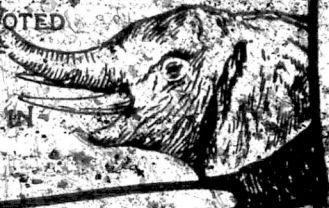


EAST AFRICA



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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REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE.

It is an encouraging and significant fact that at the opening of the first East African Governors Conference, which is now in session in Nairobi, Sir Edward Grigg, himself an old Member of Parliament, should have stressed the value of public opinion and public criticism of Government policy and practice. Officialdom in Africa has not always been so appreciative of the attention of the European settler and commercial communities.

Nowadays, however, there is a rapidly growing spirit of co-operation between the different sections of the European population of the East African Dependencies. Government officers, missionaries, planters and traders are all prepared to take a broader, fairer view of matters than were their predecessors a short decade or so ago, and, as a consequence, the non-official element is granted a voice in the conduct of affairs.

Kenya is the only East African Dependency which can not be said to have developed an organized and vocal public opinion, to which expression can be given in the Legislature, but the press and advanced circles are slowly making their way towards a better understanding with the Government administration.

A few days ago we received the text of a decree establishing an Executive Council and a Legislative Council for Tanganyika. Sir Donald Cameron, Tanganyika's recently appointed Governor, has clearly shown his desire to be assisted by a Legislative Council, which would presumably be constituted by nomination, rather than by election. Northern Rhodesia is also making progress towards a similar development.

It is interesting to note that the same has been done in the case of the South African Republic, the Protectorate of Bechuanaland, the Council of Bechuanaland, and Nyasaland, there are Councils in which the general public has a voice.

It is clear that the East Africa Commission had constantly in mind the desirability of drawing governors and governed more closely together. They suggested intimate intercourse between the settlers and the contiguous territories; the Jubilee Conference was the result. They recommended periodical consultations of Governors and departmental heads; the present Governors Conference in Nairobi is the direct outcome.

It is plain, then, that the policy of co-operation is likewise gaining adherents in East African circles at home. The proposed Advisory Committee in connection with the new East and Information Office in London and the strengthening of the Joint East African Board are two steps in this direction.



POOLING OF EAST AFRICAN COFFEE.

DOCUMENTS OF IMPORTANCE TO THE INDUSTRY.

The documents which we are able to publish hereunder will be of the greatest interest to East African coffee planters and to all others interested in the development of the industry. Our columns are freely available for the discussion of these and analogous questions.

The question of the provision of central coffee factories and the pooling of the crop from neighbouring plantations in East Africa is raised in the following important correspondence, which discloses some suggestions of the Joint East African Board, comments by the London Chamber of Commerce, and the definite opposition to the scheme of the Coffee Trade Association of London.

As neither the Joint East African Board nor the local Coffee Associations in East Africa have yet had an opportunity of replying to the "strong protest against any interference with the present system" which system the London Coffee Trade Association appears to consider quite satisfactory, we publish the whole comment for the moment, but we shall be glad to receive further expression of opinion by those closely in touch with the industry.

Central factories and pooling of the crop.

The first letter, from the Secretary of the London Chamber of Commerce to the Honorary Secretary of the Coffee Trade Association of London, is in the following terms:—

DEAR SIR,

The Joint East African Board, of which the Chairman of the East African Section of the Chamber is a member in his personal capacity, has recently had under consideration certain questions relating to coffee production in East Africa, and is proposing to discuss them with the Colonial Office on Tuesday next, January 12th.

In regard to the future development of the coffee industry in East Africa, the Board suggested that:—

Central factories in convenient positions and the pooling of the cured product from these factories, where this could be done, would ease the problem of labour, lessen the cost of production, and almost certainly improve the selling value of the coffee. These points can be judged at present. Another effect is the possibility of increased inspection of factory marks, but it is not possible to say that this is a desirable thing. The class of coffee is shipped in lamentably small parcels, the handling of which results in greater expense, considerable loss in weight, and probably lower prices also.

It would appear from this that the Board advocates that plantation coffee should be husked, polished and graded to size in the Colony, as against the system of shipping the plantation product in the parchment for husking, polishing and grading at destination (London, &c.).

As you will see, it is the contention of the Board that the pooling of the cured product from central factories would almost certainly improve the selling value of the coffee, but I am informed that if the coffee as shipped in the parchment and is husked in a London auctioneer's store, the value

is generally higher than is the case when it is husked in the Colony, the latter method entailing the long voyage home with the berry bereft of its natural protective cover.

The Board also appears to recommend that plantations should pool their output through central (local) factories, but here again it is believed that many expert brokers and leading consumers in England hold a different opinion, and contend that high class coffees differ so much in quality and value as between one estate and another, and as between fields of varying ages on the same estate, that the system of selling on estate marks and sub-marks is the only way by which the owners of the estates can secure full intrinsic values. As each parcel and mark is separately sampled and tested by weighing, &c., in the home brokers' sale rooms, it would appear that such a system of pooling as is suggested would tend to reduce the level of the average than is being realised under the present system.

It is also thought that the remarks of the Board regarding the shipping of small parcels of coffee are contrary to opinions held by leading brokers.

The Chairman of the East African Section would greatly appreciate it if he were in a position to place before the Colonial Office an authoritative statement from the Association on these questions. I am therefore to ask if you can let me have such a statement by the morning of the 12th instant.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) A. DE LEIGH

Secretary.

The London Chamber of Commerce.

Views of London Coffee Trade.

The reply of the Coffee Trade Association of London was in the following terms:—

DEAR SIR,

Your letter of the 8th instant, covering a copy of a communication sent by the Joint East African Board, has been received. The Coffee Trade Association has no representative on any committee of a special nature to deal with the points raised by the Joint East African Board, my committee considers that any steps that might be taken by the Board or the Government Agricultural Department, for combating the ill effects of pests or disease should have the cordial support of all connected with the coffee industry, but in regard to the probable expense to be incurred and the means to be adopted for raising same, expresses no opinion.

With reference to the cultivation of coffee by natives pending further details of any proposed scheme by the Board and for what purpose, my Committee prefers to suspend consideration.

With regard to the pooling of various estate coffees, there are so many conflicting interests, that we are convinced of the impracticability of its accomplishment.

The suggested pooling in the Colony would be a very difficult matter and practically impossible. The coffee must be judged from three standpoints, raw appearance, roast and liquor. Being used largely here for home consumption and export—both of which sections of the trade are on different bases—makes it necessary that the proper grading should be left in the hands of the various experts on this side and it would be unwise to attempt to interfere with the existing and steadily improving methods of dealing with the coffee. After many years Kenya coffee has successfully established itself in this country and on the Continent, and we strongly protest against any interference with the present system, which is the result of long experience and much labour.

It is true that the shipment of small lots often means a lowering in value of the particular parcels, but this is a matter for the individual planter and can be left with him to deal with. One or two good seasons with increased production would obviate to a large extent what little disadvantage at present exists.

The above conclusions were unanimously arrived at by my Committee in conjunction with all the important importers of Kenya coffees—who were present at the meeting.

The necessity for sending you an early reply to your letter at such short notice precludes my commencing from dealing more fully with the matter at this time, but the services of the Advisory Committee at the disposal of the Joint East African Board for any advice or assistance which can be rendered.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
(Signed) ALEX. J. PARRELL,
Hon. Secretary.

11 Jan. 1920.

GERMAN COMMERCIAL PENETRATION.

The official statistics just published, giving the home consumption, imports, &c., goods cleared from the Customs on landing or from bonded stocks of Kenya and Uganda during the month of September, show that German commercial penetration is concentrating itself in the following lines:

Wines and Spirits. Total 7,411 Imperial gallons, of which Germany supplied 5,382, Great Britain 888, South Africa 582, and Holland 400.

Shells and Spices. Total 402,696, of which no less than 86,856 were German, Britain's share being 14,688.

Colony Blankets. Total 158,375, of which Holland supplied 119,257, Germany 19,710, Britain 7,376, and Belgium 2,022.

Woolen and Linen Goods. Total 1,000,000, of which Germany supplied 631,000, Britain 200,000, and Holland 169,000.

Other lines in which Germany is doing fair business are iron and steel, enamel, tins, cement, lubricating oils and greases, and coloured and dyed piece goods. British manufacturers and merchants need to watch these monthly returns carefully and act promptly and energetically on the information they disclose.

SHIPS THAT

I stood by Ponta Gea Light, alone beside the sea,
I heard the breakers booming, as they surged and broke at last,
And out of Beira Harbour, steaming, throbbing in their pride,
Two great liners gallantly swung, the oceans to bestride.

I could almost hear the laughter, I could see the brilliant light,
As the thronging couples gaily danced their way into the night,
The Cargo liner south-bound to the land of orange groves,
The second one for India, the land of treasure troves.

I smiled to see their passing, what meant it all to me,
Alone by Ponta Gea Light, alone beside the sea,
But, on a sudden, shapeless, almost down to Planck's roll line,
A small grey tramp had followed, almost slinking up behind.

But one light at the masthead, but one on either side,
And only orders crisp and sharp I heard above the tide,
The grey ship passing softly made me hold an Indian high,
For she was bound for England—Oh, but my eyes were dry.

The masthead light showed faces of the days of long ago,
And I seemed to hear their voices, calling, calling soft and low,
Old friend, why do you tarry? Here are lights and music sweet,
And the surge of Piccadilly. Don't you hear the pattering feet?

Can't you hear the "Bwak awa a y?" 'Tis the olden spirit still,
The chase is but beginning. Don't you feel the olden thrill?
The scent of all the cities, and the murmur of their streams?
It's England! still, O Wainwright, the Englishman's dream!

The grey ship, now gone, passed, and I heard the drone,
What was the ocean saying in its booming, booming drone?
I heard: "Go through your weary round, but smile, man—damn it, smile!
I'll send the grey ship back one day, and make it all worth while."

BARADINE

BUY BRITISH GOODS

EAST AFRICAN GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE

GENERAL DESIRE FOR CO-OPERATION

In opening the first East African Governors' Conference at Nairobi on January 26, the chairman, Sir Edward Ginge, Governor of Kenya Colony, said that the conference was convened following the suggestion of the Ormsby Gore Commission, and that of the many services to East Africa rendered by that Commission the inauguration of the Governors' conference might prove the greatest. It was the first gathering of its kind in Imperial annals.

Developing European Settlement

Sir Edward continued, according to the report cabled to the Times: "The hardest political, economic and moral problem before the European Governments is the question of raising the standard of the backward peoples in some measure as benefits conquerors. The idea that one race can profit by paralysing the growth of another race is warring with the last vestiges of slavery. Interesting experimental work, educational and medical, and especially organised scientific research, is required.

Kenya has developed a system of parallel European and Native production. European settlement in suitable highlands throughout East Africa presents advantages over mere white immigration. It is believed that the policy of European settlement should not be confined to Kenya.

"The dual policy of European and Native production, approved by the report of the East Africa Commission, can be permanently successful only if the welfare of both races progresses hand in hand. This is the reason why I welcome the choice of Nairobi, the headquarters of European settlement, as the first meeting place of the conference. There is an epitome of the East African problem. Kenya alone has at present an educated, unofficial public opinion and the only constitutionally appointed unofficial official opinion."

Railway Problems.

"One of the chief points of interest is the railway question. Speaking not only as Chairman of the East African Railway Commission, but also as a private citizen, I am faced with double concern. The railway is not only a vital point of development in avoiding competition with other territories, but it is a duty to the British taxpayer, who is advancing £10,000,000, free of interest for ten years to provide the safest possible investment and the largest possible return to British industries. The surest way of doing both is to organise railway development on co-operative and complementary, and not competitive lines. Kenya alone is in a position to do this, and to co-operate with Uganda, to our mutual advantage. Kenya wishes to see co-operation with all territories in East Africa. This applies particularly to Native policy."

Tanganyika and Uganda.

Mr. Donald Cameron, Governor of Tanganyika, laid stress upon the importance of Tanganyika as the link between the northern inland fertile groups of East African British dependencies. Many Tanganyika problems were, therefore, the problems of her neighbours. He hoped that the discussions would prove of lasting advantage to the whole of British East Africa.

Mr. William Rogers, Governor of Uganda, said that while Kenya and Uganda were supplied with a

of conditions in tropical African countries, the interests of both countries were interwoven by the necessity for closest co-operation. The fact that the two countries were progressing along different lines did not imply that either was following a wrong course. He agreed thoroughly with Sir Edward Ginge, the Governor of Kenya, in regard to the value of unofficial public criticism to African administrators, hence the importance of Nairobi as the seat of the first conference. He was impressed with the need of adopting methods to fit the facts as found and the wisdom of trying to fit facts into any pre-arranged bed of a uniform system of administration and development.

Nyasaland's Needs.

Sir Charles Bowring, Governor of Nyasaland, said that Nyasaland had arrived at a stage when further progress was almost impossible unless a fixed policy was adopted. He believed that the conference would tend to define such a policy and the £10,000,000 loan would enable effect to be given to such a policy. The lack of proper transport was a particular handicap in Nyasaland. Until facilities were improved, it was impossible for the Europeans or the Natives to produce any economic crops. Existing conditions only enabled the economic production of high priced goods. In Nyasaland, as in Kenya, the tribes which supplied the greatest amount of labour for European farms were, through direct assistance with European methods, the most progressive producers on their own land. It was conclusively proved that the African Natives could not progress without the benefits of European civilisation, and that the European settlers could not prosper without Native assistance.

The Mother of East Africa.

Mr. Hollis, Resident at Zanzibar, said that owing to the development of Mombasa and Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar ports are losing its importance, and Zanzibar would have to depend upon its own resources. He believed that the slave trade had been almost entirely suppressed, and that the world's supply of slaves in East Africa were hostile towards federation, but welcomed co-operation by means of conference. He spoke of Zanzibar as "the mother of the East African Dependencies" interested in the welfare of her daughters.

Mr. Lyall, Civil Secretary, Sudan Government, said he would largely be an interested spectator. Sudan was very closely concerned with the dignity of its subjects before the conference, and he would be pleased to be present.

FROM THE KING'S SPEECH

Members of the House of Commons.

Proposals will be laid before you for authorising my Government to guarantee loans for the development of the British Dependencies in East Africa and of the mandated territories.

There is the liveliest satisfaction in East African circles in London at the inclusion of the above statement in the Speech from the Throne on the opening of the new Session of Parliament. It now remains for the Government to implement its proposals at the earliest possible moment.

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IMPRESSIONS OF THE SUDAN

III.—TOKAR.

By a Special Correspondent of East Africa

FROM Suakin to Tokar is a sixty-mile motor drive over a pretty bad desert road, passing the bones of many a camel or monkey dead on this waterless stretch. Even now people die on the road from time to time, only last year a motor van full of people broke down, and some died of thirst before help came. As we were going down we came upon one such party of twelve stranded people; the car having run out of petrol. We gave them half our tank, and they could spare, and when we drove to Tokar we sent them out water and petrol, enabling them to arrive late at night. But it is an evil road and the wise one, presently departing, so that if he does not arrive in fair time help is at once sent out. On the way back we met a solitary Hadendowa on a camel; he stopped us to ask how far it was, and having told him, our first question was "Have you enough water?"

Six or six miles out of the town a police camel met us to help us through the sand dunes of Abdalla, and well they did, for we got properly stuck. It was surprising to watch their coming galloping behind us as we got on again. The drive was a hot one, and the sun very sunny.

A Visit to Tokar.

Tokar—what a station! Not a tree, nor a shrub, only sand and hills, salt, ash and more sand, and away to the west the long line of the rugged Red Sea Hills, through which the Baraka finds a way of bringing prosperity to what would otherwise be simply desert. In June and July the place is almost unapproachable to the natives, to the almost constant rains of *habubs*, as they are called. All the English, and most of the *vas* (people) leave the Delta then, returning in August. The Delta had but a few inhabitants, and a few hundred labourers, and a few hundred camels. At Suakin there is a market. It was what during one period of the year is an unbearable desert, as if others a rich unbroken field of highest grade cotton.

I spent several most pleasant days here with my really excellent hosts, the two agricultural officers. The thermometer on the verandah was over 100 degrees as a rule by breakfast time. The cotton fields are Native, and the land after with a few camels, and a few camels. The Delta are the only ones in the Delta, and they are doing well in the Military College, and they are doing well in the Agricultural Department. One of them whom I met is the son of a powerful chief at Gedat. They are an excellent type of Native, well set up and intelligent. He confessed to me that at the time of the mutiny most of them did not know what it was all about or what they were mutinying for; he said he had learned a sharp lesson, which would last him a lifetime. For his sake, and that of the others, one hopes that this is so.

Another interesting and somewhat surprising little fact is the way to Tokar. For the first time I saw a Muslim turn to the right in the wrong direction. The road had been some round curves and bends in

place, but still the fact remains that he was facing Mecca.

Sixty miles south of Suakin, Tokar lies between the line of the Red Sea Hills and the coast, and some twenty miles from the latter. Through Tokar in the line of the hills, the Baraka flows down. It is only a flood river, being dry for most of the year, but after the rains it comes down in a series of flushes, usually three or four. This river does not find its way to the sea, but loses itself in a triangular-shaped delta covering some 300,000 feddans. It does not, however, ever flood this total area, but finds its way over a portion of it, on an average about one-sixth of the full area. In a very good year up to 100,000 feddans may be flooded, and in a bad year as little as 30,000.

Tokar itself is a Native town of some 20,000 inhabitants of various Sudanese and Arab tribes, as well as a number of Fellata, Bornu and Bornu people of Nigeria, who may stop and rest there on their way to and from Mecca. These and an influx of people from Suakin are the cultivators of this Delta.

Methods of Cultivation.

The whole area has been carefully surveyed into squares of 100 foddans, and is partitioned out annually before the flood; that is to say, the various sheiks of tribes and sub-tribes lease from the Government a certain area or areas of land in the delta. This is then divided up between the people of each particular sheik.

As we all know, which way the flood is coming, or which way it is going to bring water, the whole thing is a gamble. As soon as the flood begins, if it often returns to the same place, the water is then distributed, so that everyone has, at any rate, a little land.

As soon as the third dust has come down planting commences, as this is considered the last important one. On each bush the river brings down a heavy deposit of black silt, about a quarter of an inch deep. This has to be hard in the sun, and assumed a scabrous state. The quantities of silt below the ground are immense, and the water is then the best of the soil. After the rain has fallen the plants begin to grow, and shortly after that thinning commences.

The difficulties the cultivator has to contend with are principally the following:

- (a) a heavy flush after sowing, which means that a hard cake forms over the seed, preventing it from breaking through, and making it necessary for the cultivator to sow again.
- (b) *habub* and *habybai*, which are respectively sand storms accompanied by high winds from the south, and sand storms accompanied by hot winds from the east. The latter is the more dangerous, as its normal time of blowing is during the growth of the cotton crop.

(c) failure of the rains which is due about three weeks to a month after the cotton is planted amounts to about twelve inches in a normal year and helps to carry the crop to maturity.

On the other hand, there is the great advantage that the crop is yearly planted in virgin soil of a very rich type, heavy and warm, and that thus the crop is remarkably free from disease. The Government take 25% of the crop as their share, in return for free seed, surveying and allotting land, supervision by two British agricultural officers, marketing and transport. Two seed farms are maintained in the delta, and much care is taken to keep out disease.

At picking, the cotton is marketed by the Government at Tokar itself, and then carried down by a light railway to Trinkitat, where it is shipped to Port Sudan or Suakin and ginned. The crop is on a light to fine fibre, and the type of cotton grown is Sakellarides. The cotton is the finest grown in the Sudan, being particularly silky in texture. The yield averages about five small kantars of lint per faddan.

What is in June, July and August an absolute desert, begins in September to become green, and by November is an unbroken stretch of beautiful cotton and food crops. The next May it is desert again, an extraordinary annual transformation. During June and July the winds blow fiercely, bringing up great clouds of sand, blowing them into sandhills which one finds scattered everywhere, even amongst the cotton. It also blows great scours in the soil, getting right down to the harder ground. During this period the place is unbearable, and nearly everyone leaves.

For the five years from 1918 to 1922 the Government, the vast portion of the delta, and the people tried to find a means to keep it there, but for the last two years it has gone back to the east. The reason is that in the western portion of the delta the soil is much higher than the other.

Tokar is an interesting place, being near the Jebel which was the scene of the massacre of 1,000 Egyptian troops under Baker by 200 Hadendowa, armed only with swords and knives. The Egyptians were buried on the field, but the Hadendowa laid their bones bare again. It was also the dwelling place of Arab Dinnas who, by the way, is still alive and comes to West Halfa. Trinkitat was where Baker landed at first, and he had a large fortified camp at Tokar. The look-out tower built of adobe.

In 1911, much of the delta was held up by the lines built by the Egyptians from Trinkitat a day before the Mahdi. Cattle and horses do well there, and, of course, the place is full of camels and goats and sheep.



SUDAN TRADE RETURNS.

Trade imports into the Sudan during the first ten months of 1925 were valued at £2,594,735, an increase of £211,365 over the corresponding figures of 1924. Increased trade was done in cotton piece goods, value of which totalled £1,013,594, against £844,870; sacks, £435,884, against £381,841; household soap, £141,451, against £54,751; and petroleum £427,000, against £301,032. Decreases are to be noted in machinery (excluding motor cars) which, at £514,343, shows a fall of some £60,000; iron and steelware, down from £1,141,709 to £1,113,547; and timber, which fell from 1,211 tons, valued at £82,646, to 564 tons, worth £49,446.

Government imports during the ten months are returned at £1,230,143, some of the main items being iron and steelware, £326,975; sugar, £292,696; coal and fuel oil, £140,648; machinery, £61,700; timber and railway sleepers, £38,312; and cement, £134,112.

Exports for January-October are £1,437,472, of which cereals and agricultural produce are £1,380,000; cotton, represented £1,610,957; gum, £67,000; durra, £1,215,200; tanned skins, £1,981,059; groundnuts, £1,457,006; cotton seed, £511,926; and hides and skins, £1,000,000.

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PERSONALIA

Sir Arthur and Lady Dickinson are on their way to Fort Sudan.

Sir John Freeman-Newman left London for Monte Carlo last week.

Dr. Donald Fraser recently broadcast an interesting wireless talk on the Livingstonia people.

Messrs. H. G. Stiebel and C. I. R. G. Cadz of the Tanganyika Administrative Service have arrived home on leave.

Mr. F. G. Buckley, Administrative Officer, Tanganyika, has been appointed an Acting Senior Commissioner.

Lord Wellington has left England for the Sudan. He expects to return in the latter part of April.

On his return from Makwar, Lord Lloyd visited the site of the Gebel Aulia dam on the White Nile. His Excellency also paid a visit to the Gordon College, Khartoum.

Mr. Gordon Brown, who may be said to know everything worth knowing about the territories of Manica and Sofala, has arrived in England from Australia, whither he proceeded after leaving Beira last autumn.

Colonel W. H. Franklin, C.B.E., B.S.O., Commissioner for H. M. Eastern African Dependencies, left London on Thursday morning last for Madagascar and East Africa. He expects to be back in London in October.

Mr. Amery, addressing the Common Chamber of Commerce last week, said that the Government's decision to guarantee loans for East African development would result in a very great increase of Empire cotton supplies and the growth of some of our best markets.

The tenth anniversary of the foundation of the British Empire Producers Organisation was celebrated by a luncheon at the Marlborough House yesterday, when the Right Hon. L. S. Amery, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies, was presented with his portrait painting by Sir Luke Fildes, R.A., Lord Fildes was president of the occasion, and presented an account of the work of the Organisation in an interesting paper.

Dr. J. O. Fyfe, the newly appointed Director of Geological Surveys of Tanganyika is now on his way to the Mandates in the Cape. He is making an overland journey of observation to Dar es Salaam, the Northern Rhodesias and the Kaimosi Province of the Italian Congo, and a map of the route of his journey will be of considerable interest and value to our readers. It will be published in our next issue.

Mr. John Christian Ramsay Sturrock, who has been appointed Resident Commissioner in East Africa in succession to Lieutenant Colonel Sir Edward Curdaway, was born in 1875 and educated at Charterhouse and Balliol College, Oxford. In 1905 he became tutor to the Kabaka of Buganda, then aged nine years. When the Kabaka came of age, Mr. Sturrock was appointed District Commissioner, and in 1921 he was made Provincial Commissioner. He has acted as Chief Secretary of the Protectorate.

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NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Views on Amalgamation North and South of the Zambesi
From a Special Correspondent.

MR. MOWAT, the Southern Rhodesian Minister of Mines and Public Works, referred in a recent speech to the possibility that the question of amalgamation between Northern and Southern Rhodesia might be forced to the front by the issues that would be raised when an attempt was made to solve the problem of acquiring control of the railway system. His references have led to a good deal of discussion on both sides of the Zambesi.

Public opinion has not yet had time to crystallise, but an analysis of the views already expressed indicates that, although Southern Rhodesia is disposed to look at the question of amalgamation with a certain amount of favour, Northern Rhodesia is distinctly dubious. Opinions for and against amalgamation have been forthcoming from representative men in Northern Rhodesia, but in some quarters there is a feeling that adequate control of the railways might be obtained by agreement between the two Governments and without any necessity for political union, and there is evidence of disinclination to disperse fully the benefits that may be derived from Imperial control by substituting government from Salisbury. It is felt that with a few white residents in Southern Rhodesia and only some 5,000 in Northern Rhodesia, the interests of the latter might be swamped by those of the south.

The problem is complicated by the division of the northern protectorate into two isolated areas of white settlement, the one traversed by the main railway from Cape Town to the Congo and the other dependent upon the Beira Nyasaland route. It would not be practicable to attach the northern eastern district of southern Rhodesia, so that an extension of the latter colony north of the Zambesi would almost certainly necessitate a partition of Northern Rhodesia between Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, with possibly the attachment of Barotseland to the Bechuanaland Protectorate. In spite of the geographical, economic and administrative advantages of such a course, partition is not popular in the protectorate, indeed a memorial against it was presented to the East Africa Commission. The desirability of partition may in turn make itself more generally felt, but for the moment it seems clear that any such proposal would be treated as submitted to a referendum of the white residents of Northern Rhodesia.

