; tobacco, strips, 3,0828 lb.; cotton, 20,886 lb.; fibre, 261,876 lb.; rubber, 28,000 lb.

The approximate earnings of the telephone system from public coaching and general services during the month of September, 1925, totalled £1,133,934 as against £1,233,934 in the corresponding month of last year.

During the month of September imports into Zanzibar included: cement, 254 tons; bars and angles, 95 tons; earthenware, 333 cwt.; aluminium ware, 29 cwt.; enamel ware, 125 cwt.; chemicals, 268 cwt.; paints, 261 cwt.; soap, 443 cwt.

The imports of cotton piece goods for the same period were:

Bleached	178,014 yards
Dyed in the piece	21,443 "
Printed	27,443 "
Unbleached	277,788 "

Among the imports into Tanganyika Territory during the month of August last were cement, 1,453 tons; iron and steel manufactures, 499 tons; galvanised iron sheet, 29 tons; soap, 1,184 cwt.; cotton blankets, 6,485 cwt.; cycles, 219.

There is an increased demand in this country for Nyasaland tobacco, attributable to the fact that the cheaper grades of Empire tobacco are in need, with an increased sale, the Nyasaland tobacco is therefore more freely used for blending purposes.

6,000 tons of Native-grown maize are reported to have been railed coastwards from Kisumu station during August and September, and it is estimated that the Kayirondo district will export a further 9,000 tons. Government is being asked to purchase maize from Kisumu.

Cotton piece goods imports into Tanganyika Territory during August were:

	Yards	Cwt.
Grey unbleached	1,008,083	3,602
White bleached	1,008,083	2,074
Printed	1,008,083	418
Dyed	1,008,083	4,491
Coloured	1,008,083	687

# LIPTON'S TEA

DIRECT FROM TEA GARDEN TO TEA POT

LIPTON'S Tea Planters Ceylon. HEAD OFFICE: GUY'S IN LONDON.

General Agent for East Africa: A. AMBROSE SMITH, P.O. Box 207, Nairobi.

DEMARCATING KENYA'S NATIVE RESERVES

A SPECIAL Gazette of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya has been published identifying the proposed boundaries of a number of Native Reserves in the Nyanza, Kerio, Marakissa and Ukamba Provinces. Objections to the proposed boundaries may be lodged with the Colonial Secretary, Nairobi, up to January 1st.

CHRISTMAS MAILS FOR EAST AFRICA

Our Home Office is reminded that some of the Christmas parcels meant for East Africa have already closed. A few special particulars of the postal arrangements made at the G.P.O. London, for outward Christmas mails for East African destinations:

Nairobi	Nov. 26
Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika	Nov. 27
Mombasa, Rhodesia	Nov. 27
Sudan	Nov. 25

EMPIRE COTTON GROWING CORPORATION

The Finance Committee of the Government of Kenya has reported that Dr. E. M. Crowther, a member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation, has been granted permission to spend about £50,000 on research work on soil problems.

In order to meet the serious shortage of cotton growing in the Rhodesia area, which was aggravated by the unprecedented drought of last year, the Corporation recently agreed to contribute £20,000 to enable assistance to be given to the growers by means of loans, provided the Government or another body would advance a similar sum. The amount would be repaid to the Corporation out of the funds now in the hands of the local Government.

A PEASANT PARTY FOR UGANDA

An article in the Uganda Herald corresponds to the suggestion that the Native Parliament should be more representative of peasant opinion. In the course of his argument he states that the Chief system is a good one, but that if the Government were to consider the interests of peasants to the Parliament would be the chiefs to consider both sides of a question.

A peasant who is elected a member for the year would remain a peasant and would not play fairly like those who elected him. He would not be protected with the authority of a chief when his term expired, one or two samples of what might follow would serve to show others that they must play the game.

If Uganda's Boy Scouts had the idea instilled into them to later in life they might represent several thousand electors in the Lokito, would they not be something for them to work for? The Boy Scout movement in Uganda has some wonders where it is concerned a lad yearning for the one leader would be a grand opportunity. They are the type of men in most important members of the Lokito.

A MINIATURE ANTHOLOGY

Perhaps the finest and almost certainly the cheapest anthology yet published is the 'Classic English Anthology' selected and edited by Mrs. E. W. Hall for the publisher Messrs. George G. Harrap and Co., Ltd. at 2s. 6d. It is a beautiful little book of 100 pages which might easily be thought to cost more than twice its price, and it is a certainty that it can be sold at a profit only because the publishers are contented with very large sales. Nor should their expectations be disappointed. Thousands of book buyers and sellers after a little gift for Christmas. Now, if on some other occasion will buy this volume. Much of our greatest national verse which is covered in Gray gives us his 'Elegy' and his 'Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College'. Henry's many 'The Conqueror' is there. Milton is represented by his 'Sonnet' when I consider how priceless is spent. Shakespeare, Tennyson, Wordsworth, Scott, Byron, Shelley, Burns, Keats and Coleridge have all been drawn upon from their best lines with more than care. Only a few lines have been left under tribute. The book is a volume which can be recommended to the young which can be recommended to every layer of literature.

SOLE STATIONER FOR  
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 100% BRITISH EMPIRE PRODUCTS  
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 Complete Colonial and Tropical Outfitters.  
 Navy, Military, and Civil Uniforms  
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 EQUIPMENT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
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### B.E.A. FIBRE & INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LTD.

The sixteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the B.E.A. Fibre and Industrial Company, Limited, was held at the Cambridge Rooms, Regent Street, London, W.1, on Wednesday, October 23, 1925, at noon.

