

EAST AFRICA

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN EUROPE DEVOTED
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THOSE LIVING, TRADING, HOLDING
OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.

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WRITTEN AND EDITED BY S. B. JOELSON

EDITORIAL.

SOLIDIFYING UNION

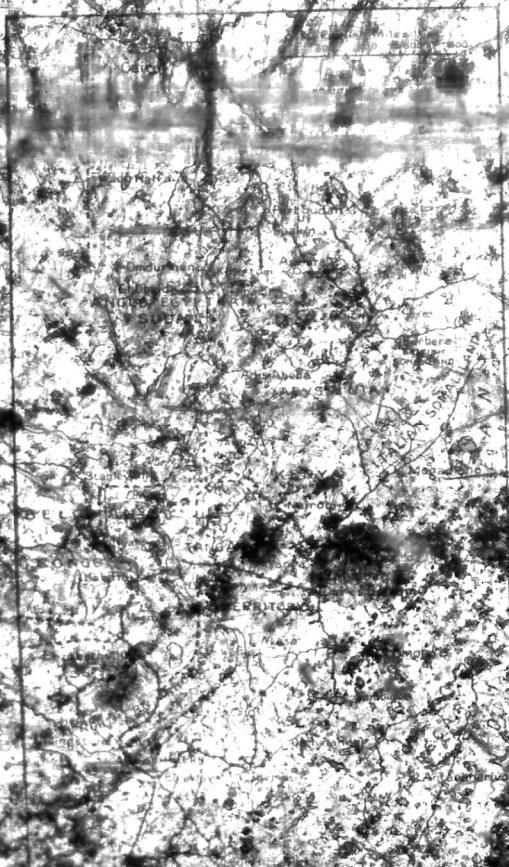
The last few days have seen the finalizing of the African Conference at Addis Ababa, and the finalizing of the African Union. It is now clear that the African Union will be established, and that the South African Government has agreed to the formation of a Central African Council. The former is to consist of the Heads of State of the four countries, while the latter is to consist of the heads of government of the four countries. The former is to be responsible for the economic development of the continent, while the latter is to be responsible for the political development of the continent.

In the African Union, the South African Government will be represented by the Secretary of State for Africa, and the other three governments will be represented by their respective ministers. The Central African Council will be composed of the heads of government of the four countries, and will be responsible for the political development of the continent. The Central African Council will be responsible for the economic development of the continent, and will be responsible for the promotion of international trade and co-operation among the member countries, everything to recommend it.

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THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE SUDAN.

SIR GEOFFREY ARCHER.

The announcement that King Haile Selassie's minister for the reorganisation of the British Government has nominated His Excellency Sir Geoffrey Archer as Governor-General of the Sudan has been received with interest in Britain.

The Sudanese Minister has chosen Sir Geoffrey as Governor of Uganda who is a man highly popular with all classes in that Protectorate. A quiet life will be concentrated on his promotion. It is uncertain that his departure from Uganda will be sorrowed with real regret. Everyone agrees that it is largely due to his own initiative enthusiasm and energy that Uganda has made such wonderful strides in development during the past two decades. His excellency has earned no small credit in making a positive contribution to the development and welfare of the Sudan, one of the European interests on his arrival his first duty will be to meet his constituents. London has been informed by the Foreign Office that he will be accompanied by the following members of his staff:

Excellency was not present yesterday in London as no invitation had been extended.

Twenty-four hours ago, Sir Geoffrey was appointed to the service of Kenya, and the following day he received an Assistant Commissioner's commission attached to the Staff of the Commissioner of the Northern District Government. In addition he has been appointed to the command of the 1st Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers and to command the 1st Battalion of the Royal West African Frontier Force.

On Saturday Sir Geoffrey left London for Egypt, where he is to remain until the end of the month. He is to visit Dervish hotbeds under the Mt. Mihail. During his stay he is to hear the news in Gondar, left in charge of the station with an escort of 100 soldiers, 1000 friendly natives, and with a supply of arms and ammunition for all the supporters of Sultan Abdurrahman. On his return he planned the African section of the Commonwealth mission with also foreign guests, the main purpose of which is to bring about a reconciliation between the Dervishes and the Sultan. Sir Geoffrey is to be succeeded in the command of the 1st Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers by Col. C. M. G. G. G. G.

With these African States Sir Geoffrey is to remain popularly known as the "Sultan's Uncle." Sir Geoffrey's family and his wife, Lady Archer, can hold their heads high. They have a son, named Geoffrey, who is a member of the Royal Engineers, and a Captain in the Royal Artillery.

He was only fifteen years old when he first visited Central Africa, and he has since then travelled far and wide, concluding with a tour of the British Isles. He was at the time of his arrival in Uganda, 1919, only 21 years old, and his uncle, Sir Frank, was Governor.

Sir Geoffrey's father, Sir George, was a Member of Parliament and the Son of Sir George and Lady Archer, he was a member of the Royal Engineers, and a member of the Royal Artillery and a member of the Royal Engineers.

He has the name of a distinguished ancestor, Sir George, who was a Member of Parliament, and a member of the Royal Engineers, and a member of the Royal Artillery, and a member of the Royal Engineers.

From his second to Uganda where he assumed office as the Governor-General.

Having made his old acquaintance with the country and its people, he has been interested in native enterprise, he is

"Now I will tell you of one little incident which tells us of the character of our new Governor-General. We have been here for three weeks and I have had a long walk. This afternoon I paid a visit to Makindinya. We went together in the morning to the village which is on the side of the path we were walking on. At half-past three o'clock we had a delicious dinner. The food was good, though it consisted of the usual bush meat. When we were eating the light outside the house was very bright and clear. At half-past four o'clock we began to rain. It had gone on and off, but it was sheltered over the mountain. The rain came down in sheets, and the water ran down the path.

At half-past five o'clock we were still sheltered over the mountain, and the rain was still falling.

At half-past six o'clock we were still sheltered over the mountain, and the rain was still falling.

At half-past seven o'clock we were still sheltered over the mountain, and the rain was still falling.

At half-past eight o'clock we were still sheltered over the mountain, and the rain was still falling.

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GEOFFREY ARCHER'S MESSAGE TO EAST AFRICA.

It is now time for me to say a few words to the people of East Africa.

I am sure that you will be pleased to learn that I have been appointed Governor-General of the Sudan.

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MORE APPRECIATIONS OF EAST AFRICA BY THOSE WHO KNOW

From the "Dar es Salam Times."

The chronological list of EAST AFRICA's well maintained
and highly standardised institutions.

Author has been carried over. Mr. Jackson understands
East Africa as no one, and his opinions carry great

From the "Sudan Times."

Another good contribution to EAST AFRICA. It has
made an extraordinary success as a well publ.
trust, and the author's article on the con-
tribution of Khartoum to the Sudan
is particularly valuable.

From "Business Organization and Management."

The publication of "EAST AFRICA" is a sign of
the times which traders must not ignore.

From the "Sudan Herald."

Another good article, dealing with the new Standard
Bank. As the industry leaders will have received
a copy of our magazine we will not repeat it
here, save to reiterate its general excellence.

From the "African World."

EAST AFRICA is every trader's long
list, and every person and place connected with
it is of interest to all who are still in the field.

From the "Sudanese Society."

Another good article, due to the well-known
and well-respected author, Mr. Jackson. It is
a good historical review, and is well worth
the time of the reader.

A leading Article in the "Sudan Herald."

In another article of that paper we publish an
account of the Sudan exhibits at the Colonial
Expo. It is unique as a single country
in Africa. The Journal devoted to all the interests
with business in this part of the world.

From the "Zanzibar Official Gazette."

We have received specimen copies of the first num-
ber of the EAST AFRICA which has won its corner
of development of East African trade with particular
reference to the stimulation of British trade
and to the interpretation of certain wishes of its
colonial government.

From "The Echo of India" (Bengal).

In this paper the first number of EAST AFRICA
is reviewed. It is very interesting, and has
stimulated the editor to continue a periodical
dealing with the same.

Another good appreciation. The Editor
of this paper is the chairman of a personal
association of ours, and repeated in each
of his numbers without doubt, and who have
met him strongly in favour of Africa, and so well
deserve the title of "EAST AFRICA" both on account of
the strong call to support the editor's appeal, and
the large and varied range of many lands which

From the "Kenya Observer."

The first issue of EAST AFRICA has just been
received. It is a well-timed and well-preserved paper,
the first of its kind in East Africa, and measures
the needs of both the 2,000,000 people and 2,000
residents of S.S.R. Northern Rhodesia, and
Northern Nigeria. They are among the few colonists
who come from the United States. The Colonies
are naturally anxious to meet the colonial and
commercial needs of their respective countries.

Another good appreciation. A considerable number of
our friends in India are interested in helping to further our
objectives, and we are very happy to have them do so. We are
now more contemporary, to
the needs of the world, and more cordially along and
more closely together. The editor took part in the
recent Conference in India, and has the benefit of good
advice and counsel.

From the "Montrose Flyer."

There are some excellent journals here and there, but
none of them seems to take up these problems
so well as does the EAST AFRICA. It is a well
written journal, and is an interesting paper which
we hope will be widely read and
will bring the world into closer contact with the
people of the continent.

LAST OF AFRICA

NATIVE COTTON GROWING AND COTTON PRICES.

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

Specially written for "East Africa" by "KALAMBO"

Cotton has turned and is still turning the world upside down. A large number of countries to the north of us are growing it; it is spreading westward rapidly, and is still working its way in the south. The result is that the cotton crop in Africa is at a veritable standstill. Is it to be expected that it may

lose interest of the peasant? No, because it is the cash crop, and for the African the future is boundedly the future of the past.

At present we find Uganda leading the way a long way ahead of the rest of the field. The Sudan comes second—so far, rather a bad second. Then follow Tanganyika, Nyasaland, and Kenya. Our own output is increasing by leaps and bounds, and, though stringent measures, disease, generally speaking, is being fought by salting.

The prices are exceptionally high. Bidding by no means matches the cost of production, and at times reaches the point where it is even less than the cost of growing. Nevertheless, the cost of growing the crop is going to remain so, or are we to see a gradual or sudden reduction?

Consider first briefly sketch activities in the other fields, which will affect the world's output very materially, and tend to level down prices. We turn naturally to America, and leave in the position in the Southern States, where the "Tropic of Africa" is being grown. There the weather conditions have not been particularly favorable, and the price is falling.

Important—there has also been an important migration of families from Western Texas, where very large new areas are being opened up, and they are growing land which up to now has borne vast herds of cattle. Estimated place is now said to cover two million acres next year, and presents a picture of disease-free, healthy, fine cotton, whether it will grow in so.

This land belongs to the oil companies, at which value it was no longer an economic proposition to keep cattle on it, for lack of feed, or feeding requirements. Some 20 acres of land can sustain half a dozen cattle in the states now, and cotton reigns in their stead.

France, Belgium, and Portuguese Empire.

The French in their North and Equatorial African possessions, have raised cotton to cotton growing, and when the French take up something economically sound they persist, and the record is backs up. The present position is this: France buys from abroad 500,000 tons of cotton annually, and of this amount the African colonies produce currently 2,000 tons, but are estimated as capable of growing 100,000,000 tons. That is to say, if she achieved and she will reach it, too few of us realize it.

In the Congo the Belgians last year produced 100 tons of raw cotton of Native growth. They are now making big efforts to increase this output, and to settle the Natives of the north-east portion of their colony on the land, turning them into small holders. Their estimate of production aims at an export ten years hence of 20,000 tons annually.

Let us see what the Portuguese are doing in East Africa. In the state administered districts 25 tons of cotton were exported last year, but this does not include the "territories" of the Mozambique and Nyasa companies. I know that the former are making a great effort along the banks of the Zambezi and in

its vicinity. Whether this is true or not, the fact is that economies are being made to the advantage of the foreigner, and to push the industry, which is the chief industry of the Portuguese, is the great problem.

East African Cotton

What are we doing? Last year our cotton crop was valued at £1,500,000, as compared with £1,000,000 for the previous year.

The Sudan in the first six months of the year produced 1,113,000 lbs. as against 1,000,000 lbs. in the same period of the previous financial year. But is this all? Is there nothing to what it will be in coming years? Not even irrigation, chemics, or which are the greatest and most important? We must participate in irrigation and drainage.

As regards Uganda, need not we into detail all that that she holds first place as an African cotton producer in Africa, and is comparative to the United States of the crop?

Kenya's year is a very long one, bound as it is by desertion. If that Native is especially the kind of man to do the cultivation of the cotton, he will do it, and progressive increases in production, irrigation facilities, and goods. All this is needed in the development of the country.

Tanganyika exported last year approximately 100,000 lbs. in a year of 100,000, and is still in the process of development.

So Nyasaland cotton last year increased 100 per cent. of the total crop, and has again supplied overseas, but of this almost 100 per cent. was taken by Europeans, so as to be sold later, for the natives have started growing white cotton, and a very fine product, and with excellent care, so the crop is welling. Uvanda has had a rapid increase in cotton production in this territory, and is now a major factor in the trade, and in some part of the market and banking.

India, South and West Africa.

India is a subject in and away to the position, unless it will be a European town crop. In the Southern, South Africa and Rhodesia, and similar countries, of plenty, but new countries, and the like, there again European growth is slow, and the land beweeds, but it is important to stimulate, encourage the units, and others to go into the business, and the same small holdings.

From West Africa, no man cotton is available at present. Nigeria last year produced 100,000 lbs. in a country, both in potential and actual, which is far from the Northern territories, but is limited by the rainfall, and we have to be very careful about this. If we do not, we get nothing, and this is the case in the extreme north of the country.

Effects of Lower Prices.

Now let us turn from the production side to the market side. This is determined by the cost of production, plus a margin for profit. At present, the cost of production is on the increase, and the margin for profit is on the decrease, so that the result is that the price must be lower in proportion to the cost of production. There is a general tendency to a downward trend, but there is no rule of thumb. It is a general rule that a price is going to come down, but it is not necessarily so, and it depends upon the market, and the appropriate factors.