There has been mentioned against amalgamation in Southern Rhodesia is the change in the legal system that would be involved. In Southern Rhodesia, as in the Union of South Africa, Roman-Dutch law, modified by English precedent, is in force, but north of the Zambesi English law holds. In fact this could hardly be regarded as a serious reason against amalgamation, but it is just such points as these that induce protest and when in combination with other factors tend to be one of the dominant factors influencing the decision of the Northern Rhodesians should amalgamation become a live issue.

The Livingstoni mail devoted considerable space in a recent issue to a discussion of the merits and demerits of amalgamation. After reviewing the railway situation at some length, that journal says:

Let it then be assumed that the railway problem is satisfactorily disposed of that agreement has been reached between Southern and Northern Rhodesia, the

Railways and the Government, is amalgamation desirable?

The instinctive urge towards something new must be confessed, the question is not to be decided by emotion, hope, personal ambition or local advantage. It concerns the whole of the territory and the general good. What advantages would be gained? What disadvantages would have to be suffered? There must be a balance in every deal, and people are not so churlish as to haggle meticulously on a fifty-fifty deal if the principles of progress are served. Would Northern Rhodesia be better off if it were absorbed by, or amalgamated with, Southern Rhodesia, forming one Great Rhodesia?

On a preliminary survey we do not perceive any advantage beyond the immediate necessity of solving the railway problem. Two arguments immediately occur to us, one has already been dealt with—the preponderance of political power in the more densely populated South, the other is over-centralisation. The distance of the farming and mining areas from Livingstone is not much less than that from Salisbury and Salisburia-Katse, but that line is not yet built. Even if it were, a Government concerned with the affairs of 40,000 people will have less time for good than a Government concerned with only that

is the Government of Southern Rhodesia to be preferred to that of Northern Rhodesia, and if so, why? The writer, who claims to be well informed on the points as anyone can be holds that, putting it at the lowest, the Southern Rhodesian Government is no better than ours. In what do these governments ultimately differ? In the case of Southern Rhodesia on the will of the people, and in the event of financial disaster, every aspect may be considered—Southern Rhodesia must make the best terms it can with either the Imperial Government (for a loan or its powerful neighbour to the south). In the case of Northern Rhodesia the Imperial Government is directly responsible for the finances and their stability, as that of the Empire. We do not deny that this responsibility justifies a measure of most irksome control and that perhaps that control hampers progress, but we are discussing stability.

As regards the material prospects, Southern Rhodesia has a more balanced budget, its revenue is abundant and, in short, it is relatively prosperous. Northern Rhodesia depends, and for two years to come will depend, on a grant-in-aid, which may amount to £700,000. In a few years the budget should balance, and may show a substantial surplus available for development. In five years, assuming normal conditions, Northern Rhodesia might contemplate a fairly extensive programme and progress be assured. What certainty have the people of this part of Rhodesia that the revenue which will be expended on the promotion of local development?

Self-government is a lofty ideal; we may congratulate those who have attained it. But is it so desirable that we are willing to make substantial sacrifices to attain it a few years earlier than in the ordinary course of events, we would be in a position to assume?

What is there to be gained, including railway control, and independence that we shall not gain ultimately if it is to be lost?

Some may think that there is a favour of opinion in favour of this analysis of the question, but that it might even have been written by a man servant who was not fresh the prospect of the economies that might be effected by an amalgamation of duplicate departments. Nevertheless, it is interesting, as an indication of the existence of a distinct current of opinion in favour of Northern Rhodesia continuing to make its own sense, and it is clear that the Colonial Office will have to consider the views of the white population of the younger protectorates, but that the course of amalgamation and the financial and political course of the maintenance of Northern Rhodesia as a separate political unit without any alteration of its present boundaries.

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PEGASUS AND KOENIGSBERG

Admiral King-Hall's Recollections

Admiral Sir Herbert King Hall, whose reminiscences are published by the Morning Post, has written most interestingly of the loss of the "Pegasus," the escape of the "Koenigsberg," and other naval incidents of the early days of the war in East Africa.

On the night of July 31 he arrived off Zanzibar in the "Hyacinth," having detached the "Pegasus" and the "Astraea" to watch Dar es Salaam, where the German cruiser "Koenigsberg" was thought to be, though as a matter of fact she was at sea, and was presently seen by the "Hyacinth" from which she bolted immediately.

The Admiral had wirelessed the British Resident at Zanzibar requesting that all cables for the German territory should be delayed twenty-four hours. To his astonishment he was told on landing on August 1 that the matter had been referred by wire to the Colonial Office, and that Lord Harcourt, then Colonial Secretary had replied that all German cables were to be sent on without any delay. This intelligence was naturally startling to the Admiral, who writes:

"Such a decision might seem a correct one to a politician and for all I know to the world at large, but to an officer in responsible command it appeared next day to be a blunder. So in the Resident unwilling to act, and as the Chief Telegraph Authority refused to exceed his instructions, I ordered my Flag Lieutenant, who had attended me on shore, to return at once to the ship in the boat I had landed in, to bring a party of electricians on shore to take them to the cable station, and cut the connection to Dar es Salaam."

When the Resident found that the Navy had no intention of continuing to permit news to get through unscrupulously to the Germans, he gave way under protest to force majeure, which the Admiralty was bound to give his face, if necessary, with the Colonial Secretary. The State modified the time of delay to twelve instead of twenty-four hours.

Meanwhile, there were on the 12-year-old torpedo boat at the Cape, and to the water-cooled and sailed immediately in the "Hyacinth," leaving the "Astraea" and "Pegasus" to deal with the "Koenigsberg." Though obsolete, poorly armed and slow, while the "Koenigsberg" was modern, well-armed and fast, he felt that the two ships together would be more than a match for the enemy. His final orders were that the ships were never to be without steam ready on at least one engine.

Then came orders from the Admiralty that the "Astraea" was to be withdrawn for coaling duties, news which drew from the Admiral a protest that it was an act to allow the "Pegasus" to be a rather unsupported boat. As it is known, the result was that while lying at anchor on Sunday morning, September 20, 1914, she was attacked by the German cruiser and sunk, with great loss of life, a tragedy which brought out the fast cruisers "Chatham" and "Dartmouth."

Admiral King-Hall concludes: "Eventually Captain Druce Lowe of the "Chatham" located the "Koenigsberg" secluded in the Rufiji River, and established a blockade of her there, which was successfully maintained until she was finally destroyed in July, 1915. Meanwhile, having found on my visit to Dar es Salaam in July a number of men in charge of a private individual giving flying tips to the public, I got him and his flying machine down to Simon's Bay, bought his machine, gave him a commission in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, and having got the machine into good order, sent him up to the "Chatham" to assist in the search and blockade of the "Koenigsberg." This Lieutenant Cutler did with the greatest gallantry and ability until his very own machine came down in the delta of the Rufiji and he was made prisoner.

This is an obvious mispelling of Cutler, who certainly deserves the high terms in which Admiral King-Hall refers to his work above the Ruffiji machine which had already failed the previous several times in test flights off the coast.

From fellow officers and men who witnessed his flights, and from German eye-witnesses, we have heard many details of the work done by the "Pegasus" in East Africa, who was too busy to brag of himself, though he was with difficulty persuaded to tell us something of his experiences. We are sure Sir Herbert King-Hall would wish us to correct the printer's error and give credit to the man to whom it is due. —Ed. E. P.

BUY BRITISH GOODS.

East Africa's public men might well follow the excellent example of Mr. James L. Harper, Vice-President of the Nyasaland Chapter of Agriculture and Commerce, who, through the columns of the Nyasaland Times, recently uttered a strong plea for practical patriotism in everyday business life.

During the past half decade there has been an ever-growing apathy in this matter. Our Empire purchases, business houses succumbing all too readily to the bait of low prices and long credits.

In his timely appeal Mr. Harper says:

"The total imports into Nyasaland during the first ten months of 1925, as valued at £496,526, and of this sum only £245,101 were spent in the United Kingdom, the balance in the proportions of 26% and 24% respectively being divided between foreign countries and India and the Colonies. Of general goods introduced for the use of Europeans, 28% came from foreign countries and 33% from India and the Colonies while, to take one item alone, no less than 49% of the hats introduced were of foreign origin.

An increasing number of foreign traders are opening agencies here, and I am afraid that unless some effort is made to put our part in counterbalance, we are showing a preference for British-made goods. These statistics will show still more adversely against the Home country.

In spite of depressed trade and an alarming amount of unemployment, the Home Government granted us a tariff rebate of 5% per lb. on our tobacco, which means that in a normal year a sum exceeding £100,000 has to come out of the pockets of the taxpayer at home to protect our cloth industry.

Our local Government, dead to international treaties, is debarred from offering any special facility in the way of tariffs, and if the producer and others here are to be swayed or incited by this rebate, it is our duty to reciprocate by showing a preference for British-made goods over foreign or colonial ones, what inducement can there be for the people at home to continue a subvention from which they receive no benefit?

I therefore appeal to all interested in the prosperity of this Protectorate and in that of the Mother country to do what they can to increase the sale of British-made goods in this country by giving them the preference when purchasing, even though this may involve some pecuniary sacrifice.

VICTORIA NYANZA'S GOLDEN LANDS

The lake shore of Victoria Nyanza was a comparatively flat fertile one of the seaboard for they were good fish down to the water's edge. In most places it is swampland, and on many parts of the shore deep mud is very prevalent. The only one place I know that remains up of the seaboard is Buloba which has the golden sands.

OUR KENYA LETTER

From Our Own Correspondent

Nairobi

The general landscape effects derived from our recent scanty short rains have reached their best so far as appearances go, and all Kenya has been in vivid emerald holiday dress for the Christmas festivities, but unless more rain falls the country will from now on rapidly dry up and resume the brown and yellow tinges of a couple of months back. At any rate, it is reasonable for January, February and most of March to be the sunniest and driest time of the year. So long as we get a fully-fedged old-time rainy season much will be forgiven. As for the present, nothing could be more beautiful than the conditions under which we have been spending this period of good cheer. Sunny weather with cool tempering breezes has been our lot by day and fresh clear starlight hours by night. A very quiet and happy Christmas has been the result with a pair of white gloves for the local magistrates lost only through the antics of a bibulous Sikh whose record, however, proved him to be one of those big-hearted liberal-minded folk who feel it incumbent on them to rejoice with anybody making public jubilation and to celebrate any kind of holiday that may happen along.

Belgian Crown Prince

With very little previous warning and without ceremony, there drifted into Nairobi on Christmas Eve the heir apparent to the throne of Belgium, travelling as the Duke of Brabant, who has been studying keenly the novel conditions of life and civilization in the Congo. As the Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha stayed for four days after which he left for Mombasa in order to catch the boat for Europe. He spent probably well over a year for the change to our tropic climate, the winter season in Europe with H.C. and then returned as obviously as he came. It was a pleasant little incident and proves we believe that our Administration is on excellent terms with our Belgian neighbours.

Officials as Colonists

The more the principles and results of Kenyanism, which stands for the utilisation of the expert white pioneer as the most natural, inexpensive and practical means for uplifting coloured races, are proved, the greater grows the faith of most of us in the future possibilities of land settlement in this colony, and so we are interested in Capt. Coney's recent speech in the Legislative Council in favour of the establishment of a retired pensionable officials on the land. One of the honourable members even went so far as to suggest that working capital should be provided by the Government for such candidates for Kenyan citizenship. The fact is that quite a few of our officials have already taken advantage of the permission given to them to acquire active interests in property and estates (about one may doubt whether it would be wise to give such financial encouragement to those who are here for particular fair-weather work on the land when there exist an abundant number of sound practical business opportunities inside and outside of Kenya who are anxious to establish themselves in East African soil).

It is another obvious corollary that some of our most responsible heads of departments are also directly engaged in bona fide schemes for planting operations for the sake of their own private gain, and the trouble and difficulties experienced by men who are entirely dependent on their own efforts in the economic plane have been the principal topic of general discussion.

might easily lead to abuses. Nothing but good feeling between official and unofficial members of the Council can be expected by Captain Coney's proposals, but as a matter of practical politics, it might well be considered more important to bring in fresh agricultural agricultural candidates and to get them settled while it may be held that no official board who really love the Colony and is in earnest setting himself up here need fail to make good the advantages and inside knowledge of the old possessors over the newcomers.

Black and White Settlement

More important, perhaps, than Captain Coney's suggestion are the statements made by His Excellency Sir Edward Grigg in his opening speech at the Agricultural Show for they show that he is on the side of increased European settlement in East Africa. It can be admitted that the Government has pressed in many East African countries the new Government has proved to be a powerful influence which attempts to impose the progress of coloured countries by means of the natural evolutionary expansion of our own pioneering race. We see the clear-cut endorsement of Kenyanism by Sir Edward who did not only bring a long list of discoveries, but an independent judgment which allows no artificial ideas to blind us to the great facts that are already written across this country for all to read who have eyes. This matter of attracting or even retaining settlers is however intimately bound up with the question of living which has already reached alarming proportions to those with small incomes or who are trying to establish themselves, and many are profoundly uneasy about the probable financial position of the Colony in a few years time. When the present price of land is so high and so speculative, it will be felt that it is not possible to support the tax on land before the Colony, large numbers of landless people are created.

Belgian Congo Progress

The enthusiasm with which the Belgians are engaged in the development of the great national estate entrusted to their hands is marked this week by the fact that they have raised the sum of 1,500,000,000 for the general development of the territory. The nature of this loan is that only a small amount is to be guaranteed by the State, and the rest is to be guaranteed by the private enterprise of the Colonists, and an element of speculation is introduced. This other element is a reward for the Colonists and is to be given in the way of the Government and the Colonists in the form of a loan to the Colonists with Government guarantee. Nevertheless, it happens the first time in the history of a colonial enterprise that the bulk of the loan is to be paid to the public, and therefore marks a new departure which might not have been with the Belgian Colonies who traditionally look askance at pure gambling.

Would it, for example, not be a very valuable form of investment if money were raised for to back our own race in the development of such industries as sugar or some other proved industry in East Africa on the basis of thousands of square miles now lying fallow? It is a problem which is a common one in all the colonies and a equitable system of white participation in the race, participating in such enterprises is a problem by no means impossible to solve, the benefit and attractiveness to all concerned would probably be phenomenal.

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Theory Council set ... from A Correspondent

The first elections were held in Mozambique Company Territory on February 1st, 1925. The official members of the new ...

The elected members will be chosen by occupational groups, the merchants acting as one group, the farmers as another, and professional men as a third. ... resident in the territory for more than two years and able to read and write Portuguese will be eligible to vote, if duly registered in the appropriate occupational group, and for persons of more than five years residence, can, if naturalised, both vote for and stand in the council.

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OUR WOMAN'S PAGE

NEWS, NOTES AND NOTIONS.

British Fashions for British Women.

WITHIN the past week the first determined step to make English women independent of Paris dress designers has been taken by the opening of the British Model House next door to the Polytechnic at Oxford Circus.

Hitherto France has been the dictator of women's fashions, though, strangely enough, a considerable number of the actual designers in Paris are of British nationality. Now, conscious that Britain should lead in women's fashions, as she does in men's, several of the most important Vercelie textile firms have combined to finance the House, not, as they explain, with the object of direct profit, but with the idea of practical support to the "Buy British" campaign.

The Duchess of Cornwall, who opened the building, which is entirely British in design, construction and contents, urged the duty of buying clothes made in this country, and said that she had told two sisters, the only ones she supplied Nottingham lace she would have to close her account with them. It is this spirit, particularly necessary when unemployment is so prevalent, that will make the Model House the outstanding success which it gives every promise of becoming.

At the opening the President of the Board of Trade presided, and those present included many of the leading makers and the heads of a large number of the best retail shops and dressmaking establishments. A notable fact in this enterprise has already attracted wide publicity, it is said to be supported by four millionaires.

During the course of the afternoon the first dress parade was made on a revolving stage, which forms part of the floor of one of the saloons, in which the lighting effects are so arranged that shades from sunrise to sunset fall upon the frocks. A new material, called Apponye, which is a substitute for the place of Kashia, was shown. Judging by the model, "Kashia" will be prominent as a material.

Cushions

Cushions are a very important part of the furniture scheme of any room. Among the most useful and well-shaped cushions they can be made are odd pieces of silk which can be quite successfully used up in this way. One of these dainty fan-shaped cushions, which looked particularly attractive, was in powder blue and grey shot fabrics, bound with a silver cord and finished by a silver tassel. A cushion made up in the same shape in rich brown, chamois velvet, with a few stripes of red tissue, fuchsia and white, and a black and gold cord tassel, was also very attractive.

Head rests for armchairs, fashioned in the same material as the chair and edged with fringe, are comfy and useful, as they always remain in place. Strips is also being used for the purpose.

Nut Crackers

New designs in nut crackers, shown in shop windows are in the shape of metal crocodiles and elephants' heads, the body of the crocodile and the trunk of the elephant forming the handle. There is a real East African atmosphere about them.

For Dumb Friends.

Out of £100,000 left by a lady who died in 1910, Wells, who has a million sterling given to annual charities, practically every well-known and many little-known societies benefitting by large sums. One does not recollect ever having read a will in which so many generous bequests are made for our dumb friends.

Care of the Teeth


Surfact appearing on the teeth—sometimes caused by abrasion, but often by the constant eating of sweets and fruits and dishes containing acids—can be removed by means of a mixture of magnesia with the toothbrush.

Wash the teeth with water, and take one pipette of lemon juice and divide into sections and place them in a dish. Take a breakfast-cup, fill with loaf sugar, add boiling water to the brim, and when dissolved, pour over the oranges. Boil for ten minutes, the rind and juice of two lemons, one breakfast-cupful of loaf sugar and three of water, then strain, add a table-spoonful of cornflour, boil for a few minutes till cooked, throw over oranges and syrup, and allow to cool. Before serving, whisk the white of three eggs to a stiff froth, add a little lemon juice and sugar, and put on float.

—NANCY

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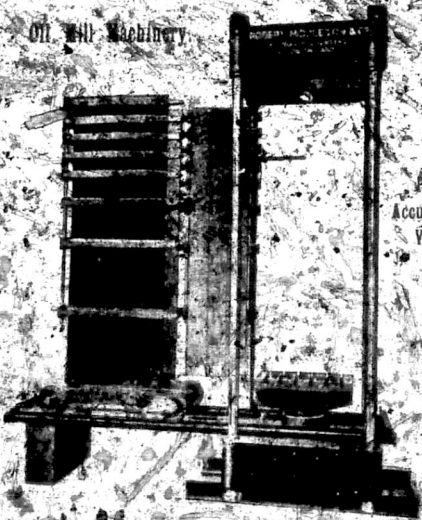
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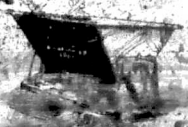
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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE

Despite the large offerings a good demand has resulted in the raised prices, particularly for the lower sorts. Values are as follows:

Table listing coffee prices for various grades: Kona, Peaberry, London cleaned, Grounsh, Medium, Peaberry, Robusta, etc. with prices in pounds and shillings.

The present stocks of Africa coffee stand at 1,431 bags as against 1,785 bags at the same time in the period of last year.

The market has remained quietly steady, prices being quoted as follows: Worth in their last report as under:—

Small table listing prices for Tanganyika and other coffee grades.

TOBACCO—The present price, about £24 (for 50 lb) quality, shows a tendency to improve.

FLAX

The present values of East African flax are: B/B Flax according to quality £25-£30; B/R Flax according to position and assortment £20-£25.

WOLLS

The present values for packages of wool from the British and East Africa, Sayama Estate, were sold at the following prices of 10/52d. per lb.

Table listing wool prices for different grades and quantities.

Soft grain, sound hulls, part slight defects: 100 to 100 lb. 125 to 127 1/2; 50 to 50 lb. 118 to 122 1/2; 25 to 25 lb. 108 to 112.

Soft grain, more or less cracked or defective: 100 to 100 lb. 117 to 125.

Hard grain, sound hulls, part slight defects: 113 lb. 100 to 105; 30 to 34 lb. 77 to 79 per cwt. Billard Ball, Serretelles: 21 to 21 inches diameter 112 to 115; 21 to 21 280.

OTHER PRODUCTS

Castor Seed—Business is reported to have passed at £7 7s. 6d. but since then the value has declined to about £16.10s.

Cotton Seed—An early tendency is apparent for this commodity, and the value for forward shipments up to April is about £7. May/June £7 6s. 2 and July/August £7 16s. but the actual value does not exceed £6.15s.

Grounsh—Values are again lower, the highest value of East African being about £20.5s. and the more distant positions would not fetch more than about £20, while March/April or April/May should be about £19.15s.

Green Arabic—A quiet, some breakalls, with very little business passing. Early in the year the value of Egyptian natural beans has advanced slightly, £200 with February/March shipment.

Waxes—New Zealand flat East African is valued by the market at about 31/6d. but it is over as the holding but for prices nearer 31/6d.

Simsim—Very little business is being done, and white and/or yellow with January/February or February/March shipment is worth about £22.5s. which is a comparatively good price.



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EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

DUNLUCE CASTLE.
 Modasa left Kilindini homewards January 26.
 Merkaia left Marseilles for East Africa January 30.
 Multera left Zanzibar outwards January 29.

HOLLAND AFRICA.
 Palembang arrived Antwerp for Rotterdam January 29.
 Randfontein arrived Port Natal January 29.
 Springfontein arrived Kilindini for East Africa January 27.

Boeroe arrived Hamburg January 29.
 Salawati arrived Rotterdam January 28.
 Meliskerk left Port Said homewards January 22.
 Banka arrived Kilindini for East Africa January 26.
 Heenskerk arrived East London for East Africa January 30.
 Klipfontein left Rotterdam for East Africa Jan. 29.

UNION CASTLE.
 Gallow Castle left Suez for East Africa Jan. 24.
 Dunluce Castle left Zanzibar for Beira Jan. 29.
 Grandly Castle left Ascension for Beira Jan. 29.
 Guildford Castle left Beira homewards Jan. 30.

FOUR-TUSKED ELEPHANTS.

CAPT. TRACEY PHILLIPS, replying to the comments of the Rev. F. W. Smith published under the above heading in the recent issue, points out that according to the Notes and Records, Vol. II, 1891, p. 21, 30 of the Egyptian Army saw a four-tusked elephant on May 18, 1891, within a few miles of the spot on which he (Capt. Phillips) now believes to have been a four-tusked. The original writer writes:

"I was hiding behind a tree about fifteen yards away, when I saw an elephant with four tusks. The left tusk was the bigger and had the usual direction, but the direction of the small tusk was downwards and came out from under the big one. It was found and its thickness was about 2 1/2 inches. The direction of the right tusk was downwards, and the small tusk came out from under it in the usual direction, but it was small, like the other one."

It was certainly interesting to have the opinions of other travellers in the Gato and Shari areas, in which these elephants are abundant.

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 Mr. F. G. Smith
 Mr. H. Stevens
 Mrs. H. Stevens
 Mr. J. Stevens
 Miss J. Stevens
 Miss J. Stevens
 Mrs. J. Stevens
 Mr. H. A. Buft
 Mrs. Buft

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. this evening, further despatches closing at the same time on February 11 and 16.
 Mails for Swaziland, Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa mails, close at the G.P.O., London, at 11.30 a.m. to-morrow, Friday, February 5 and February 12.
 Mails for Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika on February 8, 16, and 17.

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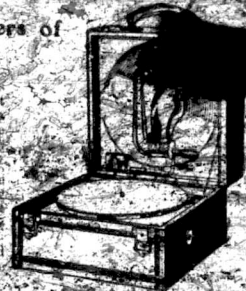


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Send enquiries for Decca agencies in Kenya to be addressed to MERRIBYTS, NICHOLSON & Co., Mombasa (P.O. Box 347); Nairobi (P.O. Box 537).

Send enquiries for Rhodesia, T. RAHEMLY, Bulawayo (P.O. Box 80).

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WHITE SETTLEMENT IN TANGANYIKA.

THIS issue in this issue will be found the most important declarations regarding policy in Tanganyika made since Great Britain accepted the mandate. Sir Donald Cameron has definitely laid down that, after the present applications for land in the Lyngstone Highlands have been dealt with, no further areas will be alienated until the route of the projected southerly railway from Zomba has been decided.

His Excellency's pronouncement is of such far-reaching effect that it will at first sight appear amazing to many East Africans. They may find the policy now enunciated an attack on the whole system of white settlement, and evidence of disregard of the strong recommendations of the recent Lukuyu Conference that European settlement should be encouraged in Southern Tanganyika. It so happens, moreover, that the Government's decision is widely known almost simultaneously with the official reports of the formation, largely under the auspices of well-known settlers in Kenya, of an important organisation to stimulate British settlement in the Lukuyu district.

When the subject of German penetration was discussed at the Lukuyu Conference, the delegates considered that existing international obligations so bound Great Britain that the only feasible manner of countering the evident danger was to induce constantly increasing numbers of suitable British subjects to start plantations in the territory in question. That course we have long pursued, and had pending the receipt of ample details concerning the new administrative policy we suspend judgement. Thus, the terms of the mandate the only freehold land in Tanganyika is in the hands of the ex enemy estates, most of which have already been sold. A newcomer who cannot obtain such an estate must apply for and obtain a right of occupancy over the land on which he wishes to settle, which may in no case exceed 4,000 acres, and is in all cases likely to be for a limited period. The prospect of a railway southwards from Zomba has turned the thoughts of many potential planters towards the Southern Highlands, which it was evident would soon be invaded by German settlers, who are to-day under no disabilities in the matter of land acquisition. The closing of the area for the present, while it disappoints the hopes of all friends of British settlement, has the compensatory effect that it postpones the creation of a German wedge in the south of the Mandate. That is a matter to be borne in mind when considering losses and gains.



EAST AFRICA'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE

CONSTITUTION OF THE SUB-COMMITTEES

THE OFFICIAL LIST

In connection with the opening of the new Eastern African Trade and Information Office in London, the Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed an Advisory Committee of gentlemen who are closely connected with East Africa.

Lord Cranworth has consented to accept the Chairmanship of the Committee, which will operate mainly through three Sub-Committees, the membership of which will be as follows:

Kenya Sub-Committee

Lord Cranworth, M.C. (Chairman), Major-General Sir John Davidson, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., M.P., Sir Sydney Henn, K.T.B.E., M.P., Lieutenant-Colonel R. P. Collings-Wells, C.B.E., D.S.O., Major W. M. Crowley, M.C., B. Hausknecht, Mr. F. S. Joelson, and Mr. J. H. Wilson.