Mr. Percy A. Molteno (the chairman of the company) presided. The Secretary, having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors, the Chairman said: " gentlemen, It is my duty to have the adoption of the report and accounts for the year 1924, should there, first, be no objection to the report. Sir William Gwynne-Evans-Bart, is unable to be present to-day. Unfortunately, he caught a bad chill, and has not yet recovered from it, so that we have not the benefit of his presence here to-day."

"We meet to-day under circumstances more favourable than of many years past. Raining losses have now ceased, and we are able to show a profit on the year's working of £2,043,138.00. This compares with a loss for 1923 of £2,440, and for the preceding year of £2,70,864. The two preceding years showed still heavier losses."

"When addressing you last year, I ventured to predict much better results for the year under review, and all that I then said has been more than justified by the actual result."

"I suggest that we should have a production of 1,500 tons. The total production was actually 1,335 tons a record for the company which exceeds the output of the preceding year by no less than 500 tons."

"Before I leave the balance sheet, I should mention that owing to our bringing forward a balance of £2,048,55.27, we should have a profit of £2,048,55.27 forward of £2,094,118.10s.0d."

"There is an important matter which I should draw your attention to in regard to the winding-up of the company as it came out."

"One of the main reasons why the winding-up process has been so long in coming to a conclusion is that the company has been unable to dispose of its assets. The assets are of a very diverse nature and would have to be sold piecemeal."

"On the other hand, the company has a large amount of debt which in the last few years has been increasing. We have had to write off a considerable amount of this debt, and this has also contributed to the delay in winding up."

"We have now found it is evident that these assets, instead of being chiefly set off as leaving nothing on them, are in many cases full of suckers which have grown up and covered the assets with new plants. We have made plans for investigations in regard to the value of these suckers. We have visited two whole acres in different places, and found a large number of suckers. We have obtained as much sisal as from a whole acre of the original plants."

"We have approached the problem in a different way. We have taken the same number of leaves from the original plants, and have planted them in a new field. We have found that the suckers are of a very diverse nature, and that they are of a very different character to the original plants. We have found that they are of a very different character to the original plants, and that they are of a very different character to the original plants."

"We have found that the suckers are of a very different character to the original plants, and that they are of a very different character to the original plants."

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"We should have continued even then for some time longer, but we found it impossible, owing to the difficulty of obtaining heavy labour to continue running, and to adequately provide for the necessary planting. We therefore ceased to work the estate for production, and are now engaged in the preparation and planting of an area of 300 acres on the estate."

"With regard to Masongoni, that estate ran continuously for one month, when the necessary work of rebedding the engine was carried out. The amount produced there, as you will see from the report, was 518 tons. On this estate we have sufficient sisal to run continuously for years to come."

"The whole question of power is being very carefully gone into. It is quite probable that we may be able to obtain electric power for the Masongoni Estate, which will make a considerable difference if it turns out to be a satisfactory source of power."

"The importance of this has always been kept in view. The area planted and under cultivation at the end of 1924 was 2,764 acres."

"We had hoped to increase this considerably, but the difficulty of obtaining labour was again experienced during 1924, and so the increase was not so great. This prevented the completion of the planting programme which the board authorised for 1924. A certain amount of clearing and stumping was accomplished, but it was impossible to plough the land and plant up on the whole of the estate in October, 1924."

"In March of this year, however, fifty-six acres of plants at Kilwezi during the high rains. Since that time we have been engaged in stumping and ploughing fresh land, and I am glad to say that the latest figures which I have just told you that during the month of October, 1925, 300 additional acres will be planted at Kilwezi and 250 acres at Mbulu, so that the total increase in the land planted will be 550 acres a year will be 300 acres. I think that last year, owing to the enormous difficulty we have again experienced in obtaining labour."

"At Masongoni we have unlimited sisal for re-plantation. In solving we now find that we can get our machinery ready to work in the next few months, and that we can start working in the next few months."

"At Kilwezi we have 1,543 acres of sisal under the same management, and we are planting 300 acres, so that the total sisal production will be 1,843 acres, when we have finished the planting of the new sisal. This is a very large amount of sisal, and it is a very large amount of sisal, and it is a very large amount of sisal."

"I should like to remind you that Kilwezi is working under difficulty, owing to the fact that the sisal plants are not so well planted as during the war period, and it was impossible to obtain the necessary labour in order to get the land properly weeded. Therefore, instead of running continuously at Masongoni and Masongoni, we have periods when production is temporarily suspended, but which will be remedied as the weather improves."

"There are questions of the quality of the sisal, and of the proper spacing and planting of sisal, which are all being carefully investigated. It is quite probable that we may be able to obtain electric power for the Masongoni Estate, which will make a considerable difference if it turns out to be a satisfactory source of power."

"We have found that the suckers are of a very different character to the original plants, and that they are of a very different character to the original plants."

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCT REPORTS

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The market remains quiet but with fair improvement for the better qualities. Prices are as under:

<b>Kenya</b>	
A. Arabica	1155/6d to 1225/8d
B. Arabica	1045/6d to 1105/6d
C. Arabica	975/6d to 1085/6d
Peaberry	1205/6d to 1425/6d
London graded	85/6d to 105/6d
First size	1135/6d to 1195/6d
Second size	1065/6d to 1115/6d
Third size	955/6d to 1045/6d
Peaberry	1135/6d to 1305/6d
London cleaned	
First size	1065/6d to 1125/6d
Second size	995/6d to 1055/6d
Third size	885/6d to 945/6d
Peaberry	1155/6d to 1325/6d
London cleaned	
Small	1015/6d to 1155/6d
Medium	925/6d to 1015/6d
Robusta	875/6d to 975/6d
London cleaned	
First size	1025/6d to 1115/6d
Second size	955/6d to 1045/6d
Third size	805/6d to 895/6d
Peaberry	1065/6d to 1245/6d
London cleaned	
First size	1065/6d to 1125/6d
Second size	995/6d to 1055/6d
Third size	885/6d to 945/6d
Peaberry	1155/6d to 1325/6d

**Cambar**  
 First size 1155/6d  
 Second size 1065/6d  
 Third size 975/6d  
 Peaberry 1205/6d

MAIZE

No. 12 White Rat East African has been offered at 45/- but no business has been done. The value is quoted at 43/- 3d in bags or slightly more for forward shipment. Lower grades are being inquired for at about 32/-.

