

THE NEWSPAPER AND THE DEPT. OF  
WAR  
AND THE  
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AIR FORCE DEPARTMENT  
AND THE  
MARINE CORPS DEPARTMENT  
AND THE  
COAST GUARD DEPARTMENT

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1914

EDITORIAL AND MANAGING OFFICES

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I am writing to you because I have been thinking about you a great deal lately. I hope you are well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but I always find time to write to my friends.

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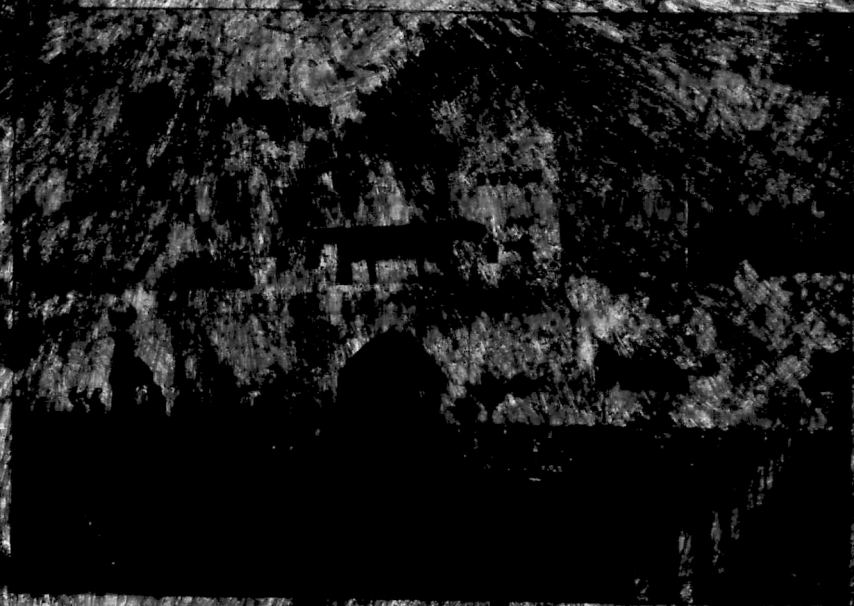


Fig. 1. The main building of the complex, the mosque, built by Sultan Murad II in 1424.

Fig. 2. The main building of the complex, the mosque, built by Sultan Murad II in 1424.

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Fig. 14. The main building of the complex, the mosque, built by Sultan Murad II in 1424.

Fig. 15. The main building of the complex, the mosque, built by Sultan Murad II in 1424.





On the left, a group of people are gathered around a large, dark, rectangular object, possibly a piece of machinery or a large container, in an outdoor setting.



These people are not only farmers but also workers and shopkeepers. They will not be able to do anything unless they are able to do so.

#### AGRICULTURE

The agricultural sector is the backbone of the economy. It provides food and raw materials for the other sectors. The government has been working to improve the productivity of the agricultural sector through various measures such as providing subsidies, improving irrigation facilities, and promoting modern farming techniques.

The government has also been working to improve the infrastructure of the agricultural sector. This includes building roads, bridges, and markets. These measures are essential for the growth of the agricultural sector and for the well-being of the farmers.

The government has also been working to improve the living standards of the farmers. This includes providing them with access to credit, health care, and education. These measures are essential for the development of the rural areas and for the overall growth of the economy.

The government has also been working to improve the marketing of agricultural products. This includes providing farmers with access to modern marketing channels and to international markets. These measures are essential for the growth of the agricultural sector and for the well-being of the farmers.



# AFRICA THE INFLUENCE OF TASMANIAN ART



...the influence of the Tasmanian art on the African art is a subject which has been discussed in the past. The influence of the Tasmanian art on the African art is a subject which has been discussed in the past. The influence of the Tasmanian art on the African art is a subject which has been discussed in the past.

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# THE LAND ATTRACTION OF EARLY AFRICAN HIGHLANDS

BY JOHN R. HARRIS, University of California, Los Angeles

## ONE OF THE MAIN REASONS FOR THE PRODUCTION

of the highland civilizations that developed in the mountains of the African highlands, and in the mountains of the Andes and the Himalayas, was the attraction of the highland environment. The highland environment is characterized by a high degree of soil fertility, a high degree of soil moisture, and a high degree of soil depth. These factors are all essential for the production of a highland civilization.

From the time that the first human beings appeared on the African continent, the highland environment was a major attraction. The highland environment is characterized by a high degree of soil fertility, a high degree of soil moisture, and a high degree of soil depth. These factors are all essential for the production of a highland civilization.

## THE HILL AND VALLEY THEORY

Concepts relating to the hill and valley theory of the closest attraction are closely related to the theory of hill and valley theory. The hill and valley theory is a theory of the closest attraction.

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On the one hand, the hill and valley theory is a theory of the closest attraction. The hill and valley theory is a theory of the closest attraction. The hill and valley theory is a theory of the closest attraction.

THE HILL AND VALLEY THEORY

From the properties of the highland coffee as a crop, it is clear that the highland environment is a major attraction. The highland environment is characterized by a high degree of soil fertility, a high degree of soil moisture, and a high degree of soil depth. These factors are all essential for the production of a highland civilization.

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THE SUDAN AS A COTTON PRODUCKER

ACTUAL AND POTENTIAL

No. 2 Flood Areas

The Kasala flood area is to be expected similar in many respects to the... river flood, rising in the mountainous country of Abyssinia and flowing through the eastern portion of Eastern Sudan... The water runs down the... irregular spaces and small places... The... is always... from this...

The... has now set at all the... The work... because in 1950 the irrigation... for this purpose... diverted... which caused the drying up of wells and the destruction... The... have... there is every hope that it will... will be available for the adequate irrigation of a very large area of land... at least 100,000 feddans being... in comparison with... the cost of cultivation is relatively high, the greater prevalence of grass and other weeds calling for more labour and greater expenditure on work of a preparatory nature. To... however, irrigation is more certain and much greater and... asks of the native tenant, which has proved a... handicap to those... The... than the... and may... 500 million cubic metres.

CULTIVATION AND MARKETING

... immediately the main season, and until the cotton is picked in the three consecutive months of March, April and May... plants receive no... watering. The method of cultivation... during the growth of the crop is similar to that explained for Senegal.

... as... tenants as at...

TRANSPORT























### EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

*East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers. It is 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.*

*Firms in East Africa are invited to give us the address of their local representatives, as we can contribute our own and Home Presses are for the purpose of notifying us of their agents in East and Central Africa.*

As will be seen from our advertising columns, the Aridor Manufacturing Co. of Great Britain, Ltd. initiates its representative appointments through the various Chambers of Commerce in the various territories. This company has recently put on the market a new type of lamp which should certainly have a wide sale in the Tropics, not by means of a special agent, anything placed beside it is kept at a distance, although it may be introduced in any condition.

All reports from Nairobi indicate that the U.S.A. is manifesting a greatly increased interest in the Colony. For the past couple of years traders, planters and farmers have been bombarded with catalogues and circular letters from American houses, and a new business interest appears to have been opened by them. America is showing the value and possibilities of this market, and it is only a matter of time before the forelock will be pulled.

The market for all kinds of materials expand with the building of the two new railways now in course of construction through good agricultural districts. The completion of one of the deep water berths at Kilindini Harbour at the end of this year will also improve transport facilities.

As the market for all kinds of materials expand with the building of the two new railways now in course of construction through good agricultural districts. The completion of one of the deep water berths at Kilindini Harbour at the end of this year will also improve transport facilities.

The particular attraction of manufacturers and exporters is due to the fact that the typical data in the East African market is a market where the demand for goods is increasing rapidly.

The Morning Post, Nairobi, cables that Lord Delamere moved through the action of the Legislative Council for the allocation of budget funds in order to establish a publicity office in the Colony. Government, however, could do no more than to agree to represent strongly to the Colonial Office the need for such an institution, which it will be remembered, was recently established by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of East Africa when the one in Mombasa.

The quantities of cotton piece goods imported into Tanganyika during the month ended June 31 last are officially returned as:

	Value	Tons
Grey, unbleached	1,771,000	5,740
White, bleached	1,085,000	1,152
Printed	1,000,000	1,117
Coloured	215,000	574

Another highlight on the scene of what is being directed to the East African territories by important industrial interests was furnished at the recent annual meeting of Messrs. Royal Industries, Ltd. when Sir Harry McGowan disclosed that the company was keeping a watchful eye on Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda, where the market for the increased outlets for the sale of their explosives, railway and public works construction programmes. The territories would be supplied from the company's South African factories, and the same would apply to the territories of their interests.

Abyssinian trade needs are dealt with in the current issue of the Sudan Chamber of Commerce's monthly journal. Reports of textiles from Abyssinia are said to have failed to find purchasers, while Japanese grey sheering holds the market being to be of better quality. Latest cotton goods are said to be of better quality, though the market is still open to the importation of cheap goods.

Sub, cottons and tinned foods are now looked for in the market. Italian cognac and Scotch whisky are amongst the commodities imported from Italy.

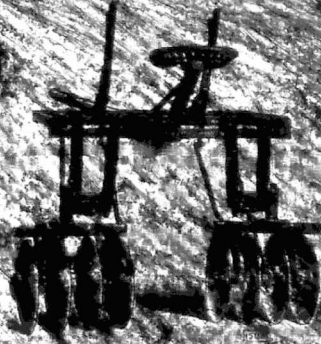
The new road from Nairobi to the port will be completed in the near future.

These territories during the past couple of years. Good roads are being opened out with private motor companies. Already Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zambia have their own motor vehicles between them, even though European passengers either by ferry or motor cycle.

The tour of their Royal Highnesses will doubtless encourage manufacturers to take an interest in the market which is at present largely unexplored. Automobile makers, though they have not made enormous headway during the past twelve months. According to my latest news, the business of motor cars has been very active indeed for several months, many hanging hands at the moment, especially on the water.

**RANSOMES**  
**Expanding Disc Harrows.**  
**QUEEN & ROYAL**

The ideal implements for cultivating the soil between rows of growing plants.

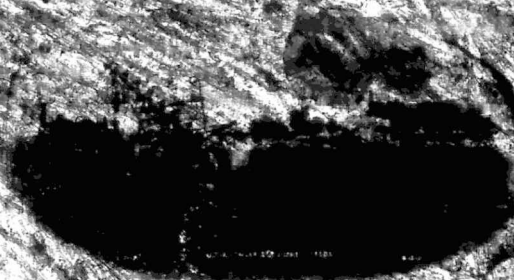


The disc harrow can be used for a full range of heavy, medium and light work. It is fitted with a special set of discs which will work on any soil conditions. The harrow is fitted with a special set of discs which will work on any soil conditions.

**GAILEY & ROBERTS**  
 NAIROBI, NAKURU & ELDORET

**FOWLER**

STEAM AND MOTOR  
 CULTIVATING MACHINERY



SPECIAL FOREST CLEARING  
 AND LAND  
 REGENERATION MACHINERY

John Fowler & Co. (Leeds) Ltd.