Uganda Sub-Committee

Sir John Davidson, Sir Sydney Henn, Major Sir Humphrey Leggett, D.S.O., and Mr. B. F. Basden.

Third Sub-Committee

(For Tanganyika Territory, the Northern Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia)

Sir Randolph Baker, Bart., D.S.O., Sir Frederick Wynn, K.C.M.G., K.C.B., Sir Alfred Sharpe, K.C.M.G., C.B., Sir Sydney Henn, M.P., F. S. Joelson, Mr. O. Malolan, Mr. T. Ponsbury, Mr. A. Wigglesworth, and Mr. J. H. Wilson.

Hereunder we give a brief biographical note concerning the names and each of the members of the Advisory Committee.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Cranworth, M.C. Chairman of the Advisory Committee

Lord Cranworth, Chairman of the Advisory Committee, first went out to East Africa in 1900, remaining there until 1904, and publishing in the following year his well-known work, "A Colony in the Making," a second edition of which was issued in 1910 by the same publisher. He has since in 1914 published "The Uganda has always been a deep interest in the progress of the country, which he has frequently revisited, and, as chairman of the Associated Producers of East Africa, the London organisation representing the Convention of Associations of Kenya, he is in intimate touch with day-to-day developments in the Colony. In his contributions to the Press Lord Cranworth has vigorously defended East Africa from the aspersions cast upon it, and has always championed the cause of white settlement.

During the war he served in France and East Africa, being awarded the M.C., Croix de Guerre with Palm and being twice mentioned in despatches.

Sir Randolph Baker, Bart., D.S.O.

Lieut. Colonel Sir Randolph Baker, D.S.O., an outstanding personality among Northern Rhodesian settlers, has shown keen practical interest in farming matters generally, and his name was the only one put forward when it was hoped that Northern Rhodesia would have its own Commissioner at Wembley. Sir Randolph, who sat as Unionist M.P. for North Dorset from 1910 to 1918, was twice wounded during the war, receiving the D.S.O. and bar.

Mr. O. F. Basden.

Mr. Duncan H. Basden, chairman and managing director of the Uganda Co. Ltd., served as the London representative for Uganda at the British Empire Exhibition.

Lieut. Col. R. P. Collings-Wells

Lieutenant-Colonel R. P. Collings-Wells, D.S.O., who has been Deputy Commissioner of the Kenya Colony at the British Empire Exhibition, 1925, leaving the 15th Hussars after leaving Sandhurst, he served with the regiment in India and South Africa, and was severely wounded at Mons in the early days of the European War. Later he took part in the operations against the Germans, being again wounded, gaining the D.S.O. and the Médaille Militaire, and being twice mentioned in despatches. He was afterwards Chief Instructor in Egypt, the Australian and the Canadian Forces.

Major W. M. Crowley

Major W. M. Crowley is a prominent member of the executive of the Associated Producers of East Africa, the London organisation which represents in England the Convention of Associations of East Africa. He is one of three representatives of the Associated Producers on the Joint East African Board.

Sir John Davidson, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., M.P.

Major-General Sir John Davidson, C.B., D.S.O., M.P., was the first Chairman of the Joint East African Board, 1918, is a director of the African Mercantile Co. Ltd., an original member of the Joint East African Board. He served throughout the South African War and the European War, being mentioned in despatches eleven times, gaining the K.C.M.G., C.B., and numerous other decorations between 1914 and 1918. Sir John has lectured frequently on the resources and promise of East Africa, which he last visited about a year ago.

Mr. Campbell B. Hausburg.

Mr. Campbell Hausburg, well known as one of the pioneers of sisal cultivation in East Africa, and an active worker for and a member of the executive committee of the Associated Producers of East Africa, is one of the three representatives of that body on the Joint East African Board.

Sir Sydney Henn, K.B.E., M.P.

Sir Sydney H. Henn, Conservative M.P. for Blackburn since 1922, has been the independent chairman of the Joint East African Board since its formation, and has done much privately and publicly to further East African interests. It was in response to a Parliamentary resolution moved by him that the then Colonial Secretary appointed the East Africa Commission to visit and report on Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Zanzibar, Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya. After thirty years' residence in Chile, Sir Sydney settled in England in 1913, serving during the war on the staff of the Surveyor-General of Supply at the War Office and later at the Ministry of Munitions.

Mr. F. S. Joelson.

Mr. F. S. Joelson is founder and editor of "East Africa" and author of "The Tanganyika Territory." He was planning in East Africa prior to the war, during which he was made prisoner afterwards serving at G.H.Q. of the East African Expeditionary Force.

Major Sir E. Humphrey Leggett, B.S.O., K.C.

Major Sir E. Humphrey Leggett, chairman of the British East Africa Corporation, Ltd., and of the East Africa Land & Development Co., Ltd., has been chairman of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce for the past few years. He was at one time a member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, an original member of the Joint East African Board, and chairman of the Dominion and Colonies Section of the Royal Society of Arts.

Mr. Dougal O. Malcolm.

Mr. D. O. Malcolm is a director and member of the Executive Committee of the British South Africa Company, director of the Port of Beira Development and other companies, and a member of Council of the African Society. He has for many years been intimately and extensively connected with the affairs of Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. After leaving Oxford he entered the Colonial Service, and from 1905 to 1917 he was in private service to the Government in South Africa. He was returned to the Admiralty in 1918, becoming a member of the Admiralty Chartered Company in the following year.

Mr. G. Ponsonby.

Mr. G. Ponsonby, managing director of the British Central Africa Company, Ltd., was Commissioner for Nyasaland at the British Empire Exhibition in 1924 and 1925, is an original member of the Joint East African Board, and a member of Council of the British Empire Exhibition Organisation. He was his country's representative in Nyasaland, which he visited in 1925, and in the month ago.

Sir Alfred Sharpe, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Sir Alfred Sharpe is one of the foremost East and Central African explorers and administrators alive, and continues to take keen practical interest in the territories he knows so well. He was the first Governor of Nyasaland, was chairman of the East African Group of Territories, the British

Empire Exhibition, as a member of the Advisory Council of the Joint East African Board, and a Vice-President and active worker for the latter, whose gold medal was bestowed upon him. He is also chairman of the Mozambique Industrial and Commercial Company Zanzibar Mining Development, Ltd., and of the Board Committees of the Mozambique Company.

Mr. Alfred Wiglesworth.

Mr. Alfred Wiglesworth, who has important East African business interests, is senior partner of Messrs. Wiglesworth & Co., Ltd., Importers and distributors of fibres, and is a director of Ashanti Estates, Ltd., Kivu Sisal Estate, Ltd., Kikweti Estates, Ltd., and other similar enterprises in Tanganyika Territory. He was appointed Commissioner for Kenya and Tanganyika at the British Empire Exhibition in 1924 and 1925, an original member of the Joint East African Board, and has been a keen advocate of closer co-operation between the East African Dependencies. He recently returned to England from a visit to Tanganyika, Zanzibar and Kenya.

Mr. J. H. Wilson.

Mr. J. H. Wilson spent some fifteen years in East Africa as senior resident partner of the firm of Smith, Mackenzie and Co., and was appointed a member of the Legislative Council of Kenya when that body first came into being. In 1924 he was invited to act as London representative of the British Empire Exhibition. Recently he has co-opted to the Joint East African Board.

Mr. Trevorlyn Wynne, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.

Sir Trevorlyn Wynne, an original member of the Joint East African Board, chairman of Bird and Co. (Africa) Ltd., Tanganyika Development Co. Ltd., of the Usambani Sisal Company Limited, and a director of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company Ltd. and other similar enterprises, was for many years largely interested in the construction and management of Indian railways, having been a member of the Railway Board of India, 1905-14; member of the Imperial Legislative Council of India, 1909-15; and Government Director of Indian Railway Companies at the India Office, 1914-15. Sir Trevorlyn, who has always been keenly interested in volunteering, raised the Bengal Nagpur Railway Rifles. He last visited East Africa in 1925.

OUR BRITISH INDUSTRIES

Foreword of Forthcoming Issues of "East Africa."

NEXT week we shall publish an enlarged British Industries Pan Number, among the special features of which will be a forceful article by Sir Charles Higham on the need for holder enterprises on the part of British manufacturers and exporters.

We had hoped to publish this week most interesting extracts from a feature on East Africa by Sir Sydney Henn and from a feature on sisal containing reports from Mr. F. S. Joelson on sisal in the Western Province of Kenya. Both features are held over through pressure on our space at the moment of closing for press.

In an early issue we shall continue the article from our special correspondent recently in the Sudan and start the publication of extracts from a Tanganyika safari diary.

Regular readers can ensure receiving "East Africa" regularly by completing and posting the subscription form inside the back cover.

ELEPHANT HUNTING WITH SPEARS

ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATION DESIRABLE

Specially Written for "East Africa" By "Ndovu"

The hunting of elephants by Natives with most primitive weapons in Central Africa dates back to very early days, and though it has now practically ceased in Tanganyika Territory and Kenya Colony, some tribes in the Belgian Congo still kill extraordinary numbers of elephants with the crude weapons at their disposal.

The Wawembe tribe, who inhabit the ranges of mountains confronting Lake Tanganyika on the Belgian side, are these spear hunters and are very successful in killing the big pachyderm. The writer had an opportunity of witnessing the killing of a cow elephant by this tribe with spears thrown at point blank range. The Wawembe are almost entirely dependent on the hunting of elephants for providing the means to buy wives, and the meat is their chief food supply.

These Natives carry a broad-bladed spear about 6 ft. long, the haft being loaded with a crude iron butt to give it the required weight for penetration. The metal used is crude iron smelted from iron ore, and the blade, though soft, can be sharpened to a razor edge. Each village has its blacksmith, whose sole occupation is the fashioning of spears, hafts, and the repairing of hafts damaged during the hunt. A hunting party is composed of 10 to 20 specimens, and the hunt is carried out in packs when a fresh elephant trail is struck. It is seldom abandoned until the carcass has been completely skinned.

How the Wawembe Hunt

The hunters build huts in dense forests, which they occupy for a period of from two to six months, or until such time as elephants have cleared out of an accessible radius. Their supplies of food are ensured by women carriers, who periodically bring up boiled cassava flour and bananas to the hunting camp. After a protracted sojourn in one of these camps, the smell of dried elephant meat and sour *mitoga* becomes so insupportable that the white man at a respectable distance, but they combine to make a most homely atmosphere for its occupants. During the hunt the Wawembe are accompanied by dogs, which, like the carriers, are dependent, only more so, on elephant meat for their existence.

Before his departure into the mountain fastnesses a ceremony of spirit propitiation is performed on each individual hunter, and he goes up the mountain adorned with several potent charms against misfortune. The actual hunting is, as a rule, slow and tedious, for when elephants are encountered on level plain they are not attacked until opportunity is ripe. When a hunter takes to an incline, the

Sharing the Spoil

Anxiety to get in the first spear inevitably leads to casualties at times, for an elephant with a few spears in his midriff is fury unleashed. The Natives are remarkably silent and swift in taking up an attacking position, but when the first spear finds its billet pandemonium begins. The dogs, of a mangy and nondescript breed, keep up an incessant yapping

and the elephant is bewildered by the din and a shower of spears, until, with about thirty spears sticking out of his body like a gigantic porcupine, he crashes on, followed by a yelling horde of savages. When exhaustion from loss of blood brings him down for good, the spears under him crumple up like match-sticks in his fall.

The cruel chase over, the cutting up of the body commences at once, the trunk considered a chief cut-bit, being carefully carved into two lumps and smoked within a few hours, the huge carcass is completely stripped of meat. If the elephant is a tusker, the thrower of the first spear selects one tusk while it is still in the head, and the second thrower receives the other. The meat is the perquisite of the remainder, who assist in the kill.

Control Needed.

Unfortunately, there appears to be little or no protection afforded to elephants from Native hunters in the territory referred to, and the result is indiscriminate slaughter. The extermination is great, and the writer met one skilled Mberembe spear hunter who had accounted for five elephants in less than a year. This Native had become an important personage among the tribes, and was possessed of a large number of wives, the single and ultimate object of attainment.

Arab traders still do a large trade in ivory, paying a standard price to the Native, regardless of the rise in the value of ivory. Trade is done by means of the barter system, such commodities as salt, cheap cotton cloth, iron ware, and beads being readily accepted. An Arab trader will do a *safar* through one area, and, as the result of a few weeks' trek, return with a quantity of large-sized elephant tusks. Though the elephants are numerous, they are difficult to hunt as far as the white man is concerned, for the country is mountainous and loads must be reduced to a minimum to ensure any measure of success.

The Natives hunt incessantly, giving no rest or respite to the elephants, year in and year out, and the cows are being spared, the numbers of the huge beasts are decreasing rapidly. Prompt and efficient control of Native hunting is urgently desirable, and, as one who has witnessed the havoc done, I hope the requisite steps will be taken by our Belgian neighbours.

"EAST AFRICA"

The only weekly journal that can keep you informed of developments throughout the whole of our East African territories

THE PROSPECTIVE SETTLER IN KENYA

Estimates of Capital and Profits

MR. GEORGE A. LYON gave an interesting broadcast talk from the London station on Thursday last on the prospective settler in Kenya. From his talk we extract the following:

Kenya's climate is very much like a good English summer almost the whole year round. The long rains usually last from March to April or May or June, while the short rains fall in November and December. The Highlands give a variety of soil and climatic conditions suitable for the most varied crops including coffee, maize, sisal, wheat, flax, and other articles.

In the main centres you have quite a high state of development. In Nairobi you have good roads, streets and houses lit by electric light, telephone system, and some very good shops where you can get as good a selection of goods as you can get in many provincial towns in England. And on a smaller scale you have this in the other centres such as Nakuru, Eldoret, and in a less degree, Thika, Nyeri, etc.

Children thrive wonderfully well, anyway up to about twelve years of age. There are kindergarten and private schools as well as European schools, and these are all being steadily improved. In fact, the boys at the College at Kijabe have done wonderfully well during the last year or two, and some have gained scholarships at the leading public schools here. Taken as a whole, the cost of living for the ordinary person varies very little from what it does in this country.

What class of farming should the prospective settler take up, and what amount of capital is required?

Sisal Cultivation.

Some crops are essentially for handling by a limited man or by a company. Sisal is one of them. It takes at least three years before it begins to yield. At the end of the third year this crop produces no revenue, although it then occupies the land available for another crop such as maize. It is planted to produce an annual income of 100 tons per acre for the first year. It is best to deal with units of 2,000 acres for this, as an area of this size will keep a factory fully supplied with leaf. The cost of acquiring suitable land and breaking up and planting say 500 acres per annum for three consecutive years, and the cost of erecting a complete factory ready for handling leaf for the three-year-old sisal amounts in all to between £20,000 and £30,000. In the fourth year 300 tons of sisal should be produced, rising to 500 tons per annum in the fifth and subsequent years, giving a net return in the fourth year of approximately £6,000 and in the fifth and subsequent years £10,000 per annum, based on to-day's prices.

Maize Growing.

Maize growing is probably the most suitable crop for the average type of settler, because it is a comparatively easy crop to grow; it is readily saleable, and being an annual crop, gives practically an immediate return on the capital invested. A block of about 1,000 acres is a very suitable unit.

Land suitable for maize production can be purchased according to position at prices varying from £2 to £5 acre, making the cost of this land, taken at the highest of these prices, £5,000 to which must be added say £1,000 in equipment, such as a house, agricultural implements, etc. The whole of this amount need not be provided immediately. For instance, it is quite a common arrangement for land to be bought by the payment down of one tenth, the remaining nine-tenths being spread over five years with interest on the unpaid balance at 7% or 8% per annum. This gives the purchaser a chance to pay for the land out of the profits from his crop, which, as I shall show presently, has practically certain to be able to do.

I want to take my figures throughout on the most conservative basis and I therefore assume that the purchaser of the 1,000 acres of maize land puts only one half of this under maize, at any rate during the first year or two. The average yield of maize for the whole Nakuru district is given as 9.44 bags to the acre, for the Kiambu district the average yield was 6.75 bags to the acre. In my experience the yield of the acre has been a very common 10 bags to the acre, and on many well-run estates the yield is even higher than this. I prefer to work on a very conservative basis of eight bags to the acre.

I take the selling price of this maize at 10s. per bag delivered free on rail (Iganda Railway). This is rather below to-day's prices, and for the last two seasons the Plateau Maize Growers, Ltd., a co-operative organisation have paid their members Sh. 11.93 and Sh. 11.80 per bag, respectively. For the period ended August, 1924, the Kenya Farmers' Association Ltd., the largest co-operative concern in the Colony, paid their members Sh. 11.18 per bag. So in taking a selling price of 10s. per bag we are working on a fairly safe basis.

If, therefore, the proposed new settler puts 500 acres of his land under maize and obtains eight bags to the acre, which he sells at 10s. per bag, free on rail, he receives a gross income of £2,000. Cost of production can be taken at about £2 per acre, which for 500 acres equals £1,000, giving the settler a net income from his 500 acres of maize of £1,000 in the first year, which is not an unsatisfactory return on a capital of £5,000 invested. If he has bought his land on terms it enables him to make a substantial reduction in his liability. Moreover, it must be borne in mind that the foregoing is on the assumption that only 500 acres out of the 1,000 acres have been put under cultivation. Generally it will be found practicable to have 750 acres under cultivation which increases the return by at any rate 30%.

Coffee Planting.

Another very popular crop is coffee, the disadvantage of which is that it takes three or four years before land is four or five years before any return is obtained. A convenient sized holding for a settler to run himself is 200 acres, of which about 75 acres can be planted with coffee. Estates of this character can be acquired in different districts at from £5,000 to £10,000 depending upon the age of the coffee, and, of course, on the situation of the estate.

We can assume that the settler expends £10,000 on an estate of this kind, which is ready for him to step into straight away. Out of the 150 acres under coffee, assume that half is in bearing, the remaining 75 acres being in bearing within the next year or two.

From the 75 acres in bearing, assume that the yield is better than a moderate yield, which will steady, and increase with the age of the coffee, added to which the remaining 75 acres of young coffee will gradually come into bearing. Last season 11 tons of coffee per acre was obtained in one or two cases, and in an area of 100 acres, but if we keep to our 30 tons a ton of yield for the first year of the new settler, our yield will be on the safe side.

This coffee can be sold to-day in London at an average price of about £70 per ton. Last season the average was nearer £50 per ton, but on the safe side, if we take £50 per ton we shall be on the very conservative side. Thus the 30 tons give a gross return of £3,000. Take all in cost of production can be taken at £50 per ton delivered London, which leaves a net profit of £2,500 per ton on 30 tons, equalling £1,500 in the first year, and this on an investment of £10,000.

In the second and subsequent seasons of the new settler's crop, there should be a steady increase in the quantity of coffee produced, giving a correspondingly increased return, subject of course to selling prices here.



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AND INVESTORS

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regarding the rapid development of these
countries

EMPIRE PRODUCTION

Towards a Self-sufficing Empire.

To celebrate the tenth anniversary of the foundation of the British Empire Producers Organisation a luncheon was held at the Marlborough House on February 27. The Rt. Hon. Mr. Amery, M.P., Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, and the Hon. Mr. Balfour, Secretary of State for the Colonies, were present. Other distinguished persons who were present included the Hon. Mr. Curzon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the Hon. Mr. Duffell, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mr. Amery's words for the Empire.

The loyal leader having introduced Lord Viscount Balfour, the speaker wished to make a few remarks on the subject of the Empire. He said that the Empire was a source of pride and honour to the British people. He said that the Empire was a source of strength and power to the British people. He said that the Empire was a source of wealth and prosperity to the British people.

Mr. Amery had a very interesting and instructive talk. He said that the Empire was a source of pride and honour to the British people. He said that the Empire was a source of strength and power to the British people. He said that the Empire was a source of wealth and prosperity to the British people.

Mr. Amery said that the Empire was a source of pride and honour to the British people. He said that the Empire was a source of strength and power to the British people. He said that the Empire was a source of wealth and prosperity to the British people.

Parliamentary Secretary for Dominion Affairs.

Mr. Amery said that the Empire was a source of pride and honour to the British people. He said that the Empire was a source of strength and power to the British people. He said that the Empire was a source of wealth and prosperity to the British people.

As just said there was ever so much to be done. It was a great deal of work, but it was a great deal of work. It was a great deal of work, but it was a great deal of work. It was a great deal of work, but it was a great deal of work.

an obstacle to the progress of the world. Part of that policy was still being carried out in our political life like a constitutional miasma.

Educating the Youth.

No one suggested, however, that the trade of the Empire was insignificant. Now we had produced a number of articles under the title of 'The Empire and the Youth' and a number of articles under the title of 'The Empire and the Youth'.

To give you the gist of the British Empire Producers Organisation, I should like to mention that it was a source of pride and honour to the British people. It was a source of strength and power to the British people. It was a source of wealth and prosperity to the British people.

The Hon. Mr. Balfour, Chairman of the Council of the Organisation, responded to the success of the Organisation which was working for a self-sufficing Empire. He said that the Empire was a source of pride and honour to the British people.

Mr. Amery said that the Empire was a source of pride and honour to the British people. He said that the Empire was a source of strength and power to the British people. He said that the Empire was a source of wealth and prosperity to the British people.

AGENTS WANTED FOR KENYA. Agents wanted for the Kenya and East Africa. Agents wanted for the Kenya and East Africa. Agents wanted for the Kenya and East Africa.

PERSONALIA

Lord Lloyd has returned to Cairo from the Sudan.

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We hear from Nyasaland that Colonel Cape has been appointed manager of the County Club, Lilongwe.

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Mr. H. Reynolds, Deputy Director of Public Works in Nyasaland has arrived home on leave.

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It is reported from Uganda that a party of Englishmen is attempting to dig a railway route.

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Colonel John Smith, C.M.G., D.S.O., has returned to England from East Africa by the "Balmoral Castle."

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Sir Horace has opened the new building of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad.

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The Duke of York, the yacht "40, Grosvenor Square" on a furnished cruise, is expected to occupy the pier early in April.

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Dr. Abraham Spies has been appointed German Consul at Mombasa with jurisdiction over Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory.

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Mr. J. E. Dumas, O.B.E., has been appointed Acting Secretary for Narva Affairs, East Africa, and Mr. J. E. Dumas, M.C., is his assistant.

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His friends will be glad to learn that Major Harry Rayne has made a remarkable recovery from his recent serious illness. He has passed his illness and he and Mrs. Rayne will be returning to South Africa very shortly.

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It is stated that Sir Charles Elliot for East Africa will not be forgotten when he retires from his post as British Agent in Japan. He has sold his whole library to the Tokyo University for £10,000. The collection consists of a large number of Oriental works.

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At the death of Isidore Kenia, of Mr. Ralph A. Ardern, East Africa, loses a correspondent many of whose sketches of East African life he had looked forward to publishing. Mr. Ardern, who had set up in practice as a solicitor at Kisumu a few months ago, combined in his writings humour and keen observation.

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One of the subscribers of Segoma Estates Limited, which has been registered in Jersey with a nominal capital of £125,000, is Mrs. Jane Pansen, who gives her address as Arab Street, Tanganyika. He is likewise a subscriber to the Bombura Estates Limited, registered on the same day with a nominal capital of £100,000.

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When Mr. Wilkins, Manager of Livingstonia of the Standard Bank, recently went on leave, he lost two crocodile eggs in one of the drawers of his desk. One of the eggs hatched and, after devouring the other egg, got out of the drawer and went on a foraging tour. It was discovered and was in the bath awaiting a new's copy of its dinner when the incident was reported by the "Livingstone Mail."

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Mr. Lloyd George, speaking in the House of Commons last week in the address from the Throne, said he was delighted with the announcement concerning loans for East Africa. He had had the privilege in the Asquith Government of piloting one of the first loans for cotton-growing in the Sudan, which had turned out to be a gigantic success. It was a very risky position that we should be dependent entirely on the United States of America for cotton.

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EAST AFRICAN GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE.

Short Notes of Proceedings.

The Governors' Conference has recommended that questions of the organization of research should be referred to the sections. The natural veterinary section cables the special correspondent of the Daily Mail that each section will have its own general secretary, and there will be a close liaison between sections.

The general medical research headquarters will be at Antananarivo, Madagascar, and a competent director should be appointed there as soon as possible. It was adopted that the centres of veterinary research will be at Nairobi in Kenya, and Mpapwa in Tanganyika. The leading sickness research centres will be decided at the central research conference in London, but control measures will be the responsibility of local administrations.

The Daily Mail says that nothing is conclusively decided at the general heads of the subjects under discussion, and minor amendments to conclusions on subjects which cover the East African administration.

Discussions have been continued with the King and the Colonial Secretary, who have wished the Conference success.

It is hoped that the greater importance of the conference lies in the private discussions conducted by the white and European settlements in tropical Africa, which will be rather than in mere administrative methods and routine matters.

Another observer states that the Governors urge that conferences on agriculture, entomology, and animal husbandry should be held this year.

Conference Ending.

Arriving in Nairobi on Friday evening last, the special correspondent of the Daily Mail states that Sir Donald Cameron, Governor of Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, had arrived there on the previous day, having been delayed in his journey by floods in the Lake region. The conference was continued on Monday afternoon and during the whole of Monday, Sir Donald Cameron, Governor of Tanganyika, and Sir Charles Buxton, Resident at Zomba, departed Nairobi on Saturday. From that Governor's standpoint, the conference in its later stages was an attempt to secure the agreement of all the Governments to sundry resolutions. They also discussed the future of the conference and the possibility of holding a central conference between the Governments of all the Governors along part of the East African coast, which it has been most valuable to find that further conferences should be held.

It is evident that all the discussions, even on such a difficult subject as the railway problem, have been carried on in the most friendly spirit with the sole desire to reach the best arrangement for all the territories. The correspondence of the Daily Mail reports that the negotiations have been most successful, and that the last of controversy has been eliminated. Even when different views were held.

Railway Memorandum.

In East African circles in London surprise has been expressed at the qualification in Kenya of a long memorandum by Sir Edward Grigg, who, it is stated, categorically opposes the continuance of the Tabora-Mwanza Railway to Mwanza, on the ground that this would lead to the diversion of Lake Victoria traffic from the Kenya to the Tanganyika railway system, benefiting the latter. This is Sir Donald Cameron's contention. A member of the Sir

Donald Cameron states the principal railway.