As regards the market, there are three main types of market for the cotton crop. The first is the producer, and the second is the merchant, and the third is the consumer.

be turned back to white cotton-growing areas, and so far as we have present knowledge, the high prices last summer were due to cotton from new areas which had not been worked before. With the natives, however, it would be different. In Uganda, where the crop is still small, the high prices would undoubtedly be due to the majority of the people who have never seen cotton before. In other territories, too, cotton is new, and among the people, as in Uganda, cotton has a long history, and stands as the best crop for their local culture. It must be remembered, however, that the native will turn the new cotton areas much more slowly than the white man.

The native, however, does not understand the vagaries of cotton growing, and the market prices, and I should not like to have to explain them to him. Further, once turned away from white cotton, it will be very difficult to get him to take it up.

Importance of Stability.

Under the present system of cotton sales the native certainly gets the full price of his cotton.

In recent months bidding has been very keen, too, and some of the cotton areas have been called "open," which are usually districts that may be reckoned as the ultimate average price for quality unguaranteed cotton.

It is my opinion that the time is not far off when the native will be able to sell his cotton at a price which will be determined by the market, and that this will be the case in the future. This will permit our black populations to come into their own and reach the level of industrial and small industry. This is a policy which Government is only just now beginning to encourage, particularly in Tanganyika, so that for the African population to be divorced from cotton planting, as in Rhodesia, is the remedy.

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Various purchasing agencies, and agents being put to work to develop the "Native cotton-growing land" for use in developing the industry, means of transport, marketing facilities, etc., should be a general solution to this suggestion. It appears to me that such a system will save the industry for the future. Though it may not be the only possible answer, some such is certainly required.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Position of East Africa.

Messrs. THE PLANTERS' CO., LTD., have taken a prominent part in developing the production and use of East African sisal, and in the colonization through other details. They do not, however, indicate any particular East African cotton industry.

DEAR SIR.—We think the same as you, in regard to the leading British companies, the idea that they should increase their interests in Empire development to introduce a sufficient proportion of the proceeds of their profits into the markets.

This extraction of profits since sisal was introduced into the British possessions in Africa, and the production has steadily increased until now it may be estimated that the total output is 3,000,000 tons per annum. It has therefore become a very important factor in the international supply of fibres, and constitutes by far the largest proportion of land fibre grown within the Empire.

It is admitted by all that the African product

is inferior and less costly than that from India, and the importation of which has greatly increased the export of British capital.

The result of this sisal is similar to what relation to Mombasa, but it is rather worse. The Germans, who are also attempting to develop cotton-growing in their colony, gave a preference to their cotton over ours, and practically the whole of their exports from German East Africa are accounted for by the British.

It is the British who are in their control to serve their general interests. We

the British, however, are the ones who are most independent of foreign influence, and are freely able to act as they please. It has been the usual request of the Lancashire cotton-spinners that they allow themselves to become dependent on the varieties of the United States for their supply of cotton, and in this case seriously add to the stability of the cotton industry is gradually being removed by the extension of cotton

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THE SUDAN AS A COTTON PRODUCER

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL

NO. 8.—Potentilla

Editorial Correspondent of the Sudan

In the last and last year, Colonel G. A. Murray, the Financial Secretary to the Sudanese Government, was successful in securing a dinner given by the British Cotton Association at which he had the honour of addressing a large number of leading cotton-growers from all parts of the world. In his address he said that in twenty years the cotton output of the Sudan would reach and probably exceed one million bales per annum.

In order that this ideal may be realized in its proper perspective it is necessary to take a few particulars with regard to cotton-growing in the Sudan. The latest edition of the Agricultural Year Book gives the estimated production for 1920 as 1,000,000 bales, and no new figures have been published.

Information concerning the cotton-growing industry in the Sudan is available through the West African and Egyptian Cotton and Wool Marketing Committees, while the Sudanese British Plantations Syndicate Ltd., and General Egyptian Cotton Company Ltd., are the principal employers of labour in the African Delta of 200,000 acres, weighing 1,000,000 bales per annum. At Port Sudan and Suakin, cotton is being grown on the ground, the herbaceous cover and weeds being cleared away. This means a great amount of labour, and it is estimated that it will take 100,000 men to produce 1,000,000 bales.

During the year 1920 the total quantity of cotton grown in the Sudan amounted to 1,066,311 kilogrammes of 375 bales each, of this 87,444 were Egyptian Sateel and 918,767 American; the latter being grown under the Sudanese Government's Pumping Scheme at Dongola and Keren, and also on the Sudan Plantations syndicate at Zeitob. This season (1921) there has been an increase of approximately 100%, which has brought the total yield up to almost a quarter of a million bales.

Increasing Output Twenty-fold

It is, however, a far cry to the five million which is to be obtained. This must mean extremely arduous

labour, continuous and unbroken cultivation over a period of years, and a sufficient degree of control, scientific man-power, and economy, which, judging from the experiences of the past few years, will most certainly be met throughout the whole period.

How and where may development on an extensive scale be carried out to increase production to such an enormous degree as to exceed naturally approximately one million or twenty? It has been suggested schemes which, though decided, not employable, are said to have advanced beyond the elementary stage.

One of these is an attempt to make to carry out the various technical suggestions already put forward by Mr. Cramer in the course of his Sudanese papers, which, if adopted, will raise

the Sudan among the leading cotton-producing countries of the world.

Adopting the suggestion applied in the River Irrigation scheme of development is best

left to experts, and the following are reviewed

in detail by Mr. Cramer, Kandahar, in his

Review of Irrigation in the Sudan.

The experts have already found that the Tropics are not suitable in this respect.

Water control is very important in this

country, and in this matter, following the severe depression, is ineffective and either flows to waste or is used for irrigation purposes.

It is suggested to carry a full review of the various methods of irrigation engineering have been devised thus delta and subdivide schemes, which have proved very successful in the States of Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, and the Punjab, which could

be adopted here at a prohibitive cost.

The best scheme proposed, Mr. Cramer Roberts submitted his report last year, which is

designed at complete control, measuring 1 meter

wide, the extraordinary waste of water might be

prevented, and partial flooding, which would lead to much greater success in increasing the area available for annual cotton cultivation, and thus enhance the economic prosperity of the district.

SCHEME FOR PARTIAL CONTROL

To obtain this partial control, Mr. Cramer Roberts advocates the erection of a short guiding bank across the river, or divide with a fan-like delta, combined with three other banks running radially

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OUR KENYA LIFE

By JAMES COOPER, M.A., F.R.G.S.

(Editor of "Our Kenya Life," published monthly.)

THE COUNTRY is well known to us all. It was a day of melancholy, solitude, skin and swimming waters, underfoot, stone-streets, and over our heads, trees, but the surface of the ceremonial. Despite the unpropitious weather conditions, the African Poles could not impose obstacles in their forming three sides of a hollow square, and when the howitzer opened fire through the trees, with the assistance of a gigantic arched iron bridge, the steady going of drums and shrill voices, the sharp crack of rifles, and the low growl of the gun, the scene was indeed impressive.

— (Continued from page 100.)

The Commission is still with us, and is holding a series of unsold interviews. At least, that is what a local Arab has dubbed the sitings. The others go so solemnly that one may say, "Me moomi." However, that may be, Mr. Courtney-Cox and his colleagues are certainly getting along well enough. They will be here for some time, and we are looking forward to their return to the Colony at the end of the month.

At the present time, the Commission's work is simply to collect all the available information, and, having got rid of downy issues, to submit the results of their travels and investigations to the main Commission at London.

A Month

The Chairman, Mr. Courtney-Cox, was recently asked whether he expected to remain in Africa for some time, or whether he would be back in England by the end of the month.

He said that he had no definite idea, but that those who knew him well were worth to more and could tell him of his good record as a broker during the last few years. These phases of life have been succeeded by long periods of leisure, and had doubtless caused him to forget the motto of the Commission. Mr. Courtney-Cox has however categorically denied the statements, his chief appearing in the local press, which originally attributed the statement to Mr. Courtney-Cox. The Commissioners made no secret that they are much impressed by the story, and that he "loses the ground and gets setts,"

For the same

Incidentally, one of the Commissioners has glimpsed the phase of life not occurring according to every planning. It was an incident not scheduled in the itinerary of the Commissioners. On the way to the hills, Mr. Courtney-Cox, to pass while a Government Agent, turned aside to a place where a native had shown such violent distaste for the other's company that he was brought into the thick mass-society that passes through the thick areas of bush on either side, while Mr. Courtney performed a record in elusion of the other.

Another week

These general affairs in the last couple of days have shown a great change throughout the East African colonies. Those who seem to feel the spiritual stirrings of the times might soon become the subjects of the tortuous political complications to which the days have been full. In the meantime, as well as before, when having the time, one might as well as best, follow the indications of the how-to-do-it men, and buy in Kenya, or in the

Dropstones, 100/-

Archie's

Death of the daughter of Mr. T. W. Cooper, the naturalist and explorer, who had been engaged in colonial and other investigations in Uganda, have been telegraphed to Europe. The flight of his devoted daughter may be more imagined than described. Left alone with Native porters, and in the grip of the malignant spiritum fever, she struggled unto death. Mrs. Cooper, a great pluck and energy, did her best to fulfil her duty of care and service of her husband, but it was imagined her being brought to safety by the British Government. It speaks much for the character of the wife that, despite the fact she was suffering severely and the mental torture following the moment of her mother's death she has not despaired of the return of her son.

Mr. Cooper's expected return to England has also been delayed, one more of the Great Adventurers who failed to do her duty in their adventure, but that information and knowledge which he gained largely lay in the swamps and the dark jungles.

Eight

Almost simultaneously with the above tragedy, a similar calamity struck with a second and even more tragic, i.e. the death of Major Maurice Kipps, the chairman of the Kipps & Co. Company.

Major Kipps, the British authority, was sent to trace the line to its far end, the north, and two of his over-eager followers followed him and two of the guards as them. They became hopelessly snarled with each other, unable to disentangle themselves. Major Kipps suffered his fatal injury in the struggle, dashed in and out of the jungle, his life threatened. Although badly gashed, he fought his way through the bushes, and finally reached the river bank, where he lay until he died.

Major Kipps' body was recovered by the natives, who addressed the deceased with the words, "The spirit of the man who had the best of qualities, the strength and breadth of his services."

The ingenious and sometimes ingenious sentences put up by Native accusers of different crimes would fill the columns of Punch. An African native, accused of being found in the act of stealing from a European who he pleaded that he had just attacked him to have a rest and was looking at the vehicle as a matter of interest. In another case, where a Native was charged with killing a cow and killing the owner without paying the price, the accused man said that the cow had pushed the deceased against the pole and broken his skull. I may be wrong, but with large numbers of people reading of these cases, it is difficult to imagine the effect desired by the author.

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OUR BEIRA LETTERS

BEIRA, NOVEMBER 17, 1921.

There are now less than seventeen hundred seafarers in Beira harbour in addition to two coasting steamers all of which are loading cargo at this port. The general upturn of the growing export traffic of Beira. The present number of ships in the port is not a record for us, and in ten years promises to be left far behind. There is considerable confidence felt in business quarters here that the Chelmsford delegation to East Africa will result in a decision to construct the bridge across the Zambezi and thus put Beira in direct rail communication with Nyasaland. What that will mean for this port can be better imagined than described.

HOBSON'S CHOICE.

Our neighbour to the north has turned up with his neighbouring territories in the struggle which concerns them concern us to an unusual degree. What Rhodesia and Nyasaland do propose to do will affect matters of importance to us. We are therefore as interested in the information communicated to a Rhodesian paper regarding a proposal for the construction of a railway from the head of the Pungwe River opposite Beira through the Lundi valley to a point on the Rhodesian frontier close to the Zambesi river as we are by the Transvaal's "Daily Mail" in our neighbour's policy, while it is in its capital interest to keep the Rhodesian Director of the Chartered Lundi Company in the dark. The Rhodesians have proposed to build a railway from their own side of the Pungwe to the head of the river, and to connect with the existing line there. They have also decided to extend their railway to the Victoria Falls, where they will meet the South African line. This would give Rhodesia a direct line to the sea. The Rhodesians have also decided to pay the same price to growers next season as during the last one whatever the world market will demand. The prices paid to Native growers in some East African areas have fallen noticeably in the past few years and it is a question whether such fluctuations will not cause much disappointment that growers will be smaller next season. A decision to guarantee prices against fluctuations is a dangerous and therefore appears a good investment in the long run.

NYASALAND COFFEE.

General and Native coffee growing in Nyasaland is not yet well developed, but it is evident that the local market for this product is limited.

With the exception of the

decided to pay the same price to growers next season as during the last one whatever the world market will demand. The prices paid to Native growers in some East African areas have fallen noticeably in the past few years and it is a question whether such fluctuations will not cause much disappointment that growers will be smaller next season. A decision to guarantee prices against fluctuations is a dangerous and therefore appears a good investment in the long run.

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PERSONAL TOUCH.

The Editor is anxious that "East Africa" should serve as a real, personal and valuable link between all interested in Eastern and Central Africa, and he looks forward to meeting all such readers, particularly those who have come from Africa. Between 10 a.m. and 11.30 a.m. daily (Tuesdays and Saturdays excepted), the Editor is always at home to visitors, who are invited to drop in for a chat; those who cannot manage to call between those hours are requested to telephone or write for an appointment.

ESPRIT DE CORPS.

Well readers help the Editor by sending him full names and addresses of their friends interested in East and Central Africa to the specimen copies of the paper may be sent to them free of charge. Increasing circulation will enable us to serve East Africa more fully and to extend the scope of the paper.

SUBSCRIPTION.

Annual subscription 30s. post free.

TO READERS WHO ARE WRITERS.

THE EDITOR cordially invites suggestions and contributions from our Central African friends, and always considers possibility and desirability of commercial and agricultural news and information from the various countries of the continent. All contributions should be submitted in double spaced type, and each article should contain about 1,000 words. M.S. should be typewritten, double spaced, and with wide margins on both sides of the paper only, accompanied by address and name of author, and preferably signed. Contributions of length above 3,000 words should also be submitted. An original copy should be retained by the author, and if it contains any copyright material, should be submitted with a written notice of the same.