It is said that business has been done during the past week, value of East African being 105/- per ton. D.O. flow according to quality.

**Oil** flow according to position and assortment.

**Sisal** Some business has been done in sisal, analyzed at 105/- and very few lots but only small quantities. Some quality are being made.

At the last auctions, packages of Wasaland Tea from the African Lakes Corporation's estates were sold at the rate of 10/- per cwt.

OTHER PRODUCTS

**Wool** - With the November 1st December shipment has been made to Hull, cleaned at 105/- per cwt. The market is quiet according to quality.

**Wheat** - Business in wheat is very quiet. Shipments of 1000 tons for the 1st December.

**Crude** - Crude oil is very quiet. Market for 1st December.

**Grain** - The market for grain is very quiet. Market for 1st December.

**Other** - The market for other products is very quiet. Market for 1st December.

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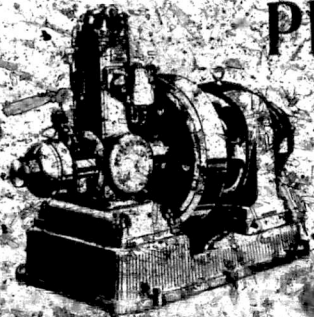
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL



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## FOSTERING INTER-EMPIRE TRADE

Buy Empire goods from patriotic motives and you will reap a manifold reward in the superior quality of your purchases," said His Royal Highness the Duke of York last week. It is a truth that the British public is at last beginning, and as a consequence there is every reason to believe that inter-Empire trading will expand with rapidity and with solidity.

It is now known that the public opinion behind them all, awakening to the superior quality of its battalions of stalwarts, who, though far from being "jingoistic," have a true appreciation of the place of Empire in the ordinary affairs of life. The happy-go-lucky acceptance of any foreign article is not so general as it was even six months ago. "Where will it be made?" is a question which shopkeepers are beginning to treat seriously, and with a certain amount of British inimitableness.

It is necessary to urge that this new attitude should be based on an intelligent recognition of the advantages which will accrue to the individual shopkeeper and to the individual consumer. The best of all would be the practical and substantial support of wholesale and retail traders. In these days of national financial stringency, self-interest will help—is a bounden duty.

The British Industries Fair, which has been held in London and Birmingham and Glasgow, is to be held in the G. C. Exhibition and Conference Centre, London, from the 1st to the 15th of December. The first time that the fair has been held in London since 1911, and a significant fact, more than a quarter of a century ago, the bookings are for new exhibitors, 100,000 U.K. buyers and 20,000 overseas buyers are expected to attend this affair, which will, we believe, prove of great benefit to Empire commerce.

The East African territories will be exhibiting for the first time, and it is to be hoped that a number of East African business men will be able to come home. The fair will offer them exceptional facilities for getting in touch with British manufacturers anxious to develop their East African trade.



To all the readers in East Africa we send best wishes for a bright Merry Xmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

# THE YATTA PLATEAU

Exclusive to "East Africa"  
By a Special Correspondent

If the Yatta Plain is a debarable territory—which may for years to come be a bone of contention between anti-settler Negrophiles and those who believe that the only hope for permanently uplifting the native is to place him under the tutelage of a good class of white man working on the economic plane—the same cannot be said of the Yatta Plateau. This extensive and little known tableland reaches from the eastern boundary of the Yatta Plain for an indefinite distance coastwards. Its continuous southern escarpment, averaging one to two thousand feet above the lower country, unrolls continuously for many miles—probably a couple of hundred—with the broad Athi flowing to the sea at its foot. There is an average elevation of 7,000 ft. along this escarpment, which is a healthy open savannah with a fair but not a good rainfall, carries a quantity of game, and is a part of the territory which possibly possesses an area of 3,000 square miles of the above description between the Athi and the sea. It is owing to lack of surplus water, however, that the plateau remains practically uncultivated.

This fine territory is a long land for except the pools after the rains, it is at present an Australian-like waterless pastoral area, and only nomadic creatures endowed with remarkable thirst-resisting qualities or great mobility can maintain life thereon. One creek, the Nyabibi, flows through its southern moiety, but so far as my information goes, it is not a permanent stream, and during the dry season of the year, like so many Australian rivers, its valley may be searched and searched in vain.

It is a fine territory, and is a valuable asset for two main reasons. Firstly, it only requires drinking water, carried by gravitation along furrows, to render it suitable for European settlement; secondly, because there are no serious engineering difficulties, either in making these furrows or using the route for an alternative railroad to the coast north of Mombasa and the Indian river.

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There are several responsible features concerning this ridge bridging all the intervening moor-

land between the coffee and sisal lands of the coast and this great dry plateau. Its elevation is only 5,000 ft. where it begins to form a ridge, and it is provided with two strong permanent rivers, the Jubba running on its northern side and the still more powerful Athi which takes up its position on the northern flank preparatory to defining the limits of the Yatta Plateau escarpment for many miles during its course eastwards to the sea.