Sir Edward Grigg points out that railway rivalry will be supported by British money on both sides. But is there need for rivalry? Is it sufficient traffic in prospect for both sides to justify employment? Kenya, Uganda, and the Highlands of the East African continent will all benefit from the Kenya and Uganda Railway—as it is now officially styled—with the Mwanza-Tabora branch of the Tanganyika system, which will cater for the rich groundnut, cotton, and rice areas between the Central Railway and Lake Victoria, and probably attract traffic from some of the Lake ports.

Tanganyika's Policy.

A further Nairobi telegram states that immediately before leaving Dar-es-Salaam for the Conference, Sir Donald Cameron, Governor of Tanganyika, has announced that the Central Railway was now being the way, and that the £1,000,000 available would provide for improvements in the Dar-es-Salaam harbour.

Efforts had been made, said His Excellency, to block the construction of the Tabora-Mwanza Railway, but the Secretary of State had taken other views. Quite recently, also, efforts had been made to declare the northern areas of Tanganyika outside their railway system, but the Secretary of State had taken his view.

Sir Donald further announced that the railway from Ngeregere to Manda on Lake Nyasa, the building of which was recommended by the East Africa Commission, was as dead as the proverbial Turkana, but it was proposed to survey a line from Arusha to Dodoma and Iringa and thence south-westwards.

Dealing with the opening up of the south-west Highlands to European settlement, the Governor said that it was not in conformity with Native rights that anyone should be able to hold land without developing it, therefore, after the present applications for land in the Highlands were dealt with, no more land would be alienated until the route of the railway had been settled.

Sir Donald announced that the Secretary of State had promised to establish a Legislative Council in Tanganyika this year.

THE KENYA AND UGANDA RAILWAY.

By an Order in Council, which came into force last week, the office of High Commissioner of Transport for Kenya and Uganda has been created, and the title of the Uganda Railway is changed to that of Kenya and Uganda Railway.

It is enacted that the officer administering the Kenya and Uganda Railway shall be the High Commissioner. The High Commissioner shall have control of the working and management of the railway, and shall have power to purchase and acquire services, and to let, lease, or otherwise dispose of any land, now or may be hereafter owned, controlled, or managed by the Government of Kenya and Uganda, and be declared by the Secretary of State to be included in such services.

The scheme which was settled upon some time ago and is well known to most of our readers thus comes into operation.

East Africa is authorised to state that this year's East African dinner will be held at the Savoy Hotel in the beginning of June.

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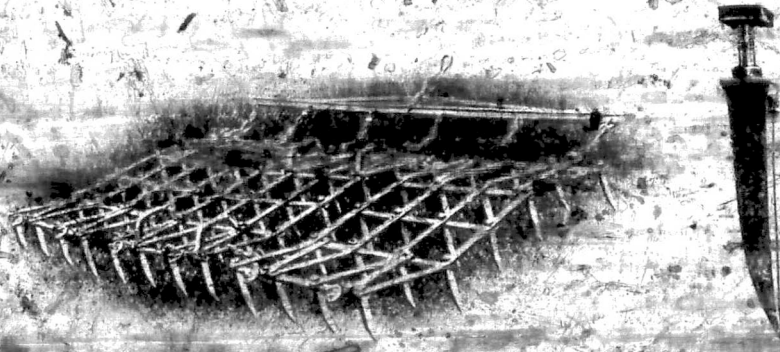
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The Territory of the original cotton view of cotton 1.047 estimate will be fall of world. As a world was ex on the crops crops Govern at large out of the begin already was in. The dition genera seed suffic (case difficult pose) where crop, best to not to Mwa have a tion of that th of see Briti for good mainly The cotton any Nativ for

TANGANYIKA COTTON SEASON.

THE Director of Agriculture of Tanganyika Territory estimates that a crop of about 7,000,000 lb. of lint of approximately 20,000 bales of cotton may be expected this year, which agrees with the original estimate of the Department. The return, although it is some 750,000 lb. over that of the previous season, is disappointing, particularly in view of the circumstance that the distribution of cotton seed to Natives had been increased from 7 to 1,504 tons. The Director admits that his estimate may possibly not be reached since Natives will be discouraged from picking their cotton by the fall of local prices in sympathy with that in the world's markets.

As is well known in the Territory, this reduced yield is due to the very unfavourable season that was experienced, a season that has left its mark on the figures of export of the produce of all annual crops in the country, and caused a shortage of food crops in some districts that made it necessary for Government to prohibit exports of such produce.

In the Rufiji area losses were increased by rats, large numbers of which dragged the seed-cotton out of the ripe bolls, nibbled the seed and spoiled the lint. In Lindi attacks of plant lice near the beginning of harvest reduced the strength of the already handicapped cotton, but fortunately there was improvement later.

The Department states with regret that the condition of the crop was made worse through the general neglect of planters and growers, and in many cases also through the inefficient preparation of the ground for the seed (caused in some instances, it is admitted, by the difficulty of obtaining labour adequate for the purpose). This late planting of cotton is a serious matter in the Territory (as also in the United States, where at least 2,000,000 bales, or about 15% of the crop, have been lost this season through it). It is best to sow cotton seed when the rains are expected, not to wait until the rains have come.

Mwanza, Shinyanga, Kilwa and Lindi appear to have suffered least from the bad season; the reduction of output in the last case being due to the fact that the Department of Agriculture limited the issue of seed to 1 ton by Government and 10 tons by the British East African Company. An account in the nature of the planting and the possible early this year that there would be a food shortage unless Native efforts were confined mainly to the sowing of food crops.

Though this has been a severe testing season for cotton, the crop has suffered generally less than any of the food crops, even where its cultivation was perfunctory or neglected, and as a cash crop has done much better than the only other annual Native crop of any summer importance, the groundnuts, which were sown in July, 1924.

The cotton has done well in some districts, but cash to buy the food that the season did not yield for him and has paid his tax.

MADAGASCAR'S TRADE IN 1924.

THE British Consul-General at Antananarivo reports that the general trade of Madagascar in 1924 showed a considerable increase over that of 1923 as regards both imports and exports. During the year under review imports and exports were valued at 259,033,753 francs and 277,574,334 francs, as compared with 209,228,207 francs and 191,849,811 francs, respectively in 1923.

Trade with the United Kingdom diminished to the extent of 41,822,278 francs, in respect of imports, but increased by 12,950,088 francs, in the matter of exports, whereas the reverse was the case of the trade with British Colonies, imports having improved by 3,082,860 francs, and exports, declined by 2,751,841 francs, giving a net result in British trade in general of a decrease of 7,829,418 francs, in imports, and an advance of 11,198,604 francs, in exports.

The total value of textiles imported into the colony from all sources in 1924 was 109,713,033 francs, as against 95,826,805 francs in 1923, showing an increase of 3,886,738 francs, the proportion from British sources having improved to 9.3 per cent., as against 8.3 per cent. in 1923. United Kingdom imports under this heading diminished to the extent of 1,357,217 francs, the improvement reported being principally in imports from India.

The following table, published by the Board of Trade Journal, shows the quantities of the principal commodities shipped abroad during the years 1924 and 1921:

Commodities	1924 Tons	1921 Tons
Rice	12,817	79,640
Manioc	14,520	46,946
Maize	7,896	16,467
Wheat	6,370	16,560
Rubber	2,117	102,720
Kafoa and other fibres	2,200	7,437
Salt and preserved meats	2,537	5,601
Frozen beef	5,227	4,768
Coffee	1,226	2,960
Sugar	180	2,394
Cocoa	316	500
Vanilla	491	208
Rum	162,000	1,225,000

A NOVEL OF CENTRAL AFRICA

which translates better things from Mr. Gore Brown's life. The narrative is told with a skill that cannot be denied, but the subject matter of the story does not make agreeable reading to an East African.

In the Abercorn district of Northern Rhodesia and along the southern shores of Lake Tanganyika was the tragedy of a practical Scottish farmer, his headstrong wife, and a chance wanderer who steals her allegiance.

The subject, but not a pleasant theme and in spite of the obvious contentment of the East and Central Africa do not give a valuable picture of the country and its people, but a story of a man's life with a sex view of all questions.

The novels of the past year or two have purported to represent East African life, but have shown a distorted picture in this respect, and it is a distortion that demands a protest. Mr. Gore Brown has an evident grip on East African life that should enable him to write a more better book, and we shall hope to be able to recommend his next work to our readers.

He can tell a story, paint in local colour, and his characters have definite personality, facts which make it the more regrettable that he should have taken the easy course of adding another to the list of novels which confirm the unknowing public in its cynical view of Practical African life.

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ZAMBESIA MINING DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

Proceedings at the General Meeting

The Ordinary General Meeting of Zambia Mining Development Limited, was held on Friday at Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report.

Sir Alfred Sharpe, K.C.M.G., C.B., addressing the meeting, said:—In the first place I wish to express the great regret of the Board which I feel sure will be shared by you all, at the loss sustained by your Company by the death of Captain A. de Portugal Durão, in November last. His great knowledge of Portuguese East African affairs was of the utmost value to us.

With your permission, I propose to take as read the Directors' report, which has been circulated with the accounts for the year 1924.

Notwithstanding the unfavourable exchange the holding of your Company in the Société Minière et Géologique du Zambéze (Mining Zambézienne) at the present market prices, converted at the current rate of exchange, would represent a capital value of approximately 14s. for each of the Ordinary issued shares of your Company, of this, of course, is apart altogether from the rights for minerals, other than coal, which are retained by your Company over an area, as you are aware of more than 35,000 square miles.

Tete Coal

Since our last meeting work at the Tete Colliery has been actively pursued. Some important consumers of Tete coal and a market has been found for all the coal that the limited transport can carry.

During the summer of 1925 trials of the coal were carried out at several large industrial concerns in Nyasaland and on the Lower Zambesi, and highly satisfactory results were achieved, proving the coal to be excellent for steam-raising purposes.

It has been repeatedly pointed out that so long as the output of the mine is limited by the present inadequate transport facilities, it can only be regarded as provisional, and the mine can only be brought to a scale of production warranted by the extent of the coalfield when a connection with the existing lines of railway making the evacuation of the coalfield practicable.

A syndicate, known as the Syndicat du Chemin de Fer de Tete, which has been announced in the Press, is a very important step. The syndicate has applied to Lisbon for a concession to build a railway of 3 ft. 6 in. gauge from the Minière Zambézienne Colliery to the Nyasaland border, where it will join a projected branch of the main Beira Nyasaland Railway coming from a point in the border near Chitima.

Zambesi Bridge

During the past year there has been much focusing of attention on the subject of the Zambesi bridge. Within the past fortnight there has been made public a comprehensive memorandum by the Joint East African Board, addressed to the Colonial Office, which describes the Zambesi bridge as a project ripe for immediate execution which would without doubt have a beneficial effect on home trade. This memorandum concludes with the statement that, "having regard to the undeniable necessity of the bridge for the development of Nyasaland in its true place, there appears to be the same argument for Imperial financial help towards its construction as for the other project referred to, i.e., those to be financed out of the proceeds of the £10,000,000 loan to be guaranteed by the Imperial Government. I am

very glad to observe that the East African development loan proposals were mentioned in the Speech from the Throne among the matters to be dealt with in the session of Parliament which has just closed. This was received with general approval.

The position in regard to the Zambesi bridge resembles in many respects that which existed after the discovery of the great copper fields of Katanga, when the Rhodesian railway system did not extend beyond Broken Hills. At that time the railways were in a very bad financial position, but it was decided to adopt the courageous policy of pushing on into the Congo in the hope that the resulting development would provide that volume of heavy traffic which the railways required to enable them to work on a profitable basis. The result of that policy is well known. To-day the backbone of the entire Rhodesian railway system is the Katanga mineral traffic and without it the rates on agricultural produce would be so high that the growth of crops for export would be impossible. Substitute the Tete coalfield for the Katanga copper deposits and the Zambesi bridge and coalfield branch for the Rhodesia-Katanga Junction Railway, and one has an almost exact parallel. As there is every reason to believe that the linking up of the Tete coalfield with Beira will have a similar effect on the agricultural development of Nyasaland and the adjoining part of Northern Rhodesia to that which has followed the extension of the Rhodesian railways into Katanga, the argument in favour of the Imperial Government giving the necessary financial guarantees to enable the Zambesi bridge to be built can be abundantly justified on grounds of general principle.

Port of Beira

There remains the question of the improvement of the port of Beira. Beira Works Limited, the company formed to carry out the port improvement scheme, expects to be able actually to put in hand very shortly the first stages of the new works at Beira. By the time the bridge and the coal branch have been completed the port of Beira should be in a position to handle a large volume of coal traffic efficiently and expensively.

With the completion of direct railway communication between the mine and Beira, and the provision of modern port equipment, there is every reason to anticipate a rapid development of the Zambesi coalfield.

Your attention has been being considered on the question of possible platinum occurrences within the area of your concession. Outcrops of basic rocks of the norite type are widely distributed in the territory and prospecting operations are being carried out at the present time.

Mineral Resources

At our meeting a year ago it was indicated that the Board had provisionally decided to reserve the greater part of the area of your concession for mineral purposes.

In view of the consideration that it is desirable to obtain more satisfactory results could be obtained in other ways, and your Board has under consideration certain schemes which it is believed would ensure that the potential value of your mineral rights over 35,000 square miles of territory adjacent to what have been proved to be richly mineralized areas, should be thoroughly tested and exploited under the best auspices both technical and financial.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, the retiring directors, Sir Alfred Sharpe, K.C.M.G., C.B., and Mr. J. Reginald Lewis, C.B.E., were re-elected, and the auditors, Messrs. Peal, M'wick, Mitchell, and Co., having been reappointed the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

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NEW TANGANYIKA PROVINCES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Arusha.

As from January 1, some districts and subdivisions have been grouped into ten provinces which will be under the administration of Provincial Commissioners. The Arusha and Moshi districts will be known as the Arusha Province, and will be administered by Major E. D. Browne, C.B.E., formerly Senior Commissioner of Arusha. Mr. L. Henninger-Goney takes over the Arusha District and Mr. Anderson the district of Moshi. One Commander Clark who proceeds to Lindi to take over the Province which includes the Tanga and Kilwa districts.

Legislative Council.

I learn that a nominated Legislative Council will be inaugurated during the year. Presumably this will take place as soon after the end of the financial year as possible, but nothing definite is known at the moment.

A Ton of Coffee to the Acre.

At least one plantation in the Arusha district can boast of having produced one ton of parchment coffee to the acre. Although many plantations run very close to the figure, this is the first instance of the kind brought to my notice, where something like 70 acres produced as many tons of parchment. Messrs. Hudson & Hower, on whose estate this record was put up, are to be congratulated. It is particularly gratifying when one considers that to get, for instance, 2 cwt. to the acre is considered good return.

A party of prospectors who have been operating from Arusha have pegged several claims in the district. Mr. William H. Jones, B.Sc., M.I.M.E., who has been investigating the Mwanza fields, is at present in town, and will no doubt investigate the new discoveries.

SUDAN REBELS QUELLED.

The nomadic Nuba tribes, against whom punitive forces under Colonel Reynolds of the Sudan Camel Corps, which had been ordered to be overland to the arrival of the Khartoum correspondent of the Daily Express.

The tribesmen, who defied their loyal subjects, have been handed over to the Government after the killing of one of the murderers of the Chief Mack Guld and his son, who were found dead in their beds.

OUR NYASALAND LETTER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

It is interesting to read of the purchase of a number of Nyasaland tobacco estates by a London syndicate. Ten estates have, I believe, changed hands and £50,000 is the price paid for them. Now that capital is available for the development of these estates, all of which are good, there is no doubt that adequate return on the syndicate's outlay is assured. Properly managed, the yield per cent. ought to be more than generous. The pace of business is very gratifying for it shows that a great deal of interest is being taken in the country by those who have the necessary means to back their convictions.

A few months ago we had the purchase of some thousands of acres to be exclusively planted with tea in the interest of one of London's best known organisations, and now the purchase of some of the best tobacco estates in the country, again from London, is an accomplished fact. There is a whisper that sisal propositions in the lower river districts are likewise being investigated. That Nyasaland shows signs of becoming better known to the outside world is now a patent fact, and it is to be hoped that all those who begin by being curious will grow interested and then investigate the country seriously. Of the subsequent result I have no doubt. Yes, 1926 promises well!

The Country Club.

Social amenities are proceeding apace. The Country Club, which has already been formed into a limited company, has now become so important and its activities so numerous that it has been found necessary to engage a manager. On completion of certain structural additions, it will be, without doubt, the most comfortable club in a radius of 500 miles. Hearty congratulations are due to those who originally worked so hard to produce this result.

A New Arrival.

The whole country have offered congratulations to our very popular Governor and Lady Bowring on the arrival of a son at Government House.

We wish the young gentleman a most successful journey through life.

This Week's Fairy Tale.

There was once an East African planter who didn't know more about eggs than his neighbour. (The end.)

To Reserve Health and Strength



Physical health and mental alertness, even in the most exhausting climatic conditions, can be maintained if you make 'Ovaltine' your morning beverage. A cup of this highly nutritious beverage taken regularly in the morning imparts a delightful feeling of freshness and vigour which enables one to carry out the day's duties with ease and pleasure. Taken at night it restores in fatigue and ensures sound, restful sleep.

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

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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU.

"East Africa's" Information Bureau exists for the free service of exporters and advertisers desiring the best sale on a continent. 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, stipend agents seeking further representations, or those to communicate with the Editor. No charge is made for the service rendered by this Journal in such matters.

Motor transport is reported to be developing rapidly in the Sudan.

The Sudan Plantations Syndicate proposes to distribute £750,000 in a share for share bonus.

The importation of cotton seed, seed cotton, and cotton lint into Nyasaland from Portuguese East Africa has been prohibited.

The British South Africa Company has declared a dividend of 1s. 3d. per 45s. share (equal to 8 2/3 %) for the year ended September 30 last.

The new Messageries Maritimes oil-burning steamer, "Explorateur Grandville," is expected to sail for the Indies on her maiden voyage on March 1st.

20,000 bags of maize were received for grading at Kilindini during the last week in December, and the first week in January. Of that quantity 2,358 bags were rejected.

The revenue of the Uganda Railway during November last is returned at £172,040, an increase of £27,139 over the figure for the corresponding month of the previous year.

Messrs. Cantomichelos, Darke & Co., Ltd. have removed from Billiter Street to Bevis Marks House, Bevis Marks, E.C. 3, with new telephone numbers 254 and 255.

Zanzibar's imports during November included cement 991 tons; galvanised sheets, 55 tons; iron and steel manufactures, 49 tons; canvas and tarpaulins, 1,090 yards; paints, 47 cwt.; turpentine, 2,694 gal.; 15 motor cars; and 4,681 agricultural implements.

Imports into Zanzibar during the month of December included cement, 1,000 tons; galvanised sheets, 50 tons; aluminium ware, 19 cwt.; hardware, 47 cwt.; paints, 98 cwt.; and soap, 212 cwt.

Imports into Tanganyika Territory during the month of November last included galvanised iron sheets, 86 tons; iron and steel manufactures, 250 tons; hardware, 21 cwt.; shovels and spades, 38,015; machines and machinery to the value of £12,500; cotton piece goods to the total value of £43,070; cotton blankets, 23,011; jute bags, 4,280 dozen; and motor spirit, 45,400 Imperial gallons.

A manufacturers' agent now in the East Africa desires to represent on a commission basis British manufacturers of helmets, hosiery, underwear, cotton piece goods, tent canvas, gramophones, enamel-ware, and aluminium ware.

Exports from the Nyasaland Protectorate during the month of November last included tea, 10,000 lbs.; and strip, 60,000 lbs.; tea, 10,000 lbs.; fibre of all kinds (mainly sisal), 100 tons; rubber, 4,500 lbs.; and straphanthus, 3,000 lbs.

The London Committee of the Companhia de Mocambique state that the Customs returns for the Port of Beira during December amounted to £18,100, as compared with £15,202 for the corresponding period of 1924.

Exports from Tanganyika Territory during November, 1925, included coffee, 3,459 cwt.; cotton, 4,374 cwt.; sisal, 2,166 tons; cotton seed, 25 tons; sisal, 133 tons; cups, 37 tons; hides, 3,447 cwt.; and rubber, 1,780 cwt.

Tanganyika's exports of cotton during January-October last totalled 75,382 cwt., a big advance over the corresponding figures of 1924, namely 37,110 cwt. In the same period the Mandatory's coffee shipments have jumped from 87,777 cwt. to 108,203 cwt.

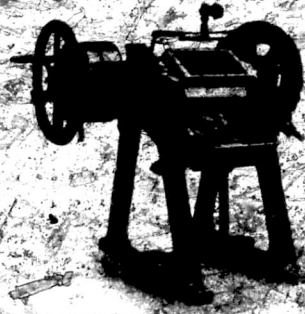
EAST AFRICAN LOAN BILL.

Satisfaction has been expressed by all political parties at the inclusion in the King's Speech of the reference to the East African Guaranteed Loan Bill. It is understood that political circles that a small tribunal has set up to determine the priority among the works to be carried out. The tribunal will probably sit next month, and its recommendations will be published as a schedule in a parliamentary paper before the bill is taken.

SAMPLES FOR EAST AFRICA.

To the Editor, "EAST AFRICA."
DEAR SIR,
The foundation of business consists undoubtedly of samples, price lists, and catalogues. Such are the working tools of exporters, be they manufacturers, merchants, or agents, and yet probably not one of them shows any extraordinary difficulties of getting such into the various East African territories (Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar). The restrictions and costs seem to vary to such an extent that even an Englishman could be got to understand them; few if any would attempt to adapt themselves to them. It is only most of those interested took some notice of the Duke's show, and in the British Empire exhibition, but, even so, except in respect of the Germans, who have earned the credit of war. And now what Englishman can afford to sample out to the colonies? Why, oh why should one district demand all samples to be packed separately from supplies, another demand import duty, another a deposit on account, &c. &c.? Do these countries want Great Britain to show what she can do? If so, why put such difficulties in the way of trade?
Yours faithfully,
EXPORTER.

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From the Superintendent of the Estate in Assam:
I put 250 men on with JAGPANS to pan-break some sections of land at a task of 10 nulls per unit of one area. For a week now every man has been doing 60 nulls within 4 hours' work and would willingly do 80 nulls if permitted. The work can be tested anywhere to be 14" to 16" deep. The Pan is completely broken at this depth, the soil also receiving drainage and aeration. The cost per acre works out at about Rs. 2/4 which is rather different from the old method of trenching at Rs. 8/6 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 300 men using JAGPANS and all of them 'over' the tool. Real good work and at a third of the cost of the old method."

Illustrated descriptive folder and full particulars on request.

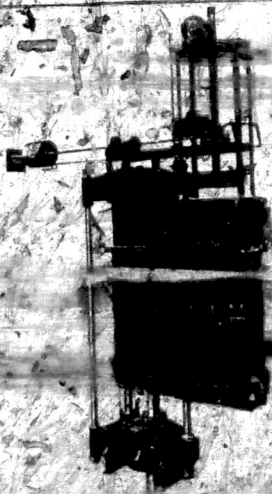
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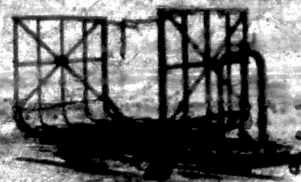
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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE

With the exception of the finest qualities, coffee prices have declined slightly, though the demand is well main-

Arabica	155. 0d.
Peaberry	165. 0d.
London graded	160. 0d.
First size	145. 0d.
Second size	135. 0d.
Third size	125. 0d.
Peaberry	145. 0d.
London graded	135. 0d.
First size	125. 0d.
Second size	115. 0d.
Third size	105. 0d.
Peaberry	125. 0d.

Greenish	116s. 6d.
Medium	115s. 6d.
Small	112s. 6d.
Peaberry	112s. 6d.
London graded	120s. 0d.
First size	115s. 0d.
Second size	105s. 0d.
Third size	95s. 0d.
Peaberry	120s. 0d.
London graded	125s. 0d.
First size	120s. 0d.
Second size	115s. 0d.
Third size	110s. 0d.
Peaberry	125s. 0d.

Good greenish	125s. 0d.
Brownish	120s. 0d.
Greenish	122s. 0d.
Greyish	102s. 0d.
Triax	70s. 0d.
Peaberry dried	70s. 0d.
London graded	117s. 0d.
First size	117s. 0d.
Second size	112s. 0d.
Third size	107s. 0d.
Peaberry	117s. 0d.

Kilimanjaro	140s. 0d.
First size	137s. 0d.
Second size	132s. 0d.
Third size	127s. 0d.
Peaberry	135s. 0d.
London graded	125s. 0d.
First size	122s. 0d.
Second size	117s. 0d.
Third size	112s. 0d.
Peaberry	125s. 0d.

In their London produce markets, handles of the several marks which had deteriorated to some extent have now considerably improved, with the result that the popularity of African produce is increasing.

A very large business has been done in the past few days, investors holding off on account of the uncertainty of the Continent, other than the fact that prices are generally lower than before.

Paris	13d. to 24d.
Semi-dark to	14d. to 18d.
can bright	14d. to 18d.
Medium bright	16d. to 22d.
Good to fine	16d. to 22d.

OTHER PRODUCTS

The value of East African produce in the market is about £1,000,000 per month. Prices have been steady since the beginning of the year, but a slight decline is reported for the month of January. The market is steady and quiet, the value of produce is about £2,000,000. The imports from East Africa during January totalled 8,500 tons, for which the market has continued dull, with very little business done.

NEW SOUTH AND EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE CORPORATION.

The Consolidated Produce Corporation Ltd., of which 1,000,000 shares of 5s. were offered to the public last week, has a board which includes the Earl of Orkney, Lieut.-Colonel B. P. Dobson of Dobson and Barlow Ltd., Sir Thomas Troubridge, and Lieut.-Colonel Victor Paget. Lord Montagu of Beaulieu is adviser on transport, and the local administration for Africa is supervised by Dr. Eric S. Rhodes, formerly Director of Agriculture, Southern Rhodesia. Mr. E. H. Jenkinson, formerly Assistant Director of Land Settlement, Rhodesia, Lieut.-Colonel M. Birch (formerly Assistant Director of Agriculture, Mesopotamia), and Major A. J. Wadhvani (local Director of the Tobacco Company of British East Africa Ltd.)

The Corporation has acquired 151,745 acres of freehold estate in Southern Rhodesia and Southern Nyasaland, and the directors estimate that the profits will be £25,000 in the first year, £70,000 in the second year, and thereafter on a steadily increasing scale. If the whole capital of £350,000 was subscribed, £80,000 was expected to be available as working capital.

