

EAST AFRICA



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

A CALL TO SERVICE.

Every day on which they joined the Empire Club in London, was a great day for His Majesty's East African Dependencies. Their welcome to the home club was warm and hearty, and we hope that the following pages will bring the territories we serve, not merely a report of the formal function and a description of their new Trade and Information Office, but an indication of the spirit in which the Empire rejoiced with East Africa in her new status. The Imperial Government had already given proof of its sympathy with East Africa's aims and ideals. Mr. Ormsby Gore declared categorically that, while the Colonial Office will give all the help in its power, the centre of the Office rests with the East African Governments. The exclusive messages from the High Commissioners and Agents-General of the States concerned, the privilege of the press, and the generous hospitality of our English comradeship, while the welcome of the East African business community at home took the form of personal presence at the inaugural luncheon.

East Africa's new Trade and Information Office in London is a challenge as well as an achievement; indeed, unless its vital aims are recognised and taken up with eagerness by all interested in East African progress, the Office will be a disappointment. It is a challenge to the spirit of the Empire, and to the spirit of the East African Dependencies. If those who are devoted to their interests and to the cause of East Africa will be either greatly helped or unduly hindered by the attitude of those whom they are serving.

If, as should and must be the case, the new Trade and Information Office is to be East Africa's general clearing house in Europe, it will speedily acquire a reputation which will not only automatically extend the usefulness of the organisation, but every East African and every one with East African interests must realise that he has a personal stake in the success of the Office and a personal duty to perform. It is not sufficient to expect Government Departments and the Comis-

sioner furnished with information; that will be done but much beyond official correspondence is essential.

For years past the settler community, especially in Kenya, has clamoured for a representation in London, and the farming, planting, trading, mining and missionary elements of the Dependencies must now demonstrate their earnestness by establishing and keeping contact with East Africa's spokesman in the Homeland. If they fail to do that, they will be depriving themselves of their right to share in building up the organisation and whole policy of the Office.

The next twelve months will prove a time of testing. Before 1926 has run its course a thousand men and more—all, be it remembered, with definite East African interests—will have spoken well or ill of the Office; each will be a fitting advertisement for the place, and more particularly for the spirit which pervades it. Let us not make the mistake of thinking that the Colonist and his colleagues have merely routine jobs to transact. If the spirit of joyful service be not its chief characteristic, the Office will disappoint, and we are convinced that it will disappoint all others who have built high hopes of its success.

The Secretary and Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, the East African Governments, the members of the new Advisory Committee, and the Commissioner and his assistants are, we are confident, determined to do all in their power to ensure success. One thing only can balk them of their victory.

It must not be thought, energy and optimism on our part, will allow the enthusiasm of those whom they are primarily serving. They must feel fortified by the confidence and interest and activity on operation of East African public bodies and individuals.

The planter in any of the Dependencies who sends along a note concerning living conditions in his district will be supplying the very news of news that, in its importance, will be needed. The Manchester cotton market goods hippy who sends a note to the authorities about a new strain will be doing more than a general favour. The traveller who gives the Office an idea of his impressions, and the benefit of any suggestions, may be some thing the way for another visitor. The planter's experiment with a new machine for a new crop, the settler's action to meet special labour difficulties, the exporter anxious to introduce new lines, the merchant who finds that certain firms are making more advantageous offers than his own competitors'—these, the missionary will find the knowledge of some new branch of Native progress, all should make it their duty and their pleasure to share their knowledge and their ideas with their chosen representative.



10. Dining room, New York, as built by the Government of the East Africa Company, Ltd.



WELCOMED TO THE EMPIRE FAMILY

IMPERIAL GREETINGS EXPRESSED THROUGH "EAST AFRICA."

On the occasion of the opening of East Africa's new Trade and Information Office, the Editor of "East Africa" invited the High Commissioners and Agents-General of the British Dominions and of the Self-Governing Colonies to entrust him with brief messages of welcome. He is privileged to publish the following exclusive greetings.

The Rt. Hon. Sir JOSEPH COOK, G.C.M.G.,
High Commissioner for the Australian Commonwealth

Australia welcomes in London this great new enterprise of the Eastern African Dependencies, and extends a hearty welcome to the Commissioner to join our united and happy Empire Family in London. Australia hopes will co-operate heartily in the endeavours to promote trade within the Empire.

The Hon. P. C. HARKIN,

High Commissioner for Canada

I am much interested to learn that a new Trade and Information Office is to be opened in London for His Majesty's Eastern African Dependencies, and as the High Commissioner of the Dominion of Canada, I should like to express a cordial and hearty welcome to this most practical step in the furtherance of still closer trading relations between the various parts of the Empire.

The Hon. Sir JAMES ALLEN, K.C.B.,

High Commissioner for New Zealand

I congratulate the British East African Territories upon having established in London a Trade and Information Office. It is a distinct evidence of the Empire's development in that these East and West African lands directly represented in trade in our Empire's metropolis, and to those responsible, I cordially extend New Zealand's hearty greetings.

Captain VICTOR GORDON,

High Commissioner for Newfoundland

East Africa has shown great enterprise in opening an Office here, and is coming into line with the other progressive countries of the Empire. With its wide areas, rich in resources, she can look forward to a great future for the East African Colonies, providing, as they do, an outlet for British capital and numerous opportunities for the settler.

With a London Office the claims of East Africa can be made more widely known and its establishment will give permanency to the splendid effort made at Halifax.

It is specially gratifying to me that a very old friend of mine, Colonel W. H. Brankin, is to be the representative of East Africa in this country. With a man of such distinction to control the Office has every possible chance of success and prosperity.

JAMES McNEILL, Esq.,

High Commissioner for the Irish Free State

The inauguration at the opening of the New Year of the East African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London, is a welcome sign of the growing activity of the overseas parts of the Empire and of that close co-operation which is enabling the Empire producer more and more to obtain his deserved position in the British market, with the new venture every success.

J. C. COLLYER, Esq.,

Acting High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia

The opening of the Trade and Information Office for His Majesty's East African Territories marks another welcome indication of the growth of Empire Development.

On behalf of the neighbouring self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia I wish the enterprise every success.

The Hon. FREDERICK A. PAULINE,

Agent-General for British Columbia

I heartily welcome the establishment of the Trade and Information Office in London of His Majesty's Eastern African Dependencies, and am sure that such representation here in the heart of the Empire will prove of the greatest benefit to their export trade, and further emphasize the fact that the needs of the British nation can be supplied by their own people within the Empire. On behalf of the Government of British Columbia I wish them every success.

Wm. C. NOXON, Esq.,

Agent-General for Ontario

I am very glad indeed to learn that the Eastern African Territories of the British Empire are now represented by a Trade and Information Office in London. It will fill a long felt want, and I have no doubt whatever that the facilities now provided for disseminating information about these richly endowed countries will give the happiest results.

The longer I live in London the more convinced I am of the desirability, indeed the necessity, of every part of the British Empire being adequately represented in the Empire's capital. I most heartily extend my greetings and good wishes to the staff of the new Office.

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FURTHER MESSAGES FROM THE EMPIRE.

J. HOWARD, Esq.,

Agent-General for Nova Scotia.

I am happy to have this opportunity of greeting the Eastern African Dependencies upon their entry to the Empire family in London and in welcoming them into it. I express the hope that the good work which we all have in view will be accelerated. This week has added another strand to the silken cords which bind us together.

C. H. VERGE, Esq.,

Agent-General for Quebec.

The Quebec Consular Office for Great Britain welcomes the opening of a new Trade and Information Office of H.M. East African Dependencies in London. It takes occasion at the same time to express to the new member of the Empire family its hearty wishes for a brilliant future. We had all too long made acquaintance with East Africa's wonderful resources and possibilities through the medium of its specially interesting Pavilion at the Wembley Exhibition. A large measure of the success which awaits its more permanent home.

H. G. N. NEALES, Esq.,

Agent-General for Victoria.

The Honourable George Fairbairn, Agent-General for Victoria, Australia, has just left for a short visit to Australia, otherwise he would have warmly welcomed us warmly the opening of the new Trade and Information Office in London to His Majesty's Eastern African Dependencies and heartily wished them every success in their endeavours to promote Empire Trade.

The Hon. JOHN LLOYD PRICE,

Agent-General for South Australia.

May I take this opportunity of extending greetings from the people of South Australia on the occasion of East Africa joining the Empire Family in London.

Lieut. Colonel The Hon. R. ALLAN SNOWDEN

Agent-General for Tasmania.

The extraordinarily interesting developments that have taken place in East Africa in recent years have attracted the attention not only of the people in this country but also of those in other parts of the Empire. The value of the products of this part of Africa should not be measured in sterling only, but one must take into consideration the fact that it provides raw material for which we have hitherto been dependent on the foreigners. The establishment of a Department in London where authentic information may be obtained is a step which will prominently be the notice of those interested in Imperial developments.

One cannot but applaud the business acumen of the taxpayers of the East African Dependencies in the step that they are taking, and I tender them my best wishes for every possible success.

The Hon. Sir T. A. COGHLAN, K.C.M.G., I.S.O.,

Agent-General for City South Africa.

The opening of the new Trade and Information Office in London for the East African Colonies is an important landmark in the history of these Dependencies. Like all the overseas Dominions and Colonies, East Africa seeks a market in Great Britain and British settlers, and these can best be obtained by making known the resources and attractions of East Africa through an information office supplemented by a newspaper conducted by persons who know the colonies and are identified with their progress.

Your enterprise in issuing a special number of your journal to mark the new development in East African trade is highly commendable and I wish it every success.

The OFFICIAL SECRETARY to the Hon. the Australian Office.

Had the Agent-General for Western Australia been in London, I am quite sure that he would have been delighted to extend greetings to the East African Dependencies upon the opening of their new Trade and Information Office in London.

The Rt. Hon. EARL BUXTON, C. C.,

Agent-Commissioner and President of the South Africa 1914-1920, and President of the African Society.

On the eve of leaving England, it gives me the greatest pleasure to have this opportunity of welcoming East Africa to London. The establishment of the new Trade and Information Office is an enterprising step on which the territories are to be congratulated and one which will certainly be justified in itself.

The Rt. Hon. LORD MORRIS, P.C., K.C., LL.D.,

At one time Prime Minister of Newfoundland and Member of the Imperial War Cabinet.

The enthusiasm shown at yesterday's luncheon indicated an entirely new and most gratifying interest in East African affairs. To many it was a revelation of the enormous possibilities of the East African territories. When one remembers the expansion in the Dominions and other British Dependencies, one is certain that in a short time East Africa will have exceeded its present remarkable rate of development. Not only so, they contribute considerably to restimulate the Empire, but have also a strong attraction for the high class settler.

EAST AFRICA'S NEW LONDON OFFICE

MOST SUCCESSFUL FESTIVAL LUNCHEON

Mr. Dromby Gore's Strong Plea for Co-operation

After Whitehall Rooms at the Hotel Metropole were cleared at Monday's luncheon to celebrate the opening of His Majesty's Eastern African Dependencies. The function had been arranged by the Royal Colonial Institute whose Chairman of Council, the Rt. Hon. Lord Stanley of Alderley, presided—and, as will be seen from the list given here and there, many well-known East Africans were present.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, View of Empire

After "The King and United Empire" had been drunk the Chairman called upon the Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P., who said:

"I am here today for two reasons—first, because I believe that in the great problems of the future—and let no one make the mistake of assuming that there are not going to be problems—no part of the difficulties to be solved will be as important as the part that the British Empire itself will play. There are too many people to-day who are apologetic for the Empire, and not—what does not mean that I am aware of its difficulties, of its inequalities, of its injustices, all of which I regret, but equally with that I see the potentialities, the possibilities, and the influence on world politics of the British Empire in the future, ought to make us all realise that we have our own part to play."

"That is why, from the first day of taking office as Colonial Minister, I came to the conclusion that the most essential thing was to make it clear to the world that the Empire and all that it stood for was not the preserve of the prerogative of any party, and that if the true development of this Empire was to be obtained it could be only by clear recognition that it was the property of, and to be handed down to, and should be handed on not by a party but by everybody, so that it stood above party and party lines. I am here to give effect to that policy, even at my own expense. It is at considerable inconvenience to myself that I came, but I did want this luncheon to be dissociated from every party in the State, and I am happy to see representatives of all parties present."

"I was hoping at one time that there was a possibility of continuing the spirit of Wembley. I am even not within range now, of the criticism of the critics of the Empire who are scattered all over the world, and in years to come, even if they are not appreciated to-day."

A Magnificent Start

"We are now dealing with East Africa. There is some business to be done in this job. I shall be glad to see business men making a lot of money, but Heaven knows they are failures as politicians. But this luncheon is to tell you that there is something in existence. It is ironical that we have to advertise that within this Empire and in East Africa itself there are possibilities of which the great mass of our people has never dreamt. We want to know how and to appreciate it and to take advantage of it."

"That is why this new Department is created. I am not sure if the Government is continuing. My

experience is that no Government ever contributes to anything that is any good. (Loud laughter.) If this is an exception it is not from a party. I would have expected renewed laughter. That is a magnificent start. This is a lunch which people do not will some day appreciate. We want to advertise and we want the people to understand the great potentialities of East Africa. That is what we are after."

Mr. Dromby Gore's Speech

The Hon. W. G. A. Dromby Gore, M.P., Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, proposing success to the office, said:

"I think Mr. J. H. Thomas has struck the right note. He has struck the note that the fact we are celebrating is not a very large measure, the permanent continuance of the good work initiated at Wembley. Wembley opened the eyes not only of London and of the British Isles, but the whole of the rest of the Empire and many foreign countries, to the fact that there were a good many places on the map in the Empire of which they had never heard, and the East African Continent at Wembley was not only wished by thousands, but gave a new realisation to the world that in East Africa there is not only growing prosperity but a magnificent future."

"We are very glad that in this magnificent festival we should have the honour of having present with us men like Sir Joseph Cook, High Commissioner of Australia, and Lord Morris, and it shows that the interest in the British Dependencies in East Africa is not merely confined to London but comes from the whole Empire. That is as it should be. In the past all the attention has been given to the Crown Colonies, the Protectorates and the Mandated Territories. But a little realisation of the immense importance in modern commerce of the Indian, Chinese and Japanese markets, as well as centres of production."

"While those who live in London have been proud to see London beautified by the erection of Australia House and Canada House, there has been all too much of a gap in the representation in London of the Crown Colonies and Protectorates. So far only two have been established, the Malay States and the British Honduras. The representation of the East African Dependencies is a thing which is long overdue."

East Africa's Demand for the Office

"The origin of this new office comes from East Africa itself. My colleague, Mr. J. H. Thomas, and I received one morning in Nairobi what was probably the most influential representation ever in Kenya and the neighbouring territories. It was a formal representation from the Associated Chamber of Commerce of East Africa and the Convention of Associations of Kenya, who jointly presented the proposition. And the urgency of an office of this kind in London. As producers and as commercial men, they were absolutely right from their point of view, that if East African trade is to be established mainly in British channels, as we hope it will be, then there should be a London office."

Office where reliable information could be obtained regarding the products of the countries, the quantities available, their quality and so on, and that in many cases should be some means of ascertaining the opportunities for British exports in these countries.

Further East Africa rightly wishes to attract to the various independent capital and individuals as settlers or as merchants, and it is essential that we should have some plan in London to which those who wish to invest themselves in East Africa in any capacity can be referred for the necessary information.

East Africa Can Produce Anything.

People in this country do not realise the immense variety of the products of the East African territories. They little realise that between the southern borders of the Sudan and the Zambesi can get every variety of climate and every variety of soil and can produce almost everything in the world. It is mainly agricultural countries though there are minerals. I would like to give the figures for 1924 of the domestic exports that is of locally grown products from the territories mentioned in this section. The total is worth a total of £22,178,100. I must confine myself to the ten principal products. The figures as I saw are of the exports for 1924.