### Pleasant Water Supplies

Both the sisal and the coffee potential electricity producers, and the biggest power stations in Kenya are already in existence on the high level of the Yatta Plain. Also ample Government and Uganda Railway reserves mark the importance already attached to this neighbourhood by the administration. Its future source both of township and railroad revenues, when the wave of development reaches it, is a thing about the position of these streams is that an desired property, such as water, may be carried by gravitation from a spot well below any existing electric installation along each side of the ridge until they meet at the point where this ridge merges into the great plateau. Thence the only limits to the combined main furrow from these great streams will be the amount of water allowed to flow along them and their distant final objective, such as the Indian or even the Tana rivers or the Indian Ocean itself.

With a permanent supply of water for drinking and domestic purposes, this fine piece of territory is a valuable asset. Its most obvious use is for the growing of sisal plantations, fruit production (for such things as oranges, tobacco, etc.). By far the most promising occupations for this area in its pioneering stage will be those requiring little manual labour, such as wheat-growing with modern machinery, milk, sheep—the territory seems likely to be an excellent one for the well-known Australian combination of these two industries—and dairying with a good class of grade cattle, and it may be taught in Kenya Highlands that the country is clean and healthy.

The productive capacity of this territory may be roughly estimated from that of Lower Donyo Sabuk, for the climate, elevation, rainfall, and even probably the type of soil, are likely to be approximately the same. During my stay in this neighbourhood, chiefly in the homestead of the Ukamba plantations, I found, where only a couple of years ago, the world's most formidable carnivora and mammals roamed and fought. I found ample evidence of the fertility and productivity of this granitic soil, which varies from a light brown grey to dark chocolate. Both here and on Captain Bolton's fine property, a few miles

### Fertility and Progress

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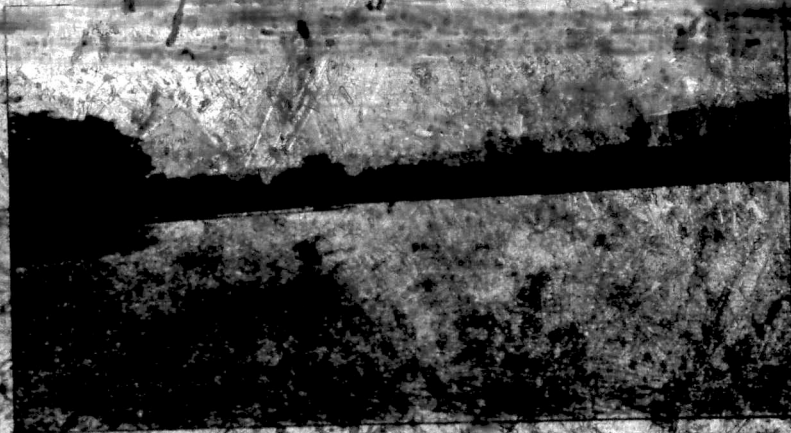
EAST AFRICA

nearer Thika on the same ridge, a sort of lush coffee, maize, grape vines, deciduous fruit trees, sugar and tobacco were flourishing exceedingly. The best breaking up for maize last season resulted in a yield of 10 bags to the acre. Castor-oil is expected to give a ton of cleaned seed per acre here. Apples, pears and plums, bananas, pawpaws, and figs are grown luxuriantly and are bearing; the latter series of tropical fruits carrying crops all the year round. Mulberry bushes only a few months old have reached a height of 10 feet with ample foliage, and if the silk-worm industry is ever seriously taken up, as it should be according to Government opinion, and in view of successful and profitable experiments conducted by the Agricultural Department, here would be an ideal country for small capitalists, anxious for

an open air occupation requiring no special intelligence and industry. There is no reason why capable white women should not be encouraged to devote themselves to this business. Amongst the curiosities I came across in this district was a British oak grown from an acorn and a few chinquapin or oakum seedlings. Labour was coming, but freely from the adjacent Wakaamba Reserve and further along the ridge on Mr. Sterl's property where a splendid form of cultivation reaches to the very foot of the low buildings from the Athi river to form a fine water garden, maize flour mill, which both bays grain and sells uncooked meal to this tribe. The Lower Donyo Sabuk area, I may add in conclusion, is a remarkable and stock country with very heavy carrying capacity.



Pasture on the Yare Plateau.



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# A PUBLICITY EXPERT ON EAST AFRICA

## MR. ERNEST MORISON URGES ENTERPRISE

Specialty interviewed for "East Africa," by "E. H. M."

MR. ERNEST MORISON, Director of Publicity for the City of Hull, and Managing Director of Morison's Advertising Agency, Ltd., who has just returned to England after spending months in Kenya, feels very strongly that British manufacturers and exporters must adopt much more enterprising methods if they are to reap their share of East African trade.

So convinced is he of the necessity of plain speaking and for directing the attention of British businessmen to the wonderful opportunities within the East African continent, that he has already accepted invitations to address a considerable number of meetings during the forthcoming winter, and he will, among others, lecture before business and publicity clubs in London, Liverpool, Sheffield, Leeds, Bedford, and other towns. As a result of his investigations on the spot, Mr. Morison has come away with the spirit of a missionary, and he is convinced that his own enthusiasm will arouse many British firms to a realization of the chances they are at present overlooking.

The three-to-British-made goods campaign, in Mr. Morison's opinion, very real, and already in process of active development. It comes mainly from Germany, though the energies of America, Japan, India, Holland, Italy, and other continental nations are not to be dismissed. It is, however, that a concentration has been going on, establishing herself in the field. Many British manufacturers are established in Mombasa, and only the bare necessities left that port. Mr. Morison is informed by a British agent who had just returned from Tanganyika, in the field in that territory, that the majority of British goods are sold there.