It is the desire of the Editor that every article published in "East Africa" should be of interest to every reader. Every reader has a right of interest and value to other East Africans, and nothing short of time and money are spared to give East Africa enhanced and widespread recognition. Will you help us to help East Africa in this way? New articles are welcome.

WHAT EAST AFRICANS THINK.

Letters to the Editor.

The Editor welcomes communications from readers, who are asked to send full name and address, whether the letter is to be published under their name or under pseudonym. East Africa does not necessarily agree with the views expressed, but wishes to afford a forum for the readers. All communications should be addressed to the Editor at his office, 10, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W. 1, telephone Hansom 1204.

The Editor is prepared to accept correspondence in all forms from East African writers and invites applications.

December 11, 1924.

EAST AFRICA

OUR UGANDA LETTER

By J. R. P. "President" Commandant

(From our Correspondent)

The recent publication in the Information Bureau circulars of East Africa of the motor roads in Uganda, Tanzania, and Kenya reveals the fact that there are no roads in all East Africa comparable to those in Uganda. Uganda, in fact, has a network of roads which for motor traffic are amongst the best to be had anywhere in the tropics.

The Information Bureau circulars are greatly appreciated here. A little bit of reliable news from everywhere in our country is a most welcome reading for us all. But when facts and figures are given regarding the state of trade, and the imports and exports results, we are told how we stand with the rest of the world, and we are told comparative areas cotton, tea, sugar, maize, and so on.

The export figures for Kenya and Uganda for the month ended August, 1924, show that out of total export from these two countries of 9,444,955 shillings, Uganda claims 6,649,908 shillings. The bulk of this has, naturally, come from Uganda cotton.

The current number of the Uganda Official Gazette has an interesting supplement showing the Uganda section of the British Empire Exhibition. One of the pictures shows Her Majesty the Queen in a wicker chair, and the chair is covered with which he has been so skilfully decorated.

The Cotton Crop.

Almost the only item of interest in Uganda now is directly or indirectly concerned with the cotton crop. Every one is anxious to know, and by this time there is interest in print, picking in the Eastern Province, which is the basis of an agreement with the Government, to plant 1,000,000 acres of cotton in Uganda, so some idea of our intentions in cotton planting may be gauged.

Other Provinces, thanks to the great personal influence of His Excellency the Governor, are coming well to the fore here, and I think that, whether we believe it or not, we can show the very first cotton crop to be grown and produced — will not only fix the Eastern Province, but may possibly beat it in quantity.

At present the crop looks fine, and all that is now wanted is a spell of good hot sunshine — a spell which seems to everyone we shall have, for according to season, the rains should be over now.

Trade is now at a standstill, and at the moment there is a demand for brisk. Between August and December, trading in the cotton is being done, but from January onwards gets slackish and stops. Then follows a lull until the year or another — New Year's Day — when the new crop is gathered and sent off for the rush which is imminent.

We are in favour of the anti-dumping of business, and we are anxious to see that our goods are not dumped, and that they are not beaten by foreign goods, and right throughout the matter of

East Africa, houses called a "shop" comprise about a room measuring about 12 to 15 feet square, a sum of £100 per week is demanded from land and property. The owners of house property have a strangle hold that they can increase rents almost as they want to, and there is no remedy — £2 a month for a room used as a shop measuring about 30 feet square is the rule rather than an exception.

This is in the Indian quarter. But there is scarcely any difference in what is known as the European area, though for the matter of that there is now hardly such a thing as a European area.

Residential houses are just the same. For a two-storey house which in London or Weston would have cost about £100 per week before the war, the equivalent in Kampala is £2 or £3 per week, and from the standpoint of accommodation, the former house is a palace to the Kampala contraption.

There is no law governing the rents chargeable in Uganda, and there is no saving grace in the matter of supply against demands. The house property of the country is in the hands of very few people, and until someone steps in and gets there, residential places rents are not likely to come down, on the contrary, they will go still higher. In about time some action was taken by the authorities.

OPENING THE DOOR FOR GERMANS.

According to the Anglo-German Treaty which has just been concluded, there is now a number of Germans returning to East Africa in considerable numbers in the not distant future.

It is true, Article 11, and Article 12 of the Treaty shall not apply to His Britannic Majesty's Dominions, Possessions, Dependencies or to any other independent State, but the article does apply to Germany, and to the territories which she has occupied.

It is also true that the territories which she has occupied are to be included.

The East African territories, which have had quite enough of German "Kultur" methods and "Kultur" are not likely to display an exceptional desire to have the Germans back, but there follows a skilfully drawn piece of persuasion.

Goods produced in any part of the Empire are to enjoy most favoured nation treatment in Germany so long as discrimination against German goods is not made in the respective British dependencies. If, however, the Treaty has not been applied to any British possession by 1st September 1926, these provisions cease to operate three months after notice has been given by Germany.

Now in Kenya and Uganda, for instance, we are in the position of discriminating against German goods, even if we do desire to do so, because that the Treaty gives Germany the right to import up to 50% of the value of the produce of those territories, unless they elect to do so. In the Treaty which permits the return of Germans. And do Tanganyikans yearn to have the Germans back? Christ Alli is vitally interested in this question.

"East Africa" is published every Thursday in time to catch the outgoing East African mail.

EAST AFRICA

PERSONALIA.

His Majesty has approved the appointment of Mr. Thomas Doveton Maxwell, puisne Judge of Kenya, to be a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Nigeria.

□ □ □

Major Hamsted accompanied Mr. Galton-Fenzi, Esq., Secretary of the R.E.A.A., on his recent successful trip from Nairobi to Lake Victoria and back.

□ □ □

Sir Francis and Lady Newton were amongst those present at the Oriental League luncheon to the Colonial Secretary on Friday last.

□ □ □

Mrs. F. H. March, chevalier of the Royal Victorian Order, has awarded the insignia of the Royal Victorian Order, Division of the Order of the British Empire, for gallantry.

□ □ □

Mr. G. A. Contenichalos was appointed by the Hellenic Committee of Charities to represent the Greek residence of the Sudan at the funeral of the late Sirdar.

□ □ □

In Donaldson's opinion, who has been nominated for chairman of the Council of the African Society of Accountants, the new year will bring a great deal of work.

□ □ □

Mr. J. H. Thomas, late Secretary of State for the Colonies, has accepted an invitation to join the Board of Management of the British Empire Exhibition, which is now definite to re-open next year.

□ □ □

Mr. Ernest Adams, Comptroller of Customs of the Tanganyika Territory, and late Custodian of Enemy Property, has been invested as an Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire by His Excellency the Acting Governor.

□ □ □

It is now known that the Tanzanian Senior Commissioners and Administrative Officers, who recently met in conference at Dar es Salaam, thoroughly enjoyed the good fun made at their expense during an excellent concert in the Dar es Salaam Club.

□ □ □

The Hon. Mr. Justice, the joint East African Board of Control, has returned to Britain to interest back from East Africa. Sir James Lomax, Attorney General, left the Government of Malaya yesterday to go to East Africa to complete his tour. Mr. Justice and Mr. Lomax will discuss their respective cases.

EAST AFRICAN RELIGION

Specially reported for EAST AFRICA

Is the last of his presentations of Gifford Lectures at Edinburgh University, Sir James G. Frazer completed his survey of East African superstitions regarding the dead.

In the Wahala of the Tanganyika Territory he is known as Nguruku and looked upon as the source of nature, causing birth, death, sickness, wealth, plenteous land, poor crops, and capable of being represented in art. He is regarded as the creator of the world, though his methods were unknown. As a "Lord of the Spirits of the Dead," he is all-powerful, exercising only general control of the world, the spirits of the dead being the active agents who were the real objects of popular religion.

Kyanzi, or the Warriress

The Wapare of Tanganyika called this god Kyanzi, about whom there were many half-forgotten legends. He it was who had given the people their land and taught them to till the ground. At one time this god was near Anguru, at communion with men, but as men had yielded to the temptation of the serpent to eat eggs, which were forbidden foods, a famine was sent as punishment. Beings had to be eaten, as a result of which Kyanzi except for young, old, and a young woman died. These were the ancestors of the tribe. To wage war against this god, the young built a tower, which, however, was destroyed by a trembling of the earth, the stones falling and becoming scattered with the same wind being usually employed to disperse the clouds, eat the sun, and drive away the darkness. This was the cause of the name of Kyanzi, which means "the one who is scattered." After administration of a remedy to the sick, a doctor would address Kyanzi.

"Sir James then referred to the Wachingga, who occupied the slopes of Kilimandjaro. There they say some god is the author of all evil, and that he sometimes walks between the sky and the earth, and that the gods of man are the sun, the moon, and the stars. They regard him as the author of all misfortune, and when he was sent to the earth he was sent to the people to teach them the way of life."

The Origin of Death

A long story of human mortality, said Sir James, was that Ruwa gave man a banana grove, planting in it sweet potatoes and yams. In the centre were vines of a certain kind which were forbidden to be eaten. Whoever disobeyed would have his bones broken and the windpipe. One day a stranger informed the tribe that the god had bidden him eat the forbidden yam, assuring it with them. He did so, telling the god that he had broken the law, and the god, who was one of the ancestors of his people, broke their bones till they died. Thus death began.

Were these stories of Biblical origin? Investigators believe that they had not been gleaned from the Old Testament. For one thing, the old men knew them here; secondly, there was no similarity to New Testament teaching. They resembled only the stories of the Old Testament. Sir James said that the Hebrew story of the Fall was probably borrowed from the Babylonians, who had received it from the Sumarians. As it was widely prevalent in Africa, it was not necessarily of Sumerian origin, and indeed the Hebrews might have learned it during their sojourn in Egypt.

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EAST AFRICA'S BOOKSHELF.**TIPS FOR TROPICAL SAFARIS.**

A little book that claims only to give "Hints and Tips for Newcomers to West Africa" (Innes-Ball, £1., and Dandurand, 10s. net), is naturally most conveniently applicable to East African conditions, particularly where the author gives detailed lists of the provisions which he recommends should be taken out by the man leaving for a twelve-month tour of the coast. Nevertheless, there is much in this little book that will interest, and even be of use to, those in or going to the other side of the Continent.

"Bushman," the author quotes the advice given him by a celebrated big-game hunter: "Keep your head cool and your tummy warm, and assume a milder position [not necessarily to sleep] for an hour daily about midday. Do not fail to fill your heart to bursting with the head air before exposing heat without a coat." And he advises the hunter to "not confine himself to moderate temperatures, but to go into the sun, and the country people will be pleased."

The author experienced some difficulty in getting some little things which he wanted to take back with him, but with this book in his pocket he would hardly be likely to overlook anything. At the same time, he would be very ill-advised to load himself up with some of the articles which all tourists consider indispensable. Consider, for instance, the following article, peculiar to the East African territories:

"The most foolish mistake a tourist can make is the manner in which the wretched keeps his advice. He is always anxious to obtain his gun and crosses his fingers in case of capture himself; so he fails to realize that his certainly unnamed object of a tour, though unique, is that which makes him a target."

CAMERA TRAILS IN AFRICA.

By MARION JOHNSON.

George Allen & Unwin, 10s. net.

I admit I was rather sceptical when I picked up this book. I had seen it reviewed in several photographic periodicals, and the reviews were not encouraging.

However, I had frank admiration for the author's obvious desire to learn something more related to events as they happened than I have got used to seeing on "Now I am pleased to say . . ."

I could not but be attracted by the author's obvious sympathy with and desire to understand the Natives. Countless times has his observation of the animals reveals itself in every page. His statement, however, that in another generation these animals will all be extinct will, I believe, prove false. In certain places they will have no refuge, but there are others to which they can retreat, and the law of nature will preserve them.

After reading the first two chapters, the author gave me a copy of his previous book, *African Sketches*, and I must admit that my admiration increased. The book is associated with Africa, and I have never seen its like. It was originally written for the author's own enjoyment, with the first three chapters and nine descriptions of his journeys to East Africa. In the next section there come an entry to note that the author's wife and her son will be awarded in his new edition, in which the contents will be mixed with his old ones. This is done to give place to specimens of his hunting and writing up the incidents of his life. The author himself, is now 80 years of age, and his wife is 75, so I can see that they will be well along the road to oblivion.

With the above in mind, I turned to the author's later books to watch for the publication of any further works of the author's, or the inclusion of any hints for they will be worth reading and acting upon.

To anyone keen on photographing game the book is of special value. For the author frankly states how bad the results usually show when game requires distance, and instances of similar failures. Don't do it, however, unless you have a certain heart, and as true and trusty a companion as the author had in his brave wife.

EAST AFRICAN NATIVE PRESS.

I have always read with interest the Native papers that trench us. Amongst these *Mashariki Times*, *Naam*, and *Natal* of Nairobi get better and better. While the first is printed entirely in Swahili, the latter follows the practice of giving in parallel columns one English and Swahili rendering of most articles of interest.

Naam is a good paper, and I do not consider it impudent to readers to send the latter a copy if available for reproduction. These Native papers, edited, game, or other such subjects are particularly popular. The issue in question has two good illustrations from Tabora, one of mat-making by women, the other of snuff-taking in the market.

I have always been interested in the result of their initiatives and efforts, and are undoubtably doing a useful, informative work, which gives every promise of widening their influence and contributing to the general happiness of their readers.

THE HUNTER'S PICTURE.

TALKING OF THE HUNTER, the author of the book "The Hunter," published by the Roxburghe Press, seems to be putting the finishing touches to his first book, *David of the Bushmen*.

The first volume was laid in the Massai Mara, Province of Central Africa, in the year 1896, and the author is a famous naturalist. His friend, Edward Hornby, remains

in the same country, and the author has just returned to England.

He has seen the manuscript down at the Roxburghe offices, and it is now in the hands of the publisher. The author has managed, and who has the animal that started the legend of the bushman who one day was stricken with the wonder of the eye of the lioness of the Hunter family? Hornby has just returned from Nigeria. David succeeded in getting a safe job and consented to return to Africa.

It is the "Red Peter" of the jungle, a very fine, bright, courageous, an agreeable old fellow, and a quite courageous one. He is a bit from unredacted unpleasantness out by the author's skilful characterization, but play apparently is to my taste, as the author makes one of his characters speak a high word that is generally associated with bairges.