Coffee	£1,100,000
Wool	£1,750,000
Sisal	£1,000,000
Wheat	£1,000,000
Woolly products	£777,000
Wool	£475,000
Hides and skins	£447,000
Tobacco	£371,000
Barondundu	£243,000
Simsim	£193,000

It is a striking list because it shows what from the temperate highlands you can get crops like flax and now wheat sub-tropical crops like maize, tobacco and sugar and then the absolutely tropical crops like cloves, coconuts, and rubber. There are three products in this list which are all important to the British Empire, tobacco, coffee and cotton. At the present moment for these three products the whole Empire is almost entirely dependent on foreign countries for their supply.

For the tobacco, coffee and wool, S. A. and the East African territories are entirely dependent on S. A. It is vital that the development of those three products should be pushed and encouraged on British soil throughout the Empire, and there is no part of the world where the development is easier or more encouraging than in the East African Dependencies.

"This is East Africa's Pigeon."

I do hope that all the East African Dependencies will contribute to the nation in the same way as the East African Dependencies except Zambia. You have some areas of highlands where there is a tremendous success in their plantations with conspicuous success; and there are vast areas of lower land where native production is the rule. They all have very much in common, and in the development of this great block of one million square miles with its twelve million Natives and less than 20,000 Europeans, you have one of the great opportunities of Empire. I hope they will co-operate in making this success.

Mr. H. Thomas asked whether the Commercial Government was in any way assisting the answer is in the negative. He also asked whether all we can do at the Colonial Office is to put ourselves in the position of a clearing house for the information of the East African Dependencies and to get the

want to interchange equally. We want to help them co-ordinate and pull together because the resources are finite. All have to discharge their duties and receive their benefits in the same way. The freights are determined on the basis of those products, and the efficiency of the ports. The whole shipping business is one and the Indian Ocean is one, and you cannot subdivide it. Commercially this matter is one.

The Advisory Committee.

This Office, as I say, is entirely financed from contributions from the East African Governments and principally at present by Kenya. They have taken the lead, and it is the idea of my Chief, Mr. Thomas, that in addition to the permanent staff of this Office whose duty it will be to provide information there should be a general Advisory Committee capable of being divided into sub-committees to provide information and composed of gentlemen ordinarily resident in London and of the greatest knowledge and the closest personal touch with East Africa. This Committee must necessarily be advisory because, as this Office is paid for by the general taxpayers, *actual decisions must be referred to the Governments and the Legislative Councils of the territories.* They are the masters, and it is our object merely to help forward the process.

We have been exceedingly fortunate in our choice of the S. A. have obtained offices in Trafalgar square (I don't wish South Africa on one side and Canada on the other). The Office is on the second floor of the new building at 37, Cockspur street. We have at Mr. Lord Kyleside and the personal interest he has taken that we have been able to secure so extremely useful a site. Now everyone who comes to East Africa will be able to see the products of East Africa. At present they are confined to a black wooden elephant (laughter) but they are shortly to be made more representative.

Absolute Confidence in East Africa.

I particularly ask the commercial world to do all they can to co-operate in the success of this venture. Every week we at the Colonial Office and the Chamberlain, who is by way of being on leave, are inundated by people inquiring about East Africa and only too glad to tell you the number of firms, and new firms, and new developments in East Africa with a view to development. Here are the figures so far available for 1925 bear out the same rapid rate of development mentioned in the East Africa Commission's Report for 1923 and 1924.

All along the line there is magnificent progress, and all that is wanted is a greater appreciation of the mutual interdependence to make the progress even more remarkable. I am proud to have this opportunity of saying once more that there is one part of the British Empire which is absolutely invulnerable and that it is East Africa.

I do not think there is anything more that needs to be said by me this afternoon, but to ask all of you here to use all your efforts for the success of the new Office, which definitely places East Africa on the map of London.

The toast having been drunk with enthusiasm, Mr. Sattleman Allen, M.P., thanked Lord Stanley, Mr. Aldrey and the Royal Colonial Institute, and the many bodies, commercial and otherwise, in the City which had co-operated to organize so splendidly a successful gathering. It was indeed an achievement to have brought so many people together at the beginning of the year and on a Monday, and many had come at considerable personal inconvenience with success to East Africa at the Office.

EAST AFRICA'S COMMISSIONER IN LONDON

COLONEL W. H. FRANKLIN, C.B.E., D.S.O., who is henceforth to combine with his duties as His Majesty's Trade Commissioner for Eastern Africa those as Commissioner of the new Trade and Information Office in London, will divide his time between Europe and Africa, thus keeping his constant and close personal touch with developments and tendencies on both sides.

The Commissioner is a man with many years of very varied and extensive business experience, gained principally in the Empire overseas, and he is therefore able to regard all questions from the dual standpoint of the colonist and the business man. Nearly six years have sped since the British Government appointed him to be the first Trade Commissioner for Kenya, Uganda and Zanzibar, with headquarters at Nairobi. In 1920 Tanganyika Territory was added to his area, and in 1925 Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia were brought into his field of action.

He began his official career in East Africa by making it plain that he was anxious to learn everything at first hand and to help in every possible fashion. There was complete frankness in his attitude. His chief aim, he said, was only as efficient as the public would permit. He was a Government official, wanted to do his duty, but it depended on the public. It was not for him to see that his good intentions frustrated. The utterance of these sentiments in East Africa and the manufacturing and exporting interests in Great Britain have taken him at his word and made sure that his time is fully occupied.

Indeed, his visits to the Mother Country have been rather like a busman's holiday. His leave has consisted chiefly in interviewing the hundreds of people who desire to discuss East African affairs; when he has left London for a few days it has nearly been to pay visits to the manufacturing and exporting centres of the provinces. There has always been close touch with East Africans home on leave, with the East African Sections of the Chambers of Commerce, and with the various firms and individuals engaged in or contemplating embarking on East African business. While during the past six months he has added to his duties at the Department of Overseas Trade those connected with the East African Pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition.

Colonel Franklin's published reports are remarkable for their outspokenness on matters of the greatest importance to the mercantile community. For instance, when a year ago we first published our special series of articles on the main commerce of East Africa, our criticisms were not welcomed by certain sections of the public, who preferred the comfortable thought that all was for the best in an excellently ordered world. That, however, was not the Trade Commissioner's view. When our first article appeared, his annual report was in the hands of the printers; a few weeks later the Government published his warning that East Africa was being assailed by strong foreign (especially German) competition, facilitated by their system of reckless credits. It was his warning, particularly appreciative of his direct manner of writing.

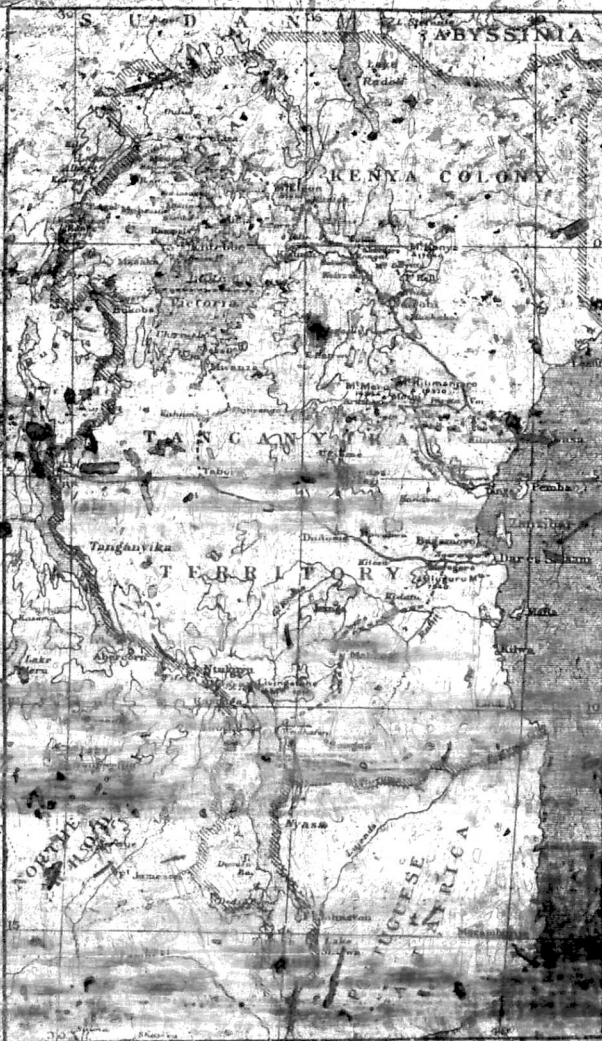
As Chairman of three East African and West African Customs Commissions, the Commissioner has had the opportunity of working for the coordination of the import and export regulations of Kenya, Uganda



and Tanganyika, and his standpoint throughout has been that of East Africa as a whole. Though Nairobi has claimed most of his time, and though he has a strong affection for Kenya, he maintains that the development of each part of the area reacted on the other, and that East Africa must be considered as one economic unit. Ever since he first went to East Africa, with the special instructions of the British Trade Commissioner, he has declared publicly again and again that only a British import can be produced only by larger East African exports, and so to the stereotyped duties of a Trade Commissioner he has added advocacy of intensified development throughout Eastern Africa. His reward is the decision of the Imperial and East African Governments to entrust to his care the new London office, at which he has high hopes for energy.

We must add that Colonel Franklin is also the first colonist of the Newfoundland Regiment—the only one—as he was to be granted the title Royal during the war, but within a couple of weeks of his arrival in England he was transferred to the Regular Army thereafter serving with and commanding various British units. He was mentioned in despatches three times, won the D.S.O. for gallantry on the first day of the first battle of the Somme (July 1, 1916), being severely wounded on that day, and left with what he calls a "cummy leg." He was appointed a member of the Imperial Reconstruction Committee on leaving hospital in 1916, receiving in that year the C.B.E. for general war service.

KENYA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA
TERRITORY, ZANZIBAR, NYASA
LAND and NORTHERN RHODESIAN
OFFICE IN LONDON



PHOTOGRAPH OF LONDON OFFICE TAKEN
FROM TRAFALGAR SQUARE

Here, in the Heart of London,
is the New Trade and Informa-
tion Office of H.M. East
African Dependencies

- Home-Seekers,
- Intending Settlers,
- Commercial Enquirers,
- Investors

are invited to ask for the
latest information regarding
the rapid development of
these countries.

H.M. EASTERN AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES
TRADE AND INFORMATION OFFICE,
Royal Mail Buildings, Cockspur St., Trafalgar Sq., London.

Telephone: REGENT 3702

Telegrams: "EAMATTERS" WESTRAN, LONDON

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EAST AFRICA'S NEW YEAR HONOURS

All East Africans will join with us in congratulating the prominent East Africans who appear on the New Year Honours List.

His Excellency Sir WILLIAM GOWERS, K.C.M.G.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Uganda.



SIR WILLIAM FREDERICK GOWERS, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Uganda Protectorate, who receives the K.C.M.G., was appointed to his present office just a year ago in succession to Sir Geoffrey Archer. Sir William has to his credit more than twenty-five years of administrative experience in Africa, having served in Rhodesia with the British South Africa Company and in Northern Nigeria, of which territory he was Lieutenant Governor from June, 1921, until the end of 1924. He was Political Adviser to the G.O.C., Cameroons Expeditionary Force during the War, and was made a C.M.G. in 1919.

At a lunch given in his honour prior to his departure for East Africa, His Excellency made the striking declaration that his confession of limited powers was but a feeble echo of the wisdom of the Duke of Devonshire of the East. "If asked which things should be put in the forefront of attention," he would say, "I should put in front of me the welfare and improved means of transport."

Immediately upon his arrival in Uganda, the Governor set out to see things for himself, even requesting the Chamber of Commerce to bring its official welcome to him until he had had an opportunity of visiting the different districts in order to get so acquainted with himself personally with them.

The honour conferred upon him, which will be welcomed by East Africa generally and by Uganda in particular, will give great pleasure to the Wakanos and friends in West Africa, and certainly to Sir Long, to whom he goes back.

The Hon. SAMUEL SIMPSON, C.M.G.

Director of Agriculture of Uganda.

THE HON. SAMUEL SIMPSON, C.M.G., Director of Agriculture of Uganda since 1912, who receives the C.M.G., was born at Birmingham, Yorkshire, in 1876, and educated at Oswestry, Shropshire, and at the University of Birmingham. He served in Egypt and Nyasaland and has been in the agricultural resources of Trinidad, Tobago, British Guiana, Angola, and other countries.

During his service in Uganda the Protectorate has developed amazingly as a producer and exporter of cotton, the country's shipments of that staple having increased no less than fourfold in the past five years, until it now ranks among the most important cotton fields of the Empire. Mr. Simpson was appointed Commissioner for Uganda at the British Empire Exhibition in 1914, and since his return has been nominated to be a Member of the Legislative and Executive Council of the Protectorate.

Lieut. Colonel Sir GEORGE SCHUSTER, K.C.M.G.

Financial Secretary of the Sudan.

LIEUT. COLONEL SIR GEORGE HARVEY SCHUSTER, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C., who is one of four recipients of the K.C.M.G. under the Foreign Office List, has worked wonders as Financial Secretary to the Sudan Government since his appointment in 1922.

Sir George was born in 1881, educated at Charterhouse and New College, Oxford, called to the Bar in 1905, and from the following year until 1914 was partner in Sobsters, Son and Co., and a director of numerous companies. In 1913 he was adopted as the prospective Liberal Candidate for North Cumberland, joined the Queen's Own Oxfordshire Hussars in 1914, and served in that Regiment and on the Staff in France until 1918. In 1919 he went to North Russia as A.A. and O.M.G. of the Murmansk Force, being mentioned in despatches four times and receiving the C.B.E., M.C., and Order of St. Vladimir.

In 1920 he reported on economic conditions in Central Europe for the Anglo-Danubian Association, and was in the following year made Chief Assistant to the Organiser of International Credits under the League of Nations, and afterwards a member of the Advisory Committee to the Treasury under the Trade Facilities Act.

Sir George Schuster has had heavy burdens to bear in the Sudan, and has won the esteem of the commercial community by his great grasp of the situation and his variable willingness to listen to the business man's point of view.

H. E. KITTERMASTER, Esq., C.M.G.

Secretary to Southern Administration.

HAROLD EASTON KITTERMASTER, Esq., C.M.G., has been Secretary to the Administration of Southern Nigeria since August, 1925, and has administered the Government of Lagos for two seasons, being twice the late Governor, Colonel Sir Gerard Summer, to whom he succeeded. Mr. Kittermaster first went to Africa in 1907, and was Secretary to the Lagos District Commissioner in 1908, and in 1910 District Commissioner in 1915, being appointed Officer in Charge of the Northern Frontier Force in the following year.

ESPRIT DE CORPS

Will readers help the Editor by sending him full names and addresses of their friends interested in East and Central Africa, so that specimen copies of the magazine may be sent to them? The Editor will be glad to receive such names with enclosing notes and to forward the copies of the paper.

PERSONAL TOUCH

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



Prepared for the
JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD

EAST AFRICA

THE ONLY PUBLICATION IN EUROPE DEVOTED
 EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF
 THOSE WHOSE VIGILANT HOLDING
 INTERESTS IN OTHER PARTS OF
 EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Illustration of a lion and a zebra.

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THE JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD IN 1924-25

The second annual report of the Joint East African Board, which has just been published and which covers the year to June 30, 1925, gives proof of the Board's desire to represent faithfully and forcefully the interests of the territories with which it is chiefly concerned. It was formed to promote the agricultural, commercial and industrial development of Kenya, Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar, but power is given under the new constitution to act on behalf of other East African territories.