ENGINEERS, LEEDS

**WIGGLESWORTH & CO**  
 LIMITED

Importers of

Fibres of

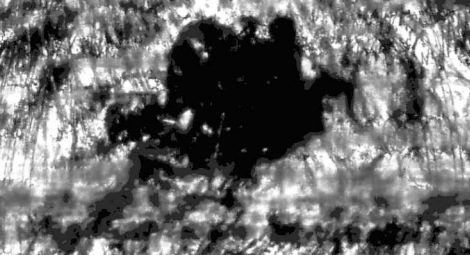
- SISAL
- JUTE
- HEMP
- FLAX

25, Abchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C. 4

82, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3

**ROBEY & CO**

ROBINSON ENGLAND



SISAL HEMP DECORTICATING PLANT



TRACTORS, WAGONS, ENGINES & BOILERS OF ALL TYPES

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

By [Name]

COMPARED with the... London stocks of Arab... Kenya exports are given by...

Kenya market... demand... American...

to produce... 1962...

Working...

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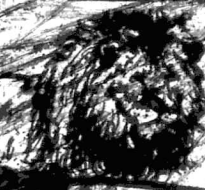
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# EAST AFRICA



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

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Vol. 1, No. 4

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1924

Annual Subscription

post free

5s. per copy

## EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICE

25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, England  
Telephone: Museum 2077. Telegrams: "E.A. Limited, London"

## EDITORIAL

### THE TEAM SPIRIT

As will have been seen from the many messages published in our first three issues, "EAST AFRICA" is already regarded by a large and important section of present and potential Africa as their rallying point in Great Britain.

East Africa has long had need of an organ which serves it faithfully and competently in the homeland, and distribute throughout the different Territories such news from individual correspondents as is of value to others.

We say in our first issue that on account of these Special Assembly Notices it would for the moment not be possible for us to publish certain features which we intend to do, but we have sought from the outset to give the general reader a wide range of African news of interest, and a number of valuable special articles, and we are sure that these will be of interest to all.

Our first issue, and all the subsequent ones, which have already received the commendation of the majority of settlers in this country, is a special issue, and is a special issue of East Africa, and is a special issue of East Africa.

It is the duty of the progressive settlers to do their best to help the progress of the country, and it is an obligation to other members of the community to do so.

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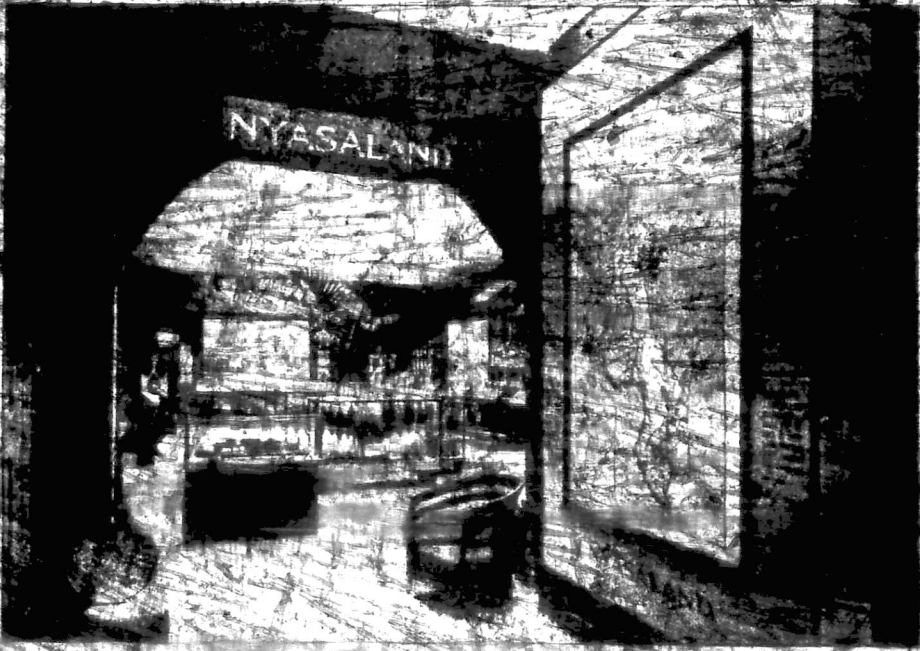
It is the duty of the progressive settlers to do their best to help the progress of the country, and it is an obligation to other members of the community to do so.

Table with multiple columns and rows, likely a directory or list of names and addresses. The text is too small to read accurately.

Advertisements or notices at the bottom of the left column.

Advertisements or notices at the bottom of the right column.







the general Mr. Claude, a capable, late general manager in Nyasaland for the British Central Africa Company, and a walking encyclopedia of all that concerns the industry and its people. Mr. C. Roushby, the energetic Exhibition Commissioner to whom the London arrangements were entrusted, is to be congratulated on having secured the willing cooperation of so keen a general, who, despite his twenty-three years in Nyasaland, remains as fit and energetic as on the day he first went out. He is an excellent living testimony that life in the tropics by no means brings its hardships.

TOBACCO

A better, useful Nyasaland handbook, which is practical, readable, and which is distinguished by comprehensiveness and practical schedules of the value in which an intending settler can base his calculations, records that David Buchanan first planted tobacco in the Blantyre township in 1885, and it is well that his enterprise should be recalled, for it has had a most important bearing on plantation development. Indeed, the industry that has arisen is so important that the Imperial Tobacco Company has built a great modern factory in the country. Within five years tobacco exports have more than doubled, within the past fifteen including the war period, they have tripled. An indication of the growth and possibilities of the crop, the following figures of the Department of Agriculture are instructive:

Year	Acres under tobacco	Exports in pounds
1907	1,046	551,395
1914	7,411	2,202,545
1911	10,374	1,768,044
1917	15,141	2,025,332
1922	14,551	1,433,437

Nyasaland is, as a matter of fact, the only tobacco-growing district seriously regarded by experts as being capable of yielding a proportion of Great Britain's requirements for the home trade to come. In 1924 she produced 1,433,437 lbs. of tobacco, valued at £1,433,437.

It is a fact that the Government and the tobacco growers of Nyasaland are well advised to give preference to the product of Nyasaland tobacco when the preference has already engendered, and without doubt Wembley will have acted as a powerful propagandist for the product of this Central African dependency. The vegetables on sale are made entirely from Nyasaland tobacco, and are disappearing with a lightning rapidity, fast enough to cause a local shortage, and to necessitate the importation of tobacco with strict economy. It is a fact, also, that on one of the tobacco plantations, which have been established in the district, the tobacco is made into cigarettes.

The products of the tobacco industry are well set out in such a way that one can see the tobacco and other products in front of the right of the tobacco industry, there is a number of agricultural plants on which is home-grown and another, in which the tobacco is grown and manufactured, and the tobacco is then transported over there, and the tobacco is then made into cigarettes, and the tobacco is then made into cigarettes, and the tobacco is then made into cigarettes.

COTTON

It is a fact that the Government and the cotton growers of Nyasaland are well advised to give preference to the product of Nyasaland cotton when the preference has already engendered, and without doubt Wembley will have acted as a powerful propagandist for the product of this Central African dependency.

It is a fact that the Government and the cotton growers of Nyasaland are well advised to give preference to the product of Nyasaland cotton when the preference has already engendered, and without doubt Wembley will have acted as a powerful propagandist for the product of this Central African dependency.

TEA

In the planting of a tea garden, Mlanje, the premier mountain of Nyasaland, rises steep and grand out of the plain, on which the pickers can be seen among the bushes. This is the district in which tea has prospered and appreciated with its quality. It is a fact that the Government and the tea growers of Nyasaland are well advised to give preference to the product of Nyasaland tea when the preference has already engendered, and without doubt Wembley will have acted as a powerful propagandist for the product of this Central African dependency.

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A most satisfactory consideration for Nyasaland tea and for Kenya and Uganda, which are the principal tea-growing areas in the East, is that it can be grown and harvested in a few months, and it is a fact that the Government and the tea growers of Nyasaland are well advised to give preference to the product of Nyasaland tea when the preference has already engendered, and without doubt Wembley will have acted as a powerful propagandist for the product of this Central African dependency.

The industry, a nearest to that of China, and it is a fact that the Government and the tea growers of Nyasaland are well advised to give preference to the product of Nyasaland tea when the preference has already engendered, and without doubt Wembley will have acted as a powerful propagandist for the product of this Central African dependency.

OTHER CROPS

It is a fact that the Government and the other crop growers of Nyasaland are well advised to give preference to the product of Nyasaland other crops when the preference has already engendered, and without doubt Wembley will have acted as a powerful propagandist for the product of this Central African dependency.

from Tanganyika or Kenya which is not qualified to  
 of its quality. That shown in the Court is certainly  
 excellent sample and so on. In the post-war period  
 acreage under wheat has increased to the 1913  
 historical year exports were almost exactly 500 tons.  
 Cotton of course is relatively unimportant in the  
 Protectorate today, though it was once the high com-  
 mercial product of the area. High yields

One of the pamphlets issued by the Uganda Educa-  
 tional Studies Sir Harry Johnston has written. The fact  
 should be recorded for all time that this great boon  
 is owed to the clergy. It is due to Mr. J. H.  
 Buchanan, C.M.G., Mr. Buchanan is known in Central  
 Africa as a horticulturalist attached to the Church of  
 Scotland Mission. He brought with him a small collec-  
 tion from the Edinburgh Botanic Gardens. This  
 was carefully planted at the Blantyre Mission.

Amongst the native products shown are maize, rice  
 and variegated millet, beans, mixed beans, peas  
 and chick-peas, cowpeas, beans, red and purple  
 maize, groundnuts, chick-peas, guavas and mango,  
 guile, oranges, pineapples, cucumbers and spinach  
 an egg and were seen to be seen, as are beads, baskets,  
 mats, and other articles.

While on the subject of native products, it should  
 reference must be made to the report of the Court  
 which attracted much attention. It is the bicycle  
 sent to the Court by Mr. Metcalfe  
 of the Uganda Education Department.

The bicycle on which I had the pleasure of riding across  
 Africa, but it is a genuine bicycle made out of wood  
 and leather thongs by an African native and ridden by  
 him.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Nyasaland's export as well as the fact that the  
 Protectorate can trade itself. The display as all that  
 wished, and more than they could have

been allocated, and in receiving that as its honest  
 to obtain the pleasure in giving the credit  
 to those to whom it is due. Hence

THE EXHIBITION COMMITTEE IN NYASALAND

Chairman  
 Mr. G. Wortley, Director of Agriculture

Secretary  
 Mr. F. W. Brown, Assistant Director of Agriculture

Members  
 Mr. J. H. ... F. O. Pratt  
 Mr. ... H. C. ...  
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 Mr. ... Esq.  
 Mr. ... Esq.