Major H. Gay Bably values at £7,000 the eleven South Nyanja estates of Nyanwa, Nyanwa, The Roberts, Nyanja, Mpanza, Mpanza, Mpanza, Mpanza, Mpanza, Mpanza, Mpanza, and Mpanza. The estates are reported to be under cultivation, and the properties are said to be so planned for the excellent quality of their production. Labour is reported to be plentiful.

Among the contractors listed in the prospectus one dated May 6, 1925, between Mr. Albert Hercules Sabharwal of Mombasa, East Africa, and Mr. Charles Gordon W. Ochohouse, Lempsa, the purchase of the Southern Nyanja estate and the plantation of sugar cane on 1,000 acres for a sum of £30,000. The contract was signed by the contractor, who passes it on for £68.

ENGLISHMAN seeks position on Sugar Plantation. Field and factory experience in Demerara, Cuba and Mexico. P.O. Box 10, Belmont Rd., Southampton, Eng.

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PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

THE S.S. Gloucester Castle, which left London on February 4 for East Africa, via Marseilles and Genoa, carries the following passengers:-

London to Mombasa

Mr. R. G. S. Austin
Mr. E. R. Palmer
Mrs. Palmer
Master Palmer
Miss Palmer
Mrs. E. T. Banister
Capt. Gerald Barry
Lady Margaret Barry
Miss A. Barry

Major C. C. Bitch
Mr. H. H. G. Bond
Mr. G. H. Booth
Mrs. Booth

Mrs. M. M. Briereton
Mrs. E. M. Butcher
Mr. D. K. Butcher
Mr. R. A. Callender
Mrs. E. Clark
Mrs. J. Clark

Major Clark
Mr. R. H. Carter
Mr. D. W. Dickinson
Mr. B. B. Donald
Mr. F. R. Edmonds
Miss J. Fraser

Miss M. O. Gallagher
Mr. S. F. Gray
Mr. E. R. Hale
Mr. G. W. Harby
Mr. W. J. Harvie
Mrs. Henfrey

Mr. C. T. Henfrey
Mrs. R. T. Holmes
Mr. Henfrey
Mr. M. M. Logan
Mr. B. Lowndes
Miss M. Macrow
Mrs. A. Marzoch

Miss A. F. Marsh
Mrs. Marsh
Mr. C. G. McLeod
Mrs. G. McLeod
Miss D. Mitchell
Mrs. J. E. Murray
Mr. C. W. Nabner
Mr. C. W. Paine
Mr. G. S. Pallier
Mr. J. H. Peedy
Miss W. Rich
Mrs. R. F. Robins
Mrs. Robins
Miss Robins
Mr. A. M. Sully
Mrs. Sully
Miss Sully

Mr. G. G. St. John
Mrs. G. St. John
Mr. H. B. Williams
Mrs. H. B. Williams

Mombasa to Mombasa

Mr. C. P. Bradshaw
Mrs. Bradshaw
Major Bradshaw and party
Mrs. C. H. Bradshaw

Mombasa to Mombasa

Mombasa to Mombasa

Mombasa to Mombasa

Mombasa to Mombasa

Mombasa to Mombasa

Mombasa to Mombasa

Capt. Hans Czernin
Mrs. Deed
Mr. W. P. Harrison
Mr. J. Maxwell
Sir Neville Pearson, Bart.
Lady Pearson
Mrs. G. Scott
Mrs. Scott
Major G. M. Staveley
Hon. Mark Watson
Mr. G. T. Woodward
Mr. E. J. Woodward

Genoa to Mombasa

Mr. Akeley
Mrs. Akeley
Mrs. Hewitt
Mrs. Hewitt
Master Hewitt
Major H. Hoop Davis
Mr. R. G. O'Her
Capt. J. E. T. Phillips

Tanganyika

Miss F. M. Harris
Mombasa to Tanga
Mr. N. A. G. Swinnerton
Master B. F. Swinnerton

Zanzibar

Miss J. K. Evans
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Higgins

Mr. G. C. Bishop
Mrs. Bishop
Mr. J. H. Bishop
Mrs. Bishop
Master Bishop

Mombasa to Mombasa

Mombasa to Mombasa

Mombasa to Mombasa

Mombasa to Mombasa

Mombasa to Mombasa

Mombasa to Mombasa

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

BRITISH INDIA

Atalanta arrived Suva from East Africa February 3. Jagersfontein arrived Port Said for East Africa February 3. Mulhora arrived Dacca-Baham January 30.

HOLLAND AFRICA

Palembang arrived Bambarua 29th. Randfontein left Port Natal February 3. Springfontein left Dar-es-Salaam February 3. Loba arrived Port Said for East Africa February 3. Boera arrived Hamburg February 3. Salawati arrived Hamburg February 3.

Menkerk passed Gibraltar homewards February 4. Banks passed Penang homewards February 3. Heumkerk left London-Maques for further East African ports February 3.

Nykorke arrived Cape Town for East Africa Feb. 3. Kingtonen passed Usant for East Africa Jan. 31. Jagersfontein arrived Antwerp for East Africa February 4.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA

Deomore Castle left London for East Africa February 3. Dundee Castle left London for Beira Feb. 3. Glenorm Castle arrived Cape Town for Lourenco Marques February 3.

Glowing Castle left London for East Africa Feb. 3. Suez February 4. Grandall Castle arrived Cape Town for Beira February 3. Guildford Castle arrived Mombasa homewards February 3.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS

Mails for Kenya Colony, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. this evening, further despatches closing at the same time on February 16, 18 and 25.

Mails for Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa mails close at the G.P.O., London, at 11.30 a.m. tomorrow, Friday, February 12, and on Friday next, February 19.

Mails from East Africa were delivered in London on Monday last, February 13, and further mails from East Africa are expected in London on February 16, 17, 23 and March 1.

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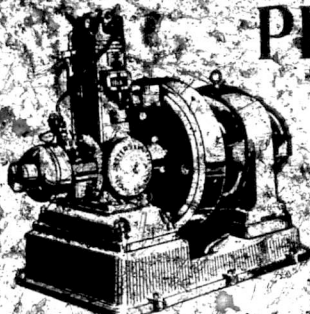


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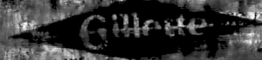
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL



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OPPORTUNITIES IN EAST AFRICA

This special issue of the East Africa Industries Fair Bulletin, which is published in London, contains the hope that it may contain the tightening of the economic bonds between the African Dependencies and the Mother Country. It is apparent that the world will be a different place in a few years. Opportunities in East Africa are being opened up by the British Empire.

Mr. Amos, who is the Director of the East Africa Industries Fair, has recently received a number of enquiries from the East African Dependencies regarding the opportunities which have been opened up by the British Empire.

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Generally speaking, buyers of goods in much room for improvement in their attitude of British commercial houses towards the wonderful opportunities before them in East Africa. Elsewhere in this issue, Sir Charles Higham makes a strong plea for greater African enterprise and growth on the part of British industrial and commercial leaders who, as he has already told by Colonel J. J. Shute, one of the Empire's richest advocates, "Empire development is what they need to be more practical of their stiff-fortunary rivals."

East Africa will buy British goods if they are offered on competitive commercial terms, which does not necessarily always mean at the same prices. Last year Germany thought to come out into British bicycle trade with a bicycle, by offering a well-made and highly polished machine much below the British price. The result is that large numbers of these cheap German bicycles remain unsold in our shops, while the few British machines purchased are sold at a profit.

Mr. Charles Higham says that in his experience, and he is one of the Empire's best-known advocates, "the Empire's development is not usually the cause of East African stagnation and against the American and Japanese competition, but rather the cause of East African stagnation and against the American and Japanese competition."

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THE PRINCE'S CALL TO ACTION

"EXPLORE OVERSEA MARKETS TO THE UTMOST"

"BUY BRITISH GOODS FIRST AND ALL THE TIME."

The Prince of Wales, who was the principal guest of the Government at a dinner held in the Mansion House on Monday evening, to mark the opening of the eleventh British Industries Fair, made a strong appeal to British manufacturers to explore to the utmost the overseas markets for their goods and to the British public to buy British goods first and all the time.

His Royal Highness's speech was essentially optimistic in the view of Britain's opportunities overseas and eloquent in its earnest plea for greater alertness on the part of manufacturers and exporters. "The Prince said later that—

"I travelled in 1915 under the stress of war conditions hastened on its course by the unmitigated and variable breezes of post-war prosperity, and then buffeted by the adverse winds of trade depression. This British Industries Fair has not merely survived, but has definitely proved its value in assisting the exchange of commodities upon which the prosperity of this country, of the Empire, and of the whole world ultimately depends.

"The words 'trade depression' rise so easily to the lips that they have almost become an obsession. I have said them myself to-night. I should myself like to know the cause and disease for disease it is, and to find a cure. I have seen a few cures. (Cheers.) We have had a bad time, but not a bad time, and there are still some people having a hard time. I had better say, on the whole, things are better now. (Cheers.)

"I am glad, therefore, to welcome so many visitors from overseas because I believe that the British Industries Fair may help them to realise that, even if we do suffer from hardships, we are still able to get on with the job. I trust that the distinguished representatives of foreign countries here tonight will see their countrymen that they are not blind us troubling on the brink of ruin, but that my reports that they are, perhaps, are not true. I think British trade was dead have been very much revived and that they are, perhaps, are not true.

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"You who have come from overseas on business will find at the Fair the goods you require at the lowest prices consistent with good workmanship, and I am confident that having made such purchases you will be so satisfied that you will return to your own countries and advise your friends and relatives to buy British goods first and all the time. I am glad, therefore, to welcome so many visitors from overseas because I believe that the British Industries Fair may help them to realise that, even if we do suffer from hardships, we are still able to get on with the job. I trust that the distinguished representatives of foreign countries here tonight will see their countrymen that they are not blind us troubling on the brink of ruin, but that my reports that they are, perhaps, are not true.

"I emphasize British goods because the Dominions and Colonies are particularly important. Formerly there were individual exhibitors from the Dominions, but a new feature of this year's Fair is a Dominion and Colonial Section. They are specially represented, and I think it is the desire of the Government to encourage the sale of old country goods. I am glad, therefore, to welcome so many visitors from overseas because I believe that the British Industries Fair may help them to realise that, even if we do suffer from hardships, we are still able to get on with the job. I trust that the distinguished representatives of foreign countries here tonight will see their countrymen that they are not blind us troubling on the brink of ruin, but that my reports that they are, perhaps, are not true.

perhaps had more opportunity of travelling during the last seven years than is given to many men. (Cheers.) Although my observations have had to be superficial, being interested, I should have been ashamed if I had not learnt something from it all. Wherever I go, whether in the Dominions or Colonies, or in the foreign countries, which I have visited, I find a great deal of a new way of doing things, but I find, and better still, a great desire to buy them."

Throughout the Empire sentiment plays a strong part in business transactions, and in the competition for trade in these markets we therefore start with an enormous initial advantage. With all these circumstances in our favour, and with the knowledge that export trade is the breath of life to this country, it becomes the duty of every manufacturer to explore to the utmost the overseas markets for his goods. Most of my journeys have taken me to countries which are as yet in the earlier stages of their economic development.

"As their population increases, as their resources are tapped, their capacity for trade will grow. As I have been able to see for myself, these processes are going on in many parts of the world with a rapidity which is apt to be overlooked unless continually studied. I urge manufacturers and traders, therefore, to be always on the alert and to miss no opportunity which may present itself of finding new outlets.

"It is just as true to say that time and trade will go for no man (cheers), and especially as regards these new and rapidly expanding communities, where the demand for the products of the factory increases almost with every tick of the clock. A trade opportunity missed is gone for ever, there is no use in regret and there are many, many people looking at us here and cheers.

"I would strongly urge British manufacturers and traders to keep always alert and on the qui vive with their eyes skinned for opportunities of doing business. At the same time, steady local conditions are essential to find an opportunity of doing business.

"But this we must not relax our efforts to find homes for British goods in all quarters of the globe, neither must we forget that we have a splendid market within these islands. I am sure it is the desire of all British men and women to buy British goods first and all the time, if they can find what they want among the products of British manufacturers. And the Fair is there to show them that their wants have been anticipated. I hope most sincerely that the annual visit in those evening hours when the dinner business of the day is over and the Fair is open to the public.

"I say this specially for the benefit of a far wider audience than I have to-night, all those who are listening to this speech. (Cheers.) I hope they will remember that many of the industries represented at both Fairs were originally established to find work for men disabled in the war. As a result of a part-time service, not only to our ex-Servicemen, not only to the great body of the unemployed at the present time, but also to British trade as a whole, it is when we are shopping, we insist on having good British goods. (Loud cheers.)

INCREASING BRITAIN'S OVERSEAS TRADE

THE POWER OF PUBLICITY

East Africa's Opportunities

Special to "EAST AFRICA" BY SIR CHARLES WILKINSON

The British Government having created a precedent by allocating funds for world-wide advertising of the British Industries, what now should British manufacturers and exporters do to the best advantage?

That is a question which has been put to me by the Editor of "EAST AFRICA," a journal that by precept and practice is working for improved British trade. The matter is of such importance to our whole economic future and particularly with reference to inter-Imperial trade, that I am glad to have the opportunity of writing a few words to readers in the whole East Africa zone which have progressed so rapidly in these post-war years.

By setting apart funds for publicity in connection with this year's British Industries Fair the present Government has done what no British Government has ever done in the past and it is already certain that next year's Fair will be an outstanding success. But what of the future?

A woman which lives on her export trade ought to be constantly touting the world of the advantages of purchasing British goods. We are persistently limiting our national energies by an unwarranted modesty which has no rightful place in this competitive world. Talk to ten representative business men from the United States, China, Java, or any other foreign market and purposefully make no reference to buyers from within the Empire—and you will find that British goods in practically all lines are the best of their kind and that they invariably bear a high and valuable price.

World Wide Appreciation of British Goods

In the four corners of the world there has for decades past been an acute appreciation of the worth and value of British goods. But in my experience the men who are most interested are those who might be called "retailers"—the actual British manufacturers and exporters. More than 90% of them are still hiding their light under a bushel instead of ensuring that it shall shine forth usefully and do its share to lighten the dark trade shadows that still hang over too many of our industries.

Their self-interest, who wants a client-customer both at home and in foreign countries, but who is unwilling to do the work of advertising, is a very common cause of our present troubles. I have, however, been most interested to notice that within the past few years East Africa has become Britain's third most important market for goods. In China, India and throughout the rapidly developing lands we have excellent scope for the sale of our manufactured goods, and we do not even suggest to these millions of potential customers that they should buy from the British manufacturer on account of the undoubted advantages they would reap.

Why do Foreign Competitors Succeed?

What is the practical responsibility to be assumed for progress in the production of goods of inferior quality

are yet allowed by our inactivity to compete strongly with us in many markets even within the Empire. Though their quality is lower, their prices are eminently satisfactory from their own point of view, and this is due to their success due to better advertising, better sales literature, stricter salesmanship, better delivery on better credit terms. Only rarely do I find on careful examination that the cause can be attributed to cheaper selling prices, or of course, bearing quality in mind. That we are not sufficiently watchful in these matters must I think be admitted by all students of trade movements.

Most people to whom such points are put reply readily and perhaps a little wearily that trade is bad. How can we claim that trade is bad when it is good for our competitors as it demonstrably is at present? While the United States, Japan, Germany, Holland, France, Italy and other countries and overseas trade goods it is obviously irrational for Britain's commercial and business to call it bad.

National and Community Advertising

What we need is to stop talking about trade and to go out and get some. The buyers of the world have faith in the goods and British habit of doing things exactly what she undertakes to sell. Yet, instead of capitalising that splendid goodwill, we are generally speaking, doing nothing, which, translated into hard business facts, means that we are allowing a valuable asset not merely to be unproductive but to depreciate. Our opponents have given world currency to the story that Britain is effete, weighed down with a load of debt, that industry cannot carry and definitely on the down grade, and sales are harmful to our commerce, and need to be met by prompt, persistent and powerful proof that we are very much alive and alert.

I have noticed that it would be a great benefit for the Lancashire cotton manufacturer to embark upon a wide publicity, telling the Chairman, for instance, in his own language why he should buy Lancashire cotton goods, because, if they cost a little more than some others, they last twice as long and keep their colour. The case history of Nottingham should tell its story to Australia; the merits of Welsh coal could be profitably impressed upon South American opinion; and the African Native who is not interested in our wares could be made to see the difference between a made-made product and a real one.

Changing a Nation's Habits

Business men to whom I have spoken in this story have sometimes retorted that my ideas were all very well in theory but would not work in a practical world. Let me show them one that the remedy I suggest is efficacious. Indeed, although no one has yet given me the chance, and although the example is not exactly that of a very saleable commodity, I am certain that it is not impossible to sell battle-ships by post!

But to come to a concrete example with the details of which I am intimately acquainted—Eight years ago I invited the average American man to drink a cup of

let was undoubtedly an amazing feat. East Africa is a big market for a glass of milk. So when the India Tea Association decided to allocate 740,000 pounds for the purpose of conquering the United States as a tea-drinking nation, the scepter and scepters were many. But the scepter of that vast country is over 100,000,000 inhabitants, there were only 350 tea shops in the United States in 1923. The three hundred year that number has increased some thirty fold, or no less than 10,000, and in those same three years the sales of British teas in the United States have about quadrupled. Speaking from the point of view of newspaper advertising and capital development in the vast and enterprise of India that great Empire east of Suez and head the continent of East Africa.

Advertise East Africa.

Ask the average well educated man to give you the names of some of the best coffee and he will probably reply, "Mocha, Java, Brazil," and then stop. If you will be able to suggest a fourth name without some solid thought and research you will be in a hundred will ever think of East Africa. In the collection the East African Dependencies are to be commended on their enterprise in establishing their own Trade and Information Office in Birmingham, England. I am particularly glad to note that they have promptly begun to do a certain amount of newspaper advertising. If the Governments are wise the publicity budget of the office will be largely, slowly increased, so that the work to be done may be done promptly and well. By utilizing the right journals the work of the Commissioner can be tremendously facilitated, for he can thus be brought into direct touch with the investors, settlers, tourists, and other interested parties, and would moreover be the cause of a large increase in the last few years spent large sum

in this manner, and learnt from experience that such advertising is money well invested.

This year's British Industries Fair should give a definite stimulus to our national trade and, now that we have had a lead from the Government, should inspire British's officials that aims to be about availing for the £1,000,000 million. The Government's desire to advertise (but it is not possible to refer to more, does not contemplate a plentiful money in overseas newspapers to increase our export sales). The Government should do something in this matter, but I am not quite certain that it is up to British manufacturers to use funds to advertise the goods they produce. I believe that if a start were made with £500,000 the Government might be prepared to double the appropriation. So only need an I of the need for less talk and more action than I propose to take the initiative myself.

A BUSINESS MAN'S TIPS.

Colonel J. S. Scurr, who has just returned to England from a business tour in East Africa, told *The Empire* that he would advise other business men to go and see for themselves the wonderful developments in progress. If they could then get more of that expanding trade for this country, instead of all going to the States here.

Americans, he said, were selling English-made motor trucks in Africa, having made only a minor adjustment.

English manufacturers needed to be more alert and aggressive. Africa offered them magnificent oppor-



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BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR

PUTTING PATRIOTISM INTO PRACTICE.

Fair Specially Designed for "East Africa"

The British Industries Fair, which opened at the White City, London, and at Castle Bromwich, Birmingham, on Monday last, and closes at the end of next week, promises to be the most successful held since the institution of these trade exhibitions in 1915, when the outbreak of war had brought home to the nation a realization of the extent of its dependence upon foreign manufacturers. Some of the articles then almost entirely obtained from abroad were of vital importance during the war, and all of them could and can equally well be produced within the Empire.

Started largely to encourage small manufacturers to cater for home and Empire trade, the British Industries Fair has retained its original ideals, and one of the conditions imposed upon those who apply for floor space is that officials of the Board of Trade shall have the right to satisfy themselves that the goods are actually of British manufacture. A tour of the halls gives evidence that the smaller manufacturers value the opportunity given them to show their wares, and their enterprise is so far advanced that many exhibits by themselves of world-wide renown.

It is a brave bid for increased trade that is being made by the exhibitors at the White City this year, at least. At the Birmingham Fair, while in Birmingham 11,000 exhibitors had been booked, at least 60,000 had been booked on account of the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley. Both sections were held jointly in that City. Some 75% of the exhibitors have shown at previous Fairs, and it seems safe to say that a large proportion of the remaining 25% have been induced to exhibit as a result of the precedent set up by the fair in advertising the fair widely in trade circles in this country and abroad. Even sections of the London Fair covered the 24 hours both in number of exhibitors and in floor space allotted, the most noteworthy being the foodstuffs section, which is no less than 100 ft. long and 10 ft. wide, and the sports section, which has departed a certain increase in space.

Continuing the Work of Wembley

The Eastern African Dependencies, Canada and Australia, realizing the opportunity offered them to follow up the work done at the British Empire Exhibition, have established a precedent and set an example in the rest of the Overseas Empire by participating officially for the first time in the White City. Most cities are very ready to do so, only at this time when the pulse of the Empire Country is definitely inclining to beat within the Empire.

Indeed, wishing to assist and utilize the increasing interest of the man in the street in this matter, the organizers of the Fair have for the first time decided to throw it open to the general public in the evenings, the morning and afternoon will being reserved for trade buyers. This wise step should do one and the same time be to the advantage of the nation, particularly should they further stimulate the inter-imperial trade which is the prime aim.

The King and Queen, who have never before been shown deep personal concern for the Fair, have

arranged to visit it officially. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was the guest of honour at the Mansion House banquet on the opening day, and the Duke of York is paying an official visit to the Birmingham Section. The Prime Minister, the President of the Board of Trade, and the leading businessmen in industry and commerce in this country have commended the Fair to the buyers of the world, and particularly to those within the Empire.

Thousands have already arrived, and the next eight days will assuredly be marked by even greater attendances. One of the considerations of the management has been for the convenience of visitors, who will find the Overseas Buyers' Club a most comfortable furnished place in which to rest, read, write or conduct business, to proceed in club chairs, to read quietly, study the catalogue and other literature which most interests them, making notes while the matter is still fresh in the mind and in the atmosphere of the Fair. The Fair catalogue itself is a reference book of the greatest utility to all business men.

East African Exhibits

To East African visitors the foodstuffs section will prove the principal attraction, for here it is that the staple of the Mother's Eastern African Dependencies, the Nairobi Coffee Co., the Kenya Coffee Co., and other exhibitors of Dominion and Colonial produce are situated. The two East African companies mentioned are showing and selling samples of East African coffees, and of Nyabaland and Northern Rhodesian cigarettes, the staple of the Nairobi Coffee Co. being distinguished by the aroma of roasting coffee, and brightened by posters and coloured pictures.

The official East African display under the charge of Major Corbett, who is in command of the team of a central stand, which has been given to Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar, has been a very successful one, and has naturally attracted considerable attention. The East African exhibits, which include coffee, tea, cloves, citrus, sisal, groundnuts and other oilseeds, wool, wax, wheat and other grains, and sundries and sugar are made the more attractive by the display of exceptionally good photographs illustrating various phases of East African life. They are fully sufficient to attract the attention of a business man who, after seeing a number of exhibits, will welcome this opportunity to see the exhibits which were so many years ago, at the Empire Exhibition, the only one of the Empire's unique and original exhibits to be seen. Zanzibar's panorama of a clove plantation has been re-created, a very large space is mainly given to tobacco, cigarettes, tea and sisal; while the Uganda Department's insistence on cotton recalls problems of transport in the corner is a bale of groundnuts prepared by the West Nile process, which compresses the nuts so that they occupy 43 or 55 cubic feet per ton, as against 10 cubic feet in the ordinary way. Photographs illustrate the invention, which is likewise applicable to copra, in this case saving rather more than 50% cubic capacity per ton. The samples of sisal cordage made by the Belfast Rope-making Company

also demand mention. Next week we shall publish photographs of the stands of the East African territories.

A Tour of the White City.

More than sixty U.K. manufacturers are showing in the chemicals, drugs and druggists' section in which one learns that this country is now producing on a commercial scale over a thousand fine chemicals which before the war were not made in Great Britain. The exhibits testify to the confidence of this new industry, the progress of which will, it is to be hoped, be accelerated as a result of the Fair. Here, by the way, are to be found white antiseptics, cattle and sheep dips, fire washes, patent cap containers for foodstuffs in humid climates, and other articles of particular use in the tropics. The silver, electro-plate and cutlery section Sheffield and Birmingham manufacturers are well to the fore, and it is noteworthy that many of the exhibitors have shown regularly since the inception of the Fair in 1915. Watches and clocks are included in the hall, and white is the pottery section, strongly representative of a trade which has always well supported this British trade exhibition.

In the stationery section are to be seen specimens of the work of many of our leading printing and publishing firms, of modern advertising agency work, window transparencies, stationery of all kinds, fancy paper, address fountain pens, and pencils; among the exhibitors are Messrs. Chambers, the only manufacturers of a 100% British pen, the wood of which is of Kenya cedar.

Camp furniture of all kinds, a great collapsible cot and hiter are on view in the furniture and basketware hall, while in the fancy goods section we see artificial flowers, fancy pottery, toilet articles, art metal goods, mirrors, a full manner of things in ivory, celluloid, glass and paper. There is an extensive display of pianos, player pianos, gramophones and records of all kinds, including gramophone record cabinets, and the wireless apparatus of all kinds is on view.

The sports goods section is one of the largest in the City, and forms a striking display of Britain's pre-eminence in this trade, while the leather goods exhibits in the same building offer gratifying proof that this country is again able to compete with Continental manufacturers in price, while inequality it leaves them far behind in most articles.

The toys and games section is a blaze of colour, and demonstrates that Britain need no longer allow foreign manufacturers to monopolise the considerable trade that is to be seen in carnival novelties, table and room decorations, puzzles, games and working models of all kinds.



THE PRONUNCIATION OF KENYA

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA

DEAR SIR.—Since wisdom is reported to be in the multitude of counsellors, may I contribute a quota towards the correct pronunciation of Kenya?