As we have frequently mentioned, East Africa has to thank Sir Sydney Henn, Chairman of the Board, for the proposition that a Parliamentary Commission should visit the territories and report upon them; and the Board can therefore take credit for the part it has played in the decision of the Imperial Government to guarantee loans up to £2,000,000 for the improvement of East African transport facilities. It is interesting, therefore, to extract from the annual report the following comments:

Improving Transport Facilities

The Board desire to call attention to the conclusion reached by the East African Commission that the economic development of East Africa is dependent on the early provision of increased transport facilities. East Africa is yet practically undeveloped, but with the assistance of a loan for increasing transport facilities there is no reason why it should not become in time one of the most progressive parts of the world. As the Commission's point of view is that approximately one-half of the capital sum would be absorbed by the engineering industries in Great Britain, it is a small sum compared with the capital sum absorbed by the industries of Great Britain as a whole. The proposed transport developments, furthermore, will increase productivity in East African lands, and will be available for raising the standard of living of both the natives and the European population. The Commission's report also indicates that when the East African Transport Loan Guarantee Bill is introduced into Parliament it will receive the support of all sections of the community.

Pointing out that the lake and ocean ports are the weakest links in East Africa's transport chain, and recognising that the congestion at the ports is largely due to lack of facilities, the report particularly draws attention to the matter of sheddings and warehouse facilities. The Board consider that steps should be taken to safeguard the economic expansion of harbour works. The majority of the members are of the opinion that while the contractors are engaged in the construction of the four deep-water berths, the construction of four and four deep-water berths. The report on such berths is being not only more satisfactory than lighterage for the present volume of trade, and they express the conviction that developments in Kenya and Uganda during the next few years will render necessary the four deep-water berths and additional lighterage services.

Incidentally, it is disclosed that it was at the request of Sir Sydney Henn, Chairman of the Imperial Shipping Commission, that the Board was formed.

The Board also recommend the formation of a Chamber of Commerce for East Africa, which is now in existence, and which will, it is hoped, speedily and amicably adjust differences of opinion between shippers and steamship companies.

Though the report of the East Africa Commission can abundantly be discussed in detail in the annual report, deep appreciation is recorded of the services rendered to East Africa by the three members of the Commission in the production of this intelligent, sympathetic and far-sighted report. The losses which East Africa has sustained by death and

appointment of new Governors, the establishment of the East African Trade and Information Bureau in London, the question of East African developments, of impact duties, of the Institute of Native Labour, and of the luncheon held under the auspices of the Board in June last are among the other subjects to which reference is made.

Constitution of New Board

We have already reported that the Board would shortly be re-constituted as a company limited by guarantee. On that matter the following frank statements are made:

It is admittedly impossible for the Board to exert the influence that it should wish to be regarded as being in the interests of East African interests. To do so would require the constitution of a Board which has proved to be of unusual difficulty, but the Board believe that the appointment of the new Constitution, if carried out completely as proposed, will be a step in the right direction.

Another matter of considerable importance is the fact that the first meeting of the new Board will be held in London, and the first appointment of the Council, and the first appointment of the Executive Council, at its first meeting. It is impossible to include all those who could render assistance in furthering the objects of the Board, as a large Executive Council would be unwieldy. The Board hope that the first members of the Executive Council will meet with the approval of the majority of the members of the Board, and such is not the case, the articles of the Association contain provisions by which the Board in General Meeting can make such alterations as they think fit.

However satisfactory the new Constitution may prove to be, the Board cannot succeed unless it has the active support of a large majority of individuals and firms in East Africa; the Board cannot give their support to the hopes and aspirations of East Africans unless they have the knowledge of these hopes and aspirations, and all associations and other bodies in East Africa are urged to bring members of the Board, and to bring their names to the notice of the Executive Council. It is particularly desirable that offers on behalf of East Africa should be coordinated, for this reason that it is hoped that the first appointments will include the London and Liverpool Chambers of Commerce; unfortunately the Manchester Chamber are at present prevented by technical reasons from filling a similar position.

The existing Board have no hesitation in recommending subscribers to become members of the new Board, and they would urge all interested in East Africa also to become members. The new Constitution is such that the number of members of the Executive Council will be a quarter of the members of the Board, whether they reside in this country or in East Africa.

Further Support Needed

The resources of the Board and its achievements to date are a guarantee of its power, and we trust that it will be reinforced by increasing support from each of the East African territories. During the past year Earl Buxton, Sir Frederick Lugard and Sir Alfred Sharpe have become Members of Council, while the Board now consists of Sir Sydney Henn, Chairman, Lord Cranworth, Major Crowley, Sir John Davidson, Sir James Mackenzie, Sir John P. Wilson, and Sir Trevor Wynne.

The first ordinary general meeting of the new Board will be held at 3, London Wall Buildings, E.C.2, on Wednesday, May 3, 1926, at 11 a.m., a date which might now be noted by all members, so that a record attendance may be the result.

We understand that the Secretary has in hand a limited number of copies of the report, which he will be pleased to send to non-members as long as supplies permit. Application should be made to him at 3, London Wall Buildings, E.C.2.

BOARD

Africa?
30-1
weeks
on, W. I.

PERSONALIA.

Mr. Strange left London last week to return to Dar-es-Salaam.

□ □ □ □

The Earl of Stafford and Lady Elizabeth Byng have arrived in Kenya.

□ □ □ □

We regret to report the sudden death of Major M. C. Fitz-Gibbon of Nyala.

□ □ □ □

Colonel G. Maxwell, General Manager of the Tanganyika Railways, has just reached London on leave.

□ □ □ □

Captain Roberts, Superintendent of Police, Uganda Protectorate, has been awarded the King's Police Medal.

□ □ □ □

Capt. Eke Smith, Administrative Officer, Nyasaland, was married last week to Miss Sylvia Newman, Hall of Jersey.

□ □ □ □

Mr. A. J. Storey, who was Nyasaland's first visitor to East Africa's new London Office, leaves England tomorrow. *Bon voyage!*

□ □ □ □

His many friends will be glad to learn that Mr. Robertson Gibb has come back from Madagaskar, and is now restored to health.

□ □ □ □

Mr. C. M. H. Sutherland, District Agricultural Officer, Tanganyika, has been transferred from Dar-es-Salaam to Singida.

□ □ □ □

Sir Richard Leighton, who has left England for East Africa, is expected back about the end of April. He may return by the Nile route.

□ □ □ □

Sir Benjamin Hornsby, C.P.E., Governor of the National Bank of Egypt, Ltd., has received the Freedom of his birthplace in the New Year's list.

□ □ □ □

Dr. J. L. Gilks and Messrs. P. A. McElwaine and H. M. Gardner have been appointed Nominated Official Members of the Kenya Legislative Council.

□ □ □ □

Sympathy will go out to Sir Howard d'Evville, K.B.E., Editor of the *Journal of the Royal Society for the Improvement of the Race*, on the death of his father and brother.

□ □ □ □

A representative of the *Berliner Tageblatt* is touring Tanganyika. Germany is more keenly interested in the late East African Protectorate than some people would have us realize.

□ □ □ □

Mr. W. J. W. Roome, secretary for East Central Africa of the British and Foreign Bible Society, who has arrived home on leave, is spending part of his time in his home in Ireland.

□ □ □ □

Lieut. Colonel A. St. Leger Burrows, who passed away just before Christmas, served as adjutant of the Royal Marine Battalion during the operations in the Eastern Sudan in 1905.

□ □ □ □

Mr. A. Glen Billing, who recently received his appointment as British Vice-Consul at Zomba, French Somaliland, is now connected with Messrs. John Chapman and Sons, Ltd., merchants, at Eastcheap, E.C.

□ □ □ □

The Rt. Hon. Lord Olanmore and Browne, K.P., P.C., hitherto an Irish Peer and a Senator for Southern Ireland, is now created a baron of the United Kingdom. His lordship holds directorships in several East African companies, including that of the Delagoa Bay Development Corporation.

□ □ □ □

We record with regret the passing of Sir John Le Sage, for many years managing editor of the *Daily Telegraph*, which paper he served for sixty years. It was a conversation of his with H. M. Stanley which led to the latter's famous expedition across Africa.

□ □ □ □

Mr. H. Beer of the British East Africa Corporation Ltd., has been appointed a member of the Tanganyika Township Authority during the absence of Major W. Lead, who is now in England on sick leave, and who, we are glad to hear, is making good progress towards recovery.

□ □ □ □

The Bishop of Mombasa, who is returning to his diocese in the middle of January, has told a correspondent that his recent appeal for £10,000 (in the form of debentures) for a girls' school in Kenya has met with most gratifying response, and that only a few hundred pounds still remain to be provided.

□ □ □ □

We understand that Colonel Malcolm F. Mason, D.S.O., late of British Oil Cakes, Ltd., and Colonel J. A. Quinn, D.S.O., of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, have joined the Board of Ukamba Plantations, Ltd., the managing director of which company is Mr. George Hugh Watt, who is now on his way back to Kenya after a business and holiday trip to this country.

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DEAR SIR,

May I wish you the best of luck for 1926? You are keeping up, and actually improving, "EAST AFRICA" and its reading gives me the greatest pleasure. I have just read your last issue from cover to cover, and found it all good.

Yours faithfully,

"MERCHANT."

[The writer of the above letter is one of the best known East African merchants in the City of London.—Ed. "E.A."]

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In this issue in January, 1926, you will find 24 pages of advertising space. In the following months you will find 30 pages of advertising space, and in the following issue you will find 36 pages, and so on. The amount of advertising space increases each month.

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W.

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We must attribute this gratifying success to the co-operation of your journal "East Africa," for it is the only East African newspaper in which we are advertising.

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Traders' enquiries for Decca agencies in Kenya to be addressed to MORTIMORE, NICHOLAS & Co., Mombasa (P.O. Box 297), Nairobi (P.O. Box 597).

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OUR WOMAN'S PAGE.

NEWS, NOTES, AND NOTIONS.

News of the scaling of the snow-capped pinnacle of Kilimanjaro by a South African climber has reached London by cable while much of the English country sides and more of that of Scotland still lies beneath the white mantle which so appropriately covered it at Christmas.

Perhaps this true Yuletide application of the land has something to do with the many appeals made through the Press and over the wireless on behalf of the poor and needy, and probably there will be a generous and wide-hearted response. For instance, a fund organized by one of the Liverpool newspapers was remarkably successful. The editor invited £20,000 but so quickly did donations pour in that the £48,000 was finally asked for, and over £100,000 subscribed within a few days. The many smaller funds organized throughout the country undoubtedly amount to an adequate dress and brighten Christmas and New Year in thousands of homes.

The Sales.

Once again we have crossed the threshold of the New Year, and with the change London's streets have got an air of fresh January appearance. Gone from the windows are the bright and gaudy Christmas window displays. Now our attention is attracted to the "Winter Reductions," "Good Coat Winter Sale," and many other "sales" which are being held in West End and suburbs. The "sales" are stimulating the sale spirit characteristic of the first month of the year.

Charming garments are marked at wonderfully moderate prices. Silk has never been more attractive, and is to be a great feature in the season's sales, which will, of course, be at their height during the next few weeks. Evening frocks richly brocaded or in metal lace are the vogue, and as tailors' and dress-makers can be purchased at less than half price, through material now can be bought for less than £30.

A Prediction.

A well-known *chrysothrix* has her voice to raise of the "sales" who have disappeared from the autumn. Other fashion experts claim that the Russian boots now so much worn—and which one large firm of boot-makers in the West End have been selling at the rate of over 1,000 pairs per week—will also disappear simultaneously.

Fashions for Evening Wear.

Beautiful chiffon velvet cloaks, lined with ermine and other furs, can be seen at the leading shops. The dainty scarf of hand-painted chiffon secured to the left shoulder, and then lightly thrown round the neck, is still very much favoured. Some exceedingly pretty scarves in gold or silver tulle decorated with quaint oriental designs are being worn.

Water Lilies.

Even fashions are as usual a reflection of other modes and are still a touch of Spring. The most novel in the latest millinery is the hat which Parisian designers call the "Favourite" is of tan or coloured felt, with a flat crown and slightly flared brim.

Water Lilies.

How cool and attractive these always look, especially in a hot climate. A few blossoms and buds with two or three flat green leaves floating on the surface of a scintillating crystal bowl placed on a dark polished stone or marble table, or on a piece of jade-coloured pottery make an artistic and attractive lake for this purpose. The exquisite blue water lily of the tropics would look extremely effective in a bowl of a dull black hue.

Brown Shoes.

So often we find that the tips of our brown shoes become rubbed, especially those used for rough wear, such as the brogue. It is useful to know that a little red wax rubbed on the rubbed tip with a soft brush and then polished in the usual way will make a decided improvement.

To Remove Stains.

Stains on table linen can sometimes be removed by immediately pouring a little table salt on the spot, but a less well known and yet more effective remedy is to apply glycerine with a pad of cotton or a sponge. The glycerine should be rubbed in fully very gently and then left to soak for several minutes before the article is rinsed in cold water. In the majority of cases the stain will be found to have disappeared. In some cases, however, a second application of warm glycerine may be tried. To wash the glycerine place the bottle in hot water. Even thin material, such as chiffon and ninon, may be treated in this manner.

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FOR THE DOGS AND HOUNDS OF THE WORLD.

FOR THE DOGS AND HOUNDS OF THE WORLD.

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THE ORIGINAL MEDICINE. THE RELIABLE TONIC.



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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 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 charge is made for the service rendered by this Journal in such matters.

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

EXAMINERS is the appropriate cable address of the new East African Trade and Information Bureau in London.

E. R. Wood, the proprietor of Messrs. Wood, Gifford and Co., who recently visited East Africa, is at present on the Continent.

During the first week in December 3,876 bags of maize were received for shipment by the Government trader. Killindini, which exported 1,100 bags, principally on account of excessive moisture content.

It is announced that Matopoulos Loucas and Co. Ltd. of Dar-es-Salaam has now become the Sagara Co. Ltd., with H. Pfeiffer and G. W. Arnautoglou as managing directors. Most of our readers will remember the Usukuma Company (German) of previous days.

Imports from Zanzibar during the last month of 1925, the statistics are available, are given as 1,359 tons, valued at 1,833,378 rupees, in addition for 2027 tons of copra, valued at 15,745 rupees. Copra and the other items are returned at 9,500 cwt. per ton.

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The lines in which Germany has recently been making noteworthy headway in Kenya and Uganda are cotton blankets, machinery, iron and steel articles, spades and shovels, colliery goods and beer. Japan and Holland are taking a considerable share in the imports of cotton piece goods, the latter country also supplying manufactured tobacco.

The British Industries Fair, to be held in London and Birmingham from February 15 to 20, is already assured of success. Over 1,000 British firms had applied for space before the close of 1925. Of this number more than 500 are exhibiting at the Strand City. All previous fairs are to be eclipsed. The British Industries Fair should be the greatest annual trade exhibition in the world. Help to make and keep it so.

Mr. A. C. Birch, D.S.O., A.M.I.C.E., a Director of Messrs. John Birch & Co. Ltd., 2, London Wall Buildings, London, the well known export engineers and buying agents, will be visiting East Africa in April and May. His firm, who celebrated their jubilee last year, conduct a large business in the exporting of planters requisites, machinery, raw metals, engineering tools, electrical and wireless equipment, motor cars and accessories, fertilisers and heavy chemicals.

Mr. Birch is also Director of Light Railways Limited, who are now dealing with John Birch & Co. and have for many years been supplying broad and narrow gauge railways equipment for the principal railways all over the world. Mr. Birch's address is every centre of interest will be the London Bank Building, London, and this address should always be used.

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Every East African letter has full proof of the fact and to meet the keen demand we are marketing the special "East African" Gillette.



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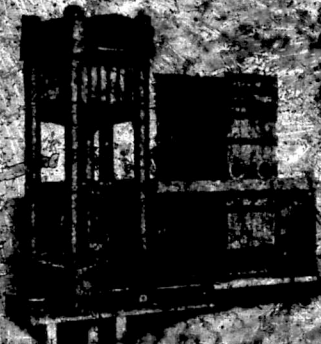
It is made of the finest materials and is splendid value for money.

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**The Tool
that cuts
your costs**



THE PROOF.