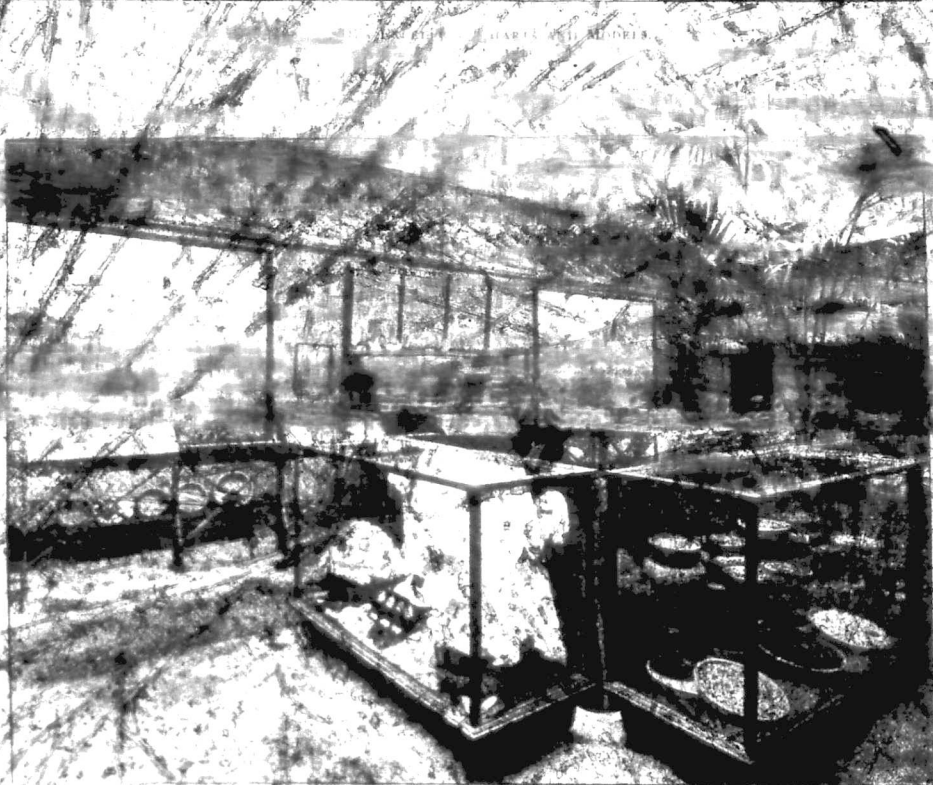
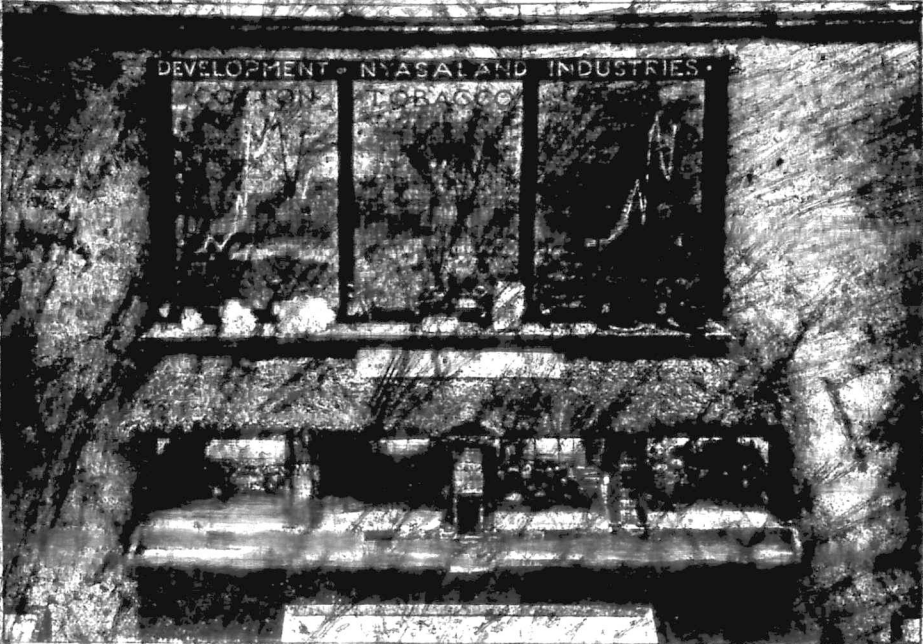
LONDON COMMITTEE

Mr. ... Esq.  
 Mr. ... Esq.  
 Mr. ... Esq.



Series of the ...  
 Note the ...





### IMPROVING NYASALAND TRANSPORT

(Special to "East Africa" for "Africa")

FOR the intensive development of Nyasaland improved transport facilities are greatly needed. Though within the past two years the building of the Trans-Zambesia Railway from the port of Beira to Murrassa on the southern bank of the Zambesi River has virtually revolutionized access to Nyasaland, the provision of through transport from the port to the commercial centres of the Protectorate is still of paramount importance. To-day the traveller can leave the shores of the Indian Ocean and be in Blantyre within thirty-six hours. Not many years ago the trip by stern-wheeler up the Zambezi from Chipinge was generally a ten and sometimes a fourteen-day journey.

The great requisite for the prompt progression of the country is the building of a bridge across the river to connect the lines that run to the northern and southern banks. Though financial resources have been principally responsible for retarding the practical study of this problem, it is to be feared that local differences of opinion in matters have had something to do with it. One resolution unanimously passed in May last year by the

Committee of Agriculture and Commerce, which was appointed to urge priority of consideration of the construction of the Zambesi bridge before any railway extension to Lake Nyasa is made, establishes unmistakably the viewpoint of the settler community.

The reference is, of course, to the fact that the existing Shire Highlands Railway should be extended to the southern extremity of Lake Nyasa. In this case official and non-official views are strongly at variance. Each believes that an extension is a desirable thing and that it is

desirable to have a railway line connecting the southern extremity of Lake Nyasa with the Shire Highlands Railway. The necessity of a more westerly line is felt with increasing force, and it is generally admitted that the country is being "bound" to be more costly. It is held to have incomparably greater revenue earning prospects. The settlers claim that the route they favour would open up rich new farming lands northwards of Chipinge and a large tract of Government land.

#### Nyasaland Railway Committee.

At the moment it is not proposed to examine the pros and cons of this question, which is at present under consideration by the Departmental Committee, appointed early this year by the Colonial Secretary to advise him on railway development in Nyasaland. It will be remembered that the principal subjects referred to this committee are:

- (1) To advise whether modification of the approved original route for the extension of the railway to Lake Nyasa is desirable;
- (2) To advise whether the construction of a bridge across the Zambesi is desirable at present;
- (3) To advise on the best means for procuring funds for either or both of these projects; and
- (4) To make recommendations for the simplification of the works of the railway system between Nyasaland and the coast.

As has been said, non-official opinion is almost unanimously in favour of the prior construction of the Zambesi bridge. When, with the necessary alterations to the existing railways, would probably

cost not less than £800,000. Present traffic from Nyasaland cannot possibly meet interest and sinking fund charges on this expenditure, but happily nature has provided a means of solving the difficulty.

About one hundred miles to the east of the line are the rich so-called Tete coalfields to which reference was made by Sir Alfred Sharpe in the interview with him recorded in the first number of "East Africa." Already a narrow-gauge railway connects the first workings with the Zambesi down which the coal produced is transported by barge for the use of the sugar and other factories along the river bank. While the only means of moving the output is by the river, exploitation of these extremely rich fields must inevitably be restricted to what is barely more than a small-scale demonstration of what the future portends, but it is held that the construction of a branch railway connecting with the existing Trans-Zambesia Railway would speedily result in an annual coal output from this Tete or Beira coalfield of some 750,000 tons per annum. That is a conservative figure suggested by American consulting engineers, and railway and commercial experts have estimated that half of that output would produce some £1,000,000 per annum for the steel market and sinking fund allocations on the bridge.

#### Advantages of Zambesi Bridge.

The incidental advantages of the bridge to Nyasaland and Portuguese East Africa are enormous. If Nyasaland were once given through connection to the sea, in other words, cheaper, speedier and more adequate transport attention would be thrown concentrated on the mass production of commodities for which the Protectorate is eminently suited, but for which the consumption of other commodities is, for instance, small and irregular. It is a

fact that the country would send more than 500,000 tons of maize annually to overseas markets. At present export of maize to the tropics is practically impossible. Though only a fraction of this quantity would be exported to the tropics at a profit, a surplus of 200,000 tons of maize available for export to Rhodesia, and to the British Empire, would be a boon. Shortly after the existing railway service across the

river which now connects the Nyasaland Railway with the Trans-Zambesia Railway, would be a bridge across the Zambesi. This would speedily revolutionize the position of the country and would result in the settlement of the river banks to a far greater extent than at present.

The interests of the country would be served by the construction of a bridge across the Zambesi on the part of the Government, and a branch line to the Zambesi from the Nyasaland Railway. This would be a most desirable thing, and would result in the settlement of the river banks to a far greater extent than at present. The interests of the country would be served by the construction of a bridge across the Zambesi on the part of the Government, and a branch line to the Zambesi from the Nyasaland Railway. This would be a most desirable thing, and would result in the settlement of the river banks to a far greater extent than at present.

country for the steel work for the bridge has alone been estimated to cost something like £25,000 sterling, and it would and would probably be stipulated that all such orders should be placed in Great Britain.

These, in brief, are the problems confronting Nyasaland, the northern portion of which is a dry extremely difficult access, and the southern areas of which would develop with ever-increasing momentum once through communications to the coast were in being. Recommendations of the Departmental Committee from which it will be recalled, Sir William Acworth resigned some months ago, and of the Commission under Mr. Ormsby-Gore, which has only recently visited Nyasaland, will doubtless be of decisive influence, and from private sources the writer has reason to believe that the present of the latter delegation in the Protectorate a few weeks ago was seized upon to bring forcibly home to them the need of a prompt improvement of transport facilities in the territories, not only of Nyasaland, but also of North Eastern Rhodesia, are to go far ahead. Everything demands it as the keystone of Native progress, for the bridge would immediately encourage greater Native production for export and would thus be a powerful expanding power.

### NYASALAND COTTON GROWING

#### AN EXPERT REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRY

Both the British Cotton Growing Corporation and the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation have taken a keen interest in the advancement of the Nyasaland cotton industry, and an interesting account of the industry contained in the Director's annual report of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation.

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In one important respect the problems affecting cotton-growing in Nyasaland differ from those of other British Dependencies in tropical Africa. In the latter part of the century the bulk of plantations were established with the intention of producing rubber, and the cotton industry is a comparatively recent development.