The word is evidently derived from some Native name of the mountain. But as different tribes have it in full view, it will have as many different names as there are tribes. Probably when the first explorers saw the mountain they will have been among either Masai, Kikuyu, or Wakamba, from one of which they will have ascertained the local name of the mountain.

Questioning an intelligent Kikuyu (sub-tribe of Kikuyu), I found he called the mountain quite clearly "Kilimvaga." I led him to speak of Ol Doinyo Sabuk (Masai name) he called it "Nyanjave." I said "What?" He repeated "Nyanjave" and then added "Kilimanjave." I asked the name of the other big mountain (Kilimanjaro) but he did not know it. Then I asked what "Nyanjave" meant, and was told the ostrich. "Nyanjave" meant some sort of bean, which grew at the foot of the mountain.

I called in an intelligent Wakamba. His name for Ol Doinyo Sabuk was "Chanjave" and he would admit no "Kilima" in front of the word. He, as the other, was clear on "Kilimvaga," and explained that it was like the black ostrich with fine white curving feathers. But he added that some Europeans called Ol Doinyo Sabuk "Kilimambogo," because of the buffalo (mbogo) which were there in numbers.

The other big mountain (Kilimanjaro) he named "Kiola" (accent on the last "a"). In reply to my question as to its meaning, he said that it meant "maradadi" or, as one may say, "dressed up" or "smart fooling." If a man is all dressed up he is "kaioa."

But, I said, "You won't call the mountain just simply that; surely you call it the 'kaioa' mountain." He thought for a moment, saw my point, and said suggestively "Kioma-Kiola," but that would not do. Then he brightened up and said "Kioma-Kaioa," not "Kioma-Kioma." He added that some white people called the mountain "Kilimanjao," the word "Njao" being the name of the bull.

From these two instances, which I give for what they are worth, it will be seen that abbreviate common in place names.

"Kioma" and "Kioma" are the same word contracted into "Kioma," pre-Nya, "defeat," none indeed it does not mean something else.

The terminator "ma" is evidently dropped out as redundant from an original "Kenya-Njao" or "Ostrich" mountain. And the word is further shortened by the slurring of the syllables to "Kioma" and lastly, when the last syllable is dropped, we have "Kinyua."

In the above derivation a contraction of the word "Kioma" into "Kioma" is suggested. The Geographical Society should be asked to give to Kenya the name which people would pronounce the first syllable like "pin," which it isn't, so we should be as far off correctness as ever.

I suppose, indeed, that all the above has been thrashed out time and again. And the wise men smile when they see us reading precisely in their old footprints, to arrive at the same old conclusions. Still, it is quite as interesting as a cross-word puzzle.

Yours faithfully,
S. H. C. HAWTREY.

Thika, October 25, 1925.

THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF EAST AFRICA

MASTERLY SURVEY BY SIR SYDNEY HENN

Special to "East Africa"

We have pleasure in publishing the following copious extracts from a masterly survey of East African affairs made by Sir Sydney Henn, Chairman of the Joint East African Board, in an address at University College, Southampton. The report is as interesting as it is instructive, and is recommended to the close study of our readers.

The six territories of Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Kenya, Uganda and Zanzibar only came under the British Crown between the years 1888 and 1894, partly by treaty and partly by conquest, while Tanganyika was assigned to us as a Mandate territory under the Treaty of Versailles, so that their acquisition is really quite recent. It is therefore interesting to follow their history under British control up to the present time and to speculate upon their probable future. Tropical Africa provides many problems of absorbing interest, such as missionary enterprise, Native education and the perennial struggle against human, vegetable and animal diseases, but it is hard to spare time to these in order to devote myself to the purely economic question of African development. It may be thought that I am in any way unqualified for or out of sympathy with the magnificent work that has been done on the African continent by the explorer and the missionary and that is to-day being carried on by every important scientific and philanthropic body under the protection, assistance and encouragement of existing administrations.

Now the six territories in the East African block are administered by six separate local governments under the direct control of the Colonial Office. This form of Government generally in the form of a Legislative Council (except in the case of Tanganyika, where the possibility of setting up a Council is now being considered) and Executive Councils are composed chiefly of one or more members of the Administration with the addition of elected or nominated unofficial members. The number according to the territories is: Nyasaland, 10; Northern Rhodesia, 10; Kenya, 10; Uganda, 10; Zanzibar, 10; Tanganyika, 10. In this manner the Colonial Office retains its control over local affairs—sometimes regarded as this "old paternal" officialdom, generally regarded as a "strangle hold" at the other.

Handicaps of the East

Before the war, none of the territories had made any great amount of progress, and the vast waste of land was almost entirely unexplored. The East African continent, I am in bad luck to say, has been a "land of promise" and a good start had been made with white settlement in Kenya, but along with Nyasaland they were a burden on the British Treasury and therefore regarded with some misgiving. The war changed all that. The various outstanding questions over boundaries with the Belgian Congo and Portuguese East Africa had all been settled amicably, while as a result of the war itself Germany had disappeared altogether from the Continent. The way was thus opened to that closer co-operation between the territories, indispensable for their rapid economic development.

It must not be thought, however, that either on the part of the local administrations or of that of the immigrant populations there was any immediate recognition of the advantages of co-operation between the territories and still less on the part of the Colonial Office. Nothing was more striking than the ignorance in one territory of the true state of affairs in another, nothing more patent to the outsider than the jealousies existing between them. In matters of common interest it was impossible to get them to agree upon a common policy, to adopt a common set of regulations, whether relating to agricultural questions such as cotton growing, to medical questions dealing with the health of the various Native communities, or to commercial questions such as import tariffs, currency, bankruptcy law and the like. Even when two neighbouring Governors might be moved to adjust agreements, they found it difficult to take action against the expert opinions of their own technical heads of departments who, though not diametrically opposed to the same subject, although in most cases the boundary between the two territories was an imaginary line visible only on the map, a possible men and animals could move freely without any possibility of restraint.

Towards Co-operation

When the idea of co-operation between the territories either in the form of federation or a complete union was first raised, generally by people in England interested in East Africa, public opinion in most of the territories showed itself hostile to the proposal. It probably were to say that since we were under a Governor-General and a High Commissioner, hardly a step towards East Africa, but the march of recent progress has proved too much for the opponents of local nationalism and in fact there are many British people in each of the territories who look forward to an early date in the adoption of some form of federation covering the whole area, a state of the disciplines virtually set by the Colonial Office.

It is not possible to recount here the various steps taken in the last three years to bring about a more uniform system of co-operation between the territories. The first step came with the adoption of a common postal and telegraph service by Kenya and Uganda. Tanganyika is now demanding to have the King's head printed on her postage stamps in place of the beautiful pictures well-known to schoolboy collectors, and the next step will probably be her participation in a single postal and telegraph service with the other two territories.

Customs Arrangements

A few years ago, owing to the complications created by the transit of goods in bond through Kenya and

Uganda a Customs Union was established, in spite of the difference of views in the two countries on the subject of import tariffs, and while duties are now collected at the seaboard, the proceeds are divided between the two countries on the basis of a percentage which is periodically revised by an inter-colonial commission. Two years ago an effort was made to bring Tanganyika into this Customs Union, and she has now adopted the same basis for imports as the other two countries. This step was forced upon the community by the impossibility of preventing duty-free goods from being smuggled across the imaginary frontier lines to which I have already referred. So far, Tanganyika maintains a separate administration for the collection of duties, but it is the intention shortly to amalgamate the services of the three countries under a single administration.

The case of Zanzibar is interesting because she maintains a lower import tariff, and local opinion on this island is much divided as to whether she should come into the mainland Customs Union or stay outside. The course of events will almost certainly drive her into the Union before long.

The case of Nyasaland is still more curious, for while she has hitherto been more closely in touch with South Africa, and still has very little direct trade with East Africa, opinion in that country is veering in the direction of turning into the East African Customs Union. Soon you will see a retail operation of very strong influence that postal and telegraphic services along with a Customs Union are exercising in the direction of federal administration.

Currency

But there is another factor worthy of note. Previous to the war East Africa used the Indian rupee currency, but if you will probably remember that during the war the rupee exchange rose to a very high figure and this provoked a serious problem in the East African States. The Government set up an East African currency in 1918, but it has not been a great or two later they replaced this with a new one, the shilling, which is the currency of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar. This forms another point at which between those three territories, Zanzibar, owing to its close connection with the Bombay trade, refused to give up the Indian rupee, but here again opinion on the island is to-day very divided on the subject, and I have no hesitation in saying that she will almost certainly join the East African currency empire, because she is too close proximate to the coast, not to feel the disadvantages of the rupee to her trade with the continent.

It is of course curious that British currency, and the shilling, would have been the main factor in the decision that she should give up the rupee, and it is quite possible that she will quite possibly one of the main reasons why she is in a quandary to give up the rupee in the end. The fact is that she is beginning to believe her future lies with the East African rather than the South African group, and for all practical purposes of dealing with Africa natives the shilling with its hundred cents is more convenient than the shilling of East Africa.

The twin-tails of the shilling, however, have created the question of transport facilities. It is the most important influence towards a common understanding between the East African territories. The railways in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika are State-owned and State-managed, and there is room for a legitimate difference of opinion as to whether it would not be better for the ultimate good of these countries that the railway system should be developed by private enterprise. The fact is that in the first instance there is very little inducement for private capitalists to invest money in railway

construction in these East African countries unless they can obtain either a Government guarantee for the interest on the money during the early unprofitable period of development, or such a concession by way of land grants or other substantial advantages as would compensate for the early lean years, and the Colonial Office system does not lend itself to the offering of generous judgements on commercial matters, so spending freely to-day in order to get a better return like hence. It thinks only in terms of its own budget like the Government departments. Sufficient for the year is the evil thereof, seems to be their motto. And at a later stage when the political development of these countries has reached a point where the users of the railways have acquired a voice in the public administration, they are generally found to be unwilling to surrender their control over railway rates and policy, although experience continually shows that the long-run railway ownership and administration under private enterprise is better and cheaper than in the hands of the State.

Zambezi Bridge

Nyasaland and North Eastern Rhodesia are served by the short stretches of railway which branch at Blantyre in the Shire Highlands, enter Mozambique territory and reach the coast at the bay of Beira. This is the only outlet for their produce. Unfortunately it has two great drawbacks. The first is the fact that a good proportion of the line, and of course the port itself, lie in Portuguese territory, and although ownership and administration even in Portuguese territory may be British, they are subject to Portuguese control with all its disabilities. The second is a more serious matter. There is a break in the railway link at the Zambezi, which at this point is a broad and deep river, sometimes miles wide during the rainy season, and a mere stretch of sand banks in the dry season. The traffic is for the present carried across by ferry, which works with difficulty at times, and this makes the transport from the interior of cheap produce, such as grain and groundnuts, expensive and practically prohibitive. To build a bridge would cost a great deal of money.

I should like now to call your attention to the serious influences at work on the task of converting these non-productive primitive countries into useful and productive members of world society.

Education and Trusteeship

First may come the matter of primitive education. I couple the two because up to now local administrations have taken no direct hand in the education of the natives, and making small contributions for this purpose to the Government authorities. The primitive education now being introduced in these countries is the work of education. Those who are specially interested in this subject may be recommended to read the wonderful report published last year by the Phelps Stokes Mission on their visit to East Africa.

Next may be put the evolution of the British ideal of trusteeship for the Native. We have travelled a long way from the times when one of the chief articles of commerce was the slave trade, and when African traffic a hundred years ago was such that we have never had a more important and integral concept of what our attitude towards the African races should be, somewhat on the one hand by the arguments of those who would give the Native the benefit of a religious teaching and leave him to work out his own economic salvation, yet on the other hand rather attracted by the prospect of a more rapid development through the introduction of white or other races into the country with the consequent risk of the Native races being exploited to their ultimate undoing. In

the case of East Africa this fundamental conflict of opinion rose to the surface a year or two ago.

Some of you may remember what was known as the Indian question in Kenya, which was a demand upon the part of Indian settlers to have equal rights with British settlers in the acquisition of land, in trading, and in local government. In the White Paper issued by the British Government in 1923 dealing with the question, it was clearly laid down that in everything the interest of the Native races in Africa was to be the paramount consideration and the British Government declared that it would not divest itself of its responsibilities as trustee for the Native races. The ultimate effect of this decision on the fate of Africa cannot be foreseen, but in any case it must be far-reaching. In pursuance of this policy large reserves are being set aside in East Africa for Native tribes, where they will be helped to produce on their own accounts articles for export as well as for their own requirements. Certain areas are reserved in the highlands for white settlement, and elsewhere Indian or other races are free to settle. Natives can work for themselves or sell their labour as they please. They can be conscripted in case of need for public works, but under no circumstances whatever for private gain.

(To be continued)

PORT OF KEAYA.

Control of Kilindini Harbour.

Nairobi, 14th Feb.

The report of the Commission of Inquiry into the future control and management of Kilindini Port (Mombasa Island) recommends that the harbour be placed under the control of the general manager of the railways, that a Harbour Advisory Board be constituted to advise the general manager, that the manager and all the land connected therewith should remain the property of the Kenya Government and outside the jurisdiction of the Inter-Colonial Railway Company, and that the general manager of the railways be responsible to the Governor of Kenya.

The Advisory Board, it is recommended, should consist of representatives of the Kenya and Uganda Governments and of shipping and commerce. The Commission feels that the harbour should be regarded as self-supporting when the present deep-water berths are completed in August next. It further recommends that cargo-handling be done by the contractors on the basis of tenders, that the Government should negotiate for the termination of the contract with Albani & Co. for the African Welfare Company and that the contractors of additional deep-water berths at Kilindini be invited to submit tenders for the work.

Finally, the Commission recommends that the Kilindini harbour (that at Mombasa town and that at Kilindini) be known in future as Mombasa. Sir Edward Grey's review of the results of the Government Conference is generally favourably received. While the absence of definiteness as to labour policy is criticised, it is pointed out that the real value of the conference is the establishment of the principle of local initiative and the possibility of the gradual reversion of the port to a local authority.

A CORRECTION.

We regret that through a printer's error we were, in our last issue, made to give the title of Lord Cranworth's book as "Profit and Sport in British East Africa." It should, of course, have been "Profit and Sport in British East Africa."

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Africa from a Board that sits in private. Thousands of inquiries go out from the Chamber to those who are able to provide reliable information, and it is absolute nonsense to suggest that a meeting should be convened before the secretary should write a letter to anyone who can afford valuable information.

Major Walsh said: "Major, I remind you that at the last Joint East African Board meeting you said that the secretary had done it on his own."

Sir Humphrey Leggett said: "Both here were two distinct matters—the question of the letter sent by the Chamber to the Coffee Trade Association and the sending to that body of the Joint East African Board letter. He took full responsibility for both. He supported the action of the secretary in carrying out his instructions in putting to the Coffee Association certain questions regarding the marketing of coffee. The coffee experts were with him that afternoon and might incidentally say whether they felt that such important subjects should be discussed in a back room. He felt that memoranda from a private body meeting in a back room were likely to be dangerous."

The resolution.

Major Walsh then moved a formal resolution that the letter from the Chamber to the Coffee Trade Association should be withdrawn and that the whole matter should be dealt with *de novo*.

Mr. Alfred Wigglesworth, seconding, expressed the opinion that the Chamber should not have submitted its views to the Coffee Trade Association, which should have been left to give its own independent opinions. The Joint East African Board was not requesting the views of the London Chamber, and it was certainly not intended that their memorandum should be accompanied by special pleadings. He did not see what the Colonial Office Conference had to do with it, as the memorandum was one to be submitted to East Africa and not to the Colonial Office. Deprecating everything which tended to give the impression that there were divergent views in London on East African affairs, and bodies acting one against the other, he pleaded for an effort on the part of the Chamber to collaborate with the Board. There was no need of divergence, for the Board did not wish to usurp any of the functions of the Chamber. He supported Major Walsh's resolution that the letter should be withdrawn, for it should be withdrawn.

Sir Humphrey Leggett moved that the memorandum was to have been sent before the Colonial Office. The Chamber had not done so in 1926, but had in 1927, and he said: "He did not see what a letter that had already been sent could be withdrawn, and he would not admit that Mr. Leigh and he had done wrong."

Major Walsh responded in the name of Mr. Leigh's name, and expressed his appreciation of the secretary's work.

Views of the Coffee Trade Association.

Mr. Alfred Wigglesworth, chairman of the Coffee Trade Association, said that that body had held a meeting upon the receipt of the letter from the Chamber, and everyone told him that the secretary had done it on his own. That was a totally different question for Robusa prices were only a shilling or two, while East African coffee prices ranged from, say, 60s to 160s per cwt. The idea of putting such crops was a fantastic far word. It was ridiculous to say that the coffee men who spent all his life's booting should be fooled with that sort of a man whose crop was worth 150s because he gave it his whole attention.

Mr. Alfred Leggett, secretary of the Coffee Trade Association, said that the Chamber's letter was not understood by the Association, to the criticism of the Board's memorandum. He felt that they might have been consulted much earlier.

Mr. Wigglesworth thought that if the Board had been looking in not communicating with the Coffee Trade Association, the Chamber was distinctly endeavoring to teach the Coffee Trade Association its own business.

Sir Humphrey Leggett regarded it as a mistake to suggest that a man like Mr. Devitt would be guided by anything that might have been written. He would be guided only by his life-long experience.

Mr. Forde said he would not like the option to go out to East Africa that they were dismissed.

Mr. Forde said he wanted the best for East Africa. He had been largely interested in Brazil, which produced three-quarters of the coffee of the world, and he would say that the prosperity now enjoyed by the East African coffee industry resulted from the Brazilian crop scheme which Mr. Devitt and others would probably call unsound. The scheme probably not reached its conclusion without some sound reasons. He believed that Sir Humphrey had acted with the best intentions. The discussion that afternoon had been unpleasant, and he felt it would be better to start the whole matter *de novo* between the Board, the Chamber, and the Coffee Trade Association.

Mr. Devitt rejected this suggestion, claiming that there was no connection between Brazil and the splendid coffee from East Africa, which were being prepared in the best possible manner, so that they were among the best crops in the world. Their association had had no use to give in to any of their opinions.

A compromise.

Major Walsh, expressing regret that the letter had been leaked at times, apologized for any loss of temper on his part, and asked the withdrawal of the letter and a fresh start.

Sir Humphrey Leggett said that there was nothing antagonistic to the Board and that the contention that the letter should never have been written was in other words a claim that the views of the experts should not have been invited. The chairman of the Board had said the memorandum referred to Robusa and yet that vital fact was never mentioned in the document.

The secretary of the Coffee Trade Association appealed to Major Walsh to reconsider the matter, assuring him that the letter from the Chamber had absolutely no effect on his Association. In view of that statement, Major Walsh withdrew his formal motion, and Mr. Wigglesworth suggested that a friendly compromise might be made by noting on the minutes that the matter had been discussed and that the Chamber was satisfied that the Board and the Coffee Trade Association were ready to confer on the subject (Agreed.)

Should the Chamber join the J.E.A.B.?

The secretary read a letter from the Executive of the Chamber asking for the views of the East African Section on the subject of subscribing membership of the Joint East African Board. The Executive itself saw the strongest possible objections to affiliation with a body having similar objects, and to delegate to the Chamber its functions to another organization. The Chamber, however, and the Chamber of Commerce, which had just established their right of direct access to the Colonial Office, would by joining the Board surrender that right, since the Colonial Office would consider they had heard the Chamber when they had heard the Board, of which it and the section would be part. The General Purposes Committee, while expressing the above views, thought there might be considerations which would be in favor, and therefore invited the opinion of the East African Section.

Sir Humphrey Leggett said that the Chamber's suggestion was a very serious one, and that it had been a long time under which it would be composed of an

Independent chairman, three elected members and twelve other seats apportioned by the present executive among other corporate members, namely firms, companies, Planters' Associations, Chambers of Commerce, and the like, twenty of whom would be asked to appoint delegates. The present intention was that three seats should be given to the 'Conventions of Associations of Kenya, one to the Dar-es-Salaam Chamber of Commerce, one to the Tanga Planters' Association, one to the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture, one to the Uganda Planters' Chamber of Commerce, and all other interests combined, one to the London Chamber of Commerce (which thus ranked with the Tanga Chamber), one each to the Liverpool and Manchester Chambers, and one to the British South Africa Company. The Board held monthly meetings which were not open to the public, and its memoranda and recommendations were likewise not available to the public unless the Board saw fit to publish them.

The Board's Services to East Africa.

Mr. Wiggleworth considered that the work of the Board had been of incalculable assistance to East Africa. It had stopped the scrapping of the Voi-Kate railway and through its chairman had been directly responsible for the despatch of the East Africa Commission, out of which had come the £10,000,000 loan, which would infuse renewed vigour into the whole of Eastern Africa. The functions of the Board covered everything except commerce, and there was no conflict whatever with the Chambers of Commerce. There was no comparison between the London Chamber and the Tanga Chamber. The Tanga Planters' Association, not the Tanga Chamber of Commerce, had been nominated as representing the vast Usuhara Province, one of the richest in Tanganyika. By nominating a member of the Board the London Chamber could be kept in touch with its work, by staying outside the Chamber would be the wiser. The Board had no intention whatever to usurp the functions of the Chamber or to prevent the Chamber going direct to the Colonial Office when they wished to do so.

Mr. Hansburg emphasised that the Board had been the first organisation to bring the many conflicting East African interests and bodies together, and he appealed to the Chamber to cooperate with it. He would remind them that in a letter written by the Colonial Office to the Chamber nearly a year ago, Mr. Ormsby had expressed the view that the Board was the

best and Manchester Chambers might and received advantage to have representatives on the Board.

A Basis for Negotiation.

Mr. Wilson said that the question of the permanent representation of the Chambers on the Board was most important, and it was not in keeping with the traditions of the Chamber that any motion should be subject to the approval of the Board. He therefore moved—

- (1) That this meeting of the East African Section, having considered the request of the Executive of the Chamber for its views upon the invitation to become a corporate member of the Joint East African Board, is unable to recommend that the conditions suggested in the Board's letter of December 7 and as laid down in the Board's revised constitution.
- (2) Recognising, however, the desirability of making an arrangement which will preserve the interests of the two bodies and will also provide machinery for promoting the social, industrial and economic development of East Africa, the Section recommends the Chamber to join the Board subject to their constitution being amended to provide for—
 - (a) Equal permanent representation on the Executive Council of the Board of planters and producers on the one hand, and of delegates of the London, Liverpool and Manchester Chambers on the other, with a neutral chairman, if being understood that in cases where agreement cannot be reached on any given subject the respective views shall be submitted through the Board to the Colonial Office or other appropriate authority; or
 - (b) The establishment by the Board of a Commercial Committee which shall consist, as to 50 per cent of representatives of the London, Liverpool and Manchester Chambers of Commerce, and as to 50 per cent of representatives of the East African Chambers of Commerce, to which Committee all East African commercial questions shall be referred by the Board for determination and action, subject to report to the Board.

It was felt that this proposition might offer a possible basis for compromise, and Mr. Portlock (as chairman) and Messrs. Wilson and Lloyd Price were delegated to discuss the matter with a small Committee of the Board at the earliest possible moment and to report to a special meeting of the Section. It was made clear that this *ad hoc* Committee was not to be restricted to the foregoing motion as its terms of reference, but was to discuss the whole question with the delegates of the Board along the general lines suggested.

PERSONALIA.

Vicente Adam, who fought his outway bound for Kenya via the Cape.

Mr. L. H. Turle and Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Steiner have left England for Mauritius.

Mr. Bertrand Carr recently lectured before the Catholic Scientific and Literary Society on Kenya and Uganda.

Canon J. S. Stanfield, rector of St. Ebbe's, Oxford, who is a qualified doctor, has resumed duty at the charge hospital at Maseeru, Uganda.

It is reported that Prince Eric-Friedrich-Sigismund of Prussia has left Europe on a big game shooting expedition in England, for which special permission is said to have been granted.

The United States Consul in Leeds, Mr. Stillman W. Ellis, has had his first-hand experiences of an African safari, when he returned from a hunting trip to the Victoria Nile.

Sir Milson Rees is back in England.

Mr. W. J. W. Roome, Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society for East and Central Africa, gave a broadcast talk last week entitled "Seventy-five thousand miles through Africa."

Professor Reynolds, of Bristol University, who, it will be remembered, recently visited Kenya, Uganda and the Sudan, said in a lecture the other day that the living corals of Port Sudan harbour formed one of the most wonderful sights he had seen.

Rev. E. Cyril Gordon, who accompanied Bishop Hauntington on his journey to Uganda in 1882, and who afterwards spent two or three years in Central Africa as a C.M.S. missionary, passed away in Clifton, Bristol, at the end of January. Sir Gordon had been a hostage at Mutesa, had for years worked on the Buse Islands, and had done much Biblical translation before he was martyred in 1907. He was a man of great personal courage and noble character, and his long services are well remembered by his old friends.

Independent chairman, three elected members, and twelve other seats, apportioned by the present executive among other corporate members, namely firms, companies, Planters' Associations, Chambers of Commerce, and the like, twenty of whom would be asked to appoint delegates. The present intention was that three seats should be given to the Convention of Associations of Kenya, one to the Dar-es-Salaam Chamber of Commerce, one to the Tanga Planters' Association, one to the Natal Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture, one to the Uganda Planters' Chamber of Commerce, and all other interests combined, one to the London Chamber of Commerce (which thus ranked with the Tanga Chamber), one each to the Liverpool and Manchester Chambers, and one to the British South Africa Company. The Board held monthly meetings which were not open to the public and its proceedings and recommendations were likewise not available to the public unless the Board saw fit to publish them.

The Board's Services to East Africa.

Mr. Wigglesworth considered that the work of the Board had been of incalculable assistance to East Africa. It had stopped the scrapping of the Voi-Kate railway and through its chairman had been directly responsible for the despatch of the East Africa Commission out of which had come the £10,000,000 loan, which would now be renewed again into the whole of Eastern Africa. The functions of the Board covered everything except commerce, and there was no conflict whatever with the Chambers of Commerce. There was no comparison between the London Chamber and the Tanga Chamber. The Tanga Planters' Association, for the Tanga Chamber of Commerce, had been nominated as representing the vast Usambara Province, one of the richest in Tanganyika. By nominating a member of the Board the London Chamber could be kept in touch with its work, by saying outside the Chamber would be the loser. The Board had no intention whatever to usurp the functions of the Chamber or to prevent the Chamber going direct to the Colonial Office when they wished.