Germany, however, has a special advantage in that she has a large number of native servants, who, naturally flattered by this unwelcome "banishment," showed plainly that at the moment they had far the nonce forgotten their bitter experiences of the past—they preferred German masters to British.

### New Germany is Making Headway

By having a long, slow, steady, and sure-footed German houses to sell goods to the natives, the British and Indian, or 180 days' crew, and then, at the expiration of the period, to renew the bills without the slightest difficulty for a further period running in some cases to as long as a further three, four, or even six months. That this reckless hobby has already involved them in very severe losses appears to have had little, if any, effect, so much so that British observers on the spot have long been asking how it can be possible for such facilities to be provided, while Germany claims to be so short of ready money. Is there some hidden system of subvention, are there some business-like methods of operation, or are there some hidden financial resources which have secured control of many German industries, are for the sake of dividends on their investments, decidedly characterizing the sale of German products in the East African territories of their own countries? Or

of these suppositions or a combination of them, it is obviously to be feared. There are those who claim that the cutting of rates and the maintenance of such credits cannot be continued, but as the same unvaried story has been heard lately for the last two years, it seems to Mr. Morison to be doubtful whether an early improvement of the position is to be anticipated.

But apart from these two factors, the quality of intense appreciation by Germans of the value of adequate and well-planned publicity and of proper marketing arrangements. He considers that on these two points the majority of British houses have still much to learn, and he instanced the news which "East Africa" published six months ago, and which he commented on the spot, that one leading British firm in its own line—which, incidentally, stresses its British character in all its sales promotion matter—had actually sent its agency to a German firm, practically all of whose efforts are directed towards non-British lines.

### Now Britain Can Hold Her Own

While a well-known British firm, quarterly publishes its future in the East African market to the tender mercies of Continentals who are at the same time pushing every German line they can, the Germans are sending out keen businessmen whose one thought is to "concentrate" on their work. Their British competitors, on the other hand, "excellent" fellows, though they be, appeared to the visitor too inclined to take life easily, giving too much thought to the "gentle" curve of the golf ball, and the "soft" As at home, or in East Africa, the early appreciation of the merits of the "national" line.

One example of continental enterprise given by Mr. Morison had reference to inner tubes, motor-cycles, and motor-cars. While the British article arrives in Europe or wraps up paper, the German manufacturer packs his competing wares in canvas, which covering, apart from serving to make the line a heater and more generally one scores him a good deal of gratification, and some of the "natives" once told of it.

Still, it must not be thought that the outlook is poor. Mr. Morison agrees with the more cautious opinions expressed from time to time, but he thinks that it is poor only for those who are content to let unenterprisingly along to their old mastering way. For the energetic, enterprising individual and firm in the East African territories offer prospects that cannot be bettered anywhere, with or without the Empire. Their purchasing power is increasing amazingly, and their demand is ever for better class goods. The financial stringency of the past few years has disappeared. Bank overdrafts have been largely liquidated. Optimism is general on every subject except that of foreign commercial competition, and a certain apparent failure to realize the wonderful opportunities in East Africa. Let her grasp them while the man.

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# EAST AFRICA

to need for the same amount of acreage, and all else being equal, would require a 25% increase in coal. On the safe side, a large part of South African coal, on this basis, making coal a very important consideration. The present cost of South African coal in Kenya Colony, the cheapest will be about 10/- per acre.

The question of providing adequate supplies of coal is one which has given rise to many considerable thoughts. It is regarded as imperative in the interest of the future of East Africa that the authorities should immediately establish coal depots for a first class depot at Kilindini without delay, although wood fuel is at present obtainable, however, is not so distant when easily accessible supplies are exhausted, and unless prompt attention is taken, those engaged in the rapid development of the territories may defer their acquisition of such appliances, which, if purchased now, would be a more accident-free choice.

### STEEL VERSUS WOOD

Furthermore, no tractor can be made to give the same results as a steam engine or a diesel engine. With a good fuel, a wood-burning engine can hardly give the weight of horsepower of a steam engine.

This tractor is the complete lack of it, this is the reason why it is not used in the same way as a steam engine. The tractor is not so powerful as a steam engine, and it is not so reliable as a steam engine. The tractor is not so durable as a steam engine, and it is not so easy to maintain as a steam engine.

It is not so easy to maintain as a steam engine, and it is not so durable as a steam engine. The tractor is not so powerful as a steam engine, and it is not so reliable as a steam engine.

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to meet determination of the company to turn out a power unit suitable for all diverse requirements and of their readiness to assist in profitable operations.

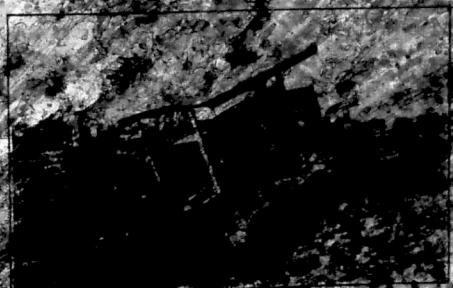
### The Farmers' Friend

The "Sentinel" is the only portable steam tractor of the capillary type, and the only one with a 4x6 speed and a 4x4 traction. It is a very simple machine, with standard 4x4 on the tractor, the engine is high and low speed, and when the engine is at its maximum, it starts and operates with a closed speed.

Moreover, the engine can be used for all pulling gear and for full power, and it is a very powerful engine. It has a 4x6 speed and a 4x4 traction, and it is a very simple machine. It is a very powerful engine, and it is a very simple machine. It is a very powerful engine, and it is a very simple machine.

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small houses will do more work and more people than a tractor. The tractor is a very expensive machine and very difficult to maintain. The tractor is a very expensive machine and very difficult to maintain. The tractor is a very expensive machine and very difficult to maintain.