The place though neither startlingly good nor very poor, will no doubt appeal to East African readers, because they will expect to see what hunting and shooting time their neighbours in the West African colonies.

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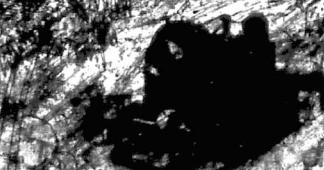


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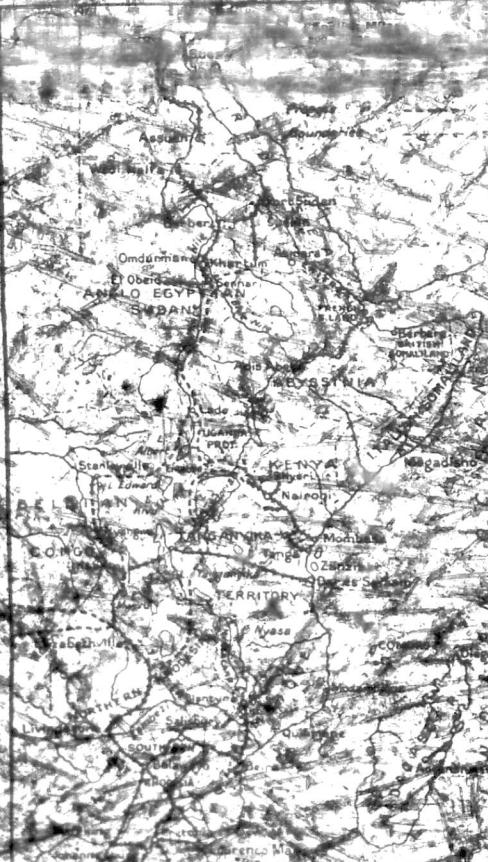
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of courage, the words of hope, the words of
the poet of Empire, who has been so
known to and studied by us all.

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one drive. It has abounding power, the inspiring words
of courage, the words of hope, the words of
the poet of Empire, who has been so
known to and studied by us all.

It has been built in the name by individuals with
firm faith and anxiety that men whose lives were
ordered by the sentiments from which sprang the
above "quiet and firm" the work and inspirational
masterpiece of the same author. Faith in the future
and work will be present at the foundation on which
rest the coming of achievement.

East Africa is building with fire. Her faith is bound
to her. The man who has chosen the Sudans, Uganda,
Kenya, Tanzania, Northern Rhodesia, Port
uganda East Africa or some other territory as his
mine is very seldom willing to leave it. His intense
faith in his future decisions make him feel of local
patriotism and attachment. No other place
can be more confident than is the East African
people that he will do his best.

Constitution and reconstruction have not been
done. The work was well selected and the great
majority of the workers did unspurtingly of their
best. This work was even directly materials and
work suffered and the edifice rose less quickly.
But the builders hoped. To-day it is attracting the
attention of the holders who prize the pluck and
perseverance that have achieved so much. East
Africa will certainly not fail in her work. Building
the great wall will give an instant dose of pride.

TO THE DEATH.

A Native African Story

especially written for "EAST AFRICA" by KALAMBO.

The people were fully prepared and their huts in the village of Tawabu had returned to rest. It was still early in the night, but the neighbourhood made it unwisest to be out after dark. The village had been ravaged 10 days ago by a gang of desperadoes who had swept through the country, severely diminishing the herds of cattle, their numbers having suffered a loss of 1000. Especially had the war-hog inflicted its epidemic, depopulating the king of beasts of one of his favourite dishes.

Thus his majesty had taken a liking to human flesh, attacking anyone indiscriminately, but preferring the solitary wanderer. A walk to the right where the faint skirts of the village, or by a frequented path, a passing hawk, falcon, hawk or buzzard—a crunch goes down a mouthful of terror, and another meal had been found.

That night the savages paraded the village streets, pushing at the houses, smashing round the walls, breaking into them in a state of狂狂 (madness), and then through the darkness.

At last they came to the village where a man with his wife and three children, the eldest a boy of four and two little girls. The mother and two children occupied a hut on one side whilst Tawabu himself slept on a mat at the heavily barricaded door, the boy occupying the corner.

The embers of the evening fire still burned dullly in the middle of the floor. All was quiet but for the measured breathing of the animals. A hawk had alighted on a branch, looking down at the family with a sly smile.

He was about to strike when he saw the man was tearing away the mats. The timbers were cracking under his combined weight and efforts. Soon he would be in, and what then?

The woman screamed in terror, while the startled children clung to her crying loudly in their fear. The husband ran to the door, pulling madly to get the barricade away.

Too late! As the last timber fell the lion landed on the door of the hut, scattering the embers in all directions, cutting off the retreat of the fear-stricken family.

Growing comically, he paused a moment to take stock of his surroundings. Then, with a sharp, bated breath, he started himself forward, and, crouching down with forepaws on one of the small children, leapt into the ground, proceeding to rend it asunder. The husband shielded the little savage, and then knew no more.

The others could only stand and watch, knowing that the same fate awaited each of them in turn, but the father, as incensed to action by the death of his child maddened by the scene around him, his levied one devoured before his eyes, tore down the door and rushed out loudly crying his neighbour's name.

"Give me the spear, quick quick! There's a lion in my hut."

All was confusion outside. The whole village was roused. Men fully armed were running to shouting and gesticulating.

Hastily choosing two spears, one a heavy long-bladed weapon, the other a short sharp stabbing assegai, with a bound Tawabu was back in the hut. Once there he deliberately shut the door behind him. It was to have fight to the death.

The lion, the half-devoured meat beneath its jaws, snarled riotously at his adversary. Thus he stood for several moments, the two heads face to face in the dark and confused.

Tawabu knew that above terrible claws would rip and tear his flesh, the steely great assegai teeth and jaws, red contraction of his enor-

mous jaws that told in the forthcoming fight. If he gods grant them did not get a firm hold!

The lion's snarl shewed dimly. Only those two great fierce and strong eyes shone steadily, relentlessly. Mother and children grovelled in a corner.

Taking a deep breath, raising his spear a wabu lunged forward with all his might. Deep, deep the weapon sank. His had certainly hit the animal's heart, and springing.

Dove went Tawabu, a wild dog gashed to the bone by the spear. The spear had broken in his grasp. As he fell he planted the short spear right in the beast's chest. The combatants were sprawling about, the floor was slippery with it—futilely trying to move, for that first thrust had pierced deeply into the lungs, almost choking the animal with blood.

The Native fought hard to withdraw his short spear and plunge it afresh into the beast; this he eventually did but at some cost. One side of his face was torn away the bone showing bare. A great gash was open on his side, and he groaned in pain. But great unwillingness was shown in his drawn breath and though still those mighty jaws could still bite.

The spear had broken in a final lunge. The spear was flying rapidly, aimed under hope was lost when the spear's body stopped to recoil and lay on him a dead weight. Tawabu was wounded.

After a long time lying无声 (without sound), the villagers entered and found the combatants thus. The dead were buried in a common grave, and the living, the unloved ones were saved.

As fast as they could, they carried the man to the nearest town, where the doctor did his best, though despite the many some improvement.

Many days passed in a kind of coma.

It was only when he awoke as it were, dozing, his answer was very simple: "My family could not escape, so they would all have been killed. I was nothing without them, so I thought I must turn the lion's attention on myself and try and kill him, and if I failed well, anyhow we should all die."

AFRICA A TREASURE BOX.

AFRICA is a treasure box. No wonder every European Power that has kept one careful eye on its neighbours, and another, less critical eye, on the Dark continent, with the Powers' own co-operation, among the powers of transportation and hygiene, like dried-up stream, of settlers, who become permanent. Meanwhile life there has the interest and the hardship which together make up the romance of pioneer existence. Hermann Borsig's "White and Black in East Africa,"

THE AFRICAN SOCIETY.

At the Annual Meeting of the African Society last week, held at Buxton, the President, Mr. W. H. M. Macmillan, re-elected to his office, stated that the Duke and Duchess of York had accepted an invitation to dine with the Society on their return from East Africa next spring.

Also present by invitation, Major Churchill and Mr. Linstead, the delegates who have been visiting the East African dependencies on behalf of Lord Rothschild, the Committee, and to be entertained at dinner during January next year.

The four senior members were re-elected, Mr. C. E. G. and Mr. G. H. Gould, Sir Donald Cameron, Governor of Uganda, Sir John Macmillan, High Commissioner of Southern Rhodesia, and Sir Edward Slater, Governor of Sierra Leone. Sir Francis G. Newton, Rhodesia Minister of Education, and Mr. J. G. D. Smith, Vice-Chairman of the Council of the Society,

East Africa in the Press.

EAST AFRICAN RAILWAYS TO THE CONGO.

"In view of the mineral resources which are situated in the South African Congo and in the Katanga copper fields, it is also to start the Belgian Congo railway system," says the *Book of Trade Journal*, "that it would appear, that the gold mines and copper fields of the North-Eastern Province of the Belgian Congo may attract railways from Uganda and the Sudan. However once improved the Leopoldville-Matadi Railway may be, it would not seem possible for our line to facilitate the produce of so vast and rich an area as the Belgian Congo."

MISSING MAURITIUS.

According to the *Times*, Senator Mauritius, a native of the West India Islands, has been missing for a fortnight.

He was last seen at sea by the French steamer "Léger" of 3,000 tons, owned by La Cigale, Ltd., of Port Louis, Mauritius. She was carrying 35 passengers, a crew of 22. News of the loss was learned when two of the ship's boats arrived at Réunion with 15 of her complement. Vessels are searching the sea for the remainder of the company.

KENYA RACES ON ENGLISH RACES.

In Kenya, with their racing in full swing, and visitors at hand, they arrive in Kenya. The Nairobi "Asci" is then described thus:

"Everybody comes from miles and miles, the boys of the coloured part of the town being very enthusiastic patrons of the races. There is many a woman in London society who would like one of the cloaks worn by the men, as they are going due garments. Great amusement was caused by a big chief who had one of these, and was at the same time immensely proud of a pair of English-made brown lace-up boots."

KISIMU—WEST AFRICA.

According to the *Bedfordshire Times*, Mr. F. J. Linfield, one of the Parliamentary delegates, has cabled from Kisumu Station, West Africa. At Tabora he was struck down by malaria and had to be taken to hospital, but after a day or two he was able to continue his journey. At Dodoma the mission had an extraordinary reception. The District Commissioner paid them a visit and he was accompanied by thousands of Natives dancing and chanting. Crowds followed the caravan to the President's residence, and Native dancing was kept up until they left by train. Afterwards, Mr. Linfield was informed, oxen were slaughtered and the festivities continued until the morning.

And those still heading to the proudest part of the attack of Malaria.

ENGINEERING UNREST.

"Bimbashe," remained us in the columns of the *Kenya Post* that the local outbreak which occurred in the latter month of the South African War was almost identical with the recent trouble at Kharostoom. As we saw in 1900, the subsidized agitation and propaganda of Egyptians awoke the cause.

Knowing the affliction of the Sudanese or their British masters, they were approached through their womenfolk. The women's lines of the various talions were plentifully supplied with Native beer and presents of money, thus enlisting the sympathies of the women, and so wedging some of the men from their loyalty. It was a mere flash in the pan, the Sudanese being the tools of Egyptian plotters, whose plans went badly wrong.

PROPOSED EAST AFRICAN RAILWAYS.

First reference was in 1920 made by the *Times* to Major-General G. E. G. Giffard's scheme of economic and administrative development of Africa to consider it vital that railways should be built immediately.

- (1) Lake Victoria with Lake Tanganyika and the Central Railway.
- (2) Mochi in the Shire watershed with the Central Railway, and
- (3) Tabora on the Central Railway, which connects the port on the southern shore of Victoria

The first section of the Central Railway, from Kisumu to Tabora, will cost £1,000,000. The construction of 100 miles of road, 100 miles of track, and 100 miles of rolling stock, a railway from the port of Lake Nyasa to the south of Lake Tanganyika, if built, is intended under the first project, would cost some £1,000,000 to build, when even, the corresponding traffic seems hardly likely to be warranted by traffic prospects for at least a quarter of a century. Rail connection between Lake Nyasa and the Tanganyika Central Railway at Kilosa or Ngeretere—preferably the latter—would necessitate an expenditure of some £1,000,000. This project certainly offers better traffic prospects, though, on account of the heavy cost, it is suggested that the first section should be a section from Ngeretere towards the Shire river, thus opening up fertile areas. Expenditure on this section alone is put at from £2,500,000 to £3,000,000.

The £1,000,000 is the price put on the proposed line from Kisumu to the Central Railway, which would run through wood-farming areas, and, by providing a physical connection between the Uganda Railway and the Tanganyika Central line, weld the whole East African metre gauge lines into one system. A connection between the systems is extremely desirable, but it might perhaps be more economically provided by building a line from Karogwe to Mogerere-Kilosa.

The writer suggests that the complete Tabora-Mwanza line, which the Germans were building largely from strategic reasons, would do very well as a temporary substitute to us, particularly since Ruanda has been transferred to Belgian administration. He finds justification for the immediate construction of the northern section of the line from Mwanza to Mnyanya, as it would open up good cotton-growing country now too far from the lake to be easily accessible.

The article concludes with a suggestion that the principle of "one line, one route to the sea" should be adopted for the time being in East African railway construction schemes, as by this the railway would best serve Lake Victoria, the Central Railway, Lake Tanganyika, and the Trans-Ashanti Railway. The

ECONOMIC CROPS AND FOREST PRODUCTS

Historic Report 1924 of Tanganyika.

From a Special Correspondent.

Dar es Salaam, November 18, 1924.

Concerning cotton in Tanganyika, the present situation is as follows. Native cultivation is expressed mainly in small plots in the hills and in the more uncomfortable parts of the plains. In the latter, however, it has been found necessary to import by Government from the districts of Moshi, Kilwa, Lindi, and Tanga, which along the Central railway and elsewhere, are suffering appreciably a shortage of labour.