Mr. Haussburg emphasised that the Board had been the best organisation to bring the many conflicting East African interests and bodies together and to persuade the Chamber to co-operate with it. He would remember that an article written by the Colonial Office to the Chamber some year ago, Mr. Ormsby Gore had expressed the view that the London, Liver-

pool and Manchester Chambers might find it to their advantage to have representatives on the Board.

A Basis for Negotiation

Mr. Wilson said that the question of the permanent representation of the Chamber on the Board was most important, and it was not in keeping with the traditions of the Chamber that any member appointed by it should be subject to the approval of the Board. The Chamber moved—

(1) That this meeting of the East African Section, having considered the request of the Executive of the Chamber for its views upon the invitation to become a corporate member of the East African Board, is unable to do so under the conditions suggested, and as late as the meeting of December 7 and as late as the Board's revised constitution.

(2) Recognising, however, the desirability of reaching an arrangement which will preserve the legitimate interests of the two bodies and at the same time provide machinery for promoting the commercial, industrial and economic development of East Africa, the Section recommends the Chamber to join the Board subject to their constitution being amended to provide either for—

(a) Equal permanent representation on the Executive Council of the Board of planters and producers on the one hand, and of delegates of the London, Liverpool and Manchester Chambers on the other with a neutral chairman, being understood that in cases where agreement cannot be reached on any given subject, the respective views shall be submitted through the Board to the Colonial Office or other appropriate authorities.

(b) The establishment by the Board of a Commercial Committee which shall consist, as to 50% of representatives of the London, Liverpool and Manchester Chambers of Commerce, and as to 50% of representatives of the East African Chambers of Commerce, to which Committee all East African commercial questions shall be referred by the Board for determination and action, subject to report to the Board.

It was felt that this proposition might offer a possible basis for compromise, and Mr. Portlock (as chairman) and Messrs. Wilson and Floyd Price were delegated to discuss the matter with a small committee of the Board at the earliest possible moment and to report to a special meeting of the Section. It was made clear that this ad hoc committee was not to be restricted in its reporting motion as its terms of reference, but was to discuss the whole question with the delegates of the Board along the general lines suggested.

PERSONALIA

Vicomte Arthur de Jonghe is outward-bound for Kenya via the Cameroons.

Mr. H. H. Fute and Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Steiner have left England for Mauritius.

Mr. Bertrand Carr recently lectured before the White Scientific and Literary Society on Kenya and Uganda.

Canon J. S. Stansfeld, rector of St. Ebbe's Oxford, who is a qualified doctor, has volunteered to take charge of the G.M.S. hospital at Musego, Uganda.

It is reported that Prince Frederick Sigmund of Prussia has left Europe on a big game shooting expedition in Egypt, for which he has a permit issued to him by the Egyptian Government.

The United Africa Company has secured Sultan W. Bell's spoke of his big game experiences in East Africa while addressing the Leeds Municipal Officers' Luncheon Club the other day.

Sir Milson Rees is back in England.

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Professor Reynolds, of Bristol University, who it will be remembered, recently visited Kenya, Uganda and the Sudan, said in a lecture the other day that the living corals of Port Sudan harbour formed one of the most wonderful sights he had seen.

Rev. E. Cyril Gordon, who accompanied Bishop Harrington on his journey to Uganda in 1902 and who afterwards spent two score years in Central Africa as a missionary, passed away in Milton, Bristol, at the end of January. Mr. Gordon had been working in Mutesa had for years worked on the Nile, and had done much of his missionary work before he was invaded home in 1902. He was a man of great personal courage and unusual patience, who will be long remembered by his old friends.

ASSOCIATED PRODUCERS OF EAST AFRICA

"EAST AFRICA" APPOINTED OFFICIAL ORGAN OF ASSOCIATIONS

At the preliminary meeting of the Associated Producers of East Africa, held at Lord Cranworth's residence, the Chairman, spoke of his recent visit to Kenya, which Colony he found to be in a most flourishing condition. He had discussed the question of London representation with the Executive of the Convention of Associations, and found them very keen that their views should continue to be represented in England by the Associated Producers, who were regarded as Kenya as a most useful mouthpiece, particularly for the expression of Kenya's opinion in conferences with the Colonial Office and the deliberations of the Joint East African Board.

The settler community in East Africa felt strongly that the policy of white settlement needed well informed expression in this country, and it was this necessity which made the Executive of the Convention anxious not only to fulfil but to strengthen its liaison with the Associated Producers. It had therefore been arranged that in addition to receiving minutes of the meetings of the Convention, the Associated Producers should drive a monthly report of local political and economic happenings and tendencies.

To Represent the Convention.

The Executive of the Convention of Associations had suggested to Lord Cranworth that "EAST AFRICA" should be invited to act as the official organ in Great Britain of the Convention and the Associated Producers, and the Secretary had since received an official intimation in that sense. As a result they had with them that afternoon Mrs. F. S. Johnson, the editor of the paper, which they felt would well represent their views.

It was resolved to appoint as representatives of the Associated Producers on the Joint East African Board the following three members: Lord Cranworth, Major J. M. Crowdy, and Mr. Campbell Hausbürg, and it was intimated that the last latter gentleman, a Lieut. Colonel, Collings Wells had been appointed to the Kenya sub-committee of the Advisory Committee to the Eastern Africa Trade and Information Office, of which Lord Cranworth had accepted the Chairmanship.

Coincidentally with the recent formation of a sisal sub-committee of the Associated Producers, an independent Sisal Association had been formed in Kenya during Lord Cranworth's visit, and that Association had been joined by all sisal producers in the Colony with one exception. Mr. Rutherford was the chairman of that Association, and Mr. W. G. Williams was the Hon. Secretary. The whole was arranged to work in co-operation, exchanging minutes and keeping in regular contact.

During Lord Cranworth's short stay in East Africa the country had suffered the sad and sudden loss of Mrs. Donnelly, Secretary to the Convention, the Reform Party, and other public bodies. It was a very heavy blow to East Africa, and on the proposition of the Chairman a resolution of condolence and sympathy with Mrs. Donnelly was passed by the meeting.

Question of London Representation

Attention was drawn by the Chairman to the publication in the "Times" of the 1st of February of a correspondence which had passed between the London Chamber of Commerce and the Coffee Trade Association of London. It was expressed that the London Chamber of Commerce should have intervened in such a matter as it was felt that the provisions of that body should be entirely governed by the shipping

and that it should not concern itself with forward movement. The one exception was with regard to sisal in which home and foreign shippers were discussed, but in that case the home shippers were also dealers.

The disclosures were generally considered surprising, and it was decided to send forward a copy of the Journal to the Coffee Planters' Union of Kenya and East Africa, asking them for an expression of their views. The Association was of the opinion that those views should have been more exactly obtained before the correspondence had been entered upon.

Among those present at the meeting were Lord Cranworth, Major Blake Taylor, Major A. Heathcote, Mr. Cowan, Major J. M. Crowdy, Lieut. Colonel Collings Wells, Captain E. Eckstein, Mr. E. P. Evans, Mr. C. S. Goldman, Mr. Campbell Hausbürg, Mr. F. G. Johnson, Mr. P. A. Johnston, Major J. R. Ross, and Colonel R. E. Truscott.

CLOSE OF GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE

In his final speech before the East African Governors' Conference, Sir Edward Grigg, Governor of Kenya, paid tribute to the East Africa Commission, to Mr. Amery, and Mr. Ormsby Gore, and then briefly summarised some of the subjects discussed.

The Conference, he said, entirely agreed with the policy of dual development. The Native should be free to sell his labour in the best market, and Natives should be given every encouragement to work. In many parts of East Africa economic development depended on white settlement.

Everyone agreed that railway competition between the territories should be avoided wherever possible. The construction at the earliest possible moment of a railway from the interior of East Africa to Rhodesia was urgently necessary. It was strongly to be hoped that the loan of £10,000,000 for transport development would be free of interest for five years and free of sinking fund for ten years.

Provisional arrangements had been made for a survey of the Khartoum-Kisumu air route to be carried out within the next six months.

Agricultural and entomological conferences were to be held at Nairobi in August and a cotton conference would probably meet in Uganda immediately. All the territories were anxious to see the conference established, and they hoped that the Government would make a grant to assist the work.

Back-to-backs, common to a great many of the territories, and Customs arrangements between Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda, were being further discussed. Reports were given on the creation of an East African Land Bank which was to be established.

It had been realised that the success of the Governors' Conference depended on the fact that the Conference had placed on its agenda the following items:

MADE FROM KENYA COLONY GUMS
100% GUARANTEED
100% BRITISH EMPIRE PRODUCTS
F. CHAMBERS & Co. Ltd. STAPLEFORD, NOTTS.

ROADLESS TRACTION IN TROPICAL AFRICA

HOW TO REDUCE TRANSPORT COSTS

By John Eaglesome, Lecturer specially appointed for East Africa

FROM a paper recently read by Sir John B. Eaglesome, K.C.M.G., before the Institute of Transport we take the following statements of special interest to East Africans:

Where roads are made, in one way or another, the cost depends apart from ordinary, or the accessibility of good local material and the local manual labour, for example in Uganda, where the country is generally favourable to road construction, the Director of Public Works estimated the pre-war cost of constructing a road 20 feet wide with a 2-inch foundation of latite the average width of 10 feet in tall, with granite 200 per cent and for maintaining about 500 per cent in addition for wastage of sand and materials. In some localities are frequently little black holes, or ruts, in the surface of the road, and maintenance of these ruts is a chief tribal duty, or else ill-considered.

Where conditions permit, high-torque engines and turbines can be used, but the latter will only be used in the most favourable circumstances, particularly in the Omdurman Sudan. The cost of motor transport is about 500 miles per hour, the same for letters to reach the same place, but the cost of motor transport is more than one hundred times that of a letter.

The cost of motor transport is more than one hundred times that of a letter.

It is not possible to transport heavy loads, but heavy loads can be transported by pack animals. The cost of pack animal transport is about 100 miles per hour, the same for letters to reach the same place, but the cost of pack animal transport is more than one hundred times that of a letter.

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transported only by camel, brought to the country, the Austin Motor Co. the founder

For a John Fowler and Co. the John Wheel

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the high costs of road transport is the application of producer gas to motor vehicles. The use of producer gas to a fleet of vehicles provided with petrol engines would mean about 30 miles mileage in a given time with a proportionate increase in the number of vehicles and running costs, but the economy in fuel would far outweigh this disadvantage. It is estimated that with an equal sized tractor load 73 per cent the fuel economy would be gained with a saving of 20 ad. per gallon.

Even the smaller types of roadless tractors will be cheaper than pack animals or human head transport, the leaving the labour of the country free for other purposes. In a paper read before the British Association at Southampton, Mr. Phillip Johnson gave the following comparative table of ton-mile costs: 15 to 20 to 25 to 100 for pack animals, 2s. 10 to 5s. for pack animals, 9d. to 1s. for vehicles drawn by animals, 1s. to 2s. for pneumatic tyred vehicles, 1s. for roadless tractors, and 1s. to 1s. for 10 to 20 tons, 5 to 20 tons, 4d. to 8d., 20 to 200 tons, 2d. to 4d. Assuming the latter includes haulage.

General Haimeond gives the best figure of what he was aware of road transport in Africa at 9d. a ton mile for interior roads, and that was in the case of a horse-drawn carriage, which had the advantage of still being in both directions.

Truck vehicles in Africa

The British Cotton Growing Corporation has undertaken the business of running the truck type of vehicles in its territories strictly commercial conditions and the results of the experiment will be compared with those of pack animals. Itches have also been dispatched to other territories, the agents of Abnair, Peru, Persia, India, and New Zealand, Zanibar, Busoga, the Sudan, the East Coast and the Federated Malay States, the Colonies, the 20th Century Company already owned about 8 ton machines.

The advantages of roadless tractor, as compared with pack animals, are the increase required to transport the consumption of fuel per ton mile for the roadless tractor in an interior road the consumption of fuel per ton mile by pack animals, and the consumption of fuel per ton mile by pack animals.

The consumption of fuel per ton mile by pack animals is 100 lb. per ton mile. The consumption of fuel per ton mile by roadless tractor is 20 lb. per ton mile. The consumption of fuel per ton mile by pack animals is 100 lb. per ton mile. The consumption of fuel per ton mile by roadless tractor is 20 lb. per ton mile.

Our African report continues, "The roadless tractor in Uganda reports that it has been used in the interior and the results are very good. The roadless tractor is a most valuable machine for the interior and the results are very good.

A good example has been made with roadless tractors in the development of the vehicle, as it is to be used in the interior and the results are very good. The roadless tractor is a most valuable machine for the interior and the results are very good.

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and assistance on the part of Government departments concerned to those undertaking similar industries in our Tropical Africa and other Colonies.

Views of Other Speakers

General Haimeond said that when Sir John Linnell some went to Nigeria twenty years ago there were no railways and not a single road. Sir John had had invaluable experience of African transport in all its stages. Generally speaking, it might be said that the cost of getting commodities to the interior was from 9d. to 1s. a mile and even in the case of port was liable to constant interruption on account of disease, for instance, on the coast recently held up all transport in Rhodesia. Head transport was easily the most extravagant form in the world, while pack animals cost about 30 ton mile was about the usual cost of motor transport. The light van had done wonders on roads, became impassable for such vans in tropical rains. The track vehicle would allow transport to become an economic proposition in the rains, and at a world of lower costs by allowing haulage as well as carriage, thus enabling the moving of heavier loads, and it was really necessary for track vehicles to have fool-proof qualities. The motor was proof against the manly habits of holes and makers of track vehicles should aim at safety against all fools.

Mr. Linnell, a member of the East African Highlands Commission, wanted to see pressure applied to Government to take advantage of their possibilities in Tropical Africa. The Empire Cotton Growing Corporation had found a very interesting in this matter, and he gave notice. One of the recommendations of the East Africa Commission was the expenditure of £250,000 on transport, but the roadless tractor was a most valuable machine for the interior and the results are very good. The roadless tractor is a most valuable machine for the interior and the results are very good.

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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.

Fourists,
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

New Naval Buildings, Cockspur St. Trafalgar Sq. London.

ROSEBONE REGENT ST.

TELEGRAMS 'LAMATTERS' WESTRAN LONDON

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be transported to produce 2 or 3 tons of fibre. Transport was at present done on wagons on a Decauville railway, but it is believed that trains drawn by small tractors might prove feasible.

Major Church said that there was a very definite opening in Tropical Africa for the roadless tractor, if it was fool-proof, cheap, and could go over country which no other vehicle could cover. The East Africa Commission had recommended that £10,000,000 should be spent in a territory of 2,000,000 square miles, which now possessed only 2,000 miles of railway. The £10,000,000 would build only another 2,000 miles if the whole of the sum was devoted to railways at an estimated cost of £5,000 per mile. Yet East Africa was a country with possibilities second to none in the whole world. East Africa was probably one of the best spots in the world for the development of white and black. It was a country simply striking for transport.

Tractor Six Wheeler

Mr. Sidney Guy of Tins Motors Ltd. said the roadless machine would do anything except fly. It would negotiate land 100% bad, but it was possible for a wheeled vehicle to negotiate sand as well as a half-trail vehicle, and there was a tremendous future before the fitted six wheeler. They had at their works a six-wheeled vehicle which had done 16,000 miles, 80% of it across country, under very adverse conditions, and the pneumatic tyres were to-day merely polished, looking as though they had barely run 25% of their life. The roadless vehicle was for 100% bad conditions, and the six-wheeler for conditions not quite so bad.

EAST AFRICAN COTTON GOODS TRADE.

Lancashire feels competition.

Lancashire has cause to be perturbed at the inroads which are being made into her cotton piece goods markets in India, China and East Africa by Japan, whose increasing competition is ascribed to low costs as a result of sweated labour.

Japan's peaceful penetration into the Indian market shows little sign of abatement, says the *Financial Times*. The remission of the excise duty was immediately followed by a corresponding reduction in the price of lower grade goods, rendering the position of the industry even more precarious. It is not the class of cloths affected, but those in which Lancashire is primarily interested. At the same time, a not unnatural inference is that the Japanese manufacturers' rates for the superior varieties already introduced, those at which British importing houses can successfully compete are not likely, in existing circumstances, to experience any upward movement in the near future.

In East Africa the situation is possibly even more serious from the point of view of Lancashire's interests. The last report of the East Africa Committee of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce emphasises the extent to which Uganda cottons finding its way to Japan, there to be woven with the aid of sweated labour and subsidised steamship facilities into cloths which compete very strongly with British imports.

Japan, says the journal above mentioned, must, as a co-signatory to the International Labour Conventions signed at Washington in 1919, be made to realise the consequences of that action. Courteous explanations of her failure to implement a solemn undertaking given seven years ago will no longer satisfy the hundreds of thousands of workers in this country and India, once they are brought to see in its non-ratification a primary cause of their lost employment and attenuated incomes.

It would be desired to promote an international agreement for regulating hours of labour in Western countries, occupied a prominent position in the programme. It is not only that, but even it is to lay itself open to the charge of attempting at a grab and swallowing of camel, the Government's attitude towards the conditions obtaining further afield, or that such needs to be even more urgently defined.

PORT OF BEIRA TRAFFIC

Another Excellent Year

Our preliminary figures for the cargo of the 1925 Beira Port season are as follows: For the year 1925 the total of 1,07,012 tons loaded, loaded and transhipped. This compares with a preliminary total of 600,322 tons for the previous year. The corrected total for 1924 was 611,851 tons, so that when the final figures for last year are available they may show a small increase over the 1924 total.

This can be considered a very satisfactory result in view of the facts that the Beira Railway was inaugurated in the middle of the month of February last year and that the 1925 season is only a few months advanced. The steady expansion of the mineral export trade from Katanga and Northern and Southern Rhodesia and the growth of imports due to the progress of important railway and mining development under labour in the hinterland have more than made up for the poor agricultural season.

Let Facts Speak!

1-5, Lexington Street,
Golden Square,
London, W. 1.
31st January, 1926.

The Editor,
"East Africa,"
25, Great Brunswick Street,
Liverpool.

In increasing our contact 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 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,
Hopson & Sons (London) Ltd.

Need we say more? If you are not now selling our goods, let us show how we can help you grasp your opportunities.

Blackburn

AIRCRAFT

The Blackburn Company specialise in Aircraft, Land Alighting, Amphibean & Flying Boats. They have 17 years designing & building experience & a reputation for first British workmanship & engineering skill.



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COMPLETE COLONIAL OUTFITS

We have equipped many well-known Explorers, Officials and Expeditions with Camp equipment, Clothing, Firearms, Provisions, and all general articles necessary to their complete satisfaction.

If you require Quality at Competitive Prices write for Catalogue.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY DESPATCHED.



TRAVEL

Through Kenya and Uganda

Uganda Railway

Trains and Steamers

Temperate Climate and Unequaled Scenery in the Highlands of Kenya

The Equator Line

EIGHT DAYS VOYAGE BY COMFORTABLE STEAMER ON THE EQUATOR LINE 2500 SQUARE MILES

Agents: The Union-Castle S.S. Company 3, Fenchurch Street, London E.C. 3, and Bate & Co., 10, Abchurch Lane, London E.C. 4.

Agents: The S. & S. S. Company, The International Sleeping Car Co., 100, Piccadilly, London W. 1.

Agents: Cecil Street, Singapore.

NAIROBI, KENYA COLONY

C. L. N. FELLING,

General Manager

FROM THE CAPE TO CAIRO BY MOTOR

On Wednesday of last week the Court-Treatt motor expedition arrived back in London from its trans-Africa journey, such a number of well-known men that even at the Royal Automobile Club, Major C. Court-Treatt gave a simple and modest account of their experiences. The Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley, who presided, recalled that Major and Mrs. Court-Treatt and three companions left Cape Town in two Crossley cars in September, 1924, and reached Cairo on January 24, 1926, having covered over 12,500 miles in Africa. He gave him the greater pleasure to propose the health of Major and Mrs. Court-Treatt and their colleagues.

Major Court-Treatt, in responding, said that for years he had been interested in Africa and its development. He saw a little of it before the war, during the year he had further experience with the R.A.F. in Northern Africa, and then had the good fortune to be connected with the laying out of the first imperial air route through the heart of Africa. Other powers in Africa had been doing everything possible to develop motor transport, and he felt it was time for Britain to organise an expedition through territories such expeditions had been sanctioned and undertaken by special vehicles. His view was that it ought to be done with an ordinary standard touring car.

General Smuts, to whom he conveyed his idea, introduced him to the Department of Overseas Trade and the Colonial Office, and through them to the numberless people who had provided a supply of motor cars. Everything everywhere had been kindness itself. The Department of Overseas Trade had been in touch with the British manufacturer of the hundreds and one articles necessary in such an expedition, and the Colonial Office had done its utmost, as had its officers throughout British Africa.

Britain's Work in Africa.

The average man at home had no idea of the wonderment of these British officers, who, being of the type of the great individuals who talked little about themselves, were not given to boasting, though they might be talking of their home country sometimes as big as the British Isles. Their work was wonderful. One day as they were marching with a certain Dutch official, children came trooping up from the village asking for sweets, and their host had to confess that once a week he distributed them to the children, yet two years previously sweets had been thrown at him, he ventured more than 100 miles away from his post without an armed guard.

The Shell Company's organisation had been of the most help in arranging duties throughout Africa. War fields of this sort, some of the motorists present might remember, were labelled with minute directions for the internal lubrication of engines. He had had to

ask those Natives who ministered on, having instructions for the internal lubrication of the Natives might be given. They had changed their language only twice in the whole of their journey, throughout which they had only six or eight punctures. Every single article of their equipment was of British manufacture, and all stood up well to their job.

The cars were in all respects the ordinary touring model, with the one exception that they had not the usual steering wheel, which is a disadvantage in the long run, but proved to be of no use, as the engines had not been running for the whole way, and the cars had come on to a stop or at between forty-five and fifty miles an hour. There was an old idea that British cars were not fit for Colonial use, but he did not know where better cars were to be obtained in the world.

He would be very grateful to the attending members of the Press, and to his colleagues, who had always been ready to lend their hands to anything. It was difficult

to speak of the work done in the expedition. She was second in command, not only of the party, but in actual fact, and if he had stroked up, he was confident she would have reached the goal in success.

Difficulties of the Route.

The job was more one of hard work than of adventures. They had perfectly good roads up to Southern Rhodesia, where they struck the first of the ever-known in the country. As a consequence, they had to go to the hills, cut down trees, and dig up as best they could, often having the cars stuck with block and tackle. On one occasion they struggled from morning till night for six days, and then only covered 500 yards. In Northern Rhodesia they had a few good roads, but they found many bridges washed away. Lamentable roads were fairly good on the whole, and it was in the south of that Territory that they made their first voluntary halt, in order to indulge in big game photography. In three days they saw a kudu, a lion in broad daylight. In Korymb and Usoga the roads were marvellous, particularly in Uganda, from Nairobi to Mombasa, for nearly six weeks.

There they were stopped by impassable swamps and had to make a detour westwards for about 1,100 miles. There were here rivers with swamps on either side of anything from two to six miles. There were no rafts or rafts handy, and the only way to get the cars over was to have them dragged through the swamps by cables. At the river bank they took off the magnetos, dynamos, and instruments, and had the cars hauled through the water. This was repeated seven times in seven days, and on one occasion the cars were under 18 feet of water for more than four and a half hours, yet two hours later they were running as well as ever. Could there be a better tribute to British workmanship?

In the Southern Sudan they experienced one of those sudden transformations of Africa. After months of bush, trees and black men, they arrived without warning among sand and dunes. They did not find the sand surfaces very good, and he believed that many of the deserts of Africa could be opened up by motor transport where even camels were useless on account of their weight. They had a few serious accidents.

Hider and Spella, but the latter part of their journey to Cairo was easy-going.

The Important East African Market.

Their greatest impression was of a Continent with enormous potentialities. His private opinion was that Africa contained the solution to many of Britain's pressing problems. It was a wonderful land of wonderful possibilities and wonderful fascinations.

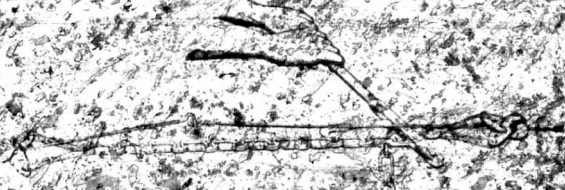
Called upon to speak a few words, Mrs. Court-Treatt said that the trip had been an experience which she would not have missed on any other journey. Central Africa's big game, mountains, and the wonderful fascination of the mighty desert would never be forgotten.

The Earl of Devonport, replying for the Colonial Office to the toast of "Empire Development," said that Mr. J. H. Thomas, who had been Colonial Secretary when the expedition started, had rendered a great assistance. Mr. Ormsby-Gore had keenly watched the progress through difficulties which he had watched and many which he had seen and reported. He had ordered a special supply of petrol, and those great tanks which were necessary for the materials. He hoped the expedition would bring home to many of the manufacturers of Great Britain the importance of the East African market, which he was anxious for British goods to share. It was an important opening in Empire. It was for Great Britain to make use of only our manufacturers would their local conditions there was well and scope for them in all lines in the field.

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BRITISH TRADE IN EAST AFRICA

Straight Talking by an Investigator.

MR FRANK MORRIS, Director of Publicity for the City of Hull, and recently returned to this country from a visit to East and South Africa has contributed two very interesting articles to the *Financial Times* on the subject of Britain's lost trade opportunities in those territories. He does not mince words, as will be gathered from the subjoined extracts; indeed, he believes in calling a spade a spade. Here follows some of his statements:

The Packing of Biscuits.

Incidentally of biscuits, let me tell two little incidents which happened while in East Africa. In the first instance I bought a box of one of the best varieties of sweet biscuits, bearing a name familiar to every resident in the British Isles. It was beautifully soldered up, as I found on removing the lid, and we enjoyed the biscuits on first opening the tin. I put it in a cupboard, but twenty-four hours later, on resorting to it again, found that not only contained scores but hundreds of not thousands of ants. The biscuits were mere shells and all had to be thrown away. The lid was not ant-proof at all.

So much for No. 1. A little later, when I decided to try again, I purchased another box of an equally well known English manufacture. Proudly I hoisted by my petulant expression. I placed this box also beautifully soldered at the top in export conditions in a dish of water, through which ants will not pass. Imagine my feelings, then, when next day I produced that box on the table only to find it contained half an inch of water. And yet we deplore the lack of export orders.