Co-operation in any measures they may wish to take for the improvement of the crop. At the Governor's request the Corporation have appointed an experienced officer as cottonspector, with a small staff of his own, to assist the local Agricultural Department in this branch of their work, and it is gratifying to be able to record the numerous letters from planters here testified to the valuable assistance that they have derived from this officer, and to the improvement in their crops consequent upon following his advice as to methods of cultivation. A cotton experiment station of about 100 acres has been established and placed in the charge of an officer appointed by the Corporation. At this station it will be possible to work out some of the numerous problems that await solution, both as to the cultural methods best suited to different parts of the Protectorate and as to improvement in the seed supply.

For the plantations in the Highlands, the production of an early maturing variety is badly needed, since the cold weather following the rains makes the growing season a short one. The crops seem

also to be particularly susceptible to boll rot, which quickly spreads through the fields. In the low-lying parts of the country, cotton-growing for the most part is a native industry, and a considerable extension is hoped for in this direction. It is true that the fact that the rains are apt to begin late means late planting, and the danger of subsequent rains preventing the development of the plants, but the Agricultural Department are devoting considerable attention to improved methods of cultivation under the special climatic conditions, and the Corporation's officer reports that their work is beginning to bear fruit. Another factor that will doubtless have a marked beneficial influence on Native production is the contract entered into between the Government and the British Cotton Growing Association with regard to the purchase of the crop over a period of five years.

Under this scheme the Association will purchase all cotton grown by Natives on Crown lands at a guaranteed price. The net profits will be shared equally between the Government and the Association, and a sinking fund will be created to enable the Government to maintain the price at a low level, thus assuring the grower of the price that he can obtain for his crop, a marked increase in Native production may be anticipated, and it is hoped that in the course of the next five years the Native crop will be firmly established. As a result of this arrangement the marketing of the crop has also been greatly facilitated. Market centres have been kept open throughout the season on certain days of the week, and purchasers appointed by the Association attend to purchase the cotton brought to them.

The Corporation have provided the services of an agent to help to devote his whole time to cotton pests in the Protectorate and thus relieve the Government of this duty.

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The full development of the Protectorate is necessarily dependent on its being connected by railway with the sea. The opening of the Trans-Zambesi Railway has provided the link between the Zambezi and the port of Beira, but until the river is bridged all exported produce necessarily incurs the delay and risk of damage inherent in the present system of ferrying across the Zambezi, while the necessity for handling and breaking bulk adds to the cost of the exports.

The output of cotton is increasing satisfactorily, and the estimate of 6,500 bales for this season's crop made last November is an increase of 1,000 bales on last year, and nearly double the crop of 1923.

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## MOTOR TRANSPORT IN NYASALAND.

(By a Special Motoring Correspondent.)

NYASALAND is practically lying fallow through lack of transport facilities. This 520 miles strip of country must rely on the co-ordination of four types of transport—motor, lacustrine, railway and marine—to be efficiently developed. One great obstacle has been surmounted by the opening of the Trans-Zambesia Railway, thus giving Blantyre direct rail access when the Zambesia has been bridged, at Beira. What is wanted now is the completion of that line to the southern shore of Lake Nyasa, and with its realization it is safe to prophesy that the fortunes of Nyasaland are made.

Though railway communication from Fort Johnston to the sea will have an electrical effect on the Protectorate's development, the fertile northern portion hitherto closed to the rest of the world, is everywhere within four hours' trip from the shores of the lake. Lake Nyasa, channelled by the Zambezi coming down from the Equator, is dangerous to sailing vessels, but admits of navigation without difficulty. It presents no access to work the area of the lake by rail.

Lack of transport facilities and the necessity of a local lorry service, by the inauguration of a lake fleet of motor-boats, together with the completion of the railways to Fort Johnston, it would be possible for Karonga coal to be in the bunkers of a Beira steamer within four days of its being mined.

There is no doubt too that other railways, projects in the air, when the Fort Johnston line is completed, will connect the Bay with the Victoria Nile, the Victoria Nile with the Victoria Nile, and the Victoria Nile with the Victoria Nile.

It is not until the extreme north of the lake that these lines, as well as the south, the lorry will render valuable subsidiary service in the scheme of communications.

### EXCELLENT MOTOR ROADS

Considering its present inaccessibility, Nyasaland has a considerable mileage of excellent roads. This may be considered all the more remarkable because of the difficulty of their maintenance. During the high season, when the water is so high, it is impossible to get any heavy equipment, and the roads are in a state of ruin.

Nevertheless, these roads are kept open for traffic, and as fast as labour and funds will permit, are being metalled.

Naturally, the majority of the motor roads lie south of Lake Nyasa. One runs from Blantyre to Fort Johnston, another from Lilibe to Zomba, and a third from Lilibe to Zomba. Two others connect the Tscholza and Mlanje plateau areas with the Shire Highlands Railway. A main road, running the extreme length of the Protectorate, is negotiable by light motor traffic during the dry season, and beyond Dedza this highway has several branches running down to various lake ports. Altogether, over a network of highways are available for motor traffic during all or part of the year, while a further 200 miles are possible to motor

motor traffic in Nyasaland has greatly developed in the last few years, chiefly on two reasons. The first is the result of the war. The Protectorate formed an excellent base for the operations of the German Navy, and in consequence a considerable number of motor cars and lorries

were introduced to supply the British troops with transport. At the cessation of hostilities these vehicles were knocked down very cheaply to settlers under the military salvage hammer, and, parenthetically, this accounts for the comparatively low position occupied by motor imports in recent trade statistics.

The second reason is to be found in the progressive policy of the Government. The authorities led the way by forming a fleet made up of "Aibion, Packards, Reos and Hubs, while the Protectorate's Customs tariff was amended to permit of the free importation of motor lorries. Tractors and motor-boats are also admitted free. As a result, in addition to a large part of the Government transport of passengers and goods now being done by motor transport, this means is now much resorted to by planters and traders, while in the more important centres a number of motor transport contractors are now installed.

### MOTOR TRANSPORT AND DEVELOPMENT

The introduction on a large scale of motor transport will change the face of Nyasaland to a considerable extent with the ox-wagons. The form of transport has always been precarious because of the

lack of a local solution of the labour problem. At present much of Nyasaland's produce is carried on the heads of Native porters. The general introduction of motor transport will not only free 20,000 men to work on the land, but the carrying they now do would be much more expeditiously done.

In the following table is shown the present policy of Nyasaland has been to cultivate only those crops such as tobacco, cotton and tea, that fetch high prices, and to export them in bulk. The opening of the Trans-Zambesia Railway will change this policy, and will

enable the farmer to export his produce in bulk, and to export it in bulk, and to export it in bulk.

Excepting for the waters of Lake Nyasa, hardly any of the Protectorate's rivers are navigable to the motorboat. Until recent years the Shire was only navigable for the first 100 miles of its course, but since 1910 this river has been completely silted up, and is now useless. The only other river navigable to the motorboat is the Save, which is only navigable for a few miles of its course.

The development of motor transport in Nyasaland has hitherto been chiefly retarded by the high cost of petrol. Investigations are proceeding with a view to the production of natalite, the raw materials for which—maize, sorghum, sweet potato and cassava—can be grown locally.

At present the cost of fuel is about 10 shillings per ton, but it is not unlikely that the Trans-Zambesia Railway, when open, petrol will be considerably cheaper. It might be regarded as significant that the first commodity consigned to Nyasaland over this railway was a load of petrol.

## NYASALAND

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### NYASALAND'S PROMISE AS A TEA PRODUCER

The *Tea and Coffee Trade Journal* of New York, the leading tea trade organ of the world, recently reviewed the tea production of the British Empire and made the following reference to cultivation in Nyasaland?

#### NYASALAND'S PROMISE

Nyasaland, the relatively small British Central African protectorate, is destined to become a tea producer of importance. The progress has been made during the past decade, despite the fact that the greater part of that period has been abnormal and unfavorable on account of the war in Central Africa, gives reason to hope for the future with optimism. Nyasaland has been an inland back-water. Transport was precarious and irregular. The main stream of agricultural and mechanical equipment flowed inland by sea. Now, however, the railway has come to alter things, and it may be anticipated that the rate of development will be greatly accelerated in consequence.

From the point of view of the tea industry, nothing could be better than the ample exhibition of the tea gardens at the annual exhibition of the Nyasaland Exhibition and Tea Planting Society, held at the East Africa Pavilion, the great majority of them laden with surprise that that far-away bit of Empire, of which they know absolutely nothing, can give them two of the commodities they most crave, tobacco and tea. No one in a thousand had any idea that either tea or tobacco were produced from the land that is hallowed by the name of "the land of the white flag" and some of whose sketchy maps, as they are being exhibited, show the lesson that has been learned from the tea gardens, and the fact that the tea plants are being purchased and planted in the country.

Although tea was first introduced into the country about 1860 by the Church of Scotland Mission, it cannot be said that there was any effort at tea planting until 20 years ago, while serious attention to the industry is more recent than that. In 1907 only 576 acres were under tea and there was not a man of the leaves at all. By 1912, the area under cultivation had increased to 1,000 acres and the production to 20 lb. of tea. In 1913, the area under cultivation had increased to 1,500 acres and the production to 30 lb. of tea. In 1914, the area under cultivation had increased to 2,000 acres and the production to 40 lb. of tea. In 1915, the area under cultivation had increased to 2,500 acres and the production to 50 lb. of tea. In 1916, the area under cultivation had increased to 3,000 acres and the production to 60 lb. of tea. In 1917, the area under cultivation had increased to 3,500 acres and the production to 70 lb. of tea. In 1918, the area under cultivation had increased to 4,000 acres and the production to 80 lb. of tea. In 1919, the area under cultivation had increased to 4,500 acres and the production to 90 lb. of tea. In 1920, the area under cultivation had increased to 5,000 acres and the production to 100 lb. of tea. In 1921, the area under cultivation had increased to 5,500 acres and the production to 110 lb. of tea. In 1922, the area under cultivation had increased to 6,000 acres and the production to 120 lb. of tea. In 1923, the area under cultivation had increased to 6,500 acres and the production to 130 lb. of tea. In 1924, the area under cultivation had increased to 7,000 acres and the production to 140 lb. of tea.

later production was sufficient to meet the considerable local demand and yet leave available for shipment to overseas rather more than 420,000 lb.

But the war had already started. On Nyasaland's northern frontier lay what was known as German East Africa, now administered by Great Britain under the title of Tanganyika Territory. The casual forces at once advanced over the border. Forthwith every available planter in the Protectorate joined the colours, and in many cases one planter, unfit for duty in the field for some reason or other, was drafted not only to his own estate, but that of two or three of his neighbours who had enlisted. Within a year exports had dropped to 155,338 lb., though the area under tea cultivation had meanwhile crept up to 4,523 acres.