It is important to add that the tractor is a very expensive machine and very difficult to maintain. The tractor is a very expensive machine and very difficult to maintain. The tractor is a very expensive machine and very difficult to maintain.

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**Mechanical Features**

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**Engine Power**

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The power of the engine is the important feature of a tractor. The tractor is a very expensive machine and very difficult to maintain. The tractor is a very expensive machine and very difficult to maintain.

There are many other features of the tractor. The tractor is a very expensive machine and very difficult to maintain. The tractor is a very expensive machine and very difficult to maintain.

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**East African Area**

The tractor is a very expensive machine and very difficult to maintain. The tractor is a very expensive machine and very difficult to maintain. The tractor is a very expensive machine and very difficult to maintain.



Model 100

Model 100

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## NBA COTTON REVIEW

The fourth summary report for the 1935-36 season issued by the Director of Agriculture, Uganda states that the cotton crop in the country has not yet been able to provide facilities for the complete clearance of vast areas of cotton land. It is estimated that about 100,000 acres of cotton land have been cleared, and that the cotton-baying season opens in the second week of September. It is hoped that the value of this season's crop will be recorded before the new crop is planted. It is estimated that the yield of the crop for the first 12 months should be about 100,000 bales, and it is hoped that the yield will be increased by attempting to store such seed in the country.

Problems are being solved throughout the government-owned farms having had a very good yield of seed cotton. The yield of the cotton crop in the government-owned farms is expected to be about 100,000 bales. It is hoped that the yield of the cotton crop in the government-owned farms will be about 100,000 bales.

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## Uganda Free-Trade Mission

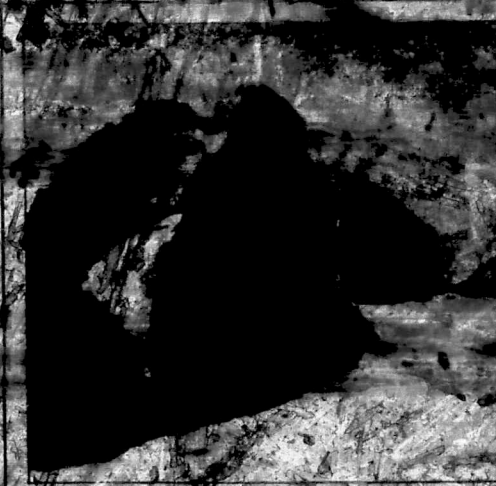
A free-trade mission of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce and Industry, which was organized by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, will be held by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The mission will be held by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The mission will be held by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

of further inquiries a present application to come through it was understood that over a hundred applications for banyan sites had been received. The action of the government had created a serious situation for the value for existing banyan trees which had changed hands and which prices. Obviously these values must ultimately be obtained from the grower of the raw material and the policy was therefore, framed in the country. It was also considered that the central market system had been established in the country. It was also considered that the central market system had been established in the country.

The Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Uganda has published a report on the cotton crop in the country. The report states that the yield of the cotton crop in the country is expected to be about 100,000 bales. It is hoped that the yield of the cotton crop in the country will be about 100,000 bales.

## ASHANTI COTTON

The name of the Ashanti Cotton is well known in the country. The name of the Ashanti Cotton is well known in the country. The name of the Ashanti Cotton is well known in the country.



# TRAVEL

through Kenya and Uganda

## Uganda Railway

Temperate Climate and Unspoiled Scenery in the Highlands of Kenya

## The Equator Line

EIGHT-DAYS VOYAGE BY COMFORTABLE STEAMER ON VICTORIA NYANZA 26,000 SQUARE MILES.

Agents: The P. & O. S. Company, Ltd., 100, Cannon Street, London. The Union-Castle S. S. Company, Ltd., 100, Cannon Street, London. The P. & O. S. Company, Ltd., 100, Cannon Street, London. The Union-Castle S. S. Company, Ltd., 100, Cannon Street, London. The P. & O. S. Company, Ltd., 100, Cannon Street, London. The Union-Castle S. S. Company, Ltd., 100, Cannon Street, London.

SUDAN TRADE IMPROVEMENT

Eight Months Figures

During the first eight months of the year the total value of the Sudan's exports is estimated to have increased to £17,500,000 as against £16,433,405 for the corresponding period of 1924. Imports, which aggregated £13,433,857, are noteworthy for an increase of £1,874,732 in entries for public consumption, and an increase of £1,199,126 in entries for Government stores. Exports are £1,760,462 higher at £13,000,000.

Cotton, wool and food imports during the eight months are valued at £10,843,418, a very considerable advance on the £8,983,569 for January-August, 1924. Entries of tea are up from 800 tons to 922 tons, valued at £1,207,783, and petroleum registers an improvement from 67,368 cases to 81,348 cases. The only important decreases are in machinery, which is down from 1,253 tons, valued at £1,753,203 to 504 tons, worth £137,603, and in wheat, which is some £120,000 lower at £1,260,343. Tobacco and cigarettes, iron and steel wire, sacks and soap are approximately unchanged. Government purchases of cement are nearly £213,000 higher, being £1,277,000.

The following summary is taken from the exportable...

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, 1924, 1925, and Value. Rows include Wheat, Cotton, Tea, Petroleum, etc.

According to the last monthly report of the Commercial Intelligence Bureau of the Central Economic Board of the Sudan Government, the prospects of the cotton crop are regarded as excellent by the Mordaka and Umm...

...of new land is being... under range...

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September entries of merchandise into Port Sudan marked still further progress, the comparative returns being the following:

Table comparing September 1924 and 1925. Columns: Number of Vessels, Net Registered Tonnage.