Market for Motors.

As to the motor trade, it is scarcely necessary to say I am hugely accountable to the manufacturers. I set the example years ago by buying cars and trucks, made in our Dominions, by paying sufficient attention from the time of the show of which running brand and out of hand into the field we know not of in this country. And yet now up to us, being Africa cars were being sent in with as little as 64 in ground clearance, whereas it really ought to be 10 in at least.

Why should a British maker be so slow in the uptake as to take him all these years to find out the necessities of this land? It is, I am probably the richest anywhere and certainly the most fertile in our new Dominions. I give it up. At the last, motor

Now I understand some manufacturers were patting themselves on the back as great fellows, because they were at last making a car suitable for overseas. Wonderful!

Next, I guarantee they still fail to meet our requirements. Not one of them makes a sunproof hood, which means that the occupants of a car until sundown must keep on their heads the risk sunstroke. Tyres for the most part have been made in India while bad finishes of cars has resulted in a high percentage of rust. The trade will be flooded with cars with a abundance of nickel plating on them, and rather foolishly, apparently, that when the nickel is removed rust and corrosion develops rapidly in these humid and ever changing atmospheres.

American sends a car made with due attention to power, reduction in weight and yet speedy, while we overlook all these prime essentials. There have even been delivered in Mombasa three-ton trucks. Well, as Mombasa is an island, and you can only cross to the mainland by ferry, this weight truck is absolutely worthless, as the ferries cannot carry this truck by itself, much less loaded.

Suggestions Worth Consideration.

All this and much more I could tell, but will content myself by saying I think the British Motor Manufacturers' Association has been extremely slow in not dispatching its own commissioners to these countries to find out exactly what the conditions were, and resorting to the trade as a whole. I can only assume trade jealousy has prevented such elementary inquiries being made.

British manufacturers are losing opportunities of having good agencies for cars and motor bicycles, because they will persist in demanding that the agent must give firm orders for a long series, and will not venture even one car on sale or return if found unsuitable. On the other hand, the leading French manufacturers will accept a small order, and the only penalty if not sold in the period is 50% per cent of those not taken.

The writer declares roundly that foreign competition is making a much headway in East Africa, because a stigma still clings to antiquated ideas, and to one who has probed and proved the value of advertising, he urges a bolder policy on the part of home manufacturers and exporters. As he says, East Africans would far prefer to buy the British article if it is what they require is of the right price, and if they are told of its existence and merits. The opportunities in the Homeland are wonderful. May she grasp them, now!

U.K. COTTON PIECE GOODS EXPORTS TO EAST AFRICA

Tables showing quantities for East Africa from Board of Trade Returns.

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	
Grey cotton piece goods	2,252,200	3,733,300	3,905,800	75,714	3,973,300	3,611,220
Bleached	1,777,000	3,537,500	3,614,000	68,000	3,226,000	2,711,500
Printed	1,071,200	3,800,800	7,035,600	66,694	448,584	388,725
Dyed in the piece	8,142,500	2,607,000	9,716,600	33,811	518,741	443,595
Coloured	452,800	607,000	1,270,000	19,509	31,774	36,695
Foreign Piece Goods						
Grey cotton piece goods	413,800	609,700	347,300	14,051	21,580	10,320
Bleached	1,505,100	1,242,100	2,338,000	11,000	13,778	70,238
Printed	1,867,800	1,670,000	1,234,000	72,000	68,200	30,000
Dyed in the piece	3,533,000	2,723,500	1,924,000	100,000	107,100	12,814
Coloured	424,200	1,011,800	1,127,700	10,000	37,500	20,586
Total	6,760,800	7,263,100	7,001,000	250,665	478,321	409,859

East Africa in the Press

FREE PHOTOGRAPH DANGERS.

On several occasions recently East Africans on leave have told us that they have received invitations from photographers (some of them well known) to be photographed without charge. In some cases a print of the portrait is offered as an added inducement, more often the innocent subject, flattered by the photographer's urgent desire to add odds likeness to a collection of the Empire's "near men," succumbs easily to the suggestion that he should purchase half a dozen copies for his own use.

None of these people seem to realize that, by abstaining from making a charge in the first instance, the photographer is acquiring the sole control of the reproduction of the portrait. He can sell copies of it to any newspaper or he can dispose of it for advertising purposes (the sufferer being powerless to enforce his or her objections).

There are some photographers who seem to make a specialty of soliciting free sittings from people—particularly officials—home on leave from the tropics. We recommend to the notice of such people the article on the free sitting portrait which appears in the 10th volume of *The British Journal of Photographic Art* (Greenwood, 2s. net).

BAUXITE IN NYASALAND

We have received a most interesting little monograph by Dr. Dixey, the Government Geologist on the bauxite deposits in Nyasaland, this being a reprint of an article which appeared some little time ago in the *Journal of the Royal African Society*. It is referred to all the known bauxite localities in Africa and particularly in Nyasaland, the author stating that the principal occurrence on the Lakehwa plain—many extending for an area of no less than two square miles and being over a mile in length—extends to a depth of 100 feet, while in several places depths of more than forty feet have been proved. Assuming an average depth of only seven feet of workable ore, Dr. Dixey estimates the deposits to contain not less than 20,000,000 tons of bauxite ore.

The deposit is on the western side of the Malinde Mountain at an altitude of from 2,000 to 4,000 feet above sea level, but is cut off from the plain at the foot of the mountain by precipitous scarp nearly 4,000 feet in height. The lack of aerol cable transport is considered to be the best means of communication with the deposit from the foot of the mountain, where a road is now being built from the shore of Lakehwa, a distance of 30 miles from Leiza. Fuel and electricity power resources exist in the immediate vicinity of the deposit. This deposit is considered by Dr. Dixey to be the only one at present known in East and Central Africa that offers any possibility of commercial development.

KENYA IN A NUTSHELL

KENYA COLONY: A certain Journal tells its readers, will soon be a sort of lesser London. Lord Queenborough's married daughter and her husband are some of the latest to start (either big game shooting, of course, is one of its attractions, but there is scope for work for lots of ex-officers and younger sons in Lagos and so on). And the climate is just at all amiss. And aeroplanes will shortly solve the difficulties of distance. Just that!

NYASALAND PROVINCES

The division of the Nyasaland Protectorate into four Provinces, each again subdivided into districts, has been gazetted. The northern Province comprises the districts of North Nyasa, Mberera, West Nyasa, Kasungu and Kotakota. The Central Province is composed of Fort Manning, Lilongwe, Bowa, Dedza and Ncheu districts; while the Zomba Province includes the districts of South Nyasa, Upper Shire and Zomba. The Southern Province comprises the Central Shire, Chitadzau, Blantyre, Manje, Chilo, Chikwava and Lower Shire districts.

SIR CHARLES BOWRING'S GRANDFATHER

SIR CHARLES BOWRING, Governor of Nyasaland, writes to correspond to the *Yorkshire Evening Press* is the grandson of Sir John Bowring, the writer of that famous hymn "In the Cross of Christ I Glory." Like his grandfather he has had close connection with China, for he was for some time a financial official of Hong Kong. Sir John Bowring, seventy-two years ago Governor of Hong Kong was one of the most versatile men and one of the greatest linguists this country has seen. Russian, Spanish, Polish and Serbian poetry were a few of his interests, and in intervals of literary work of this calling in some official capacity by the East he found time to be a Member of Parliament and editor of *The Westminster Review*.

A NEW STANLEY LETTER

A hitherto unpublished letter of Sir H. M. Stanley, written to Mr. E. J. Ferris, of Dartmouth, has been brought to light by the *Western Morning News*. Mr. R. E. Ferris, father of the recipient of the letter, remodelled Stanley's portable barge at Eschschau, and to the satisfaction of the explorer, the craft enabled him from Leiza to transport his men and their gear to the stationery depot at Chitadzau. Stanley's tribute to the "very clever English carpenter named Ferris," who performed so splendidly, his instructions, furnished me within two weeks with a newly modelled *Eddo*.



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MISSIONARY AND BIG GAME HUNTER.

An article which appeared in your columns some time ago has been the means of inducing a retired big game hunter to leave his home in Northern Ireland and to make his way to a remote place in Northern Rhodesia to take part in an interesting missionary enterprise. writes a correspondent of the Manchester Guardian. The article, which I think was headed "A Bluffy Cotton Venture," described the efforts of a missionary whose name was given as "R. A. James," to establish a Native cotton-growing industry.

The missionary's real name and the locality of his station in Rhodesia were suppressed in order to safeguard the infant enterprise, for if it became known that cotton could be grown successfully at that place there would be a number of concessionaires stepping in and preventing what is strongly desired, the earmarking of the area as Native territory. Your article explained that "R. A. James" was at his wits' end for money to carry on and extend his work, which had made a promising beginning, and also that there was great credit for someone who would go out and take charge of the station, so as to allow the missionary to come home and appeal for funds.

Now we have to record with great regret that the layman mentioned above died suddenly last week in England. He was Mr. G. A. Morton, whose aged mother passed away at her residence, 141, Lodge, Beltrahel, Co. Cavan, Ireland, on the same day. After many years' unbroken residence in East Central Africa, Mr. Morton had come home on leave last year in order to see his invalid mother, and now, by a pathetic coincidence, they have departed this life at almost the same hour.

During his stay in London a few months ago Mr. Morton made several calls on the Editor of "East Africa," and we have recently received from him an interesting diary of his stay in Northern Rhodesia from Mozambique on the Tanganyika Central Railway. It is from this record that the extracts mentioned in our last week's issue will be taken.

Mr. Morton had led an active roving life in South and West Africa before visiting Southern Rhodesia, Portugal, East Africa, and the Sudan, the Nile, the Congo and Southern Tanganyika for some years. East and Central Africa and Zulu land had been his special spheres of activity. He had been a hunter, trader, and contractor, a railway engineer, prospector, planter and small-scale sealer, and his experience was a fund of interesting reminiscences on which to draw.

Private letters written after his arrival at the mission station speak of the excellent work which was being done and of his pleasure that he would be able to carry on while the party in charge for whom he felt great admiration continued. The London secretary of the missionary society was unable to greet his old friend on account of Mr. Morton's death.

TANGANYIKA AND GERMANS.

To the Editor, "East Africa."

DEAR SIR,

I have been particularly interested in your issue of 12 January, for which has just reached me, for I can tell you of an experience that I had some little time ago, before any announcement had been made in this country as to permission being granted to Germans to bid for ex-German estates.

A sisal estate had been purchased by an Indian, whose affairs were being conducted after his death by a certain bank in India. I was thinking of purchasing the property myself, and I wrote to the bank, who replied that they would sell but gave no price. In reply to their letter from me they replied as follows:

"If you are in a position to get into communication with the late owners there stating the name of a German company, we would suggest that you adopt this course. Even if the German firm be unable to purchase the estates, it is possible that they might come to some arrangement as to the management of the properties, which might remain under the ownership of the bank as at present."

We note what you say as to the Government refusing permission to the German concerns to work estates in Africa. At the same time we have reason to believe that Government are now prepared to allow Germans to do this.

It is not strange that an Indian bank should have had reason to believe that the Government was prepared to admit Germans as land-owners, when our own administration here is believed to have known nothing about it until the eve of gazetting the decrees.

Then with regard to your inquiry as to whether payments have in fact been made to former German settlers, I do not suppose that you will get an official admission, but there are certainly people in Dar es Salaam who should be the recipients of such payments.

I enclose my card, but am in haste.

Yours faithfully,
HUNGARY-KAN

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DEATH OF MR. GEORGE GOLDFINCH

From a Correspondent

Readers of "EAST AFRICA" will regret to learn that on Wednesday last I received a cable from Kenya Colony saying that Mr. George Goldfinch died on Friday, February 5.

Though his connection with that country does not date back quite so far as mine does, he went out shortly after the Boer War, and has been there ever since.

He held the position of Assistant Game Ranger for many years, and was "axed" after the War. He then took up land in the West Kenya district, where he could devote himself to cattle and pony breeding.

Mr. Goldfinch always took the keenest interest in horses, hounds and anything to do with hunting and racing, and his death will remove a well-known and much beloved member of the original white inhabitants of what is now known as Kenya Colony.

[Our correspondent is himself a very well-known East African who was in the country nearly thirty years ago, and who now serves on many bodies devoted to East African affairs.—Ed. "E.A."]

JAPAN AND EAST AFRICA

Subsidised shipping services.

News has reached London that the Chairman of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha—the Japanese shipping company which is to be subsidised by the Japanese Government for the institution of a direct service to East Africa—recently stated that it was his company's intention to begin with a monthly service. The *Japan Chronicle* states that 400,000 yen per annum is the amount of subsidy already mentioned by the Finance Department. The Japanese Press admits that strong opposition may be anticipated from the British Cotton and Woollen trade.

EAST AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments to the East African Service have been made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies during the month ended February 10, 1926:

Kenya.—Mr. F. R. Hale, M.R.C.V.S., Veterinary Officer; Lieutenant F. R. Collins, Assistant Auditor; Lieutenant R. K. Young, and Mr. H. A. Carr, Cadets, Administrative Department; Supervisor, Agricultural Department.

Nyasaland.—Miss M. Y. Todrck, Nursing Sister.

Seychelles.—Lieutenant H. N. Turner, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., Assistant Medical Officer.

Tanganyika.—Captain A. R. Somers-Box, I.M.S., J. W. Holland, V.C., Lieutenant A. Flatt, and G. P. Whitem, Cadets, Administrative Department; Lieutenant D. R. Grantham, M.C., Assistant Geologist; Mr. C. B. Gurney, B.A., District Officer; Captain B. E. Frayling, R.S.M., A. J. M. Mins.

Zanzibar.—Lieutenant A. T. S. Lees and Mr. G. J. C. Taylor, B.A., Cadets, Administrative Department; Captain P. H. Busbuck, Police Cadet; Miss D. F. Johnson, Nursing Sister.

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

Mr. J. C. B. Sturrock, Provincial Commissioner, Uganda, to be Resident Commissioner, Basutoland; Mr. C. R. Keste, Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Somaliland, to be Postmaster-General, Northern Rhodesia; Mr. C. A. Martin, Assistant Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Somaliland, to be Director of Posts and Telegraphs; Mr. F. A. Mosley, Assistant Registrar of Titles, Tanganyika, to be Crown Counsel, Tanganyika.

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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.

The Editor has recently been approached by a further number of British manufacturers anxious to appoint representatives in various East African centres. Established agents desiring the representation for motor cars, motor lorries, lubricating oils, paints, patent foods and fruit cordials are invited to apply in confidence to the Editor.

Exports from Kenya and Uganda during the period December 1 to 26 last included cedar slats 547 cases, of which 342 went to Belgium and 198 to the U.K.; coffee, 279 bags; cotton, 6,700 bales; hides, 2,156 bundles; maize, 16,853 bags; rubber, 418 cases, all to the U.K.; cotton seed, 52,995 bags; simsim, 943 bags; sisal and sisal hay, 8,329 bales, of which 5,388 went to Belgium and 2,941 to the U.K.; and waale extract, 244 blocks.

At the fifteenth annual meeting of shareholders of the Ruoi Estates Ltd. the directors reported the company's acreage to total 630 acres of tea in full bearing, 75 acres of tea planted in 1924, and 82 acres planted in 1925, in addition to which they are 26 acres under tea seed and 144 acres in reserve.

The average price obtained for a 7,341 lb. a rejection of 30.583 lb. on that of the previous season, the average London selling price being 11.8d. per lb. gross. The 1925 crop of tobacco harvested was less than half the output of the previous season, and was sold on London at 1s. 2d. net gross, the drop in both crops being largely due to not so favourable market conditions.

It having been decided to end the financial year on June 30 in future, the accounting period under review is of only eight months. Profits are returned at £4,634, after providing for debenture interest, £1,250, and for directors' commissions, and a final dividend of £1,000, or 2% for the year ended.

An application of the commission was made by the African Silk Corporation was made to the Finance Division last week before Mr. Justice Brien, after hearing the evidence, and he would adjudge the petition stand over for three months.

The company was formed in 1910 to operate a silk worm farm in German East Africa, the motive still being a German market. The only two directors at the outbreak of war were Germans and rather more than half the capital was held by German subjects. The second of the directors, the company to be, and a prospect of operations being continued, and the company was sold to a firm for £100,000, and the commission was paid.

The company was formed in Belgium by a Belgian combination and Kuffer had owned their shares. Properties in Africa were estimated to be worth £1,000, and there was about £200 in the hands of the liquidation of Evelyn Roberts. The total liabilities appeared to be under £1,500, and the company was formed in Belgium.

Among the imports into Kenya and Uganda from December to 26, 1925 were: agricultural implements, 151 cases; blankets, 1,194 bales; cattle and sheep skins, 457 packages; cement, 2,067 cases; coal, 5,492 tons; condensed milk, 2,849 cases; cotton piece goods, 2,223 packages; cycles, 341 cases; disinfectants, 1,713 cases; galvanised sheets, 11,679 packages; industrial and agricultural machinery, 4,379 packages; iron and steel manufactures, 12,207 packages; lamps and lanterns, 885 cases; lubricating oil and greases, 2,114 packages; motor vehicles and accessories, 492 packages; railway material, rails and sleepers, 60,705 packages; soap, 4,603 cases; and tobacco and cigarettes, 1,687 cases.

The Financial News considers that the why, well within the next ten years we should not, including the long staple crops from the Gezira, be receiving a round 3,000,000 bales a year from East Africa and the Sudan. These great countries are plainly marked out in the end as important a source of supply for the United States. But 1,000,000 bales a year would render the Lancashire industry, if need were, independent of other than European resources.

A well informed correspondent informs us from Uganda that the opening price for cotton in the Eastern Province averaged from 16s. to 18s. per 100 lb. of seed cotton as against 25s. to 50s. last year. It is his opinion that the native grower, though he does not like the difference, is slowly beginning to understand such market fluctuations. The 1924/25 crop exceeded expectations, over 180,000 bales (of 400 lbs. each) having been shipped from Kampala by the end of November last, with a few thousand bales still to come.

UGANDA COTTON POLICY.

Limiting the Number of Licences.

It is officially stated that the Uganda Government proposes to limit the number of ginneries in any particular area in accordance with the cotton-producing capacity of that area. An Ordinance which has been drafted to give effect to this principle, and to deal with the cotton industry in general, will be published for information in the coming days.

Licences to gin and bale cotton now current will not be renewed in 1926 solely on the ground that the sites to which the holders have not received Government sanction, but such licences may be renewed in future, or may be revoked on the expiration of the term of the licence.

Under the provisions of the Ordinance, where the production of any ginnery within a specified period from the commencement of the Ordinance, licences issued in 1925, in any subsequent year may be refused, renewed, or may be revoked on the ground that the holder has failed to comply with the provisions of the Ordinance within a specified period of the first issue of the licence. No licence applied for after the commencement of the Ordinance shall be granted in respect of a ginnery unless it is approved by the Government, and the approval of the Government shall be a condition precedent to the issue of any licence.

It is stated that the Government will not issue a licence to any applicant, it is the intention of the Government to refuse to issue a licence for the renewal of the licence of any such licence on the ground that the approval of the Government to the site was not obtained before the licence was issued.

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OUR WOMAN'S PAGE

NEWS, NOTES AND NOTIONS.

Disabled Soldiers' Industry.

To promote interest in the Disabled Soldiers' Embroidery Industry a Committee under the Presidency of the Marchioness of Carisbrooke is planning a long exhibition of examples of early English needlework to be held next month when ex-soldiers' work of all kinds is to be shown at Bathurst House. The Queen has already promised the loan of some fine early English needlework from the Royal collections, and other well-known owners of historic embroidery are likewise showing some of their best specimens. This exhibition will serve the dual purpose of helping an ex-Service industry and of directing public attention to embroideries.

Introducing British Fashions.

Though only three weeks have gone by since the opening of the British Model House by the Duchess of Portland it is not too early to say that this enterprising scheme has met a real need for a definite lead in the fashion world. Pleasure and appreciation have been shown from all quarters in this interpretation of the requirements of British women.

So many who have attended the dress parades have delighted to find not only the well cut tailors' modes for which this country is noted, but the faintest of early frocks, proving that British manufacturers were capable of producing materials of a most gorgeous variety, appealing in texture and their charm of colour. Evening dresses, and suburban frocks, and lovely wraps trimmed with blond furs are to be seen at the frequent dress parades—clothes that could not do other than please the most exacting and fastidious.

I am told by the management that one of the most significant aspects of the movement has been the interest displayed in their venture by the Dominions. During the past few days orders from the Overseas Empire have placed substantial orders with the B.M.H. Thus even in dress we can help to forge further Empire ties. We English women proud of our nationality, who want to express in our clothes an English character and personality, will cheer this new movement of domestic assistance.

Capes for the Spring.

Smart and attractive capes are among the early spring fashions. The other day I was shown a particularly chic pastel blue creation in the shape of a cape, lined with printed silk in silver grey and blue. This formed part of a fine cashmere outfit cut with the new double wrap style. One of the notable features about this model is the richness of the cape

linings, which range from printed silk to heavy deep red-celme in almost every hue.

The Rubber Comb.

Rubber sponges moulded in innumerable shapes and colours are becoming increasingly popular with the ladies. These sponges can be made in any artistic design, and amongst the most attractive given to these bathroom necessities are the tallest of elephants, the fiercest of crocodiles, the most imish-looking monkeys, giraffes, lions, etc.

Rubber novelties are in fact much in vogue now, and perhaps the most popular of all being the hair of an Eton boy who sports a hat that can be removed. Some time ago the Queen purchased some of these Etonians.

A New Comb.

I have had sent to me a new comb, the feature of which is a sliding mechanism which, it is claimed, not only prevents the accumulation of dust, but also enables the comb to glide smoothly through the hair, so greatly reducing the quantity of combings. I have certainly found it a great improvement upon the ordinary comb. Its price is surprisingly low.

safeguarding China.

Valuable china vases, jars or other ornaments can be rendered less liable to the danger of breakage if partly filled with small shot or with sand. When thus weighted, such china ornaments are less likely to be knocked over.

A Simple Meringue Pudding.

Slice four sponge cakes, spread with jam of any flavour, and arrange in a buttered pie dish. Beat the yolks of two eggs, adding 1 pint of milk and pour over sponge cakes; allow this to stand for half an hour and bake for about fifteen minutes in a moderate oven until set. Let cooling cool, whisk the whites of two eggs with a little really stiff in 1 lb. of castor sugar and arrange in uneven heaps on the pudding. Slip back in a fairly quick oven for a few minutes until the meringue has risen and lightly browned. This recipe is very simple and the pudding is delicious either hot or cold.

MRS. NANETTE

HAPPY HOLIDAYS FOR CHILDREN

HAVING travelled extensively and lived in Africa and the Tropics, the Misses King can confidently undertake the charge of children who would receive every care and home comfort, attracting children, easily accessible from London. Highest references given and required. The Homesteads, Eric Norton, Oxford.

To Preserve Health and Strength



Physical health and mental alertness depend on the quality of the food which we consume. If you make Ovaltine your daily food beverage, you will find it a most nutritious and palatable beverage, containing a complete balance of freshness and purity which cannot be obtained in any other way. It is easy to prepare with ease and pleasure. It keeps at night if restlessness in fatigue and ensures sound restful sleep.

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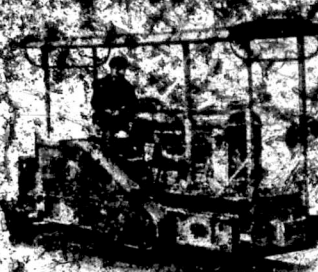
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The "Hampden Castle" which left London on February 11, and having touched Ascension, St. Helena and the Cape, carried the following passengers for East Africa:

- Mr. H. de Becker
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Mrs. Dorothy Durane
Mrs. W. F. Hoie
Mrs. K. Hope Huntley
Mr. R. Kennedy
Mrs. W. Linn
Mr. E. J. Koskowiak
Mr. W. Murray
Misses Murray
Miss M. R. C. Pinhey
Mrs. G. Raphael
Miss A. G. Raphael
Miss Ross
Miss J. Scotland
Miss R. Sladen
Master J. Sladen
Master M. Sladen
Mrs. W. Smith
Mrs. A. F. Turner

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

ENGLISH INDIA
Mada... left... homewards from East Africa
Mok... left... East Africa February 13
Mull...

HOLLAND AFRICA

Rotterdam... passed Dakar, homewards February 5
Rangoon... arrived Table Bay homewards Feb. 12
Singapore... arrived Beira February 6
Lahore... left Port Sudan for East African ports Feb. 6
Lagos... passed Rangoon for East Africa Feb. 6
Mombasa... arrived Rotterdam February 12
Banks... left Port Sudan homewards February 12
Helmstedt... left Beira for other East African ports February 15
New York... returned East London for East Africa February 13
Mombasa... passed Lagos February 13
Lahore... arrived Amsterdam for East Africa Feb. 13

ENGLISH EAST

London... arrived London from East Africa February 10
Garn... arrived London from East Africa February 10
Gerrard... left East London for Lourenco Marques February 10
Rou... arrived Gona for East Africa February 10
Gran... arrived East Africa February 10
Gard... left Aden homewards February 10
Hampden... left London for East Africa February 11

EAST AFRICAN MAILS

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar are scheduled to close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. this evening and also at the same time on February 25, March 2 and 4. For Natal and Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa, mails close at the G.P.O., London, at 11.30 a.m. tomorrow, February 19, and at the same time on February 26. A partial mail from East Africa will be received at the G.P.O. on Wednesday, February 17, and will be distributed on Thursday, February 18. Further arrivals are expected on Friday, February 19.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS

Presiding at last week's thirty-ninth annual general meeting of Leimco Ltd., Sir Thomas Leonard, J.P., said that his greatest ideal was to give the best British value to their customers all over the world. This he had done long before. 'Buy British Goods' became a popular cry and it was based on his personal knowledge of the overseas Empire and his faith in it. Since he had founded the firm some forty years ago there had been no dispute with employees.

Plantation Engineering and General Supplies, Ltd., whose "Jackpot" advertisement appears elsewhere in our columns, inform us that their East African business is steadily expanding, and that some of their new customers will be bested in quality to any East African. The company's board members are men with long and extensive experience and who are in the prime of their professional and business lives. One of their new customers is assured that their business will be in the hands of the original and their men with in East African business.

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