In this regard, the situation in Kenya is going to repeat itself in Tanganyika. A similar state of affairs existed in Uganda and Nigeria, a very few years ago, and has left its consequences behind it. It is little doubted that our present situation is due to the same causes, arising from two main developments, viz., the increase in population and the decrease in the number of slaves.

It is true that the slaves have begun to leave, on the contrary, harvests have all been abundant this season throughout the Territory.

Many well qualified judges say that the present situation arises from undue insistence on the cultivation by Natives of economic crops, such as cotton, groundnuts, and maize, especially of cotton, to the neglect of maize and shea-nut. The Native's spirit of enterprise has been dimmed by the

fact that he has been compelled to work at low levels, e.g., 10/- per kilo. for raw and 2/- per kilo. for ginned cotton as compared with 50/- cent and 1/- respectively last year. Consequently, hundreds of natives have suddenly become rich beyond their wildest dreams. Europeans, especially Greeks, and Indians have made small fortunes by themselves investing in cotton or acting as middlemen. The larger firms, such as the Kenchach Company, have also participated in this prosperity through their agents.

A body of non-slave must inevitably have disastrous results, and the first of these is a shortage of essential agricultural labour.

Bottom Prices, Pests, and Labour.

Later on, the cotton market must bear a very different aspect, for there is no projected production more likely to bring about an inflation of prices than cotton, which the natives with empty pockets and stomachs, may easily turn round and want to sell back to the Government, which, by free issues of seed and other means, encouraged them to plant this crop.

Another and a grave danger of the sudden expansion of cotton cultivation, which has been witnessed during the past two years in Tanganyika is the introduction of disease. As an indication of this sudden expansion it may be mentioned that in 1922-1923, 16,000 bales of ginned cotton was exported from Dar es Salaam. In 1923-1924 the amount of seed alone distributed was 100,000 lbs., a great approximation of what they produced; so, in the Department of Agriculture alone it is estimated the greatest care in the selection of seed (Africanland Land) supplied, has found it impracticable with the staff in its command properly to supervise the annual uprooting and thorough burning of all plants. Admittedly the seedlings alone cannot prevent the spread of pests, already the desert pink boll worm has been found in cotton grown at Arusha.

Other nations which surely foresee and fear is the depopulation of the African by a sudden accession of wealth—such as has accrued to hundreds of tribes in the Mwanza, Lindi, Bukeba, Imanyanga, and Kilombero districts this year—and that tribes which hitherto furnished the necessary labour for European sugar and coffee plantations, will probably leave the Reserves next year.

With the increase in post-tax which is imminent, it is at present seriously contemplated, the chaos in the country. Native mind will be complete. At present the natives will be compelled to leave according to district.

Suggested Remedies and Solutions.

These problems will require the most careful handling, in conjunction with visitors from whom ready to profit by similar experience of other colonies. The Golo-Oloum line has in the past considerably assisted in Tanganyika territories to the "money out" clause in Native cultivation of economic crops, for which the Government associations have diminished the sinews of war.

To this end, no doubt, the Government, with the help of the Economic Committee in Cameron, our new Vice-Commissioner (Sir Scott, his Chief Secretary) have been given the reins. It is also apparent that this policy, so far successful, should be recommended with encouragement of, and calls to, the more appropriate recruitment of labour, as is to be seen in the pictures by its absence in the west.

No one familiarity need be had with the native, and the more he is relieved of his responsibilities, the more he will increase his value.

The introduction of cash crops, such as sisal, up-country, and cotton, must be undertaken. This necessarily precludes experimentation which was tested in 1920.

As far as concerns labour, it is suggested that certain areas should be demarcated as "labour districts," i.e., those districts which formerly furnished the labour for European plantations. In such districts the planting of economic crops should be restricted to a minimum, and throughout the country recruiting should be facilitated by a Labour Bureau under the Department of Native Affairs.

COTTON GROWING IN KENYA.

His Excellency Sir Robert Coryndon has requested the Economic and Finance Committee, which will be strengthened by one or two specially qualified members, to examine and report on the steps now being taken to encourage cotton cultivation in Kenya. The Committee is charged in particular to ascertain the effect of such cultivation on the food-production and labour of the country and the possible risk to a Native population attendant upon concentration on one crop only. It is hoped that by the end of the year a report on the subject will be available. The matter, of course, arose out of the recent resolutions by the Conference of Associations regarding the encouragement of Native cotton growing.

WHERE TO STAY IN TANGANYIKA.
ARUSHA HOTEL AND STORES
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Safari Outfitter and buyer of Government produce.

IMMIGRATION INTO TANGANYIKA.

The last official Gazette of the Tanganyika Territory to hand contains the text of an Ordinance regulating immigration into the Territory.

It is enacted that the Governor may at any time appoint Immigration Officers who may issue permits to persons entering or leaving the Territory. These officers shall include the following classes of immigrants: *Migrants* (including criminals, waifs and strays); *Persons* (including those who are dangerous to the community, anyone sentenced in any country to imprisonment, and therefore apparently an undesirable immigrant); any person lawfully deported from the Territory; or any person considered by the Governor to be an undesirable immigrant; *Persons* (including the Board of Trade and the children and dependents) and *Persons* of six years of prohibited immigrants.

Commissioners of Customs, members of the British naval, military and air forces, and other officials may also be consulted by the Governor.

Immigration has been described more fully as follows:—A person may enter the land without formalities. In special cases and by special permission of the Governor, immigrants may enter and remain in the Territory on stipulated conditions of remuneration, place of residence, occupation, &c., and Immigration Officers may grant licences to prohibited immigrants to remain in the Territory for temporary purposes on such conditions as set forth in the Gazette.

Entry into the Territory by land without permission from ships requires the previous consent both of the Immigration Officer and the Medical Officer. Every person entering the Territory by land must present himself to the nearest Immigration Officer and every master of a ship, guardian of a train, or person in charge of a vehicle entering or leaving the Territory shall, if so requested, furnish to the Immigration Officer a list of the names and other details of all passengers.

Prohibited immigrants are to be served with due notice against which they may appeal within seven days, either against the validity of the decision of, or for a licence to remain in the Territory. The Immigration Officer has discretion to order a prohibited immigrant to leave the Territory within a specified period and by a specified route, or even to have him arrested and brought before a subordinate court in order to obtain an order for his deportation, though in these latter cases action is to be suspended pending disposal of the appeal.

Where persons desire to remain in the Territory for not more than twelve months as visitors or passengers in mind, the Immigration Officer may issue a permit, and without deciding whether the person is a prohibited immigrant or not, grant him a licence to remain for a stipulated period, and if that period be less than twelve months it may be extended from time to time by any Immigration Officer in charge of a district up to a maximum of twelve months from the date of entry. If at the end of the year the visitor desires to remain in the Territory he is to present himself in person to an Immigration Officer and shall be dealt with as if he were an immigrant entering the Territory for the first time. If a visitor failing to leave the Territory within the period of his licence and not having previously applied for an extension shall be dealt with as a prohibited immigrant.

Article 20 stipulates that if any person brings into the Territory a native servant not born or domiciled in it, and if that servant becomes a destitute person within two years of his arrival, then he shall be regarded as a prohibited immigrant and expenses incurred by the Government on his removal, the medical treatment or deportation of the servant being recoverable from the person who introduced the servant into the Territory. An immigrant not being Native born or domiciled in the Territory and who during the continuance of, or within six months of the expiration of the contract becomes a destitute person, is deemed a prohibited immigrant, and any expenses incurred by the Government on his account shall likewise be recoverable from his employer.

Monetary deposits or household with one or more servants may be demanded by an Immigration Officer in the case of an immigrant delivering his services under a contract concluded before the 1st July, and in the case of a person bringing a servant here the average annual value of the services granted during the period of the contract will not exceed Sh. 25/- Similar security may be required from a person bringing a Native servant into the Territory.

If within one month of his arrival the immigrant is ordered to leave the Territory, and this is done by a master or any ship belonging to or chartered by the same owner, in the course of the voyage, the master or owner is liable to pay the expenses of his removal and his passage to the port of embarkation, at which the vessel is to be found.

Contrafaction of any of the provisions of the Ordinance, which extends to forty clauses, is liable to punishment on conviction by a fine not exceeding Sh. 1,000 or to imprisonment not exceeding six months.

Article 20 certainly appears too wide in its application. As it at present stands, a European from say, Nyasaland who visited the Lupa River Gold-fields, accompanied by a boy who deserted, would be liable for the next two years on account of that servant. On the other hand, Article 22, clause (c), if necessary at all, is made too narrow by the stipulation of £400 per annum as the dividing mark. Why £400?

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H. MALCOLM ROSE,
Tanga, Tanganyika Territory.

General Plantation Department, Cullinan Estate property, 14 March 1924.

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PERSONALIA.

We greatly regret to learn of the death, as reported on December 8, of Mr. James Martin, one of the pioneers of British East Africa and Uganda.

Mr. Martin's widow said tell us that the Duke of York spent some considerable time in the engine room of the "Uganda" during the run through the Mediterranean, while the Duchess frequently took a turn at the wheel of the liner carrying Their Royal Highnesses to East Africa.

Sir Hesketh Bell has been received in audience by the King upon relinquishing his appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Mauritius.

The successor of Dr. M. B. Purse, the Bishop of St. Albans and late Bishop of Tretford, whose participation in the East African campaign will be remembered, became wedged in a traffic block during the bad fog that London experienced the other night, the Bishop spending the night in the car returning the next day to St. Albans by train.

Mr. Ernest Morgan, who was recently granted a leave of absence from the Civil Service, has addressed the Free Society Club of Manchester on the subject of community advertising.

Mr. G. Simpson, the Director of Agriculture of Uganda, has been appointed by the Governor an extraordinary member of the Legislative Council of the Uganda Protectorate. We understand that His Excellency is taking steps to have him appointed not only an ordinary member of the Legislature Council but also as member of the Executive Council. (See page 11.)

Lady Stanhope has announced in her monthly column, at English, has informed the Indian Government that there are no foundations for the Press report from Cairo that she had been offered £20,000 by the British Government and had declined.

Mr. D. Matthews, Governmental Press Agent and Deputy Commissioner for Uganda, has returned from a long exhibition, whose tireless work was largely responsible for the success of the Uganda Colony. He is taking a brief holiday at present before returning to East Africa early in the New Year.

Major G. M. Moore, R.A., who has just completed his tour of duty as the King's Adjutant and Commander-in-Chief of Mauritius, sailed with Lady Head and Miss Mary Moore for Mauritius from the Cape by ship. They are now in India.

DECEMBER 18, 1924

EAST AFRICA

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GREETINGS from the POET of EMPIRE.



MRS. KENNEDY TAYLOR
has written the following, after reading your new volume:

I wish you all good luck at your new venture.

She has very kindly given permission for EAST AFRICA to make appropriate extracts from her works. I enclose a quotation, which is evidence of Mrs. Kennedy Taylor's admiration of our East African Empire, which will be an incentive to us all to work harder in our great and glorious country.

To your workers go strength, health, happiness,
Building the one half-won world instant day or night.

Thus runs the chorus call—action, faith and service—is the creed of the fundamental basis of the poet. Moreover, they are the expression of the principles practised by the author. We are therefore privileged to extract the following sentences:

and heard at the Playhouse the other evening unfortunately persuades me that hundreds, if not thousands, of our conmenfolk who have seen this play will henceforth have at the back of their minds the fixed notion that almost every East African is a victim to the rot which is said to be a feature of tropical life.

This play will, I suppose, find its way round the world by means of pie-scraps, unless some strong steps are taken to prevent it, and I suggest that attention should now be given to the possibility of permitting the exhibition of such a film anywhere in tropical Africa. What the height of folly to permit it in England would be a worse insult to the public than the play itself, as the film would be seen by a hundred persons, whereas one who sees the present production

is emphatically a matter of concern to East Africa almost as much to West Coasters.

Yours faithfully,

M. A. W.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters to the Editor of East Africa

Dear Sirs.—East Africa, which is seventeen, the butt of unfriendly criticism, has been fortunate enough to escape direct association with "White Castle," the odious West Coast play now running in this city, but it nevertheless behoves East Africans to bear in mind that this is doing them a decided disservice. To-day there are many a nominal, but really bad Belgian who draws no distinction between the East and West Africa, and gives evidence of that fact by his frequent visits to West Africa, and his contemptuous attitude towards East Africa or anywhere else by the peoples he practically掌管了. After witnessing this play and I was surprised and sorry to note on the evening of the first two out of three of the audience were of the inferior, often quite young girls, who, I am sure, ought to be regarded as sound, respectable if nothing more.

I wonder why the play should be permitted. It is the result of the West Coasters, who are trained to be wastrels, and disreputable puppets, and to think only of themselves and their money. Perhaps the author is not to blame, but the knowledge of the author does not seem to have got to the actors, and I believe that is the cause of the poor performance of the play. I hope that they will be compelled to do better next time. Probably the author is not to blame, but the knowledge of the author does not seem to have got to the actors, and I believe that is the cause of the poor performance of the play. I hope that

Letters to the Editor

We welcome communications from readers, who are invited to send all, save one address, either the letters or the name to be published under the heading "Letters to the Editor." This column, however, is not a platform for East Africa, nor does it necessarily represent itself with the views expressed, but will gladly make this column available for the use of any who may desire to contribute to it. All communications should be addressed to the Editor and will be forwarded to him at his residence, 10, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W. 1, or to his telephone number 2123.

DECEMBER 1924

THE SUDAN AS A COTTON PRODUCER.

ACTUAL AND POTENTIAL.

No. 7. Completing the Survey.

From a Special Correspondent in the Sudan.

Much has already been written about the potentials of the Gezira, and great headway has been made in the cultivation of cotton there. To achieve the ideal of a million bales of cotton the Gezira must necessarily be developed to its utmost, for it is on this area that greatest expectations are generally centred.

At the present time there are some 50,000 feddans placed under cotton yearly by artificial irrigation, the whole being worked by the Sudan Irrigation Syndicate Ltd.

Another 20,000 feddans is now being developed, and the following year, when the main irrigation will be extended to the full 100,000 feddans of the 200,000 bales. Thus in the Gezira output will be increased to 150,000 bales.