From the Superintendent of a large estate in Assam:
"I put 250 men on with JACKPANS to cut and break
some sections of tea area of 100 acres per hour
of Assam. For a week now every man has been
doing 80 aahs within 4 hours' work and would
willingly do 100 aahs if permitted. The work can
be tested anywhere to be 14 to 18" deep. The
pan is completely broken at this depth, the soil
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per acre works out at about Rs. 200, which is
rather different from the old method of trenching
at Rs. 8/- to Rs. 30/- per acre.
And again a few days later "I wish some of the
planters could see the work I am doing now, with
500 men using JACKPANS and all of them 'all
verses' the tool. Real good work and at a third of
the cost of the old method."

Illustrated descriptive folder and full particulars
on request.
Sample correspondence £3.12s. for 100 aahs (i.e. 100
Single tool, post free anywhere, 2s.

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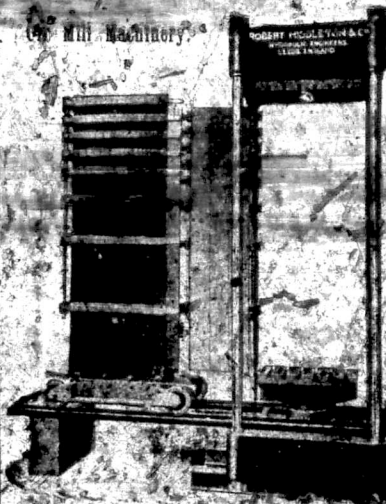
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ENGINES & BOILERS OF ALL TYPES

CABLES ROBEY LINCOLN
ROPS AND BENTLEYS

RAILWAY TO ZAMBEZI COALFIELD.

From A Correspondent.

According to the Belgian Press a syndicate entitled the Syndicat du Chemin de Fer de Tete has recently been formed with a provisional capital of 1,500,000 to apply for a concession from the Portuguese Government for the right to build a railway from the new coal mine near Tete in the Zambezi valley, to the border of British Nyasaland, where it is intended to link up with a branch from a point near Chirimo on the main line from Beira to Blantyre.

The new syndicate has an influential backing, the principal participants including the Joste, Alhard Bank, the Naccmackers, Sons and Co. Bank, the Credit Anversois, the Societe Commerciale et Miniere du Congo (Comminiere), General Panva d'Andrade, Colonel Moutaoff, M. Lucien Beckers, a director of the Banque d'Outremer, M. Gaston Pelier, a director of the Central African Railway Company, and M. Ruiz Franca. The French harbour engineer...

It is understood that the application for the concession has already been received by the Portuguese Government and is now under consideration.

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE

Since the suspension of sales over the New Year holidays the market in domestic commodities have remained extremely quiet and there is therefore little to report.

Coffee Seed - On a quiet market the value of this commodity is about 118/100. Principal East African sorts are coffee. As cases binding is in demand and buyers are making very little interest in the near horizon. The value of East African sorts affect is about 17/100. January/March 17/50, and April/June 17/100. A small amount of business has passed, values of East African sorts being:

R. Flax according to quality 160/100
R. Tow 150/100
of domestic position and...
There is very little activity in this commodity since introduction.

General - The value of East African in 1925 is about 215/100.

Maize - No East African business is reported. The normal selling value is just 21/100, about 12/100, buyers' ideas being about 21 under this.

Wool - Business is small, but the market continues firm, the value of East African sorts being on the basis of 14 for No. 1 Tanganyika, and 14 1/2 for No. 1 Kenya, second qualities, which are in little demand, being from 2 to 2 1/2 for these figures.

INDENTURED LABOUR IN KENYA.

Recently the question of imported labour has been argued by the press and that the Kenya Government has granted permission to the Dwa Plantations, Limited, and to the C. A. Fitz company Limited, to approach the Government of Portuguese East Africa with a view to obtaining indentured labour from Portuguese territory, cabled the Nairobi correspondent of the Times on January 7. The permission given by the Kenya authorities apparently has no special relation to labour, but generally, in which the correspondent was informed in Government has an open mind. Suitable conditions for the welfare of the labourers will be imposed.



EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH INDIA.

- "Malliana" Basindjeri homewards from East Africa January 2.
- "Nodasa" arrived Zanzibar January 3.
- "Mantola" arrived London from East Africa Dec. 29.

HOLLAND-AFRICA.

- "Lampiran" left East Africa homewards Dec. 28.
- "Palmring" left East Africa homewards Dec. 28.
- "Santander" left East Africa homewards Dec. 28.
- "Boeroe" arrived Zanzibar for further East African ports December 30.
- "Klipfontein" arrived Antwerp January 3.
- "Salawan" arrived Port Louis homewards Jan. 2.
- "Mehskorke" arrived Zanzibar for further East African ports January 3.
- "Banks" left Port Natal for East Africa December 31.
- "Mehskorke" passed Zanzibar for East Africa Dec. 28.
- "Nykerk" arrived Antwerp December 29.

ENGLISH CASTLE.

- "Bampton Castle" left M'anga homewards January 4.
- "Bampton Castle" arrived London from East Africa January 5.
- "Cherlow Castle" left Beira homewards January 3.
- "Corle Castle" left Beira for East Africa January 2.
- "Dunham's Castle" arrived East London for Beira January 5.
- "Eaton" arrived London from Beira December 26.
- "Lamb Castle" arrived Beira January 6.
- "Guildford Castle" left Ascension for Beira Jan. 2.

What Kruschen Feels Like.

Cookie's got it now! She always used to be bad tempered and worried, but ever since she started taking that tiny tasteless pinch of Kruschen Salts in her breakfast cup of tea every morning, she has forgotten the way to be grumpy or ill! If you are run down, depressed or out of sorts, try it yourself and find out what it is like to feel that sheer joy of life which only vigorous health can give. Buy a bottle of Kruschen Salts, which contains just those six salts which your body needs to keep it in perfect health. Buy a bottle at your chemist to-day, and start to really enjoy life to-morrow.

Kruschen Salts

GOOD HEALTH FOR A PARTING A DAY. Obtainable from all chemists and stores.

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We cordially invite correspondence from firms of standing desiring intelligent and satisfactory buying representation in European markets.

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Buying from "East Africa's" Advertiser
To the Editor "EAST AFRICA"
DEAR SIR,
Enclosed please find further subscription for your splendid paper, which is increasing in usefulness week by week. I feel sure that you are yet going to reap a rich reward—not only yourself, but for all the firms who have been wise enough to advertise in your columns. I have already dealt with one or two firms through "EAST AFRICA," and have been more than satisfied with the result.

Yours faithfully,
G. G. D.
Wilton, Harles (Lake of Kenya)

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ESTABLISHED 1899

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For all information apply to London or Sudan Office.

GERMANS IN TANGANYIKA

EAST AFRICA'S SPECIAL

To the Editor, "EAST AFRICA"

DEAR SIR,—The decision to abolish the restrictions on ex-enemies in regard to holding land in Tanganyika is a step that exhibits cynical disregard of Government protestations in the past. Now we can stand back and expect to see as the next move some rapid transfers of land from Indians and Greeks back to the Germans, who have been the real owners all along. As these two classes bought about 30% of the ex-enemy properties, you do not need me to emphasise what it is going to mean! What a life! What did we fight for? For what is Tanganyika strewn with British dead?

Germans are streaming in steadily and offering themselves as overseers on plantations at £10 per month. What self-respecting European can or will compete on those terms? Their dodge in trade is to tempt traders by ridiculously uneconomic credits, and now they are following exactly the same course in hiring themselves out to the plantation owners.

I don't think the Belgians will stand for such folly in Ruanda and Urundi!

Yours faithfully,
"Ex-K.A.R."

Tanganyika.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

Woodbridge.—You might communicate with the Secretary of the European and African Trades Organisation, Nairobi.

Kumbi.—Sorry, but we are unable to disclose the name of our correspondent.

Early in the New Year we shall begin publication of two series of special articles, one describing a visit paid to the Sudan by a much-travelled East African writer, and the other containing extracts from the diary of a traveller from Dar-es-Salaam to Talevu.

Both contributors make interesting comments, offer constructive criticisms, and write from a wealth of experience. Administration, Native education, missionary work, native cotton-growing, the Iruya Goldfields, and many other important topics are discussed.

Be sure you read the whole of both series. If you are not yet a regular subscriber to "EAST AFRICA," post 30s. now and obtain the paper post free for fifty-two weeks.

100% BRITISH PENCILS

We have received from Messrs. F. Chambers and Co. Ltd., of Stapleford, Notts, a splendidly produced 60-page catalogue of their 100% British pencils, for which no wood but Kenya cedar is used, while Great Britain, Canada, Ceylon, India, Australia, New Zealand, Egypt, and the British Mandatories supply the whole of the graphite, fats, waxes, gums and dye-stuffs and other minor ingredients required. British capital, British labour, British machinery, and British raw materials combine to make the "Marmant" the pencils which all patriotic East Africans at home and abroad should use.

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This form may be sent direct to your own Bankers, or to "East Africa," 91, Gt. Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

Study the Advertisement Pages. It Pays.

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The following are some of the lines for which we are receiving enquiries and which we are constantly supplying to Residents in Ceylon, Malay States, India and other countries.

Linen, Casements, Cretonnes, Carpets, Rugs, Baths, Lavatories, Beds, Bedding, Electric Appliances and Installations, Pelton Electric Installations, Lamps (Oil and Electric) and Shades, Estate Tools and all Estate requirements, China, Glass, Cutlery, Plate, Silverware, Prizes, Cups, Suit Cases and Trunks, Sports Requisites, Wireless, Gramophones, Provisions.

We shall be very pleased to be of any service to Readers of "East Africa" when they are residing abroad or when they come to England on leave.

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A WONDERFUL TRIBUTE
FROM A WORLD-FAMOUS FIRM

NOTE THE
DATE

The Editor, "East Africa,"

London, W. 1.

Dear Sir,

27th October, 1925.

You will be pleased to know that in one 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 pulling power of your Journal, which is the only one we use in East Africa.

THE RESULT

Yours faithfully,

Yours

Export Manager

This fine tribute shows what "East Africa" has done for our firm. If properly used it can do the same for any one desiring to sell an article suitable for our field. We are glad to operate with you.

BUY BRITISH GOODS.

A Soldier's Opinion.

To the Editor, EAST AFRICA.

DEAR SIR,

Tanganyika Territory. A typical *duka*, only 88% of the articles British. So you quoted in your columns. Can our manufacturers not wake up to the possibilities of trade out here?

I am one of thousands of settlers in Kenya, and one of the poorest, but my wage bill is £24 a month, of which my boys spend about £20 on European goods, most of which I buy for them. The Native labourers on European owned plantations alone represent in Kenya a trade value of £1 calculate £80,000 a year—to which must, of course, be added the very valuable trade with the Reserves.

Yet listen to my experience last month. For the first time for four years I found myself able to go down to select my children's trade goods from the various Nairobi firms. Now the Native wants a good knife, clasp for choice, with two stout blades (one 6 inches at least) and a pick, with a ring or staple and chain to fasten to his belt. I had to be content with a German-made knife because 4s. is the limit the Native will pay, and this was the only really good strong article I could find at 2s. 9d. The odd 1s. 3d. represents 300 miles railfare and 75 miles wagon transport.

I am, for a strong single-bladed knife with a decent bone handle and ring which can be sold to the Native at 1s. 6d. I can buy German stuff. The "Kushna" brand is the only English-made knife of much use to the Native because he likes a

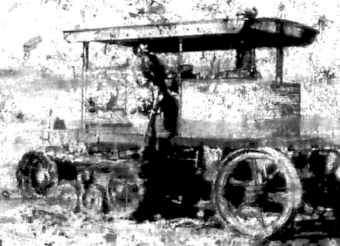
soft steel that he can sharpen on a rough ridge on any old stone. Or take the much better quality of the 12 shaver white enamel. I can buy of German manufacture for 1s. 6d. The Native won't give more than 1s. 6d. I have to buy all German goods.

Cotton blankets come from India, Japan and Holland. Can Manchester really not produce a good quality soft cotton blanket which could be sold direct by makers to settlers for 4s. 6d. I bought in bales of 50. The Native is a shrewd buyer and tests every blanket in a bale before buying, and he wants his blanket 5s. or 6s. by so that he can wrap himself up in it. He will give up to 8s. but not more than 12 lbs. scarlet and the rest white.

Even the bleached cotton piece goods of which Manchester is supposed to be the origin. Why are they universally called Amerikani? I tried to deal direct with Bradford mills but they turned down the business as not worth while. Yet there are ten or fifteen million Natives in East Africa from Zambezi to Nile who all buy 8 to 12 yards of Amerikani a year and want it strong, 36 inches wide and at a price which enables them to buy 12 yards for 4s. The only suitable patterns sent me by Bradford would have cost me about 1s. 3d. a yard landed here while I can get excellent Indian and Japanese cotton cloth for 9d. to 10d. a yard.

If England's export trade falls off it is because her traders are too big for their boots and don't try to find out what is wanted. 90% of my carrier's trade goods were German and the balance Japanese, yet I went to Nairobi meaning only to buy British.

Yours sincerely,
Kenya. "A SOLDIER SETTLER"



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The "Sentinel Roadless" Steam Tractor, built by the Sentinel Wagon Works, has been specially designed for road haulage, building and heavy work in all parts of the world. It is a simple, rugged, and economical machine, capable of pulling a load of 10 to 15 tons. It is especially adapted for use in the tropics, where it can be used for a wide range of work, such as the haulage of heavy loads, the transport of passengers, and the haulage of timber. The tractor is built to last, and is capable of working for many years without the need for extensive repairs. It is a reliable and efficient machine, and is well suited to the needs of the tropics.

The "Sentinel Roadless" is invaluable on mining work, for excavations, and employment for canal and railway work. It is also used for heavy haulage, and for the transport of heavy loads. It is a simple, rugged, and economical machine, capable of pulling a load of 10 to 15 tons. It is especially adapted for use in the tropics, where it can be used for a wide range of work, such as the haulage of heavy loads, the transport of passengers, and the haulage of timber. The tractor is built to last, and is capable of working for many years without the need for extensive repairs. It is a reliable and efficient machine, and is well suited to the needs of the tropics.

These powerful Tractors, equipped with a two-speed gear which gives a range of speeds up to 10 m.p.h., their utility covers a very wide range of work, from the transport of heavy loads to the haulage of timber. They are well suited to the needs of the tropics, and are a reliable and efficient machine, and are well suited to the needs of the tropics.

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Telephone: 4041, 4042, and 4043. Codes: Bradley's A, B, C, 5th & 6th editions.

PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA

The s.s. "GloUCESTER Castle," which left Kildonan for Europe on December 16, carried the following passengers:

To Port Sudan
Capt. G. S. Pleitts

To Port Said
Mr. Mrs. and Miss H. Gritt
Mr. E. Gross
Mr. B. Gross
Mr. B. Kampf
Mr. S. Phatturos
Mr. and Mrs. W. Soutor
Mrs. M. Thompson
Miss K. Thompson

To Genoa
Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Ellis

To Marseilles
Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Couitts
Mr. A. Debeys
Mrs. G. Duhie
Miss D. Fyles
Major and Mrs. J. G. J. Keane, child and nurse
Mr. S. Thomas
Mr. Towell
Mr. M. Rennell

To England
Mr. Allison
Mr. F. R. Buckle

The s.s. "Kildonan Castle," which arrived in London on December 30, carried the following passengers from:

Beira
Dr. R. M. A. Wood

Dar-es-Salaam
Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Allison and child
Mrs. Caldwell and child
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Dorey
Mr. R. H. Callacher
Mr. and Mrs. J. Jones
Mr. H. P. Jones
Mr. F. P. Whan

Zanzibar
Mr. W. Adde
Mrs. N. B. Cox and two children
Mrs. B. C. Johnstone and child
Miss Milne

Mombasa
Mr. and Mrs. G. Anderson
Mr. and Mrs. Bennett and child

Mr. J. Dale
Mr. F. W. Day
Mr. R. Farquharson
Mr. T. A. Barrett
Dr. G. Fitzpatrick
Mr. J. W. Griffin
Mrs. V. Hillier
Mrs. E. Hutchcock
Mr. H. H. L. Higgins
Mr. J. Hughes
Mr. and Mrs. J. Austin Hussey
Mr. Irving
Mrs. L. Lambart
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Miss M. Mabv
Miss J. Muir
Mr. G. E. M. Oeden
Mr. K. V. Rasmussen
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Miss L. Rich Jones
Mrs. N. A. Scott
Miss H. Shillingford
Mr. P. A. Stringer
Mr. and Mrs. D. Thomas
Mr. J. M. Tomkins
Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Thomson
Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Thornhill
Miss J. E. Wotton

Mr. G. H. Birt
Mr. J. B. Clowes
Mrs. Cohen
Mr. P. J. H. Coldham
Mr. and Mrs. F. Cole and child
Mrs. H. A. Cole
Mrs. L. Russell Conway
Lieut. D. A. G. Cook
Mr. A. B. Cox
Lord Cranworth
Mrs. Dalzell Wilson
Mr. A. G. Davenport
Mrs. A. G. Dobson
Mr. J. R. Filleul
Mrs. Follett, nurse and two children
Miss Foster Smith
Mrs. Koubster and child
Mr. Koubster
Mr. G. L. Griffiths
Mr. L. H. Hamilton
Miss Ivers
Mr. and Mrs. E. Johnson and child
Mr. W. A. Kane
Mr. and Mrs. J. Lockhead and two children
Mr. D. Lockhead

Miss G. E. Maves
Mrs. Mbr.
Mr. G. C.
Mrs. W. A.
Dr. and Mrs. M. A. and two children
Miss E. M. Pratt
Lieut. W. G. Prentiss
Mrs. E. Priestly and child
Miss Ralph
Mr. T. M. Riley
Mrs. C. G. Robertson
Mr. G. R. Rowlands
Captain J. J. Scally
Miss W. A. Shambrook
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NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

PLANTATION ENGINEERING AND GENERAL SUPPLIES LTD. of 2, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1, State that the Hon. Alex. Holm, the Director of Agriculture, has reported that the "Jackpan" has been tried and found to do its work well in Kenya. Mr. Holm has suggested that agents and stockists should be appointed in the Colony and in Uganda, which fact indicates that the tool is of real use under East African conditions. The Commissioner of Lands and Forests, (Sir) Lewis, who has also been experimenting with the tool, has indicated his company that he is intending to purchase further quantities.

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STALKING BIG GAME WITH A CAMERA IN EQUATORIAL AFRICA

By MARIUS MAXWELL

With a Preface by SIR SIDNEY F. HARMER, K.B.E., F.R.S.,
Director of the British Museum (Nat. Hist.)

CA clear and authoritative account of the habits of the greater African fauna, accompanied by an unique series of 113 plates from photographs by the author. Royal, 4to. 52s. 6d. net.

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This book contains the finest series of photographs of the larger African fauna that has ever been published, and Mr. Maxwell is to be congratulated on the skill and courage which have enabled him to obtain pictures so clear and full as those of Mr. Maxwell, like those of Schillings, the German naturalist and hunter. Since then both Dugmore and Russel Roberts, with better equipment, have published many excellent photographs of wild animals, while many others have taken good pictures. Mr. Maxwell, however, has surpassed them all. — THE TIMES.

The book itself and the photographs are the finest thing of the kind almost to be seen, and they are superbly done. Certainly among the volumes which have lately appeared, the photographs of wild animals in Africa and other

places we have seen none that approaches this in beauty. Photographing big game is far finer sport than shooting, and when it is done as Mr. Maxwell does it, it is also more dangerous to the sportsman. The letterpress of this book is excellent, for it describes his experiences with considerable skill, and at not too great a length. — LONDON AND ATHENS.

In *Stalking Big Game with a Camera* Mr. Maxwell has brought together one of the most remarkable series of photographs, strung together by an animated narrative, that has ever been put into the covers of a book. The vigour and detail of these photographs are astonishing; we get the expression of the surprised elephant or the action of the galloping giraffe as if we, too, had witnessed it as he did from a few yards distance.

We see a herd of wildebeeste on the shores of a lake with Mount Kenya behind them; of buffalo walking through scrub (one of the finest of carabidæ abounds); a giraffe staring at the camera a few feet away from him; or a lovely line of feeding flamingoes, and most particularly a quite wonderful series of photographs of elephants—those animals. This is a book which will keep Mr. Maxwell's memory green, with the gratitude of coming generations, when the hippopotamus and the giraffe have gone down to the mammoth and the dodo. — OBSERVER.

If there are any more beautiful series of photographs of great game in the natural world, than those as produced in *Stalking Big Game with a Camera*, we do not know them. — FRIDAY.

The book itself, the photographs and the illustrations are superbly done. Certainly among the volumes which have lately appeared, the photographs of wild animals in Africa and other

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BEIRA TOWN SITES LIMITED.

The twentieth ordinary annual general meeting of Beira Town Sites Limited, was held on Tuesday, January 5, 1926, at Canon Street Hotel, London, E.C.4.

The Acting Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report, Sir Alfred Sharpe, K.C., M.C., C.B., addressing the meeting, said—

Owing to the indisposition of Mr. Liberty Oury, I have been asked to take the chair at this meeting and I am sure you will all join with me in an expression of sympathy with him.

While unfortunately Mr. Liberty Oury is not able to be with us to-day, I am very glad to be able to welcome back Mr. A. L. Lawley, who has just returned from Beira.

With your permission I will take as read the report of the Directors and the accounts for the year ended June 30, 1925, copies of which you have received.

Apart from the fact that the accounts now show the reduction of the capital of the company from £50,000 to £40,000 effected in pursuance of the resolution passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the company held on October 24, 1924, and subsequently confirmed in ordinary last by an Order of the Court, I do not think there is anything in the accounts that calls for any special comment from me.

It will be noticed, however, that during the year under review there have been effected sales of land amounting to £2,783. It is interesting to note that the sales of land effected included small parcels of land acquired by persons or firms who had already purchased blocks of land and wished to round them up.

I think you will appreciate, the Company is, of course, desirous of realising a dividend, and that being so, it is not a question of paying dividends on the shares, but as and when the same can be done so the capital will be reduced by making repayments to the share holders.

As indicated in the Directors' report, the market for land at Beira during the year was inactive owing to unexpected delays in the commencement of the new port works at Beira.

The importance to Beira of the port in the hands of the new port works requires, I think, no emphasis. It is for the equipment of the port so as to enable it to be efficiently and promptly with the traffic there, that it is only reasonable to anticipate in the rapid development of the trade of the port in the near future.

The confidence of the public who had already purchased land at Beira has been firm during an inactive year to acquire further land in order to improve their property interests. I think the confidence felt by firms already established at Beira in its future, there is every ground for such confidence, as is borne out by the increasing figures of the traffic of the port.

At the annual general meeting last year it was mentioned that the total tonnage of the port in 1924 was 511,851 tons, and in 1925 the total tonnage had increased to 524,000 tons, and it is interesting to note that in 1924 this tonnage had increased to 611,851 tons, and still more remarkable to record that in the year just ended, despite the considerable reduction in the shipment of agricultural produce resulting from the unusually wet and unfavourable season in the Mozambique Company's territory and its hinterland, the total tonnage handled in the port based on the comparison of the figures for the ten months to the end of October with the figures for

the corresponding period of 1924, will, it is anticipated, show a slight increase over the figures for the latter year.

In the event of this anticipation proving correct, as there is every reason to believe it will, there will be afforded a remarkable illustration of the period which the growth of traffic through the port has acquired consequent upon increased exports of minerals and larger imports, as it will have demonstrated that not even a really bad crop season can effect a reduction in the total tonnage handled. In this connection, the following brief quotation from Brigadier General Hammond's Report on the railways of Southern Rhodesia is of interest—

The rate at which the Beira's total tonnage is increasing is larger than in the case with any of the principal harbours in the Union, the nearest to it being Durban, with an increase of 22% in four years, as against 16% at Beira. The exports are increasing more rapidly still. There is no reason to anticipate a falling off in the rate of increase.

The importance, therefore, of the proper equipment of the port is obvious, and it is with very great pleasure that I am able to say that the negotiations with reference to the improvement of the port have now reached such a stage as to make certain the immediate putting in hand of the new port works at Beira.

There is, I think, no need for me to underline the fact that the increasing trade of Beira, which will undoubtedly be intensified by the putting in hand of the new Port Works, must inevitably increase the demand for land at Beira for warehouses and other business premises, nor, in view of the favourable situation of your land at Beira, is it necessary for me to labour the point that the increasing demand for land must react favourably on the value of your land, which consists now of 733 acres, which stand in the books at the low value of £12,550 3s. 11d.

As you are all doubtless aware, the East Africa Commission which visited Africa last year and consisted of Mr. Ormsby Gore, M.P., Major Church, M.P., and Mr. Imhoff, M.P., has issued its Report, which deals fully with the main problems of Central Africa and lays stress on the importance of the construction of a bridge over the Zambezi connecting the Nyasaland railways with the

Zambezi Railway, thus giving to Nyasaland direct through rail communication with Beira. The importance to Beira of the construction of the bridge over the Zambezi, of course, lies in the development of Nyasaland, North-Eastern Rhodesia and the Tete Coalfields which would ensue, and which would still further intensify the traffic at the Port. In addition

to the important special reasons which have been stated for anticipating a large increase in the traffic at the Port, I am glad to be able to state that the prospect for the development of the normal trade conditions of the territories served by the Port of Beira are reported to be very good.

The Report and Accounts were unanimously adopted, the retiring Director, Mr. A. L. Lawley, was re-elected, and the Auditors, Messrs. Morgan, Boulton, and Co., having been reappointed, the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

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THE PRICE OF LEADERSHIP

CALEDONIAN Dinners in East Africa are of real importance to the student of progress in those territories, for the speeches made at these annual festive occasions by prominent officials, settlers, business men and missionaries are always notable. Thanks to the poor mail service with which East Africa is still handicapped—and to which strong reference was made at the last meeting of the Joint East African Board—the reports of the last St. Andrew's Night speeches reached us only on Monday last, exactly six weeks after they had been delivered. The development of Eastern Africa is obviously retarded by such delays.

Our Nairobi correspondent draws attention to certain points in Lord Delamere's address at Nakuru, but to us the most significant and encouraging passages were those in which the leader of the Colony's settler community pleaded earnestly for wider vision, wider sympathy, and a widening of Kenya's political influence.

Are we going to remain an isolated island of civilisation surrounded by a sea of politics over which we have no control, or are we going to follow our destiny and try and use our centre of civilisation to influence the trend of events in the countries which lie between us and the great civilised communities of the south?

That was the question put to Kenya's greatest leader, who at one moment said: "I do not think I would not think of the Colony as an isolated unit, but rather as a country whose influence should entitle it to assume the lead in Eastern Africa. Not merely by the number of its white settlers can Kenya hope to take precedence; service, said his Lordship, if effect, must be the justification."

One of the main considerations leading to the establishment of this journal was a desire to assist in the creation and consolidation of a wider African outlook, and we are only too glad to see recognition in this pronouncement of Lord Delamere. The Tugenya Conference, recently convened by him in the South in the hands of Tanganyika, was a great step forward, and we trust that this latest pronouncement of his Lordship may prove but an indication of his determination that not only Kenya but all East Africa shall realise the real needs of the situation. A few speeches and occasional conferences, valuable as they are, will not achieve much. An awakened public conscience is the prime necessity.

EDUCATION IN EAST AFRICA

MR. ORMSBY GORE INVITES MISSIONARY CO-OPERATION

Specialty Reported for "East Africa"

A group of missionaries listened last week to a most interesting address given by the Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby Gore, M.P., Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who announced at the same time that by the end of the year each British Dependency in East and West Africa would have its own Director of Education. Lecturers and auditors were in their earnestness and such frank discussion of a subject of inestimable importance to Tropical African progress and to missionaries everywhere was obviously appreciated.

The Scope of the Problem

Mr. Ormsby Gore said *ad hoc*: The Tanganyika census report for 1924 gives some idea of the scope of the problem to be faced, for 800,000 Native population of about 4,250,000 the total number of pupils in Government schools is 4,800, while boys and girls in missionary schools of all kinds number 96,000 and 68,000 respectively. If one includes the smallest bush school the grand total comes to 170,000. Many of the bush schools are little more than catechetical centres for the pupils, either in Government or missionary schools, and it is to be regretted that they are receiving no real education for the reason that the same is not being done and only because of this social services are now becoming possible. Tanganyika's Governmental expenditure on education last year was £32,000, this year it is to be £53,000. Let me say that it has been definitely decided to give grades in aid to missionary schools for education in East Africa.

It is fortunate that we are still at the beginning, for we can thus avoid the mistakes made in the past in Africa, India and even in our own country. If we provided the right kind of education there is a very real danger of forming out a large unemployable class of illiterate adults, dismissed by reason of a lack of education, with their family surroundings and traditions, and looking entirely to Government for the cause of their complaint. We must not forget it is a very serious business that they are dependent on already. The problem of giving the African the education which will better fit him for British Africa and make him a better, more productive and more developed African with greater control over natural forces and with greater powers of self-help and moral means that more than the West have got to be taught.

Medical and Educational Problems

Let me give two examples, both from East Africa, of the remarkable difficulty of getting a sufficient supply of men and women of even an elementary standard of general education. Major Keane the creator of Mulago Hospital, and of Uganda Native Medical Service, who is now home on leave, told me only this week. My difficulty is to get a sufficient number of boys and girls who are of sufficiently high education to take the special training at Mulago before they can be hospital assistants or even be sent out as village dispensers. Only a few weeks ago the Government of Uganda advised the Wall Colonial Office approval of our indenting from Britain 100 more Indian carpenters.



The Hon. W. G. A. ORMSBY GORE, M.P.

Indian carpenters are available in Uganda. Those two facts show the immense amount of work to be done in a part of Africa where it is common knowledge that there are more schools than elsewhere.

The education problem and the medical problem are inseparably linked. You will never get better health and better moral conditions among the people of Africa until you have a far larger number of Africans who can take their share as hospital attendants and assistants, people of the tribes, knowing the tribe and their traditions. It will be impossible to find or pay a sufficient number of European doctors to do all the work for millions of Africans. We want a real new class of African medical assistants of more than one grade. Do you realize that in the great African world that south of Victoria Nyanza, with more than one million natives the same mortality under our very eyes as over 500,000 in 1900? It is a sad thing to see these people from the same region, there is a hope of increase in population and an enormous percentage of cripples and miserable people will persist. It is a tremendous work, and the co-operation of education is actually needed.

The Right Type of Education

You have got to get hygiene and cleanly living and improvements in diet into the mass of the people of Africa as well as into the selected individuals who must help. In all too few of the schools of Africa has it been brought home to the pupils and their parents that life in Africa is a perilous for the black

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man as for the white. The black is up against the mosquito and the tsetse, just as the white man is. Then there is the problem of the suddenly wealthy Native. There is only one answer to the problem—education of the right type, moral and practical education which will seek to establish some controls, some aspirations, which will raise the African above the perils before him as the result of sudden economic expansion.

I am personally convinced that there is a real danger in starting to teach English too soon and in making too much of it. I know it is what the African wants. If of some economic advantage to him, it may enable him to become a house boy. The danger of English is that of literally denationalising the African and admitting him too suddenly to the great experience of other people living under another clime. It teaches him to separate himself from and despise his own people.

The Past and the Future.