Since the war, however, Nyasaland's tea planters, practically all of whom are on the south-eastern slopes of the Mlanje Mountains, have worked to such good purpose that exports, the condition of the estates, and the comparative value of the tea have all improved markedly. During the absence of the war, service of the European staffs, certain gardens had deteriorated to such an extent that their tea was practically worthless, and thus we find that the planted area of 4,840 acres in 1920 had decreased to 4,285 acres in 1921, to rise again to 4,800 acres in 1922, and in 1923 to an exportable output of 277,162 lb.

Meanwhile constant attention has been devoted to improved quality, with the happy result that prices on the London market have advanced, until they are today not greatly below those for northern India teas which, two years or so ago, were worth practically double as much. According to the volume on tea of Ernest Hen's "Resources of the Empire" series, the prices realized on the London market for Nyasaland and northern India teas are as follows:

Year	Northern India	Nyasaland
1920	15.00	10.00
1921	14.00	9.00
1922	13.00	8.00
1923	12.00	7.00
1924	11.00	6.00

regarded as being nearer that of China than any other, is a mark of a quality that must be taken into account. For the moment the quantity leaving the country is intrinsically insufficient, but the great strides made in so short a period are an indication that Nyasaland's tea may yet become a factor in the world market.

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OUR NYASALAND LETTER

Blantyre, September 11, 1924

As predicted in my last letter, the imminent arrival of Mr. Ormsby Gore's delegation has been the factor for renewed public attention to a number of the problems that have been much to the fore in the past few years.

I then suggested that schemes to render more serviceable the Upper and Lower Shire would receive attention. An editorial in our local paper has already stressed the importance of this and kindred subjects, namely conservation of water, the fundamental needs of the country, and strongly advocating an investigation of the possibilities of making the river more serviceable to the public.

Years ago, of course, the waterway was one of the prime arteries of communication in the Protectorate, and it is claimed that steamers could still run from Matopos to the Lake if reasonable conservancy works were undertaken. The writer of the article holds that neglect is the sole cause of present conditions, and that adequate attention to what was not so long ago a navigable river would again make it a shipping highway.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS

On the doubtless well-known scheme of the proposed railway, the object of the projected rail-way through the commercial capital to the Lake is said to be by deepening the river, the main could proceed from Matopos to Karonga without making bulk, and that a short line could then connect the existing railway to the Lake, saving free funds for an extension from the Upper Shire to Fort Jameson.

The rehabilitation of the waterway would open up a potentially valuable cotton area which has, in recent years, been deserted by the natives in favour of the culture of water-cumplings. These tribes would be induced to return to the banks of the river, if the necessary works were undertaken.

The British Central African Commission, which has been in the country for some time, is doing excellent work in regard to the investigation of the river near the surface. The question of the Lower Shire has also been examined, but in this case the work to be undertaken is more difficult.

THE NEW CAPITAL

Is the Commission to concern itself with the question of moving the administrative capital from Zomba to the river? It is a question which has been discussed in the past.

Zomba, forty miles from the railroad and Blantyre, the commercial capital, seem into necessity and improvement arrangements, adding to the cost of administration.

Of course, we know that the question is not likely to be definitely settled until, not only the present delegation returns home, but also the Nyasaland Railway Committee, appointed some time ago by the Colonial Secretary, has made its report.

Locally it is estimated that Zomba costs us £7000 annually, which could be saved. The *Nyasaland Times* returns to the question, pointing out that Zomba, Blantyre and Limbe are all unmitigated townships. It is somewhat extravagant in its views, and it is very likely of those who advocate the creation of an entirely new capital on high and healthy ground, where there is ample room for expansion and where a modern township could be built up with a supply of municipal water and electric light schemes, and for other public works which are needed to secure the training of a young

FREIGHTS AND TRADE

Planters are not pleased at the increase of shipping freights. This week it has been publicly announced that from the beginning of the month the following increased rates come into operation:

Tobacco	50s
Tea and cotton	45s
Sisal	40s

per ton of forty cubic feet, all exclusive of lighterage.

This calculation by measurement is a sore point with all of us, for it amounts practically to doubling of the rates.

Customs returns, which have been issued for the period up to the end of July, show that during the first seven months of the year exports increased in quantity by 55 per cent, while imports are up 33 per cent, or £21,566 over the corresponding period of 1923.

DINOSAURS IN NYASALAND

It is an important and interesting discovery of the fossilized remains of huge reptiles a few miles west of the shores of Lake Nyasa are given by *The Times* in a recent issue of *Nyasaland Times*.

The discovery was first brought to the notice of the Nyasaland Government Geological Survey by Mr. J. Holt of the Veterinary Department, Karonga, who found a number of bones and forwarded them to Zomba for examination. Shortly afterwards the site of the find, namely Mwakasyungu, about twelve miles to the south-west of M.V., was visited by the Government geologist in company with Mr. Holt, and additional specimens were obtained; moreover, fragments of similar bones were also discovered in the neighbourhood of the main find. The specimens were taken to the museum at London to find out more completely specimens of the bones, so far as they are, include vertebrae, leg bones, and parts of a shoulder blade and pelvis.

Although possessing the external form of the animal structure of the reptiles, the fossilized bones consist almost entirely of calcareous carbonaceous limestone, by which they are preserved. The bones have gradually been replaced in the course of some

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# East Africa and the General Election.

The defeat of the Government finds three Members of Parliament on the Nation's business in East Africa, namely, the Hon. W. G. A. Omsby Gore, Major A. G. Church, D.S.O., M.P., and Mrs. Linfield. It is to be hoped that the General Election and a possible change of Government will not interfere with their labours or affect their relations, and, as each represents a different party, it is possible that arrangements may be made for them to be returned unopposed. General Sir John Davidson, another Member of Parliament, and incidentally of the Joint East African Board, also recently left for Kenya.

In the present House of Commons, there are quite a number of men with a keen interest in East African affairs, and, as a brief account of their career appears most opportune, the following details are given:

### The Rt. Hon. L. G. S. AMERY, P.C., M.P.

Unionist Member for Sparkbrook Division of Birmingham since 1918, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1919-20, during which he gave considerable attention to East African affairs.

### Sir JOHN BRUNNER, M.P.

Director of Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., who have a large interest in diamonds in the East.

### Colonel C. K. HOWARD-BURY, D.S.O., M.P.

Unionist Member for South Wolverhampton since 1922. Has travelled extensively in Asia, and has shown considerable interest in East African matters. Active in big game sport.

### Commander F. R. T. H. FLETCHER, M.P.

Liberal Member for Basingstoke. As member of the Colonial Office, has dealt with East and West African land questions.

### THE HON. G. LLOYD, M.P.

Unionist Member for the Hendon Division of Middlesex since 1918. Formerly Director of the Board of Trade and Secretary of Overseas Trade Department. Has shown interest in East African trade developments.

### Colonel Sir JOHN NORTON GRIFFITHS, K.C.B., D.V.O., M.P.

Unionist Member for the Hendon Division of Middlesex since 1918. Has been in the East African campaign for some years, and has taken great construction works in various parts of Africa, and is at present building the East African Railway, Kenya Colony.

### Sir ROBERT HAMILTON, M.P.

Liberal Member for Spaldham and Orkney Islands since 1922. Formerly Chief Justice of East Africa and President of His Majesty's Court of Appeal for East Africa. Retired from the Kenya service in 1920. His committee on East African affairs in the House during the past year or two have shown a broad and a good deal of opposition in East Africa.

### H. HARRIS, Esq., M.P.

Liberal Member for the Kenilworth, Oldensing, Secretariat, Anti-Slavery and Aborigines' Protection, and a member of a number of works.

Tropical African questions. Is a member of the East African Commission recently appointed by the Colonial Office.

### Sir SYDNEY HENN, K.B.E., M.P.

Unionist Member for Blackburn since 1922. Chairman of the Joint East African Board, which was largely responsible for the appointment of the East African Commission by the Colonial Office.

### Lieut. Colonel The Hon. CUTHBERT JAMES, O.B.E., M.P.

Unionist Member for Bramley since 1920. Served in the White Nile Expedition against the Khalifa, and in the Sudan Civil Service from 1900 to 1905.

### Commander G. LOCKER-LAMPSON, M.C., D.S.O., M.P.

Conservative Member for the Handsworth Division of Birmingham since 1922. Now conducting the *Empire Review*, which, since he undertook the editorship, has devoted considerably increased attention to East African affairs.

### Sir ARTHUR STEEL MAITLAND, Bart., M.P.

Unionist Member for Erdington since 1918. Was Parliamentary Under Secretary for the Colonies 1915-1917.

### H. MOND, Esq., M.P.

Liberal Member for Isle of Ely. Only son of the late Lord Alton of Liverpool. In addition to his Parliamentary duties, he is a farmer in Rhodesia.

### J. S. WARDLAW MILNE, Esq., M.P.

Unionist Member for Kidderminster Division of Worcester since 1922. Spent many years in India. Member of the Commission appointed to inquire into East and West African land questions.

### E. D. MOREL, Esq., M.P.

Liberal Member for Dudley since 1922. Has written extensively on African matters, particularly West Africa, and is a Member of the Colonial Office. Formerly in the employ of the Colonial Office, and also the late Commission for East and West Africa.

### J. H. SIMPSON, Esq., C.I.E., M.P.

Liberal Member for Taunton since 1922. Spent number of years in the Indian Civil Service, and now shows interest in East African matters.

### Brig. General E. L. SPILL, C.B., M.C., M.P.

Nationalist Member for the Liverpool, South, Division since 1922.

### Lord STANLEY M.C., M.P.

Liberal Member for the Hyde Division of Lancashire since 1922. Recently interested in East African land questions.

### The Rt. Hon. J. H. THOMAS, P.C., M.P.

Secretary of State for the Colonies and Labour Member for Straly since 1922. During his term of office Mr. J. H. Thomas has shown marked interest in African affairs. He has appointed two Commissions to enquire into South African land use, and has stipulated that a system of land reform and development in Kenya should be carried out. He has been particularly interested in the land question in the Dominion of Natal.

BRITAIN AND THE SUDAN.

ZAGHUL PASHA'S extravagant demands and unwilling attitude made it certain that his conversations with the Prime Minister would be abortive and the sudden departure of the Egyptian Premier occasioned no surprise in diplomatic circles. From Mr Ramsay MacDonald's dispatch on the subject to the British High Commissioner we quote the references of particular interest to the Sudan.

Foreign Office, October 7, 1924.

My Lord, In the course of my conversations with the Egyptian Prime Minister I drew attention to certain statements which His Excellency had made as President of the Council of Ministers before the Egyptian Parliament during the course of the summer. On the 14th May, according to my information, Zaghul Pasha stated that the fact that a foreign officer was demanded to join the Egyptian Army and that retention of that officer by British officers, were inconsistent with the rights of the independent Egyptian Government. The expression of such sentiments in public pronouncements by the responsible head of the Egyptian Government has naturally placed not only Sir Lee Stack, as Siridat, but all British officers attached to the Egyptian Army, in a difficult position. I also had in mind that in June Zaghul Pasha was reported to have demanded for Egypt complete rights of sovereignty over the Sudan, and charges of the British Government as a consequence of a failure to effect that arrangement. The above statements he was largely repeating the opinion, not only of the Egyptian Parliament but of the Egyptian nation and I gathered that he still adhered to that opinion.