There is also available there another three million feddans of excellent cotton land, and when this is fully cultivated the output would amount to 600,000 bales.

From the 45th parallel to the junction of the two rivers at Khartoum there is a further million feddans or more which would probably produce another 100,000 bales, or say, three-quarters of a million bales over the same period.

It is evident, therefore, that many years must pass before such development can be undertaken. The two primary reasons lie in the words "water supply and labour." As regards the former, until arrangements have been made for extensive water storage works to be constructed in the upper reaches of both rivers, progress is restricted to the initial 300,000 feddan block which only permits 100,000 feddans being given to cotton annually.

In respect to the latter, the population of the Gezira is comparatively slight and is chiefly centred round three areas now being cultivated with either cotton or rain crops. The contention is that as the population of the Sudan has more than doubled during the twenty years of the condominium of Britain, it may logically be anticipated that it will also double.

again redouble during the next twenty-five years. If this contention proves correct, the labour handicap to development will be gradually eliminated.

Undoubtedly the Gezira has a great future before it, a future of prosperity which must advantageously affect other areas and districts and bring to the inhabitants of the Sudan the peace and riches which they so rightly deserve.

Pumping Schemes in the North.

Under this section are included all private estates in the neighbourhood of the town of Omdurman, and shadow cultivation, pumping irrigated areas in Denkel and Herbera and the Irrigations Syndicate area.

Pumping on these estates is relatively small and it is generally believed that there will be no great increase in this area as development takes place in other parts of the country. The greatest incentive to cotton cultivation, particularly on private estates, has been the very exceptional prices obtained for cotton in the last two seasons. With a drop in price, and if manure continues to increase, the incentive will disappear and cultivation will again revert to vegetables. It may be mentioned that, contrary to general belief, cotton cultivation is not an economic crop in itself, but it is a cash crop which may be sold for any other local product, and because it is always and a world-wide ready market, the crops of their heart are food crops.

This leads us to the south, possibilities of increased output, and it must therefore be excluded from the list of areas where the subsequent development will change present potentiels into material facts.

The South.

The southern Sudan is a vast area which has been utilized for agriculture, particularly in the Gezira, which is capable of rapid development, possibly even greater than in the Gezira.

Of the country to the south of the desert the impressions are:—Everything which contributes to the exuberance of life here finds a concentrated hold—a climate and pasturage. Agriculture is rendered easy by the natural fertility of the soil and by the regularity of the annual seasons, and by an atmosphere ordinarily so overclouded as to moderate the influence of the sun and to retain throughout the year a perpetual pressure. Sir Samuel Baker was equally impressed by a country blessed with the most productive soil and a most favourable climate. It consists simply of

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For Importers and Merchants in London and elsewhere.

EAST AFRICA

BIRMINGHAM, 1924.

119

high and the soil, so that fertile land can be produced enormous wealth in the cultivation of cotton.

The Provinces and Districts which are included in the Southern zone having already been dealt with in some detail in the preceding article, they are now omitted.

Although it is realized that an excellent opportunity is offered for the development of this vast tract of land, it cannot be undertaken with rapidity. There are many difficulties to be overcome that must not necessarily proceed along carefully considered lines, working on the time-worn axiom:

"Slow and Sure." No one individual must be allowed to control cotton production in any

cultivation of the crop in preference to all others. The Department of Agriculture has therefore to guarantee a certain price per kantar on a future crop, unless American cotton has either been grown and/or there American cotton has either been grown and/or there is no demand for the product, a doubtful question with

the less price always to be considered. The price must not be too low, for that would possibly result in the market being taken over by foreign buyers. In Uganda, United they control

every transaction dealing with cotton.

The question of river transport and its cost must be reviewed before development can even be considered. The charge on anything like soundings. The charge on portage on the White Nile may have been and still is prohibitively high and this in a country where the fuel supply for river transport is provided by the wood supply on the river banks. The wood supply is probably limited in the Sudan.

Every transaction dealing with cotton must be reviewed before development can even be considered. The charge on portage on the White Nile may have been and still is prohibitively high and this in a country where the fuel supply for river transport is provided by the wood supply on the river banks. The wood supply is probably limited in the Sudan.

The wood consumed is estimated at 100,000 kantars. Allowing one piaster as a fair price for

cutting and stacking, nearly £20,000 is left for the expenses of the Department of Agriculture in connection with fuel supply and royalty to the Government.

If this unearned royalty was applied to the reduction of freight charges, and perhaps in modernizing the service, it would give an invaluable stimulus to the development of the Southern Sudan. And it might be confidently anticipated that an adequate return on this investment would be available from the increased trade receipts, naturally enhanced by steadily increased sales.

development and also in a limited degree in the feasible capacity of producing areas.

Another factor which retards rapid development is the sparsity of population suitable for the immediate cultivation of cotton. The majority must be taught the art, and this must prove a long and tedious undertaking.

However, with these three problems more or less successfully surmounted, the productivity of the Southern zone must substantially increase year by year, for everything will then be in its favour, and at the end of twenty years, the financial Secretary, twenty years hence, will undeniably be providing, say, at least half of the

OUR SUDAN COMMERCIAL LETTER

From Our Own Correspondent

Khartoum, November 25, 1924.

At last the legal business people of the British Sudan have got their rights written down and when

they are to be enforced, nearly every one who has been

accustomed to do business in the large cities

will be attracted to do business in the large cities

of the Sudan. Last week the City of

Khartoum, Port Sudan and Omdurman had a large

number of the British community gathered

to call during the month of October, in addition to a crowded train

of steamship passengers, this number

is to be increased every day by

new arrivals from England.

During November we come forward an excellent

quarantine and business is brisk. Even so the

demand exceeds the supply and even another

10,000 tons could find immediate buyers in England

so far as we can understand that during October

last month £85,000 worth of dura was exported

to England, and the export this month should

exceed that of October. The price of this com-

modity has steadily risen and now fluctuates around

£10 to £12 per ton. The crop going forward

is the 1924-5, and is slightly darker than it really

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December 18, 1924.

SUDAN (Groundnut)

This product is also moving in considerable quantities, and to date some 8,000 tons have been exported, as against approximately 2,000 for the same period last year. The price has gained £1 on the 1923 figure, so it may be assumed that the people interested in full Sudan are pleased. It is rather surprising that such an increase should be recorded in this country when one considers the activity of the West Coast people in this direction. They have everywhere in their favor a comparative standpoint of alluvium, yet they have not affected the market in the Sudan.

BUTA

A great deal of interest attaches to this. All our exports end with the port of Buta, and it is safe to say that the Mahabbah activities around Mekka have disturbed business very much. The strangle demand. It is hoped that with the cessation of hostilities the export of cotton to the Hedjaz will jump forward.

SUDAN

EAST AFRICAN COTTON PROBLEMS

Quarterly Report of the Cotton Growing Corporation

Report on the cotton-growing situation in East Africa

and the prospects for the future

and the recommendations of the Committee

cases or of regular periods of fallow, either of which would deprive the rest of its chief food crop makes it clear, however, that crop rotation is not an economic possibility for European planters in Nyasaland unless they can profitably export the cereals or other crops which would be used in rotation with cotton. Present high railway freights or such produce make export at a profit impossible and the Corporation has therefore called the attention of the Colonial Office to the fact that the development of the improvement of cotton cultivation in Nyasaland depends generally on the reduction of the freights on such rotation crops.

Mr. H. L. Wood, the Corporation's representative in Tanganyika, is stated to have furnished most valuable information on the question of cost per ton of transport from the various major towns by canoe and dhow, in addition to which he has estimated what charge for transport cotton can bear when the cost of production varies between 50/- and 60/- per acre, according to the amount of clearing done. This information on the subject is, in fact, described as decidedly one of the most valuable communications received in reply to a questionnaire addressed to the several Departments of Agriculture and the Immigration Commissioners in Africa.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Malaya, Palestine, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Bequia, Gambia, St. Vincent, Cyprus, Jamaica, and Tanganyika have definitely decided to take part in next year's Colonial Exhibition. Tanganyika, therefore, leads the way among the East African territories. In Tanzania the statement of the date of October 12, namely, that that decision had been made by Dr. S. Salami that the Territory shall participate in the exhibition, is still in force.

The first exhibition ever held had to be instigated by a local organizing Committee in Tanganyika, government interest among commercial and Governmental elements of the territory, and the news you published some ten years ago did not come to us as a very pleasant but distinct surprise. Tanganyika, the youngest infant of the Empire - Tambo - and only an adopted one at that. Like the majority of adopted children, it has, we fear, got into the slapping that was going, but it has a hearty family spirit in desiring so strongly the continuance of the exhibition.

Perhaps it was because of the slapping that the local Organizing Committee in Tanganyika needed such tact, perseverance, and optimism. Poor old Tanganyika, we said, would be pushed away in any old corner and left unrecognizable. "British," said the Scrooge, "does not know that such a place exists at least, not if we are to judge by the absurd natalist's comment I made by the G.P.O."

The Committee fortunately refused to be impressed by our apathy and our pessimism; and all of us who were able to visit the Tanganyika Court owe them a debt of gratitude for their action and the excellent results of it. The Court showed me a Tanganyikan of fifteen years' standing, possessed of which I had never imagined though I have travelled a good portion of its 385,000 square miles. The Tanganyika made a specially powerful speech. "England, not another! British, mainly British, to the territory? Why not, indeed, in the large, physical, the country of my adoption?"

Yours faithfully,

H. L. WOOD, B.A.

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DECEMBER 18, 1924.

EAST AFRICA

WONDERFUL TRADE PROGRESS OF KENYA
AND UGANDA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in East Africa has issued statistics which must convince the most sceptical of the great commercial advance of Kenya and Uganda. During 1923 their combined domestic exports were valued at £3,916,432. In the first six months only of this year they were worth £3,404,688. This marvellous achievement is, of course, primarily due to the great increase in tonnage and value of Uganda's Native group cotton crop.

From the most interesting comparative figures of approximate quantities of stocks in bonded ware houses also we append:

	1st March	End June
Baked	1,000	1,000
Blended	162,741	4,830,914
Coloured Printed or Lined	193	195
Couch	tons.	48
Tea	lbs.	104,696
Soap	65,885	60,368
		85,751

ENTERPRISE IN EAST AFRICA

Kenya to Export Maize
in sufficient quantity for EAST AFRICA

Kenya Colony as a centre of industrial development is a matter of considerable interest. The Colony is, however, still mainly agricultural, and it is even more applicable to Kenya, in as much as the Colony is purely an agricultural one. Neither the base nor the precious metals have as yet any prominent place in the list of the country's products. Although these indications point to rapid development in this respect, the industrial side is, at its earliest, infancy.

When, therefore, one learns of an enterprise in flour milling, he is inclined to consider it of no serious

importance. Such is not the case, however, for the new mill is large enough to sink a deep foundation, and to have good grounds for their enterprise.

This new milling scheme is known as the Kenya Grain Mills Ltd. It has an all-purely local Board of Directors, and the money has not been easily found. The Directorate comprises such well-known men as Messrs. J. A. Wood, C. M. Gaze, B. E. (Chairman), A. C. Tannahill, S. Jacobs, Peter Whately, and R. G. Hamilton (Managing Director). These men are all "old hands." They have been in the Colony for many years, and their knowledge of local conditions may safely be said to be unsurpassed, if not unequalled.

Their argument is that Kenya is a country capable of producing, at an average altitude of 6,000 ft., all its requirements in wheat, and therefore in flour and bread. Instead of importing from Bombay every year the not-negligible quantity of over 30,000 bags of flour, the instrumentality of the new mill, through the instrumentality of the Colony, can satisfy its own necessities, in this respect. Not only so, but it is regarded as certain that, in a very little while, we shall be exporting our Kenya flour. Instead of the sum of £50,000 being annually spent overseas on flour, this sum will go into the pockets of local producers and circulate in the country. That will be the beginning, for it is estimated that, once the mill has been running at full capacity for a few years, the flour export trade will become a real factor in the life of the Colony.

The capacity of the new mill will be 2,000 bags per hour, per annum, requiring 1,000 bags of wheat per week, or approximately 50,000 bags per annum to keep the mill running. What this will mean to the producer, the mill running, is that the mill will be required to absorb all the wheat

that is produced, and the newcomer to the milling industry in Kenya will inevitably open an ever-increasing market for the producer.

The objects of the enterprise are two-fold. It aims, firstly, at producing an article as good as, if not better than, the imported commodity at a price lower than the foreign flour. Thus the consumer will benefit. Secondly, it aims at encouraging the farmer to produce more wheat with a view to a big export trade. The vision of the promoters is unlimited. They see no reason why the export of Kenya flour should not extend to the whole East African coast. The quality of the wheat is all that is to be desired. Railway facilities are being improved, and it is just possible that a flat rate for the transport of the wheat per ton will be introduced, just as there is a flat rate for maize.

The mill itself is on the Simon Long system, and is the most modern machinery. It takes the grain in the hands, touches the flour, and from the flour enters the conveyor until the finished product is turned out the whole process is mechanical. The process is as up-to-date as modern science can make and the building itself is designed on lines regarded in the best centres as being as unequalled. The mill, which is fireproof, is the highest building in eastern Africa, reaching a height of 70 feet. When the builders first started work Indian workmen were employed under European direction. The difficulties of erecting such a large building were great. It took nearly three eight month days.

The whole scheme is a complete success, and another triumph in the history of the Colony. What proportions it may yet attain in the future only conjecture. But if initiative, a wholesome spirit of hard work, and a desire to develop, and the production of the soil mean anything, it may be regarded that Kenya must, within one day, be reckoned among the great cereal centres of the world. Its future is as bright as its office is to-day—foremost in its class.

MURK 18/12/24

Kenya Colony is a country where there are no railways, and where the roads are continually bad.

Wool production also holds a position of importance. Almost 20,000 more sheep are returning as under European ownership during the year, bringing the total to over 168,000. Technically 150,000 are wool-bearing, and represent an increase of 21 per cent. during the year. Little owned by Europeans number 20,000 head at the end of June last, the increase over the preceding figure being 17 per cent.