We do not want to see the African Native imitated tropical Englishman. We want to see a better African develop his life, his arts, his crafts, and his music on African lines. Assimilation is not our liberty. As far as possible let us conserve the African language and African traditions. The sudden denationalisation of a people results in trouble social and moral as well as political. We are inevitably doing two things which make the most profound change in African life. For generations the African has been governed by fear. His life has been controlled and his habits formed by fear—by fear of the chief or some native authority who had the power of his life over him, and by the worst fear of the spirit. The great haunted African was in some ways maintained and in some ways nurtured by the witch doctor. The coming of European civilisation and Government inevitably smashed those two sources of control and you have therefore to face a hungry, empty void in many respects. The man who comes under missionary influence is often the adventurous spirit dissatisfied with Native control. He is attracted by the missionary school thinking, "I shall get out of my old difficulties, and at the school I shall get a new chance."

Is it surprising, therefore, that you get among the imitative Africans a good many ungentle conversions? That is a real peril to missionary effort, and in some cases to the social organism. The Native gets what he can, and when he reverts he is not what he was when he went in. That is why the mission boy is often hard to train. The only way is to make your schools so efficient that the conversion will be genuine, and that the schooling will be wide and complete enough to fit him for life in Africa to-day. Give him a sense of service. Make him think that the boy who gets education is privileged above his fellows, and that he owes it to his fellow Africans to make good.

Need of Frequent Inspection

The Government and mission schools even in the extraordinary way. Some have no class and some were rotten. Everything depends on an effective inspectorial staff. The inspector must be a man who will show the school where it is wrong and then help it. That is the secret of everything.

Take the parallel of the Uganda's medical organisation. That chain of two to three hundred Native dispensaries is absolutely bound up with the constant encouragement and inspection of the Native by skilled supervision. Major Keane has inspectors always on the move and inspecting one dispensary in the morning and one in the afternoon. He tries to get through twelve per week. No dispensary is allowed to be left without a competent staff. Some find

of the same thing is absolutely necessary in education. Unless you can get an adequate number of people perpetually on the move, all too many of the bush schools will degenerate to the level of the mission in that school. No one has greater respect for the African in some respects than I have. I will leave him alone—well he will be left alone, and nothing will happen at all. (Hear, Hear.)

Quality Before Quantity.

A school is no good to the country unless it is a good school. We must have quality, and in spite of the enormous scope of the problem from the numerical point of view, I would say that in the present stage you must concentrate your energy and your resources on a really high standard in a relatively few schools rather than on a larger number of poor schools. We must not attempt too much. The policy of concentration is, I think, particularly necessary at this moment. What we do, let us do well. We cannot eliminate the bush school altogether, for it is practically the sole means of attaching some of the material of value to the future, but there again the inspector system can be useful. The moment you find a pupil of above average ability in a bush school, take him out of it immediately. Spend a little money on taking away any child who will really benefit by something better.

There are greater inequalities between individuals in Native Africa than there are between individuals in Europe; that is to say in inherited qualities. You have, as you had in Europe in the Middle Ages, your Cardinal Wolseys coming out of a vast illiterate mass. The Medieval Church gave the ladder for men of that stamp to climb out of the mass, and now you will have the same important factor in Africa.

Co-operation Imperative

Here and in Africa the Government is out for co-operation with all the missionary societies, and we welcome the growing co-operation between missionary bodies. We cannot do without them. We have seen their magnificent work and we want to do our share in the service of Africa as a whole—for the African body, soul and spirit. Education is all life as a whole, not merely a means to another end.

It is important that there should be a pooling of knowledge and of textbooks, and an increasing amount of knowledge about the African himself. We are only beginning to get some knowledge even of elementary facts about the Africa and his past. Missionaries in Africa can do a tremendous amount more to-day to add to the common stock of knowledge, without which we are certain to go wrong. We need a great deal more knowledge of the habits and traditions and thoughts and outlook on life of the African Native. So many people are afraid to tell the truth and to frankness about what the African thinks. It is pretty hard to do sometimes, but until we can get the naked truth we are in a bad way.

The Native Mind

What is behind the Native mind? One man has said it is a blank, but cannot be, but unless you can get at the back of the Native mind, we shall hinder. The African, I heard one very experienced Senior Commissioner say, regards the past with forgetfulness, the present with equanimity, and the future with the optimism of a seedsman's catalogue, and there is a certain amount of truth in that. Perhaps that is why he is rather an unattractive human being. (Laughter.) Mr. Oldham says social research is quite as important as medical research. I entirely agree with him. (Prolonged applause.)

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A HISTORY OF THE EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN

Specialist Reviewed for East Africa at Offland

VOLUME IV of "The Empire at War" which has been edited for the Royal Colonial Institute by Sir Charles Lucas (Oxford Univ. Press, 28s. net), must interest anyone who took part in the East African campaign. In many respects, it gives an excellent insight into the difficult conditions with which our forces had to contend, but it is disappointing to have to state one's conviction that the picture as a whole is an inaccurate one. Minor operations have been given far more attention than incidents of much greater importance, and so a sense of distortion is felt by a reader who followed the campaign at first hand.

For instance, the ill-starred battle of Tanga in 1914 is disposed of in a single paragraph. The two blockade runners which evaded our naval patrols, bringing to the enemy in East Africa invaluable supplies of medicines, armament, equipment, and provisions, are dismissed in a dozen lines. Yet our overwhelming defeat at Tanga and the arrival of the blockade ships "Rubens" and "Maria" were crucial in their effect.

Relations between von Lettow, the German commander, and Schner, the German Governor, had been strained from the outbreak of hostilities, and in the weeks of the German white troops there were no signs of the German policy of submission than of Lettow's brilliant. Had our combined naval and military expedition occupied Tanga when it could have done so without difficulty, German resistance would have collapsed, except perhaps for a number of guerilla bands. Inactivity would have been better than our spectacular failure, which for the first time aroused the enthusiasm of the German whites and banished the fears with which their officers regarded their British foes. Tanga stiffened German resistance. Through four long years of warfare.

The arrival in 1915 of the first blockade runner "Rubens" furnished the Germans with much needed material, and particularly with machine guns, but the success of the second ship, which reached the German port Lindi a year later, was unimportant. Just at the time when General Smuts' forces were driving the enemy from their positions in the north of the territory, and when the Belgians were beginning to exercise pressure in the Lake Kivu region, the "Maria" was allowed to slip through our naval cordons. In her holds were howitzers, mountain guns, machine guns, rifles, great quantities of ammunition, hospital equipment and drugs, European food and of course a quantity of Iron Crosses. The arrival of the "Maria" had a great stimulating effect, it improved German morale and fighting strength and undoubtedly cost us large numbers of lives.

The uninitiated reader of this volume under review is given no idea of the all-important effect of these three events on the whole course of operations, and he might be excused for deriving an erroneous conception of the relative importance of other incidents chronicled in its pages. For instance, the engagements of Namungubwe, Reho-Chini and Nahumbi in the latter stages of the campaign will deserve more than a single line, and the same might be said of the important and heavily contested actions at Makindu, Mbaraka and Fort Mingo in the latter case were reported to have cost

casualties out of the 4,000 infantry engaged, while the German losses, though not so severe in numbers, were more staggering in effect, because they were irreplaceable.

The foregoing criticisms, reluctantly as they are, are essential to a proper review of the book, which if these thoughts could be suppressed might be accounted an excellent picture of the campaigns waged by Kenya, Uganda, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, and not forgetting the splendid heroism of our Belgian Allies.

To convey to the general reader any true account of the campaign it is essential to bring vividly home the difficulties of transport, and in this the volume is conspicuously successful. Back carriers are in three weeks or so the equivalent in weight of his own load of food. Northern Rhodesia could at one time deliver at the front only one load out of every fifteen sent from the base, the rest was consumed en route. Where 450 miles of country had to be covered, 16,800 carriers had to be kept in constant employment to deliver one ton of supplies per day, and of the 16,500 it was computed that only 2,500 were carrying supplies for the troops, the others transporting food for the front line carriers and for themselves. These facts are recalled again and again, not tediously, but always in some striking new form.

So many attempts having been made to shield German inhumanity in the East African campaign, it is something to find this dispassionate volume lifting a corner of the veil. There is General van Deyck's report that von Lettow drove his prisoners towards Portuguese East Africa by methods "often brutal but always effective", while of Wintgens we are reminded that he lived on the country in most ruthless fashion. How the tale could be extended, which might have been told of Nauruan, who marched 2,000 miles in nine months, finally surrendering with fourteen Europeans and 150 askari, he is described as a more skilful vagrant than his erstwhile chief, Wintgens.

Of Tafel's surrender there are new details, for we are told that he had begun to cross the Ruvuma River into Portuguese territory, when "at the last moment either his heart failed him or he grew disgusted with the game. Possibly he, like Wintgens, was a little jealous of von Lettow. Whether he moved, he turned back and surrendered to the superior forces that had just made his escape. Ninety-two Europeans and nearly 4,000 askari surrendered to two Indian detachments numbering little more than a hundred men. It is a surrender that reminds us of the blustering Colonel Huebner who at Hembule gave up a strong position, a 4.1 howitzer, and well over fifty whites to a much smaller English detachment.

Somewhere in the volume there is a statement that intelligence reports never were trustworthy, and that the position to be held was a matter of luck. If there was one thing for which the Germans had no credit, particularly in the later stages of the campaign, it was the excellence of our Intelligence Force, and having seen many confidential reports, both British and German, I can say unhesitatingly that our information was certainly not surpassed by that of the Germans and was in many respects immeasurably better. It is pleasant to find Professor Gordon Weinholt and other intelligence men given credit for the wonderful work they did.

Many readers will recall that in January 1905 some two hundred Natives under John Chelombwe, an African Clergyman of the African Baptist Church and Provisional Industrial Mission, murdered a number of European planters as a preliminary to attacks on German and other centres. The revolt

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was promptly refused, and while there is no definite evidence that Tsembebwé was assisted by the Germans, a captured letter from a German judge shows that they were aware of his plans and approved of them. The publication of that document in the volume is a useful commentary on the belated (post-war) protestations of Dr. Schnee, the then Governor of the German Protectorate.

AU REVOIR

By J. Gordon Dennis



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The accompanying photograph shows a Kikuyu man on his way to buy cattle over two hundred miles away. On his back you can see, wrapped in banana leaves, the bundles of food—boiled maize, beans and nettles, etc., which his mother has carefully prepared for the journey. The bells round his right calf are to cheer his spirit as he travels all alone through the dense, eerie forest. The handle of his sword can be seen protruding from under his blanket, and in his right hand he holds the trusty spear which he keeps at bay any animals seeking to attack him. The old family umbrella, though it may shelter his head from the sun to the scorching plain, is not of much use for his journey through the forest.

CAPTIVATED BY KILIMANJARO

In "The Empire's Geist" (Riddle, Smith and Patis, London, 10s. net), Mr. V. C. Scott O'Connor describes the fort undertaken by the Special Service Battalion. It is a thoroughly readable narrative, the character of which may be gauged from the interesting chapter entitled "Kenya and Kilimanjaro." East Africa evidently struck him with most forcibly. The world, he says of it, has stirred him before, and it will stir him here again.

Deeper than that is the Indian political question, he dwells on the red and gold, Hamoyan, etc., and the great beauty of Mombasa's indomitable spaces of sea water. The railway run through the grassy highlands of Kenya is a "red letter day" in his life, one that gave him a feeling of physical well-being.

Nairobi's generous entertainment of its many guests is chronicled in permanent form in this volume, which errs in talking of the country over which our troops under the command of General Sir George Smith Dorrice and of General Sir James G. B. Smith, during the great war—for the former General, though nominated as the East African command, was never all *en route*, and never reached Kenya.

Mr. O'Connor was captured by Kilimanjaro, the superb mountain which was once the pride of the German Empire. That it might be included in its territory, the frontier between the two Empires was diverted thirty miles from its direct course and instead of passing through Mombasa made a sweep round the base of the mountain, leaving it wholly a German possession. A variety of reasons are assigned for this complaisance, but people like a tale, and the settlers on the mountain say that Queen Victoria gave it as a birthday present to the German Emperor.

NEW SUDANESE GRAMMAR.

DR. SYLAN WORSLEY'S "Sudanese Grammar," which has just been published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, is, we feel, not only certainly, but most useful to the increasing number of students of modern Sudanese Arabic. They will, we think, look forward to the publication of a further volume, dealing with the grammar of the Sudanese women, who have had excellent opportunities of studying the language. The book is clearly printed on stout paper, is strongly bound, and of a convenient size, and should sell well.

for his journey through the forest. The handle of his sword can be seen protruding from under his blanket, and in his right hand he holds the trusty spear which he keeps at bay any animals seeking to attack him. The old family umbrella, though it may shelter his head from the sun to the scorching plain, is not of much use for his journey through the forest.

great care of his money and now he parts with it. The lad takes leave of his mother and is accompanied by his father outside the village where he gives him parting counsel. Finally the father plucks a small bunch of a certain species of grass, only used by the elders of the tribe; this he ties round his son's neck and by putting on it imparts his blessing, saying, "May God send you with you, my boy, and give you prosperity." He gives the messenger a gift of a handsome boy and a girl, who will have to be given as a gift to the man and then to his father's friend.

Right down through the ages and still the same, to-day it has become the desire of all true sons of whatever race and colour to have their father's blessing and fueling boys as they set forth on life's great venture.

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EAST AFRICAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Protest by British Medical Association.

The Council of the Association is definitely of the opinion that members of the Colonial Medical Services can no longer place any confidence in the fulfilment of the terms on which they are appointed by the Secretary of State. For what is officially justified to-day in East Africa may well become to-morrow the rule in West Africa or in the West Indies. Such is the conclusion of a startling statement issued by the British Medical Association.

At the moment of writing there is no rejoinder from the Colonial Secretary, who is in Switzerland, but the charges against the Colonial Office may be gathered from the following statement:

On December 16, 1925, the Council of the Association authorised publication in certain contingencies of an Important Notice in respect of all Colonial medical appointments made in this country by the Secretary of State. One of the contingencies specifically mentioned was not to make any delay on the part of the Secretary of State in receiving a deputation from the Association for which a request had already been made. Since that date the matter has been brought to a head by an advertisement in the medical press of vacancies in the East African Medical Service. Up to this point the Committee had acquiesced in delay of a settlement pending receipt at the Colonial Office of a memorial on the subject from the members of the Kenya Medical Service.

Now, in the light of the fresh advertisement, and in the name of any explicit promise from the Secretary of State, it is impossible to justify further delay in the public position. By these circumstances the Committee is compelled, although with very great regret, to advise the course approved by the Council and to lay the facts of the case before the profession as a warning to potential candidates for all the Colonial Medical Service. In the treatment they can expect in the future all they can rely upon this full of practice. The material facts are very briefly as follows:—

In August last new regulations for the medical service were introduced in Zanzibar. The regulations covered the whole of the medical services throughout East Africa, and are understood now to be in force for the whole area, but they were not published in Kenya until a much later date than in Zanzibar, which accounts for a certain amount of delay in dealing with the matter. The plea of misunderstanding, both locally and centrally, that the resolution of the Association in all matters affecting the service should be welcomed by the administration, no opportunity of discussion or comment was afforded the representatives of those most concerned prior to the promulgation of the regulations in the colony. In many instances the regulations constitute a step forward in public health, and it is regrettable that the present Secretary of State for the Colonies in speeches made in the House of Commons and elsewhere. In so far as this is so, they have been cordially welcomed by the Association, both centrally and locally.

It is more unfortunate that they impose two conditions in direct conflict with those under which the present officers of the Services were appointed. In the first place, with a view to the unification of the medical service throughout East Africa, they provide that an officer may be transferred from one area to another, and in the second place, they provide that a number of posts in the service may be filled by any service officer, and that such appointments should be made exclusively to that service. Some of these are understood to hold letters from the Secretary of State confirming their appointment in the service. It is believed that the light of these provisions, and the transfer will be rejected, but the regulations do not in any way safeguard that right, and its infringement would obviously constitute a grave breach of faith with the officers concerned.