Such statements, however, must inevitably have affected the minds of Egyptians employed in the Sudan, and of the Sudanese, some of whom are in the Sudan Army. They have indeed, made considerable trouble to the Egyptian Government in the Sudan, and have caused a certain amount of uneasiness in the minds of the British officials in the Sudan. It has been a matter of regret that the British officials have been unable to effect any change in the attitude of the Egyptian Government which has in the past prevailed in the Sudan, but also Egyptian subjects residing under the Sudan Government have been obliged to regard themselves as preparatory to the Egyptian Government's views which require that if persisted in in the absence of any arrangement, would render it necessary for the Sudan under the existing régime to seek other sources of supply.

In the course of our first conversation I brought to the attention of His Excellency the fact that certain quantities of wheat had been imported into the Sudan, which this Ministry would not be compelled to take notice of. I pointed out that the Egyptian Government had a duty to see that such quantities were not imported into the Sudan. I have by no means abandoned hope that on further consideration the Egyptian Government will be able to reach a position where the attitude adopted by Zaghul Pasha has requested such agreement in the future.

The Secretary of SUEZ CANAL to BRITAIN. I raised the question of the Canal question away from the security issue and suggested as both inadequate and unwise the limits which were in force that the Canal should be open to all nations.

the foundation on which the entire business structure of the British Empire rests. The 1888 convention to the effect that the Canal was to remain open to all nations, but subject to the obligation of the Egyptian Government to secure the Canal for the benefit of the Egyptian people. It is the duty of the Egyptian Government to secure the Canal for the benefit of the Egyptian people, and it is the duty of the British Government to secure the Canal for the benefit of the British people. The Egyptian Government has a duty to see that the Canal is open to all nations, and the British Government has a duty to see that the Canal is open to all nations. The Egyptian Government has a duty to see that the Canal is open to all nations, and the British Government has a duty to see that the Canal is open to all nations. The Egyptian Government has a duty to see that the Canal is open to all nations, and the British Government has a duty to see that the Canal is open to all nations.

It is not the wish of His Majesty's Government that this force should in any way interfere with the functions of the Egyptian Government or encroach upon Egyptian sovereignty, and I emphatically said so. It is not the intention of His Majesty's Government to assume any responsibility for the actions of, or to direct the policy of, the Egyptian Government, or to attempt to control or direct the policy which that Government may see fit to adopt. So far as my conversations with Zaghul Pasha turned on the question of the Sudan, they have only served to show his persistence in the attitude disclosed by the statements I made on the subject in the House of Commons. About that, neither in Egypt nor in the Sudan should there be any doubt. If there is, it will only lead to trouble.

BRITISH OBLIGATIONS IN THE SUDAN.

In the meantime the duty of preserving order in the Sudan rests in fact upon His Majesty's Government, and they will make every step necessary for this purpose. Since the Egyptian Government has undertaken heavy moral obligations by the signing of a loan agreement and administration, they cannot now stand by and see that they regard their responsibilities as a trust for the Sudan people. There can be no question of their abandoning the Sudan until their work is done.

His Majesty's Government have no desire to disturb existing arrangements, but they must point out how an arrangement *à quo* which enables both military and civil officials to conspire against civil order, and which the *status quo* is accepted and loyally worked, and at the same time as a new arrangement may be reached, the Sudan Government would fail in its duty were it to allow such conditions to continue. His Majesty's Government have never failed to recognize that Egypt has certain material interests in the Sudan, but that they are guaranteed and safeguarded, these being chiefly concerned with her share of the Nile water, and the financial claims which she may have against the Sudan Government. His Majesty's Government have always been anxious to secure these interests in a way consistent with the interests of the Sudan.

I have in the preceding paragraphs endeavored to set forth such His Majesty's Government are compelled to take up in regard to Egypt and the Sudan, and which I conceive it to be my duty to convey unimpeded.

J. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DELEGATION IN TANGANYIKA.

The Chamber of Commerce Delegation in Tanganyika, which was formed in 1914, has been reconstituted and is now acting as a representative of the Chamber of Commerce in the East African Protectorate. The Chamber of Commerce Delegation in Tanganyika has been reconstituted and is now acting as a representative of the Chamber of Commerce in the East African Protectorate. The Chamber of Commerce Delegation in Tanganyika has been reconstituted and is now acting as a representative of the Chamber of Commerce in the East African Protectorate. The Chamber of Commerce Delegation in Tanganyika has been reconstituted and is now acting as a representative of the Chamber of Commerce in the East African Protectorate.

Council with public representation. He did not refer directly to the complaint in regard to recent taxation legislation but expressed belief that a round table conference to discuss the expenditure of the country would be preferable to a cumbersome economic commission. He held out hope of a change in leave conditions for civil servants. He favoured the installation of wireless facilities at Dar es Salaam. In reply to criticisms of the Tanganyika administration's labour policy, Mr. Gurney Gore said it could be said that if producers and commercial interests could effect their own organizations, so as to make a practical suggestion by public opinion to the Government, he would be glad to see the Chamber of Commerce to produce a statement showing the anomalies in labour legislation. — *Times Telegram*.



# THE ATTRACTIVE FORCE OF EAST AFRICAN HIGHLANDS.

## No. 3—Kenya's Staple Grain Crop

### THE FUTURE OF MAIZE.

By W. S. BRIDGEMAN.

(Author of "What's What in Kenya Highlands.")

THAT Nature, even in Kenya, from time to time cries a halt to the triumphant progress and activities of man, or at least puts the brake on, with perhaps a wholesomely sobering effect on the soaring ambitions of the producer, is shown by the state of the Highland maize crop this season.

Ever since the road was found, via the export trade, to the markets of the world, only two or three years ago—the year under this grand cereal has jumped and multiplied after each bumper harvest. Now, owing to unusually early long rains seldom more than an average of eight bags per acre, and in many cases a good deal less, will be reaped for 1924.

Yet even an indifferent year like this is fairly certain to achieve a better all-round average than that so far so normal in many well known maize growing countries, and though any material setback is a serious matter for settlers still in the initial stages of development, and is slowed down by heavy losses of stock and other crops, in that next season will see a further and more pronounced average under this crop.

Maize, or mealies as the South African loves to call it, its, although originally an importation from America, is a long established and popular African foodstuff. On every farm and in every reserve this grain is a necessity, and with the exception of one or two pastoral tribes, is also the staple of one or two pastoral tribes of the Native. Ever since settlement commenced in Kenya it has been the chief crop of the settler farmers and is a source of knowledge and pride to their own stock, and in the early days had a reputation for its quality and quantity.

As a consequence the production of this crop was well understood long before it reached the export markets and, now, both the climate and soil of East Africa make it by far the easiest and safest grain to raise almost anywhere up to the 2,000 ft. level. In some specially favoured spots it is even grown successfully well above that elevation, whether in the lowlands or in the conditions favourable to its growth.

#### Maize—Factors increasing cultivation.

Maize is however a bulky crop, but thanks to the ubiquitous ox and the universal existence of good pack-buff carting here may be done at a lower out-of-pocket cost than in most other countries, but this advantage is naturally dependent upon some knowledge and skill in handling working oxen and expert use of transport means. A number of large maize growers have established themselves and are flourishing twenty to thirty miles from the railway line, while others have gone as far back as one hundred miles or over and still contributing their quota to the export trade, notwithstanding the tremendous hardship to the natives, in erecting their facilities, and even the maize growing area, and such inconveniences will soon become a memory of the past.

It would be difficult, if not impossible at present

to estimate the area of land in East Africa able to produce this crop. So rich is the soil in many parts of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika that 20 bags of 200 lb. each is a by no means uncommon yield to the acre. And it is the best of certain districts, favoured by their normally fertile equatorial climate and rainfalls that they can simultaneously plant and harvest this cereal every working day of the twelve months.

In its proper environment maize is a crop that flourishes remarkably in a primitive and primitive cultivation. The Native in his reserve breaks the soil with a heavy hoe, and having knocked the grass out with a stick, sables in the seed. The European settler, if a good farmer, ploughs deeply and harrows thoroughly, sowing, either by hand or Native hand labour, in rows about three feet apart and usually a foot between the plants. Until the crop was too high, steady cultivation must be kept up to discourage weeds, as the yield will be materially affected. If destined to become ensilage—a use for which, next to grain, it is famous, and in which it is second to no other fodder crop—maize requires to be ploughed more closely together.

Cultivation methods in East Africa, together with the system of handling the grain, are only just emerging from the primitive. The existence of large numbers of cheap Native workers, has so far hindered against the introduction of up-to-date machinery, such as is widely employed for harvesting in the United States and Australia, but there is a defect that will entirely disappear in due course, while the natural fertility of the soil and the manure of the animals on the farm are so reliable.

#### Harvest and Costs.

Maize, being a comparatively recent importation into Africa, is not seriously attacked by many insect pests. The worst maize infestation is probably cutworm, which is far more troublesome than other than others. Buds and grubs are destructive in the reserves. The crop may be sown continuously in the highlands during the first rains of the season, from about March onwards—planting may be done a second time, say in May, and a third in August, if the weather is suitable. The crop will be ready for harvest in the highlands in the first week of September, and in the lowlands in the first week of October. The crop is ready for export in the first week of October, and in the lowlands in the first week of November. The crop is ready for export in the first week of October, and in the lowlands in the first week of November.

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It is difficult to quote a price for maize and its various derivatives and hardens so easily according

to demand. Also, much of it has a subsequent value as potential coffee land. Newcomers are not very likely to get hold of suitable areas under 200 acres, though occasional lucky buyers may do so and plenty of the most desirable farms are firmly held for higher prices than this figure. The capital outlay for oxen and implements per hundred acres of arable land is desired to proportionately be about £300 a year to the best practical farmer, and includes twenty oxen, a three-furrow disc plough, light wagon, heavy disc cultivator, harrows, soy cultivator for single oxen, a wide variety of smaller requisites. Ploughing should preferably be done by a machine of sufficient magnitude for the entire farm output. In addition it is to be reckoned the enormous labour expenses, and probably more, for every hundred acres will be necessary during the breaking-in period at wages of 10s. per month. Drivers get 2s. and as a rule flog themselves.

A Case of Crit.

There are instances of men with small capital making a success of maize growing, and, by dint of great industry and good judgment, blossoming out into big producers and successful landed proprietors. The ordinary man should, however, not count on performing miracles of this nature, but here for Kenya is a case of little or no capital which may be used as an individual undertaking, the result of which may be profitably thrown strictly upon his own resources.