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December 18, 1894.

EAST AFRICA

OUR UGANDA LETTER.

From Our Resident Correspondent.

Kampala, November 4, 1894.

The Parliamentary Commission has come and gone. Will it visit do much good? We tell the truth, no one here knows what they can do. But the general opinion is that it was too hurried to be productive of all the good that might have been hoped.

The Commission, whilst here, worked very energetically to get over all the ground possible within the time to which they were limited. And that's just the rub—for to be of real practical use to Uganda we feel we shall require a good deal more time spent in the details. With the time available at our disposal, if communications

interior were ever so much better than they are, it was an utter impossibility to expect that they could probe right down to the inner working of things. There were a hundred and one things which needed to be ventilated in a rational discursive manner, and there could have been days and weeks devoted to the complaints of the planters—those who send hundreds of thousands of pounds sterling into the country, and many of whom have gone home broken-spirited, unhonoured and unsung. It is all very well to say that we are here to the rescue of the Native. That is not all.

What we would like to know, however, is how many private capitalists would invest their money in this country if there were no prospect of getting it out again with a fair margin of profit?

We may as well admit frankly that we like the country and the Native, and that we must to benefit ourselves, in the same time as we are profiting ourselves, help the Native. We are doing him a great service by helping him to help himself, and

we must do the same for him, as he does for us.

After however need to be borne in mind, that the planters have fair grievances. These, the country, or, at least, proved parts of it, are suited to tropical plantings in which European planters can participate with a hope of getting a fair return, or, or it in return, has, at the passing stage,

seen how much time was spent with the planters, yet how little time was given to the planters by the Commission. How many days did the Commission spend on the plantations? And how many?

The fact is that the whole thing was fumbled. Whether intentionally or not does not matter. The result will be the same.

In the matter of cotton planting in the interior, the needs of the Natives, politically or domestically, in the matter of the laws of the Medes and Persians, as they affect cotton production from the raw plant to the baled binti in the matter of the arbitrary action of someone in the Colonial Office who, in a few days, did away with freehold land. In the matter of inquiry into the exorbitant rack rents which are demanded in the townships on the part of the law's delays and the understanding on the law department, which is one of the causes of those difficulties, the matter of a hundred and one other things which needed investigation, what careful examination and research the Commission made into these vital affairs, the confidence have they restored to the planters. Who is in daily communication with them, and who, who is in daily communication with them, and who, gives the talk'd truth as it individually affects him?

I repeat what careful examination was made into these matters? Not any that was anywhere in the vicinity of sufficiency. And we do not

mean that the members of the Commission were here on a holiday trip, not a bit of it. There is no doubt each and every one of them was actuated by the honest desire to fulfil to the utmost the trust imposed on him. They worked hard and strenuously whilst they were in Uganda. The whole trouble is that they were not here half long enough to be of much real benefit to us.

A month longer in Uganda would have made them conversant with many vital matters of which they are to-day perfectly ignorant. Practical and personal contact would have made a big difference, would have shown them clever men as they undoubtedly are, how the country could be developed, of what it is capable, of what progress it should prove to the British Empire at home and abroad.

The Committee, which was required, would have made all the difference in the world to the ship, and for want of a few extra days' examination into the things that matter, Uganda will in all probability be little the better for their historical visit.

EDITORIAL NOTE.—Our Resident Correspondent expresses, *ab initio*, the stand-point of "Our Uganda Letter" in the case of Major Ormsby-Gore, the Commissioner of Uganda. He holds the opinion that in England East Africa it was pointed out in each of the colonies that they had all

the same matters requiring attention. That these must no longer be certainly to be regretted, but that it will contribute to more rapid development of our East African territories as a whole. He also believes unquestionably the fact that Major Ormsby-Gore, the Englishman, now Under-Secretary of State, for the Colonies, will greatly increase the value of the great pathway which now opens up to us, and that will be addressed to the Foreign Office and also to the Home Office.

It is to be hoped that the new powers in the position of the man overseas—that may be mutual understanding and speedy adjournment.

ZANZIBAR'S TRADE.

Statistics are now available regarding the trade of Zanzibar during the month of October, in which period the following commodities, amongst others, were imported:

Cement	134 cwt.
Cutlery	1,000 pieces
Galvanized Sheets	24 tons
Iron and Steel Manufactures	76 cwt.
Agricultural Implements and Machinery	5,037 pieces
Implement and Tools	1,434
Bars, Angles, Plates and Sections	1,434
Nails, Screws, Bolts	1,434
Alumina and Alum	1,434
Non-ferrous Metals and Manufactures	1,434
Enamelware	1,434
Hats	1,434
Sewing Machines	1,434
Boots and Shoes	1,434
Confectionery	1,434
Soap	1,434
Paper Manufacture	1,434
Laundry Goods	1,434
Starch	2,373
Matches	50,000
Unbottled Oil	100,000
Cotton piece goods	187,921
Printed Cloth	512,277

THE ZAMBESI BRIDGE.

It is understood in East African circles that the Departmental Committee appointed by the Colonial Office in the early part of the year to consider questions of railway construction in Nyasaland has recommended the building of the Zambezi Bridge, prior to any extension of the existing Shire Highlands Railway northwards towards Lake Nyasa.

Moreover, it is believed that the Committee recommends further consideration of the so-called Western Route from Blantyre via Matope in the direction of Chichindambane, a decision to adopt this course in preference to the alternative proposal via Luchemba to meet the suggestion and the case for the latter being supported by the experts and facts state the development of the northern Rhodesia and at the same time open up to settlement large areas of very fertile land in Nyasaland.

Those in closest touch with East African interests in London have for some time had good reason to hope that the construction of the bridge across the Zambezi would be in the very near future be faced as an urgent necessity. The visit to East Africa of the Commissioner of Delegation under Major Ormeau is undoubtedly having its influence and it will be remembered that on arriving at the port from Abalala the ultimatum of His Excellency was issued.

It is also understood in view that the route of the proposed bridge should be fixed that a decision made before other railway extensions in Nyasaland were discussed.

It will also be recalled that the appointment by Mr. G. H. Thomas in March last of the Departmental Committee under the chairmanship of Sir Hubert Read, the Governor of Malaya, was made in consequence of representations from the Malayan Association that the proposed project would be injurious to their interests.

It is understood that the members of the Association have excellent authority for believing that the information is accurate. Nyasaland settlers will congratulate themselves on their opposition to the official project.

Every effort seems to great development of East African transport facilities within the next few years. Exactly how much can be done depends entirely on finance but in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Nyasaland extended and improved rail communications are a practical certainty. There seems no doubt that the Imperial Exchequer will provide very considerable funds for the construction, extension and equipment of East African railway, ports and other public utility works.

OUR BEIRA LETTER.

November 11, 1924.

For the first time in its history the port of Beira yesterday harboured no less than nineteen vessels at one and the same time. Fifteen of them were large steamers, three were coasters, and the nineteenth was the Danish five-masted ship "Kobenhavn," the largest sailing ship in the world. One of the steamers was Portuguese and another German. All the rest were flying the British flag.

We are not unreasonably proud of this new record. For Beira to be visited by one day by ships with a total carrying capacity of 125,000 tons and to receive 16,000 tons of inward cargo for the first time in some 37,500 tons away is an achievement worth description and indicative of our future. It emphasizes more than ever the need for new port equipment which we hope to have next year.

In the 27,500 tons of produce for export copper from the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo, chrome, lead, asbestos, lime, zinc and cotton from Rhodesia, tobacco, cotton and tin from Malaya and maize, cotton, sugar and sisal from the Colony of the Portuguese.

MARCH DEPUTIES.

November 11, 1924.

His Excellency the Governor visited Ambo District on November 10th and remained there until the 12th.

He was received by the District Commissioner and the Native Affairs Commissioner and was entertained by the Native Affairs Commissioner on behalf of the residents of the districts.

The matter to which the Association invited the attention of His Excellency included the necessity for the withdrawal or reduction of the import duty on building material; the visit of an expert mycologist to investigate tea disease; the need for control of bush fires by the authorities; the desirability of introducing long leasesholds inland tenures. Mr. McClure also expressed the opinion that Government should consider the "Xangas" of encouraging the Native tobacco industry.

In reply His Excellency gave the important information that a Committee had already been appointed to consider the whole question of import duties. Sir Charles promised to consider carefully the question of inviting an experienced mycologist to all the tea districts and said that at the next meeting of the Legislative Council a bill would be submitted dealing with bush fires.

His Excellency fully sympathized with the Association on the subject of long leases and thought that a 100-year leasehold would be peculiar to those obtaining in Kukui would be satisfactory. As to the tobacco industry it was the policy of Government to foster tobacco cultivation by Native.

This visit like the Governor to the different districts and his round-table conferences with settlers are very much appreciated and are certainly contributing to closer co-operation between the planters and official communities.

A. J. STOREY,
BLANTYRE, NYASALAND.

BRANCHES.

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Give it to the Children

Youngsters who lose their appetite
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It is a valuable preventive
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Thorough Toilet Specialist,
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Many East African Soldiers know that their MEDICAL AND
TOILET REQUIREMENTS are understood by us. That is
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We stock all well-known English French and American Medicines
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We make special study of Toilet Preparation and Face Cream
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A qualified Optician, F.R.C.O.A., F.I.O. is on the staff, and optical
repairs and Optical prescriptions are promptly executed. See
speculars.

A wide range of Infant Foods
and everything for babies' toilet.

OUR WOMAN'S PAGE

We have been asked to allow some of our space to the special interests of the large body of women number residing in the East African territories and we have accordingly arranged for the following to be contributed by British women living here or in East Africa.

THE ORIGIN OF HEADACHES.

"I am a poor woman, and when women begin to talk about sleep!"

Take away those headache powders! Hundreds of women suffer from periodical attacks of migraine. Indeed, some of these unfortunate ones often forget their pains and remain in bed for a day, one or two days, or even longer yet again. This is called oversleep by means of our pet aspirin and camphor, and whatever it may do,

the most famous have to admit their sleep is not a healthy condition. But nevertheless, they do their duty, and when you see them in the morning, you will hardly notice the headache.

And so, on the efficacy of their beloved aspirin loses its power. They take larger doses with less result until, unluckily, it becomes useless. One day they find themselves trying with doses of a more potent nature and with a correspondingly dangerous effect. Our physician, however, attending such drastic measures, finds that all these various forms of headache are due to the same cause.

It is the same cause which gives us the headache of the tooth.

It remains just violent as before. The stricken are forced to remain in bed; the headache remaining with them as seen from company. Blessed opportunities for engagements are lost; amusement tickets become of date; and, above all, their looks become severely affected by the attendant suffering.

Few people care to carry out a treatment which involves a certain amount of self-denial in respect of gastronomic delights; but there is reason for this wretched malady. Prevention, however, is better than cure, and while a headache is easily cured by orthopaedic methods, yet the great and all-important point is to prevent their occurrence in the first instance.

Migraine, like many other anomalies, pains and aches is due to recurrent attacks of dilatation of the stomach walls. The stomach walls are an elastic tissue that allows over-eating. Satiation comes with the individual; it depends upon our habits. Habits of mankind take more or less. The average does us very little harm, even when it is taken under the normal; but the "more" that we take trouble in its wake, and is the basic course of almost all of our physical disturbances.

We do not yet know biological terms the degree of dilatation which is the physiological normal of the stomach; it must vary in each individual. When and while the stomach is distended there is no headache. It is when a chronically dilated stomach becomes acute that the migrants suffer and are forced to remain in bed. That is precisely what they should not do.

It is not use putting compresses on the forehead; the position for them is over the organs of digestion. Place over a hot towel a cloth of flannel, which has been over a cold compress, or ice-bag—if you can get one on the left side under the breast

and about three inches below the ribs. Apply the compress or fomentation every ten minutes for half an hour. This treatment is what we may call for the headache.

Take the juice of a lemon in a wine-glass full of cold water sweetened to taste. Half an hour later take a glassful of cold water, without lemon this time. Then enter upon your daily routine. Apertives should be avoided if possible.

Those who wish to rid themselves for ever of this devastating complaint must attend to another equally important point; and that is to *watch the diet*. Exclude entirely all starchy foods.

(1) Cakes and pastries, either than those made with wholemeal flour.

(2) Biscuits, steamed.

(3) Biscuits which will cause flatulence, such as the salts, champagne, soda, etc. These should be taken very infrequently indeed and never during extreme fatigue. Light soups, soufflés, souffléed eggs, and the like, or bordeaux, frangipane are to be recommended with luncheon or dinner.

Light liquids to be consumed with food. The ideal diet is a light diet, consisting of soups, soufflés, souffléed eggs, souffléed fish, souffléed vegetables, souffléed fruits, solid foods, salmiak, etc.

Reason:—Inflammation. It is noted that we eat the meat so well, rather than the drinking and the eating at the same time that so upsets our digestive region. As possible, meals should be taken punctually each day at intervals of four or five hours.

A sharp walk just before retiring to bed is an excellent detergent to headache.

A cup of tea! Ovaltine or Board is excellent for inducing sleep and remember that it is advisable to sleep with the head quite low. One pillow is adequate. Besides sleep, a certain amount of exercise and fresh air daily are essential for building up the physical strength. This is just as necessary as any other part of the treatment.

Fresh fruit each morning might with impunity replace that early cup of tea habit, and I am sure that any tea-drinker if they had any choice in the matter would select the former. As a general rule to the stomach there is nothing more worthy of recommendation than a cold bath each morning. For those who cannot stand it, of course, for the others there is always the tepid bath.

The Best Paper For
British People Abroad is

The Times
Weekly Edition

ILLUSTRATED.

Post free 25s for a year from THE PUBLISHER,
Printing House Square, London, E.C. 4.

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE.

The market continues steady average prices for Kenya being—

Coffee, medium-to good	145/- per cent.
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B.R. green	100/-
------------	-------

B.R. green	105/-
------------	-------

B.R. green	107/-
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Seven bags of foreign coffee were sold at the bushed rates of the week.

TEA.

The situation is much easier, consequent upon the clearing of pressing passage parcels, with cargoes being cleared or ordered home. Buyers have more confidence in the future.