PORT OF BEIRA TRAFFIC

September last the cargo movement at the port of Beira, Portuguese East Africa, amounted to 61,344 tons, compared with 60,907 tons in the corresponding month of last year. In the first nine months of this year the total cargo movement was 447,200 tons as against 410,487 tons in the first nine months of 1924. But for the adverse effect on cargo of an abnormally wet summer, the increase would have been much greater in view of the growth of mercantile exports and import traffic.

General Hammond, in his recently published report to the Southern Rhodesian Government on the Rhodesian railway system, states that the rate at which the total tonnage handled at Beira is increasing is larger than in the case with any of the principal harbours of the Union of South Africa. He expresses very strongly the view that it is a matter of urgency that a well-located deep-water wharf should be prepared and work started as early as possible, adding that such a wharf should take place, if it would be most injurious to the port and to its commerce.

GERMANS IN EAST AFRICA

The Belgian contemporary L'Echo de la Bourse which draws attention to the reported declaration of the German Minister of Foreign Affairs that 'on ending the League of Nations we shall have the moral right to the colonial mandate...'

The Belgian journal quotes an equally significant statement by the Belgian Government which is regarded that there are no more Belgian garrisons in Ruanda and Urundi for these two mandated areas in East Africa...

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# OUR WOMAN'S PAGE

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

## THE WHOLE OF THE WORLD:

### Winter Hats

SUPPRESS is the chief motif of most of the early winter hats, the brims of which are plain, so that they can be twisted to fit the physiognomy of the wearer. Crowns are a little higher, and the popularity of the little "bristled" brim appears to be on the wane. The newest hat is made of silk velvet and felt, the latter forming the crown, while the former is used to fashion the brim and lining.

### Tailored Suits

The length of the coat is the length of the arm to the finger-tips. One button fastens some coats at almost the normal waist line, while just as many are to be seen double-breasted, these invariably carry two or four buttons. The frocked blouses and jackets of Paris and London.

Skirts below extremely skimpy, and so many long coats will be worn to winter.

### Evening Frocks

The old-fashioned princess robe has been revived and follows, but not too closely, the lines of the figure, from below the hips it flows softly to a circular hem which is scalloped or cut into points. Long sleeves are worn by everyone, face trim and these hang unevenly at the wrists, and round the neck. Only evening dresses are sleeveless.

### A Useful Method of Cleaning Shoes

Men's dress pumps may be given a new lease of life if they are cleaned with a mixture of 1 lb. of fine sand, 1/2 lb. of heavy oil, 1/2 lb. of tallow and 1/2 lb. of turpentine.

### Sealing Wax

A LITTLE article is often thrown away because there is nothing in the house to mend it with. Small articles and those which are not so certain hot liquids can be usefully repaired with sealing wax, preferably some of the "improved" as the brand is called. It comes in a cylindrical tin, and is used in the following manner:—

### New Mirrors for Old

When a looking glass or large mirror has become speckled, the following mixture can be used with advantage. In a small clean iron vessel or tin, mix 3 oz. tin, 3 oz. bismuth and 6 oz. mercury and bring almost to boiling point. When the mixture is cooling down somewhat, paste the edges of the glass to be silvered with a narrow strip of paper to prevent the fluid from running off during the re-silvering process. Thoroughly clean and warm the glass, then pour some of the mixture upon it, tilting it first one way and then another until the spots are all thoroughly covered. Remove the protecting paper and paint over when quite hard.

### Repairing an Umbrella

To repair an umbrella, fix a layer of adhesive plaster over the skin upon the inner side of the frame-work. If the hole is then mended from within, the patch will scarcely be noticeable.

### Dry Pantry

Very often the pantry of a house (especially a new one) is very damp. If a two or three pound jar of lime is placed in a jar-sized farther, the air will be found to remain sweet and dry.

### Real Yorkshire Pudding

In a suitable sized basin mix the required quantity of flour, salt, eggs, and a sufficient quantity of milk to form a paste. Stir the mixture and render it as thick as the very hot in a skillets. Bake the pudding in a fairly small round tin. The structure is first risen by the action of the air and will be delightfully crisp and light. By mixing in the manner fewer eggs will be required.

—GRANT.



## Reserve Health and Strength

It is a well known fact that a man's health and strength are largely dependent upon the condition of his blood. The blood is the life-giving fluid of the body, and it is essential that it should be pure and abundant. Ovaltine is a food which is rich in iron and other elements which are necessary for the formation of red blood cells. It is a tonic which will help to improve the circulation of the blood, and thus to increase the vitality of the body.

The scientific analysis of Ovaltine has shown that it contains the essential food elements extracted from the essential factors necessary for a complete and healthy diet. It is a food which is rich in iron and other elements which are necessary for the formation of red blood cells. It is a tonic which will help to improve the circulation of the blood, and thus to increase the vitality of the body.

# OVALTINE

TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

Manufactured by  
N. L. D. & Co., Ltd.  
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Builds up Brain, Nerves and Body

# EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

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

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

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

Uganda is pressing for the increase of the maximum parcel post weight to 22 lb.

Examples of the commercial value of the cotton ginners' trade in Uganda.

The East African Lightering Co. Ltd. has announced reductions in lighterage rates on exports from East Africa's ports as from Nov.

A representative of an American firm manufacturing cotton ginning machinery has been visiting in the interior of Uganda.

Imports into and domestic exports from East Africa are officially estimated for 1925.

During the last fortnight of October 10,220 bags of maize were received for grading by the Government Grader and Inspector, Kiliadhi, who rejected 1,000 bags.

Rules for the registration of agricultural products in Kenya under the Agricultural Products (Kenya) Ordinance. A full description of the various grades is given in the schedule to the Rules.