One example is worth describing, however, for the writer knows of no other history of enterprise of this nature on the land, either in Kenya Colony or out of it in any other part of the Empire to equal it. A year or two before the war a small, born British Shropshire farmer, just out of his teens, came to Kenya in charge of pure-bred stock, one of the best of its kind, and a capital of land was bought and impinged by the smallholder.

By hook or by crook, and with the assistance of brothers who came out to help him, he bought thousands of acres of land and started in to farm them. His first teams were acquired on ninety-ton dry hills, during which period he broke in the oxen, worked them steadily and then sold them as trained cattle at a profit of 100 per cent. He had a further 100 to 150 acres to make his holdings. More to come.

effect of which the leader of this enterprise is actually surrounded. But last year they had nearly 8,000 acres under maize out of 20,000 acres acquired in the Nakuru district, which yielded about £30,000, and they own several further biggish areas to day in other districts.

BOOKS and others from Kenya and other parts of East Africa now on stock. All in all, a suitable list of books in East Africa.

CALL IN A MOMENT

at the

PERSONAL TOUCH

The Editor is anxious that East Africa should serve as a real personal and valuable link between all interested in Eastern and Central Africa, and he looks forward to meeting all such readers, particularly those on leave from Africa, between 10.30 and 11.30 a.m. only, Tuesday and Saturdays, except on the Editor is always at home to visitors who are desired to drop in for a chat, those who cannot manage to call between those hours are requested to telephone or write for an appointment.

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Will readers help the Editor by sending him full names and addresses of their friends interested in East and Central Africa, so that statements of the paper may be sent to them?

Increasing circulation will enable us to write East Africa with growing power and to extend the scope of the paper.

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TO READERS WHO ARE WRITERS

The Editor cordially invites suggestions for contributions of East and Central African interest. We will always consider promptly any article dealing with geographical or historical subjects, and especially those which are the outcome of the observations of prominent East Africans, and of interesting incidents in township, bush or frontier life.

MS. should be handwritten, double-spaced, and with wide margin on one side of the paper only, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope, and preferably 200 or 1000 words in length, though short paragraphs may be submitted, and a contribution should be marked with the number of the writer's name and address.

Contributions should be sent to the Editor, 8, 9, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W.1. An occasional copy sent to the author.

Every reader has a story of interest to tell to other East Africans. By pointing it out, time and money are saved, progress is quickened, and the spirit of co-operation enhanced. Will you help us to help East Africa in this way? New writers are welcome.

WHAT EAST AFRICANS THINK

... who are prepared to send their names and addresses, whether as letters, are to be published under their name or under a pseudonym. East Africa does not give a star or identify its letters, articles expressed, but will gladly accept this column a forum for its readers.

All communications should be addressed to the Editor at 8, 9, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W.1. Telephone: Muscat 2077.

The Editor is prepared to appoint correspondents in other East African centres and to make suggestions.





wheat, then sisal, bananas, and so on. A hurried trial of each crop is being made. But the sturdy fellows who have done the experiments and worked hard have not been able to do much. Moreover, they have shown what can be done in the way of productivity. The wheat and sisal and all the others have got beyond the mere experimental stage. Kenya is exporting meat of the best quality and many other products as well. But the country does not so much need the small farmer as the man with an extremely substantial bit of capital. The disasters consequent upon the late lamented retirement scheme demonstrated that a home which the writer may enlarge in the near future.

**AMERICAN CAPITAL FOR KENYA**

A significant fact these days is the number of Americans who see in Kenya. Of course there is in Africa a boom in South Africa just now, and in Brazil, Uruguay, Mr. Martin, whose principal are expected to have £200,000 to invest in Africa is spending the land. Perhaps Kenya's enjoying the wash of this American invasion of the sub-continent. At any rate, one needs many of the usual facilities, and generally very few of the things which are generally very few. One has to have one of the more common things, such as a road, and one has to have a number of big American companies, such as the American Oil Company, the American Fruit and Vegetable Company, and the American Meat Packing Company, which are all in the process of being established in Kenya.

But in Kenya, and in other places, who have been seen in the past, and who are seen in the future, are the American companies, such as the American Oil Company, the American Fruit and Vegetable Company, and the American Meat Packing Company, which are all in the process of being established in Kenya.

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**OUR COUNTRY**

The distribution of money in payment for last season's crop is expected to be the most favourable condition of the market, and to do the whole of the year's work. The distribution of money in payment for last season's crop is expected to be the most favourable condition of the market, and to do the whole of the year's work. The distribution of money in payment for last season's crop is expected to be the most favourable condition of the market, and to do the whole of the year's work.

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**COPPER PLANTATION**

55 acres now in operation. Another 25 acres within two years. Total investment £2,000,000. With a present output of 100 tons of copper per annum. Almost half purchased at once from the Government. Particulars of the Prop.

**Particulars of the Prop.**  
**Farms for Sale in Kenya Colony**  
**Messrs. COOPER & REES**

**OUR COUNTRY**

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THE ROYAL VISIT TO KENYA

To the Editor of "EAST AFRICA"

October 17, 1924

...much interested in the report you issue of the survey of the proposed... and Quechua... from... Muruti and... the track... about 50 miles... a proper road... to be metalled... with deep ruts in many places... I can only express my admiration for the Colonial Office... to see the track... it was a year ago...

The... of Kenya... attention... the local authorities... and the last 25 miles from... in a black... state of... I may say that on one occasion... a young fellow on a motor bike... to do eight miles... on another occasion... sent could only do one mile... was obliged to return... sincerely hope the Royal Visit will... to pay some attention to the track...

I... to express the... hope that this trip will enable... to see what a wonderful bit of... between...

...of the settlers for the... the railway... the whole of the... to... where the... was promised... the... of the... was... some land... for my... but... Office... nothing... which... to be... open... of... to... the...

...way... needs... this would be... between... and... for the... of... if we could...

assured that the money would be properly spent... goods bought in England for the... peasants. But the... of a railway for the... of our... colony would not only provide work for many at home... but enable the settlers to develop their holdings. They cannot do this, on account of the lack of facilities for marketing their produce.

Moreover, in the interests of civilization and the Natives I would strongly urge railway development. I have often been grieved to see Natives tramping some twenty miles at least with loads of maize on their backs... weight in order to sell to my sons. Cheers, good-hearted fellows, aye, and women... I was sorry to see them so burdened but I did not realize how much they would be relieved... after some of these natives... how many had come along in the last month... and they needed 400... just fancy these 400 voluntarily tramping... with such loads in order to secure a few cents. How much they would be saved and how much more would they produce if they also could market their goods!

I have long been deeply distressed at the lack of vision of our authorities at home and in Kenya to grasp the magnificent possibilities in that fine district between Nairobi and Rumuruti, and their slowness to open it out. I therefore most sincerely hope the Duke will be enabled to make up the... which he and... to... action.

Yours faithfully,

George House, Lustleigh, Devon.

WHERE IS KENYA?

The... trip of the Duke and Duchess of York to Kenya is a sore trial to many a Fleet Street man. Even the foreign news editors have a difficult time of it when East Africa comes in the daily one-way... service... Africa... a... the... Africa...

The... out with a... of... the... British East Africa and Kenya Colony... last... the... for... Africa...

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# AN APPEAL TO EVERY EAST AFRICAN PRESENT, PAST, AND POTENTIAL.

We believe that the East African territories have a great and glorious future before them, and that Great Britain is magnificently and ably discharging its duty towards the African. We are convinced that the Briton who labours to develop our East African territories is as true a patriot as our race produces, and we believe that this labourer is entitled to the respect and recognition of his colonial contemporaries.

In helping them in their task and in stimulating British trade, there is urgent need of a paper dedicated to the service of East Africa, and striving consistently and conscientiously for those young territories. No project designed and executed to benefit East Africa as a whole will be deemed our utmost concern. We shall entertain no illiberal intentions about personalities or party. To everything we shall apply the test: "Will it help East Africa?" Nothing that breeds dissension will have a warmer friend than the Editor of "EAST AFRICA," whose chief ambition it is to represent truthfully and with growing power those whose life-work is the advancement of East Africa in any way.

The splendidly encouraging messages of welcome which we have been proud to receive are an index of the support that is being accorded us. We appreciate it greatly, but we know that our incentive and powers and our ambitions must be kept strong and virile by close contact with the masses of East Africa.

We want to serve East Africa, which you are serving, and we want you to help us to secure an increasing usefulness. We want to be of service to you in your own particular work and interests. We want to establish a warm personal relationship, built on understanding of one another's problems and interests. If you can help us in any way, we shall be very glad to do so. If you have any suggestions, we shall be glad to hear them.

You know what "meeting" means. The man out in the bush, although always glad to see a new friend, has an especial welcome for the first ones who look him up. That is what we are feeling. We want you to show us your friendly feeling now, while we are breaking new ground.

You would not make us look like the bush simply because you did not know us, or because you could not see a stone-built bungalow that bespoke years of labour, would you? Then don't be tempted to wait and see what we look like. We are looking forward to it, and we are sure that you will be glad to meet us. We are looking forward to it, and we are sure that you will be glad to meet us. We are looking forward to it, and we are sure that you will be glad to meet us.

By sending us a subscription to "EAST AFRICA," you are helping us to do our work. We are looking forward to it, and we are sure that you will be glad to meet us. We are looking forward to it, and we are sure that you will be glad to meet us. We are looking forward to it, and we are sure that you will be glad to meet us.

By the next mail. You can help us in this way. We are looking forward to it, and we are sure that you will be glad to meet us. We are looking forward to it, and we are sure that you will be glad to meet us. We are looking forward to it, and we are sure that you will be glad to meet us.

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NYASALANDS MINERAL RESOURCES.

We have been favoured with a copy of a pamphlet by Dr. F. Dixey, Government Geologist of Nyasaland, on "The Mineral Resources of Nyasaland, the knowledge of which has been very incomplete and still remains far from adequate. Since the appointment of Dr. Dixey, however, valuable additional investigations have been carried out, particularly relative to coal, siliceous cement materials and water supply, and this short paper is a valuable summary of and contribution to the subject of Nyasaland geology.

Having made a wide survey of the geology of the Protectorate, the writer deals with the economic minerals of the country one by one, recapitulating their distribution and the extent to which they have been exploited.

Gold is widely distributed throughout the Protectorate in the form of alluvial deposits, and though its occurrences in reef gold have so far been confined to the country, frequent alluvial deposits have been made to work the reefs in the adjacent Portuguese colony of Mozambique. The alluvium in the Usungu district has been investigated by Dr. Dixey, and has been found to contain appreciable quantities of gold.

The writer also mentions the occurrence of iron in the Lwandwa and its tributaries, and also further to the north. He recommends the investigation of the faults that bring the Karoo formation against the older rocks, as they have yielded gold in several instances, notably on fault ridges in the Karoo. Shale is also mentioned.

Several localities of argillaceous iron ore in Central Angoniand, and the analysis of the ore taken from the Mlongwe district is stated to have been found to have been present to the extent of more than 50 per cent of iron, and a considerable amount of manganese.