In the second place, officers of the service were entered on an appointment that private practice was permitted, although in Uganda the income from this source would probably be insignificant. No officer could be certain of receiving an amount of pay in a station where private practice was available, but the majority want to continue an unimpaired salaried from this source during the normal period of service, and in a few cases have been advised to do so. It is regrettable that the present Secretary of State for the Colonies, in his speech, where the issue of an independent medical service was raised, stated that the Government would not consider any possibility of a transfer from medical service to any other service, and

private practice—and this without compensation to officers who enjoyed such right under their conditions of appointment.

Officers appointed to public health posts by the regulations under which they entered into an allowance of either £50 or £700 per annum, and then of the private practice from which they were definitely debarred during their tenure of such appointments. This allowance is abolished, though officers at present enjoying such an allowance will not be forced to relinquish it until the transfer of home, when they are moved from the posts to which such allowances have hitherto been attached. Although certain concessions have been made as an offset to the reduction of the total emoluments of the Service, in the opinion of the Council these concessions are in no way equivalent to the right which has been withdrawn.

As regards private practice, it is true that, owing to the absence of independent private practitioners, it will not at present be possible to enforce the prohibition in many districts. Even in Zanzibar, where owing to the relatively high cost of living, any decrease of total income is particularly burdensome, it has already been possible to give full effect to the regulations; private practice has accordingly been forbidden to medical officers except in respect of two out-districts where the privilege is of little or no value.

The Secretary of State maintains that there has been no breach of faith in the imposition of these regulations. In the opinion of the Council the facts set forth above do not support this contention, but in order that full justice may be done to the arguments advanced, it is proposed to publish in full the correspondence which has passed on this subject between the Colonial Office and the central office of the Association, and the Secretary of State has been asked whether he has any objection to this course.

Repeated changes at the Colonial Office have complicated the work of the central office of the Association in trying to secure some amelioration of unsatisfactory conditions. Recently the attitude of the present Parliament, especially in connection with the East African Commission and the debates which followed the publication of its report, lent colour to the hope that improvement would be effected. For this reason the Committee has spent three months in endeavouring to secure a settlement of this particular matter, without obtaining any result which might prove detrimental to the expansion and development of the Colonial Services. These efforts have unfortunately failed.

Confidence in the maintenance of the conditions of service under which appointments are made has always been the first requisite for the maintenance of an efficient and contented medical service in the various overseas dependencies. Without such confidence it is inevitable that the average entrant to the profession would take the risk of abandoning the career open to him in this country for service overseas. Such confidence has been based in the main upon the fact that appointments are made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and that the conditions of service are subject to his consent. In the opinion of the Association, it is definitely the opinion of the members of the Colonial Medical Services can no longer place any confidence in the fulfilment of the terms on which they are appointed by the Secretary of State. For what is officially justified to-day in East Africa may well become to-morrow the rule in West Africa or in the West Indies.

A View from Kenya.

Special Correspondent in Nairobi.

The action of the Colonial Office in amalgamating the several Medical Services of East Africa without notice to or the consent of the representatives of this Colony is regarded here as a distinct breach of the promise that no steps towards federating the different territories should be taken without consulting Kenya's Government in the matter.

This scheme also does not appear to be popular with the officers of our Medical Department, most of whom are comfortably domiciled in the Colony, understand its conditions, and are naturally averse to transfer to distant, unfamiliar surroundings. At the request of our Elected Members, representations are to be made to the Secretary of State for the Colonies about this decision. It is to be hoped that the somewhat substantial allowances which are to be the suggestions of our Medical Advisory Medical Council.

The formation of a Colonial patriotic Union... But settlement... assure a Mother... depend... give eff... Gore... develop... be built... fought... Natives... British... the inter... altitud... who on... last... Amery... on the... single... RE... G... receive... German... develop... M.P. to... O... positio... The... level... quicker... is the... the... produce... material... 5,000... will... joining... with... same... that... orders... and... £20,000... than... as this... charac... dem... M... Cabinet... guide

East Africa in the Press

BUSINESS AND SENTIMENT

The meeting held on the tenth anniversary of the formation of the British Branch of the Royal Colonial Institute...

But it was something more. Business and sentiment are twin co-operators which should assure the future happiness and prosperity of the Mother Country...

REPARATION DELIVERIES FOR EAST AFRICA

It is a promising more than transport arrangements can recover. Consequently, if we are to receive our full due of German reparations...

Obviously it would be damaging to our economic position if we took manufactured goods in payment of reparations which competed directly with the products of our own workshops...

Therefore if we could say to Germany: You make £5,000,000 worth of the material we require for constructing bridges, railways...

When Germany declares that it is ready to do its part by the British Parliament...

KENYA MALIGNED

Kenya, a colony we rescued from the Han, has a series of detention camps, which the author says will be a constant source of trouble...

Thus the Worker's Weekly under the engaging title 'The Profiteers' Parliament'...

LOCAL LEAVE

An interesting account of local life in Uganda, contributed to the Nottingham Record in December, the writer skilfully brings out both East and West African personalities...

THE BEST YET

We have from time to time drawn attention to some amazing cases of ignorance regarding East African geography...

There was a fairly large audience to hear and witness a demonstration of mission work at Kikuyu, Africa, given by Mr. Alexander Burnett...

It is in Nyasaland and that the Blantyre mission in Portuguese East Africa...

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G. L. N. FELLING

General Manager.

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MOMBASA'S FUTURE AS A PORT.

THE Mombasa Chamber of Commerce has given the following expressions of opinion in reply to a questionnaire submitted to it by the Port Commission of Inquiry. The Commission, which has adopted a strategic policy of excluding the Press, has thereby forfeited a good deal of the public interest made manifest in its earliest days. For the few public *communiqués* which have been issued by it have been drafted without regard to public or Press needs. We are pleased to note that the Mombasa Chamber has published its views, thus setting the Commission an example which should not have been necessary.

Here follow the most important points from the questionnaire and replies:

Q. Have you any complaint to make of the way in which the cargo and shipping work of the Port is carried out?

A. This Chamber is of opinion that Consignees and shippers have cause for complaint in so far as delays and damage to cargo are concerned, but are of the opinion that the reason for this is the lack of facilities in the way of cranes, storage space and stacking ground, and not due to the working of the shipping companies. It is suggested that more European supervision is necessary, especially to assist consignees in obtaining delivery of their goods both from sheds and stacking grounds.

Q. Do you consider improvement could be effected in the way in which the management of the Port is carried out?

A. Yes. This Chamber is of opinion that improvement could be effected by the appointment by Government of a representative body as a responsible Harbour Board. The Harbour Board should have complete control of the management and working of the wharves and harbour, and should advise Government on all matters of future expenditure.

Q. In view of the heavy commitments which the deep-sea wharves and harbour improvements will involve, do you consider that the harbour should be regarded as self-supporting and that the charges for services rendered and facilities provided should be framed with that end in view?

A. The Chamber is of opinion in favour of making the Port self-supporting. All rates and charges should be used for the benefit of the Port alone. Such charges should be collected on a bill of lading tonnage basis, differential for export and import, and should be collected direct from the shipowners as a guarantee. Further, any charges made by the shipping companies on account of loading and unloading should be first received by the Harbour Board, these charges to be subject to annual revision.

Q. Have you any suggestions to make regarding the form which future port improvement should take?

A. Yes. Further deep-water berths should be provided to the extension of the present wharf corporations. With a view to economy in working, a central port construction might be introduced in future years, and the building of a double wharf should be contemplated, having regard to economy in working.

Special Facilities Recommended.

In reply to an inquiry whether special facilities were to be recommended for certain commodities, the Chamber expressed the following views:

Oil. A pier should be equipped for handling oil in bulk and ease and should be provided at Shimani if it is possible. If such facilities as may be desirable are recommended, they should be provided.

General. The Chamber should be provided with cranes and stacking facilities, and the wharves and berths of the port being utilised for bunkering purposes.

Timber. Owing to the present protective duties, no special facilities are required for the storage for lumber. It is, however, the opinion of this Chamber that consideration should be given to this matter for the future.

Special Trades. This Chamber is also of the opinion that a special area adjacent to the export wharves should be allocated for specified trades such as hides, skins, etc.

Transhipment of Cargo. Whilst this Chamber recognises that the transhipment trade of the Port is comparatively small, we are of the opinion that every inducement should be given to encourage and develop this trade, and the provision of suitable facilities should be borne in mind.

Storage. This Chamber is of opinion that the Government should consider the provision of warehousing accommodation at the port for all import and export cargo. (Carried by a majority vote. All other resolutions were carried *non voto*.)

INDIAN OCEAN LEATHER.

To the Editor, East Africa.

The East African coast along the Gulf of Aden to the Mozambique Channel, and especially in the vicinity of Mombasa, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam and Zanzibar, teems with the mow-making fish of the deep, whose hides are now in great demand for tanning, yielding and producing beautiful artistic leathers of extreme durability and high finish.

These leathers are required for linings of motor railway, tram and bus seats, settees, chairs, shoes, saddlery, bags, belts, coats, etc.

The Indian Ocean is very prolific in marine wealth, which, if scientifically exploited, would supply an abundance of raw material that could be turned to profitable commercial account.

The writer of this letter has been asked to supply 5,000 to 10,000 dry salted fish hides, without bruises, at six cents per lb. for shipment to New York.

Five thousand hides weigh approximately 200 tons; this would give £5,000. The smoke dried fish, of this quantity of fish weighs about 400 tons, and sells readily in Africa and the East at 2s. per ton, or £12,000. The livers supply about 30 tons of oil, selling at £25, or £7,500, and 20,000 lb. of smoked fish at 2s. per lb., or £4,000.

Sundry other fish, cured and salted, should return about £12,000, making a total gross return of £44,000, of which at least £10,000 is a profit per year on an entire outfit in plant, fishing craft and men of 200 men.

This business offers a healthy and profitable occupation and would create another industry.

LOUIS BOWLER

67, Pall Mall, London, S.W. 1.

KIKUYU MISSIONARY'S BOOK.

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has published a new book, *Kikuyu Missionary's Book*, by the Rev. Kikuyu Missionary, in the Lord's Prayer. The author, whose endearing it is to show the native that the Kingdom of Heaven is not far away, but in the diligent and faithful performance of their daily tasks, has spent a number of years as a missionary among the Kikuyu, and is able to make use of tribal proverbs in his booklet, which should be of service to those for whom it has been compiled. Copies can be obtained from the C.M.S. bookshop, Nairobi.

UGANDA RAILWAY CONGESTION.

To the Editor, EAST AFRICA.

DEAR SIR,

In all discussions and writings about the delays and damage to cotton bales the speakers and writers are necessarily advocates of the improvements they themselves desire, and it may prove useful if an attempt be made to strike a balance of responsibility for those improvements.

The parties chiefly interested are:

- (1) The growers, whose main desire is to get prompt cash for their products;
- (2) The ginners (they are also the merchants) who have the same desire for a prompt cash settlement;
- (3) The exporters, who ask for a reliable undertaking as regards delivery from the ginners, and a similar undertaking as regards transport to the coast, with reasonable protection of their property en route.

Now to consider the position of these parties in relation to the inevitable expenses involved in any scheme for improvement.

(1) *Growers.* These people may be said to be the most vitally interested in this question, because they are dependent on cotton growing for their actual living, with little or no alternative, but having no money for the needed expenditure, their subscription might easily have to be in the shape of reduced price for their produce.

(2) *Ginners.* By coupling the roles of ginner and merchant, these people undertake the purchase of the seed cotton from the growers and its sale in bale form to the exporters, so far they have not accepted anything approaching the real responsibility of the position they occupy, and the sources of their control. Their enterprise in these circumstances is much to be admired, but their care for the property of others (baled cotton) rather overshadowed by their desire for a quick cash return. The packages are pushed on to the Railway Company with the least possible delay, and without due regard to the abilities of the Railway for the care and transport of the cotton; if the Railway Company adopted a rational system, the ginners would be forced to provide for the care of their own and their customers' property, when as the Railway Company at present seems to be expected to receive and care for any amount of packages that the ginners care to dump on to them. The whole blame is most insistent. The remedy for the ginners is to cover themselves by buying increased cotton cheaper, or by charging more for their baled cotton, and even more for the premiums in such a manner as will induce the use of bankers for purposes of credit.

(3) *Exporters.* The functions of the exporter are to supply a market for the products of the country, cash to pay for those products when ready for shipment, and to provide accommodation for the reception of the goods at their destination, the last-named function being practically identical with the suggested duty of the ginner, because if the latter fails to secure such accommodation he is liable to be fined in some form or another for the damage caused by the non-removal of his goods on to their destination.

Conclusion. The primary function of a railway is transportation, not warehouse-keeping, and they can best serve the public by only entering into such contracts for transportation as they can reasonably expect to carry out, both as regards the time of delivery and the safety of the goods carried. Expenditure on items necessary for movement should be their first care, not on large facilities for keeping things stationary, such as, sheddling, etc. for traffic accepted by them in excess of their ability to carry. This must not be taken as exonerating them in the least from blame for their failure to provide proper quays, or landing places, or drainage at the transportation points.

In these notes reference has been made to the increased cost of cotton likely to be caused by the expenditure of money on improvements; it may be well to remark that this feature would be common to whoever made the expenditure, whether ginner, exporter, or railway, all of whom want a return on any money they expend.

The marine insurance underwriters are at present paying the bill for the losses incurred by damage in transit, and the exporters are paying the losses caused by the delays; neither of them will continue to do this, excepting by safeguards in premiums for losses that will seriously handicap Uganda in competition with all other cotton-growing countries.

The formation of their charge, and the general systemising of their business, is very much needed in their mutual interests.

It is plain from the above that the whole business is likely to come to a deadlock unless all parties cooperate to remedy its present deplorable reputation.

Doubtless you are aware that a movement is on foot to urge upon the authorities in Uganda that ginning licences should be made subject to the provision of good and substantial storage to protect bales of cotton whilst awaiting the opportunity for shipment. This seems to put the saddle on the wrong horse.

Yours faithfully,

W. A. P.

Managing Director,
African-Ginners Cotton Company Ltd.,
16, Fifth Street, Liverpool.

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SOMALILAND IN 1924.

The Trade Position.

The Colonial Office report on Somaliland for 1924 (No. 127) has just been published by His Majesty's Stationery Office, and reflects a continued slow but steady improvement in the position of the Protectorate. Trade conditions were satisfactory, an interesting side-light being a decrease in the importation of rice, attributed to the changing habits of the people, whose increase in livestock as a result of immunity from raids makes them more independent of imported foodstuffs. Extension of agriculture in the Protectorate has also replaced imported rice by home grown millet. The large increase in the exports of skins is another sign of progress.

The seaborne trade of the Protectorate during 1924 amounted to £561,352, as compared with £545,211 in 1923, imports being represented by 5,003,100 rupees, and exports by 3,417,180 rupees. The principal articles imported were the following:

	Yards	Yards
Japanese grey sheeting	2,587,235	23,610
American grey sheeting	1,138,290	238,270
Indian grey sheeting	115,860	17,250
European white long cloth	849,025	60,074
Cats	12,181	44,014
Rice	58,351	84,790
Sugar	20,210	15,640

The principal domestic exports were skins and hides, sheep and goats, bullocks, bees and gums.

Motor Transport.

Considerable extensions are reported to have been made to the existing motor tracks, and there are now 674 miles of uninterrupted motorable tracks in the territory. On the subject of motor transport, the following interesting comments are made:

"An experiment has been made by the purchase of a British touring car (Cubitt). To date the car has run satisfactorily, and it can negotiate bad tracks as well as a Ford. It may in future be possible to substitute British-made cars for the foreign cars now in use in this country; but the impossibility of obtaining spare parts for British cars from any depot nearer than England increases the initial cost of each car by at least 25%, a serious consideration for the Government of a Protectorate whose financial position is not strong."