The total revenue of the Uganda Railway is to the end of September amounted to £193,202, which is more than £22,000 above the estimate, and some £31,000 over the corresponding figures for last year.

The Board of Trade returns for October give the following figures of cotton piece goods exports from East Africa:

It is noteworthy to note the measure of improvement and from countries in trade circles we gather that Manchester is today holding her own in competition with Holland, which a year ago was competing strongly for East African trade.

Messrs. Ashton, Higgin & Co., Ltd., the dairy salt manufacturers and exporters, who have considerably increased their East African business recently, have moved to new premises at 20, Water Street, Liverpool.

At a recent meeting of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce it was stated that the highest iron from Mombasa to Kampalagon concrete was 19sh. 3d cents per cask. The cost per cask in Mombasa in 1924, or slightly less than the full freight alone, to Uganda.

Among the imports into Dar-es-Salaam between August 15 and 25 were: From Liverpool, 400 cases explosives, 41 cases hardware, 298 cases soap, 100 cases cigarettes, and 10 packages machinery. From Glasgow, 691 casks iron, 407 packages hardware, 100 cases alk. and 330 cases whisky.

Home consumption imports into Kenya and Uganda during the first seven months of this year are officially estimated at a value of £1,288,107, as against £1,070,000 during the corresponding period of 1924. Here, then, is a new jump of 17 per cent. British manufacturers and exporters should see that they are getting their fair share of this new business.

Among the exports from Uganda during the first three weeks of October were: carbonates of soda, 3,750 bags; soda slabs, 131 cases; coffee, 20,031 lbs.; cotton, 2,053 bales; groundnuts, 8724 bags; hides, 1,704 bundles; maize, 1,084 bags; rubber, 21 packages; cotton seeds, 24,001 bags; gum, 1,005 bags; wattle bark, 1,112 bags; wattle extract, 20 blocks.

Uganda has been suffering a certain amount of drought throughout East Africa, and particularly in the areas in which the main crops have been collected in varying degrees, very seriously in some districts. The arrival of the first rains has therefore been hailed with general relief. Incidentally, we hear of one sisal plantation which had not sufficient water to feed its ox team.

Imports into Kenya and Uganda in the first three weeks of October were:

cash, 1,000 cases; iron and steel manufactures, 2,008 packages; lamps and lanterns, 311 cases; paints and colors, 147 packages; railway materials, 212 packages; soap, 517 cases; 1,000 cases; rubber and cigarettes, 600 cases.

## AFRICAN LAKES CORPORATION

At the directors' annual general meeting of the African Lakes Corporation Ltd., to be held on Monday next, November 30, the directors will recommend the payment of a dividend for the year 1924 of 9 per cent less tax, which will absorb £72,500, leaving a carry forward of £2,311,000. It is announced that the Corporation is to open its establishment at Livingstonia, Northern Rhodesia.



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Boyd Pianos have long been famed for their musical qualities and durability. The piano which will be sent to you will fully uphold this reputation, for it will be an instrument specially made to resist the climate conditions which bring about the ruin of so many pianos.

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Agents for West Africa  
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Through Kenya and Uganda

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Trains and Steamers

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### The Equator Line

Steamship, Moser Kenya, 17,000 Tons

EIGHT DAYS VOYAGE BY COMFORTABLE STEAMER  
ON VICTORIA NYANZA, 26,000 SQUARE MILES

AGENTS:

The East Africa S. S. Co., Ltd.,  
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The Equatorial Navigation Co., Ltd.,  
The P. & O. Navigation Co., Ltd.,  
The S. S. Line, Ltd.,  
The T. G. Thompson & Co., Ltd.

G. LUN FELLING,  
General Manager

NAIROBI  
KENYA COLONY

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FROM A WORLD-FAMOUS FIRM

East Africa, 1925, 25th Century, 1925

You will be pleased to know that in one month of this year since we have been governing in East Africa we have sold more units of our products than we did in the whole of last year. The no doubt is attributable to the power of the Journal which is the only one we see in East Africa.

Yours faithfully

Export Manager

This fine tribute shows what our Journal has done in one month. If properly used it can do the same for any business. Making it a thing an article suitable for your field. We are glad to cooperate with you.

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# Ajax

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How often do we dream of that perfect day when our ambitions shall be realised, the good things of the earth within our reach? But in reality, the joy of dreams is a recollection of bliss, all bearing something for each of us. Even now, liners from England are bringing you the finest results of the makers and artists of our Lyons Chocolates & Merson Lyons Biscuits.

## Merson Lyons Chocolates

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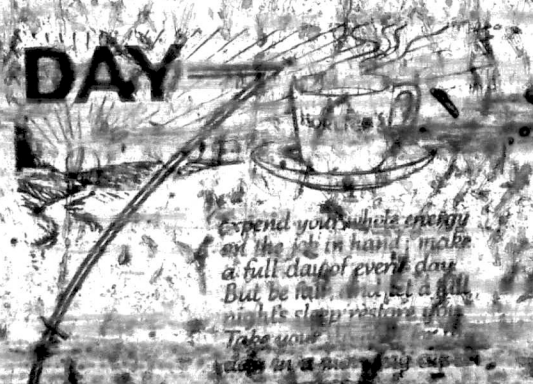


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Full of tempting, nourishment, the ideal between meal and refreshment.

## Cannots BRUNSWICK SARDINES

GRANVILLE BROS. LIMITED, 511-513, Upper St. E. Canada



## DAY

Expend your whole energy on the job in hand, make a full day of every day. But be fair, and get a full night's sleep, restore your strength in a morning cup.

## and NIGHT



and your rest for the night in another

Made in a moment with hot or cold water

In 4 sizes of all Chemist's Stores