Lead, nickel, cobalt and platinum have also been proved to be present. From other parts of Nyasaland only the smallest traces of copper have been reported although in the adjacent Portuguese East Africa copper deposits have attracted considerable attention.

Iron ores are widely distributed throughout the Protectorate, and are particularly abundant in the northern and eastern districts.

It is interesting to recall that during the war, when the importation of iron goods from Europe became difficult and costly, there was a considerable revival of the native industry, which even to-day persists to some extent.

Graphite. Flame graphite, which has been worked on a small scale in Nyasaland and the contiguous Portuguese possession, has been reported by the Imperial Institute to be of excellent quality, equalling that of the best grades of the Ceylon mineral. Dr. Dixey is of the opinion that the Angoniand deposits could be worked commercially if transport conditions were improved. Graphite schists are also well developed to the south-west of the Southern end of Lake Nyasa, and along a large part of the western side of the Mafie Valley, and it is recommended that systematic search for high grade graphite should be conducted in these areas.

Mica. Mica has been worked for export in the Dedza, Ncheu and the South Gwelo districts, and is exported from the Dedza region along the Zambezi. The tons valued at some £14,000 have been since years 1916 and 1919. Small quantities are still being undertaken at the southern end of the Lake, and it appears probable that the country's mica deposits would amply repay systematic examination. The mica appears both in the form of muscovite and biotite, the veins ranging up to 20 feet in width and half a mile in length, while small pieces of the mineral sometimes measure as much as 18 by 12 inches.

Garnet. Coarsely crystalline garnet from Malawi Hill has been very favourably reported upon by manufacturers who stated that the garnet was of excellent quality for use as an abrasive, and that if any considerable deposits of the same type occurred in the country, exploitation would be well worth consideration.

Coal. Coal has been located in the north of the Protectorate and also in the extreme south-west between the Save River and the Portuguese East African border. The northern occurrences are in several small patches, each only a few square miles in area, but the south-western belt is over 200 miles in extent. Work is proceeding with boring operations to determine whether coal of good quality exists in the southern area. The seams in the north are of excellent quality, and are being mined.

Timber, gneiss, asbestos, talc, corundum, phosphorus, guano, limestone, bauxite and other minerals are also mentioned.

Dr. Dixey recommends additional study of areas known to be well mineralized, such as the coalfields, the Ncheu district, where gold, mica, graphite, asbestos, tin and monazite occur, and Kiangangumbi Hill, which has the only known occurrences of phosphorized limestone, manganese and strontianite. He considers that all of these minerals of economic importance are quite likely to be discovered near the granite dykes and in other specified regions.

The author mentions that the mining rights over the Northern and Southern districts have been reserved to the Government, and that the Government encourages prospecting. To assist a museum has been formed, the laboratory of the Geological Survey, and the distance in the determination of the prospectors' samples, and the issue of pamphlets, etc., are mentioned.

Prospecting licences, which cost 10/-, are issued for a period of 12 months, and are renewable. The holder is allowed to work on Crown lands for gold, silver, tin, lead, zinc, iron, and other minerals. The holder is also allowed to work on private lands, but must obtain the consent of the owner. The holder is also allowed to work on the lands of the Government, but must obtain the consent of the Government.

The holder is also allowed to work on the lands of the Government, but must obtain the consent of the Government.

EAST AFRICAN TARIFFS

We have received from Messrs. Kelly's Directories, Ltd., 286, Strand, W.C.2, their 1924 edition of Kelly's Customs Tariffs of the World.

The publishers claim that the book is the most complete work in English, and probably in any other language, giving the customs tariffs in force throughout the world, and a glance through it makes one quite prepared to endorse their opinion.

One is very frequently asked by manufacturers and merchants in this country questions regarding the tariffs in force in various East African dependencies, and it will now be possible to refer them to this very useful compilation, which will solve all their difficulties.

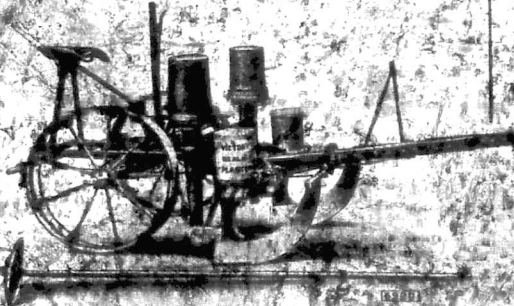
It will certainly be extremely serviceable to anyone whose business constantly demands reference to existing tariffs, whether it be in British or foreign territory in Eastern Africa, and can be recommended as a useful addition to a business library.





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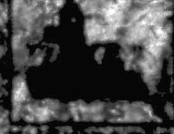
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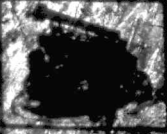
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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

FLAX

The market generally has remained very quiet, business being done in old crop only, and good prices being realized. There is practically nothing available in East African flax; the prices for which remain unchanged, values being...

D/B according to quality 1/20s to 1/25s

according to position and assorting

WOOL

The 11th series of Colonial wool sales ended last week with a selection covering 3,000 bales, home and foreign sections being well represented on the basis of late values. The sales have lasted for seventeen days, and during that time 11,000 bales were offered, no less than 100,000 being sold, 10,000 of which were secured by the home trade, 7,000 for the Continent, and about 1,000 bales for America. Attendances were excellent and competition keen, the results being much as had been expected.

The date of the next series of auction has been fixed for November 25, and the Wool Importers' Committee have provisionally fixed on the following dates for wool sales in the new year:—

- 1st series January 20, 1925
- 2nd series March 10, 1925
- 3rd series May 10, 1925

Kenya.—As much as 350 was realized after keen competition for a quantity of Kenya wool, about 200 bales in all, which evidently met with the approval of buyers. The last sale has undoubtedly been the final one for Kenya wool growers.

TOBACCO

Class B. Heavy, good, semi-bright, and heavy moist. Heavy of Masaland tobacco are selling fairly freely, but although good shipments are being received, the situation is still somewhat strained. There is very little business being done in the dark tobacco, but despite the fact that supplies of mottled wrapper grades are short, the demand is good.

There is little inclination on the part of buyers to take supplies of the new crop, the market showing a preponderance of dark and tobacco, the good bodied wrappers leaf being preferred.

There is, however, a demand in a season for mottled wrapper grades, and it is expected that the coming month will see a further increase in the supply of these types.

The market prospects for the new crop in Africa will be good.

COTTON

In Liverpool a rather better demand for cotton has been registered, but it is a season for an increasing supply, owing to the sharp reduction in value. The unsettled state of the future market has caused a somewhat quiet lower, with futures being sold at a discount. After recovering they declined again in sympathy with the market.

There is a demand for cotton in East Africa, and the market is expected to be active during the coming month.

OTHER PRODUCE

Sugar.—Very little has transpired in the market during the last week, the position remaining unchanged. Some business was done this week, but only in old crop.

Cocoa.—The market for cocoa is firm, prices ruling between £30 for best Malabar and £30 for ordinary West Indian.

Groundnuts.—The market for decorticated and undecorticated remains firm, undecorticated Russian October/November shipment being quoted at £27 10s, undecorticated Gambia October/November £20 10s, Niger decorticated November/December £20 per ton.

Groundnut oil continues to make good prices. Decorticated is quoted 57s per cwt, ex-mill.

Castor Seed.—This market is somewhat firmer, the October shipment price being better at around 30s per cwt.

Linseed also shows an advance, and is well held for higher prices, although actual business is small. Calcutta October/November, 4s 12d, and Plata sold crop 4s 2d.

Black Pepper.—The market for Black Pepper for October is weak, 21s 6d, seller.

Spices.—Spice cloves are unchanged, but well held. Spot quotations are 10d to 1s 1d. October/December have been sold around 10d.

COFFEE

SALES for all grades of coffee are firm to dearer owing to the fact that, while there is a brisk demand, supplies are small. Nevertheless, fair business is being done at hardening prices.

Kenya.—Only small parcels of new crop Kenya coffee have been offered, and they have met with a ready sale from the home trade. During the week ending October 10 only 100 bags were offered and sold from Kenya. The African and Colonial Co., Ltd., quote:—

- A size, good to fine, 125s to 135s, medium to good, 115s to 125s
- B size, good to fine, 117s to 127s, medium to good, 107s to 117s
- C size, good to fine, 130s to 135s, medium to good, 120s to 130s

Ungraded

- Good to fine 115s to 120s
- Medium to good 127s to 132s
- Common to medium 115s to 120s
- Type float 120s

22 bags of foreign-cleaned first size realized the highest price of the week, namely, 152s.

Tanganyika.—There were no offerings of 16,407 bags of African sorts are reported to be included in the present London stocks of the Continent. Tanganyika monthly and the figures were 15,231 bags African but of a total of 22,144 tons.

MAIZE

Prices have advanced slightly during the week, but the market shows some slight temporary reaction.

East African.—The African and Colonial Co., inform us that No. 2 white has been offered to the Continent for November/December shipment at 40s, No. 1 38s to 6s, obtainable for October/November/December shipment 43s, and to 48s, 3d, has been paid in London, and for details of other grades see our weekly market.

Nos. 6 and 7 East African are also available, but in order to test the market accurately a demand will be made.

Oil would be a fair price for the December shipment, and a further advance in the price of the oil would be a fair price for the August/October shipment.

There is a demand for oil in East Africa, and it is expected that the coming month will see a further increase in the supply of these types.

There were buyers at 40s. Earlier a small parcel in bags was sold at 40s, 6d, for which 40s would now be obtainable. Owing to the firm position, sales are difficult at the moment, though buyers are pushing 40s for December/January. With a further advance in price.

All classes of African maize appear to be selling as well here as on the Continent.

Maize.—Prices have advanced 7s, 6d to 25, and just a few more are expected to float in the month of October/November.

There is a demand for maize in East Africa, and it is expected that the coming month will see a further increase in the supply of these types.

SISAL

Towards the end of the week the market was easier though during the early part of the week there was a stronger tendency. Business has been done in Tanganyika No. 1 at 45s to 47s, 10s, October/December shipment, but there are now sellers offering and being taken at around 250 10s. The later easiness of the market is accounted for by a somewhat weak demand from all markets, but the price made register an appreciable advance over figures ruling a couple of weeks ago.

Messrs. Messersworth & Co., Ltd., of London, who recently acted at better prices, consider a further advance likely and now quote the following prices:—

- No. 1 Tanganyika 45s to 47s per ton
- No. 1 Birwa 44s to 46s
- No. 1 Portuguese 44s to 46s

According to standard of grading, upward shipment.

Sisal rope is in good demand, prices being higher. Business has taken place at 44 1/2 for No. 1 quality, with a further advance, supplies being short.

Advances in prices are expected and prices remain at 47 per ton for prime and 44 1/2 for good.