Owing to the improvement of the motor track system, Indian and Arab firms have imported Ford trucks and touring cars, which are used for the transport of skins to the coast and for passenger traffic. The Somali is quite ready to pay for the luxury of travelling in a motor car, and the Somali are invariably well-taught.

THE PRONUNCIATION OF "KENYA."

To the Editor, EAST AFRICA.

SIR,
Having read the two interesting letters from Tanganyika under the above heading, may a Kenyan also raise his voice on the subject?

The rules governing the pronunciation of Kiswahili have been clearly laid down in the books of Bishop Steed and others. Briefly:

- (1) Vowels are pronounced as in English.
- (2) Consonants are pronounced as in English.
- (3) The accent is always on the penultimate vowel. Surely it should not be difficult to keep to these three simple rules.

It is obvious therefore that the pronunciation of "Kenya," as spelt, should be similar to the English words "Cane Yan."

As regards the correctness of the spelling, the true Native name for the mountain is "Kerenyaga," but all who have tried to extract a name from an African know how careless and ignorant he generally is as to his exact pronunciation, and how readily he will agree to the correctness of any travesty of the name that is offered to him. One can therefore easily understand how an insufficient emphasis of the "y" led to "Kerenyaga" being understood as "Ke'nya'a" and so "Kenya."

The spelling "Kenya" is therefore undoubtedly more correct than "Kinya" (as most people pronounce it) and the pronunciation should be corrected accordingly.

Other names that are grossly misspelt in this Colony are many, mostly due to the disregard of the third rule by the substitution of "i" or "u" for "y" or "w." The former being vowels and the latter being consonants, the use or disuse of these at the end of a word will throw the accent forward or backward a syllable.

- Examples are:-
Maragwa, usually misspelt Maragua (Marag-ooa).
Chanya, usually misspelt Chanja (Chan-ee-a).
Nzaya, usually misspelt Nzola (Nz-ee-a).

With regard to the last of these, the older maps show the correct spelling, but the later maps pander to public ignorance and have adopted the error.

Anyone who has tried to teach a child to read English cannot but deplore the chaotic spelling of the English language. Surely it is worth while to keep to the very simple rules laid down for Kiswahili spelling, and not allow chaos to reign there also.

I am, Sir, yours very truly,

A Kenyan

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OUR KENYA LETTER

By Our Own Correspondent

Nairobi

ST. ANDREW is well remembered in Kenya and every important centre has its Cafedonian dinner. The palm of importance this year goes to Nakuru, where Lord Delamere, being amongst his electors, gives an annual review of the Colony's political progress. As a rule his effort, though always interesting and inspiring, is overshadowed by the dinner speeches at Nairobi, where the leaders of our Administration are entertained. On this occasion Court mourning prevented H.E. from attending and Nakuru therefore comes into its own, for Lord Delamere's speech must be adjudged the most important utterance made at any of these festive celebrations, though both Mr. J. C. Shaw, Nairobi manager of the Standard Bank of South Africa, and the Hon. E. B. Denham, our Colonial Secretary, contributed by their orations to the jollity and the dignity of Nairobi. H.E. Andrew's Nefit Dinner...

changing Views.

The greatest surprise Lord Delamere springs on his convivial audience, and it needs some fortifying to stand the shock with philosophy, was his vote concerning the principle of a land tax.

The general feeling, now the first stunned sensation has passed, is that if Lord Delamere agrees to the proposal, on the policy of noblesse oblige introduced by H.E. in one of his earliest speeches, then no lesser landholder can very well cavil. The fact that the Native Council are voluntarily taxing themselves to provide an education rate has evidently spurred on his Lordship to accept a policy he has hitherto strongly opposed. If Sir Edward Grey has made a convert of the unworldly and unworldly on the street, thinks this may be the inside history of this rather astonishing development—then we shall have to pay tribute to the astuteness and power of our new Governor, who must possess a great medicine.

Education Rate.

It is true that the proposed land tax amounts to only a few cents per acre, which are to be devoted to educational improvements. Some £20,000 are to be raised in this manner. But it is the thin end of the wedge, and doubtless, however reluctantly further increases will eventually be forced on the ratepayers. Before this new source of revenue can be regularized and fully justified, some fairly reliable classification of the colony's alienated lands will have to be undertaken.

Art and Crafts.

The annual exhibition of this Society was opened by H.E. Sir Edward Greig, who made a touching reference to Queen Alexandra's death, the news of which had reached us the day before. All round the numerous exhibits was sufficient to astonish any new-comer to the Colony of the high standard of skill and artistry. For there before him were reproduced the most charming products of Kenya's best handicrafts with their individuality and originality. One of the choicest specimens was a wonderfully fine model of a Uganda railway engine which took two years to make and has already run 100 miles on its own tiny little track, was on view from the makers' two brothers in the employ of the Railway.

Kenyan Movements.

It is quite the fashion for people at home to wax indignant about and form committees to prevent the

deterioration or destruction of ancient buildings and landmarks. Kenya instead of being the very new country many think it to be, is one of the most ancient on the earth's surface and carries many relics of earlier races, and now the Liwale of Mombasa, head of all the Coast Arabs, whom he represents in the Legislative Council, has made a public appeal for the preservation of our coastal monuments dating from the Middle Ages. May the Liwale's energy and influence save our old houses and other architectural relics of the Coast's past prosperity! Now they are falling to pieces in every East African port and on many of the old estates.

Great Nairobi Fire.

On the night of Monday, December 14, the biggest fire ever known in Nairobi started in the central block of business buildings called Mackinnon's Corner, which includes a number of shops, offices, studios and Muter's Auction Mart. This block is built in the centre of the town opposite the New Eagles Hotel and Standard Bank of South Africa. The conflagration lasted all night and almost burnt this considerable group of buildings notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of the local fire brigade. It is not at present easy to estimate the damage done, but £40,000 is mentioned, a considerable portion of which amount is said not to have been covered by insurance.

Uganda's Seismometer.

Kenya, which is as volcanic a country as New Zealand, but with the great advantage of not being at the mercy of a vast ocean whose tidal waves might inundate extensively in the event of earthquake or eruption, learns with envy that Entebbe has recently installed an up-to-date seismometer. This appliance Uganda will, at a safe distance, be able to take records of any terrestrial disturbances that might occur in our Kedong Valley or in other districts which may have a restless fit. On the other side of the world are further volcanic areas of great interest to the scientists, and so this instrument is probably well placed for general research on seismological subjects in this part of Africa. Nevertheless, we should like to have one stationed in Nairobi, especially if we are ever to furnish the incidents for its records.

Our Giant Tank.

Kenya can now boast that it has the biggest above-ground metal tank in the world—at any rate that is the claim made for it. (American papers, please copy) It has just been erected by an English mechanic on behalf of the Municipality. Its capacity is a million gallons, and it has been put up at the highest point on the Hill in order to store water for the town's use and to prevent the wastage that is known to occur owing to carelessness of suburban inhabitants and defects in the pipe system. Yet we are not over pleased with our new acquisition for already it has proved too heavy for its foundation. Someone has blundered.

MAIZE GROWING AND MARKETING

It is a pity that the Hon. Mr. Thomas, Director of Agriculture, Kenya, for a copy of a departmental pamphlet giving the new trading of Maize Rules. The information therein contained must interest every exporter and importer of East African maize. East African maize growers will also be interested in the Report on the Cost of Production of Maize Investigation for the Season 1922-23 (Science Bulletin No. 3d), published by the South African Department of Agriculture.

East A possible now loc various very es to thi depart money by ordi the spe East penny 10% w terms a produc pass th remark that al elimin This In spit the s as reg Nyasa countr develo how a and u becom superi tha —of e Uni alway other like n self-d but l other gener said who fairly the is ab espo mod accu respu soci the sens who con than say thin 700 reve affe N

OUR NYASALAND LETTER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Limbo.

Now that the £10,000,000 for the development of East Africa is assured, let us hope that the fullest possible use will be made of the money. We can now look confidently forward to the betterment of various territories, but I trust that one small but very essential point will not be overlooked. I refer to the continued determination of all spending departments to get the fullest possible value for the money they are utilising. The cash will be found by ordinary folk like you and me, and it is up to the spenders to remember that fact.

East Africa ought to get the most out of every penny. An increase of efficiency and "use" of 10% would give results that would be measured in terms of £1,000,000, and it is not difficult to convince oneself that enthusiasm for the job could produce an abundant increased efficiency of 10%. I pass the motion to the powers that be, with the remark that everyone out here is eagerly hoping that all waste in every sense of the word will be eliminated to the greatest possible extent.

Satisfactory Cotton Season.

This year's cotton season has now come to a close. In spite of the abnormal conditions ruling earlier in the year, results have been fairly satisfactory—and the "second" crop, I hope, has turned out very well as regards quality. I have always maintained that Nyasaland could be made into a very fine cotton country, without interfering in the least with the development of other crops. Statistics will show how we have fared with cotton, grown both lazily and unscientifically by Natives. What could it not become if grown as it should be with proper supervision? When will the powers that be see that that could be for the good of the country as a whole—or even for the Native, if that is all they want.

A Question of Identity.

Unlike a number of my very good friends, I have always had more quiet fun out of life by listening to others than in spending time and energy on a subject like myself. Now I am breaking my rule in sheer self-defence. Why it should be so I do not know, but lately I have heard remarks both flattering and otherwise about myself, and they always end with a general inquiry as to my identity. I thank those who said the nice things and heartily agree with those who said the opposite, but I feel obliged to dispel most of the local rumour.

It has been suggested that I am (1) a certain fairly important Government official, (2) an officer of the Railway, and (3) a certain charming lady. It is always unpleasant to have to dispel illusions—especially when they are flattering to one's own modest self—but here goes. Against the first accusation, I state boldly that I have too much respect for the word "work" and too much conscience against drawing money for nothing. Against the second, my intellect is limited by a very heavy sense of humbug—and people in this category can generally afford only third-class concession tickets instead of holding any responsible position in a country's most important undertaking, so that's that, and now for the third point. I grow tired in saying that I do not know the names of half the things one sees in the advertisement pages of the *Letter*, while as for the stock and share float, I've never tested it other except once—but that does not affect the argument.

Now may I ask my readers to stoop a touch with me

or at me if they please, and let it go at that? After all, it is only the printed page that matters in this case—besides, which I have our true Nyasaland modesty (or) and I should hate to think of prying eyes.

This Week's Fairy Tale.

There was once an East African policeman who traced and captured a thief.

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK.

The 1926 edition of Whitaker's Almanack is as useful as ever, and will certainly be added to the reference shelves of many of our readers. Information on all sorts of subjects is made readily available by means of an index of some 10,000 references. The cloth-bound edition of 888 pages is priced at 6s. 8d. post free, the smaller paper-bound edition of 568 pages costing 3s. 6d. post free.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT

J. H.—You might communicate with a number of the leading East African commercial companies.

Let Facts Speak!

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5th January 1926.

The Editor, "East Africa," 31, Great Titchfield Street, W.

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In increasing our contract with you, we think it only fair to tell you that in the eight months during which we have been advertising with you week by week, we have developed entirely satisfactory and new business in no less than seven of the East African territories, namely, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, Zanzibar, Somaliland and the Sudan.

We must attribute this gratifying success to the co-operation of your journal, "East Africa," for it is the only East African newspaper in which we are advertising.

Wishing you continued success, Yours faithfully, Hobson & Ross London Ltd

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Current prices of these tobaccos are:

SEVERAL of the finer qualities have not considerably improved prices, and the market generally showed a steady and firm tone at the resumption of public sales.

Table listing various produce items such as Coffee, Peaberry, and Beans with their respective prices and grades.

Table listing tobacco grades and prices: Dark, Semidark, Semi-bright, Medium-bright, Good to fine.

OTHER PRODUCE

Reports from Messrs. Harrell and Co. state in their annual report that this commodity has been in fairly good supply throughout the year, prices advancing until the autumn when this commodity declined, though an improvement has since taken place. Stocks are small, and the present values for spot parcels are 175s for Abyssinian and East African, and 170s for Madagascar.

WHEAT - No. 2 white flour East African is offered at 30s and 34s bulks, with a few small parcels at 32s. In February bulk shipments are being made, but little actual business is passing.

SUGAR - The market generally has been quiet, firm, with No. 1 Tanganyika or Kenya from 24s to 26s in January, March, though very little business is actually reported. Offers for No. 2 qualities have been as low as 22s.

FLAX - Values of flax retted and dyed have fallen, and the market is being unsteady, depending on quality.

ZANZIBAR GLOVE EXPORTS

Zanzibar's new Agricultural Produce (Additional) Decree, No. 58 which came into force on January 1st, providing that clove imported or exported shall not contain more than 5% of certain matters such as clove stems, mother of clove, twigs or other foreign matter, nor more than 10% of moisture, soap, ammonium sulphate, falsification or other deleterious ingredients are likewise prohibited. The text of the Decree and Rules, together with an explanatory memorandum, is the Director of Agriculture, appear in the Zanzibar Government Gazette of November 28, 1925.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISE

The British Central Africa Company Ltd. state that the price of their Kampheya tobacco has been reduced from 2s 10d to 2s 6d per 100 lbs in

LIPTON'S TEA advertisement featuring an illustration of a man in traditional attire and a pack of Lipton's Tea. Text includes 'DIRECT FROM TEA GARDEN TO TEA POT' and 'LIPTON LTD Tea Planters & Traders, HEAD OFFICE CITY R. LONDON'.

Vertical text on the left margin: PAPER, AND, TO, ENTS, RICE, TO, TIVES, ER, G.W.L.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH INDIA

"Matiana" arrived Suez homewards from East Africa January 7.
 "Mubera" left Suez for East Africa January 8.
 "Modasa" arrived Beira January 8.

HOLLAND AFRICA

"Haghestrom" arrived Hamburg January 5.
 "Rietfontein" arrived Port Natal January 5.
 "Rietfontein" arrived Zanzibar for further East African ports January 9.
 "Springfontein" passed Durban for East Africa January 6.

"Boerco" passed Durban for East Africa January 8.
 "Klunfontein" arrived Hamburg January 10.
 "Stawall" left Port Natal homewards January 7.
 "Melliskerk" left Afombasa homewards Jan. 8.
 "Banka" arrived Beira for further East African ports January 8.
 "Nykerk" left Amsterdam for East Africa January 8.

CASTLE

"Durham Castle" left Mozambica homewards January 7.
 "Carlton Castle" left London for East Africa January 7.
 "Durham Castle" arrived Beira for Natal Jan. 9.
 "Durham Castle" left Lourenco Marques for Beira January 9.
 "Durham Castle" left London for Lourenco Marques January 9.
 "Gloamont Castle" arrived London from East Africa January 6.
 "Hampton Castle" arrived London from Douala January 6.

BEIRA PORT WORKS.

Registration of £200,000 Private Company.

BEIRA WORKS, LTD., was registered in this country on January 8 with a nominal capital of £200,000 in £1 shares, to adopt agreement (1) with the Companhia do Porto da Beira and Companhia de Desenvolvimento, Ltd., and (2) with Companhia de Moçambique and the Companhia do Porto da Beira. The objects are to construct in Beira or elsewhere docks, piers, railways, and works of all kinds, to enter into contracts as to interchanging of traffic running powers, to carry on the business of miners, contractors, engineers, shipowners, dealers in property, etc.

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EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 10 p.m. this evening, January 11. Further despatches closing at the same hour on January 10 and 11. For Nyasa land, Northern Rhodesia, and Portuguese East Africa mails close in London at 11.30 a.m. Friday, January 15, and at the same time on January 21.

Mails from Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar were delivered in London on Monday last, further arrivals being expected on January 15, 16 and 21.

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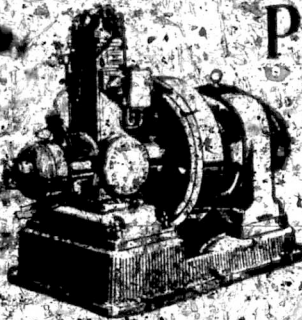


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