East African.—On passage and arrival, 100 cwt. No. 445/30, and has been sold to Liverpool and London, at £100/- per cwt. for January shipment, with further sales of 100 cwt. as required on the Continent for November. December and January shipments will be limited to 100 cwt. but with no definite figures given, it is difficult to say what bidding for delivery will be.

On arrival, 100 cwt. No. 445/30, and imported at 45/- per cwt., and No. 8 is on offer at 35/- per cwt.

The market is dull with little business passing. Good quantities of African hemp have been offered in London, consols at the moment of writing. Nominal prices are £100/- per cwt. for January and £110/- per cwt. for February, and are being offered in London, consols, 100 cwt. per cwt.

In the auction held on 10th inst. about 2,000 bales of unmanufactured hemp and tow were on offer, but the bidding was slow, and low, in stores being sold for £10/- per cwt. and £6/- per cwt. respectively.

FLAX.

Latest arrivals of Kenyan flax which have met with a ready sale at better prices, present quotations being—

B.R. green	145/-
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B.R. tow	150/-
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according to position and assortment.

At the auction held at the same exchange on December 5th, Mombasa White Flax, 100 cwt. of Kenya wool were on offer at £100/- per cwt. Strong competition at very full price, the best being by East Africa Wool, being obtained from various districts. Other lots were also well bid, and the general result was that the sales were satisfactory.

Orissa Wool.—The latest arrivals of Indian white wool, 100 cwt. per cwt., were offered at £100/- per cwt. and the results were satisfactory.

With regard to Port Said having entered the market recently, it is difficult to give definite figures, but a fair trial may be taken to be about £10/- and Gassab £9/-.

Cameroon—Sudan cottons being around £10/- per cwt. and £10.50—Quesel, but steady sellers during recent months at £10.50/- per cwt. natural sorts and £11/- for selected December/January shipment.

Tapioca.—Quotations are £10/- per cwt. and £10.50/- per cwt. respectively. The spot value of Tapi is about £10.50/- per cwt.

KENYA

The Highlands of Kenya are world-famed now, and the TRANS-NZOIA is fast proving itself the Spot District of the Highlands for profitable farming under ideal conditions.

KITALE

is the Capital of the TRANS-NZOIA. The Railway will be there in 1925.

A reliable firm of Land Agents is already well established, and will be glad to give you conscientious and carefully considered information about properties suitable to your requirements and the Capital you wish to invest.

Write to—

MEGSON & PHARAZYN,
Land Agents,
P.O. Kitale, Trans Nzoia,
KENYA.

ROBEY & CO LTD

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Specialised in the manufacture
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INDUSTRIAL HEMP DECORTICATING PLANTS



TRACTORS
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MACHINES



ENGINES & BOILERS OF ALL TYPES

STEAM & DIESEL

POWER PLANTS

INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT

SOMALILAND IN 1923.

The Colonial Office Report for Somaliland for the year 1923 published by His Majesty's Stationery Office at Oxford—shows that the first nine months of the year were the most eventfully peaceful during the past twenty years. There had been no great disturbances during the previous year, but successive raids by camel caravans from those tribesmen, once hostile, with tribes under their command, had been summing up to nothing more than a few small raiding parties. The establishment of regular conditions naturally greatly strengthened the hands of the British officers. Motor-road construction has been improved and extended, and today there are some 100 miles of motor tracks in the Protectorate. That between Hargeisa and the frontier villages apart, is not negotiable between May and October, for the driven sand caused by the south-west monsoon then makes travelling along the road difficult. Postage stamps are in operation at Berbera, Bura, Hafira, Leyte, and Kismayo, and gold-birthmarks are issued at Hargeisa.

In the Second of the annual reports of the Somaliland Commission, which was issued in 1922, it was stated that "no official news of Somaliland was not available." His interim reports are, however, stated to have been promising, and it is quite creditable that the outstanding features of them are not given in this publication. Some weeks ago *"EAST AFRICA"* drew attention to a number of the documents, as well as to official news of the earliest possible importunity desirable. It is now evident that the Somaliland Commission has

been working hard and steadily.

A concession granted to them for working as oil wells at Dauah Shabell through not developing the concession in accordance with the terms stipulated.

Oil wells are usually regarded in tropical countries as the harbingers of improving trade, but the report in question states that an exceptionally heavy rainfall in August and September of 1923 provided such good grazing for livestock, and consequently such a plentiful supply of milk that the Natives became independent of imported refreshments for the rest of the year. A comparatively few caravans, therefore, visited the coast between November and February between the high months of trade in nomads, as the briskest, and for the first time for more than forty years, the corresponding seasonal traffic showed a decrease.

Imports during the year are returned as follows:

	Imports	Comparative returning
Americas (including Argentina, etc.)	2,200,000	2,200,000
Indonesia (including Java)	7,500	+500
Japan (including Okinawa)	1,310	1,279,000
Europe (not Germany)	1,000,000	622,000
Germany	1,014	542,335
Hips	1,700	1,620
Others	1,000	1,000

The following table shows the total imports and exports of the chief articles of trade, the amount of which is such that the imports are now levied off these goods. Other commodities are the key-shelling machine, cotton, cotton Rs., muriel of 750 yards, Indian cotton, cotton bale, cotton slacks, cottons, cottons, and half of coconuts.

Imports are principally confined to sheep and goat skins and the products of animal husbandry, more than one-half of the total indigenous produce being skins or pelts, consisting of skins, hides, live sheep, goats and cattle, and live

That Irresistible Impulse - Continue!

I exactly see how to start, if you have started articles or series, but stopped halfway; if you have this desire to write, you probably have less literary ability.

Why not take full advantage of it by availing your self of skilled and experienced training? Without it you can scarcely hope to make good. If you have succeeded in writing, but failed in selling, the A.B.C. Course is at your service.

Training is provided at a moderate fee. The methods of instruction are simple and direct, and upon the subject of constructing stories and articles written practically and directly.

Many students have been

placed in the editorial pages of literary magazines described as "the most popular of literary courses."

Not only editors but delighted students (from opinions, all of them unobliged) are printed below, writing away to express their satisfaction with the tuition they have received. This is built upon practical experience which results are achieved by training and expert advice. A further guarantee of efficiency is provided by the names of

FAMOUS AUTHORS WHO HAVE HELPED TO WRITE

GILBERT KNELL

Author of "The Last of the Mohicans."

STANLEY ALLEN

Author of "The Blue Danube."

ELINOR MORDAUNT

Author of "The Little Soul."

SAFEEER

Author of "The Blue Danube."

H. DE LAURE STACPOOLE

Author of "The Blue Danube."

Could you elect to be taught by higher authorities than these celebrated authors? Is it not obvious to you that the association of their names with the Course guarantees the efficiency of the tuition provided?

The Course is open to any reader whose work indicates sufficient promise to justify our accepting them as students. It is conducted entirely by Correspondence, which permits of spare time study. Individual tuition is given to every student. The number of students is limited. All work is corrected and critiqued by practical journalists with editorial experience.

Arrangements can be made for sections of the Course to be taken separately if desired.

SOME RECENT TESTIMONIALS

Our much enlarged list of contents in the columns which I am sending and for the criticism. Both were mine, comprehensive and useful. Each issue cost £1. H. C. W. (London)

I have recently sold two issues of your "A.B.C. Writer's Course" to a friend of mine, Mr. G. W. Walker. He has written to say that he is very pleased indeed with the help and assistance I have had through your Course.

Enclosed are two options to Lesson VIII of your Course. The responses I have had are most helpful. Many thanks again for your excellent course throughout. The corrections are excellent.

Enclosed will be a copy of my article on "How to Write Stories with Confidence."

MRS. GATTICHELL

We are pleased to offer you one free article or short story free of charge. All MS. material sent with a cancellation notice will be returned. We are constantly adding to our stock of books to be used in our correspondence. Every issue is accompanied by a copy of our book "How to Write Stories with Confidence," which will be sent free upon request.

The A.B.C. WRITER'S COURSE

Price 3s.
Paternoster House, London, E.C.4

EAST AFRICA

DECEMBER 16, 1924

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRETHERSHIP left British India December 1 for Mombasa from Colombo December 1.

"Kampani" arrived Beira from Colombo December 1.

"Khandala" arrived Zanzibar from Port Said December 1.

"Kerson" left Dar es Salaam December 3 for Mozambique.

"Mimosa" arrived Beira from Durban December 3.

"BULWARK KING" left Durban December 5 for Mombasa.

"Cimringa" left Natal for Port Sudan December 5.

"Umlazi" arrived Delagoa Bay from London December 5.

"Umzingwa" leaves London for Delagoa Bay and Beira December 18.

CLAN LINE.

"Clan" arrived Liverpool December 6 for Mauritius.

"Clan" arrived Liverpool November 19 for Durban.

"Clan" arrived Liverpool December 6 for Beira.

CLAN EDWARDIAN HARRISON.

"Entombi" left Glasgow December 9 for Red Sea and East African ports.

"Ezimbi" left Red Sea and East African ports due Glasgow December 10 for "Savoy Hall" London December 10 for further East African ports.

"Glen" arrived Liverpool December 10 for Beira.

ELIZABETH ROBERT KEMP.

"City of Plymouth" arrived Delagoa Bay for Beira December 11.

"City of Madrid" left Tenerife for Durban, Delagoa Bay and Beira November 26.

"City of Brisbane" arrived Calcutta from Beira December 12.

"Urimo" left St. Vincent December 13 for South Africa and Delagoa Bay.

"Kasama" arrived Melbourne December 13 for Reunion, Mauritius and South African ports.

HILLERMAN HARRISON.

"Invincible" left Glasgow December 14 for Natal, Delagoa Bay and Beira.

HILLERMAN HARRISON.

"Saini" arrived Delagoa Bay for Beira December 15.

"Actor" left London for Durban, Delagoa Bay and Beira December 15.

"Gundaloo" arrived London from Beira December 15.

HOLLAND-ARCTICA.

"Maatsch" left Zanzibar December 15 for South African ports.

"Ranfurly" arrived Durban and Beira December 15 for East African and South African ports.

"Saffron" arrived Amsterdam December 15 for Port Said and Cape ports via Suez.

"Mauritius" arrived Tanga December 15 for East African ports.

"Deenikirk" passed Dakar November 30 for Cape and East African ports.

"Nykerk" (300 grms. sub) arrived London December 15 for Cape and East African ports.

MESSENGER.

"Royal Yarrow" left London for Mauritius December 16.

"Corkhaven" left Beira for London December 14.

"Norman" arrived Mombasa for Natal December 15.

"Corfe Castle" left London December 15 for East African ports.

"Cawdon" (armored) left Beira for London December 15.

"Chester Castle" left Delagoa Bay for Beira December 15.

"Cleopatra" arrived East London for Mauritius December 15.

"Dundre Castle" left Table Bay December 15 for Beira.

TO INCREASE COFFEE CONSUMPTION.

As the coffee producers of the British Empire have suffered an enormous increase in costs.

It is proposed to increase the consumption by press advertising and promotional work.

Times.

In 1913 this country's annual consumption was 6.66 lb per capita; in 1914 it had reached 6.81 lb per head. Swedes drink twice as much, Americans three times the sample, Germans thirteen times, and Frenchmen ten times the quantity.

Our tea consumption is also rising rapidly.

It is proposed to increase the consumption by

The paper assumes that there are at least 7,500,000 coffee drinkers in this country. The total annual

amount for normal consumption amounts to about 5,000,000 lb, while the average per coffee drinker is about

5 lb per annum.

Any plan that increases the ranks of coffee drinkers obviously holds out great attractions for growers who should be watching very carefully the present publicity campaign of the India tea growers to stimulate tea drinking in the U.S.A.

ROBT. MIDDLETON & CO., Sheppscar Foundry, Leeds, England. COTTON AND WOOL BALE

PLANTS, complete from 100 to 1,000 bales per hour. Scrap Metal Baling Presses. Oil Mill Machinery. Hydro-Pneumatic Accumulators. Valves. &c. &c. Cable Address: "Woolvale," Leeds.

ENGLISH GARDEN AND FARM ROOT SEEDS.

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ENGLISH PEDIGREE STOCKS.

The best in the World. All orders or enquiries. Wholesale and Retail. Import and Export, have immediate attention.

KELWAY & SON, LANGPORT, ENGLAND.

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MARSHALL & CO.

72, CHARTER LANE, LONDON, E.C.2.

Who Import and Export Paper, Organza and Mesh, and Manufacture of Writing, Printed, Boards, Com-

and Intel. Fabrics.

D.F.A. FIBRE & INDUSTRIAL COMPANY LTD.

The Fifteenth Annual General Meeting of the Company was held at its factory, Boma, on the 18th December, 1924, and at 10 a.m. Mr. Percy A. Mullen, the Chairman, presided.

The Secretary having read the notices convening the meeting and the report of the Auditors, the business was:

To receive the audited statement of profit and account for the year 1924, and to give permission to the same as read.

The new lease has been fully taken up in the first quarter of the year, the production having increased to 1,700 tons, which is the largest in the history of the Company, as far as I am told last year. The production has been entirely satisfactory due to the fact that our plant at Masongoleni was well equipped with Kibwezi coal, half coke, and fuel oil, our anticipated output very considerably.

Then we were fortunate in reducing the price of coal other than Kibwezi, as £2.50 ad. per ton is compared with £3.50 ad. per ton given with an increase in the price of coal by 10% over that of the preceding year, or £2.80 ad. per ton. These factors were, no doubt, the main cause of the increase in production, and the result is that our factory is now in full operation, and that our sales have increased to 1,700 tons per month. The result is, of course, an increase in the demand for labour, and the number of men employed has increased from 100 to 120, and the number of hours worked has increased from 40 to 45 hours per week.

With regard to the 1923-1924 season from 1st April to 31st October, which year I joined the Board, the net loss was £17,873 or 2d. per ton in the year 1922. This was due to a reduction of 10% in coal, and the price paid at that time was £3.50 ad. The loss has been fully compensated to £7,000 ad. id. The cumulative loss on the balance sheet is £6,000 ad. id. The total loss for the year 1923-1924 is £10,873 ad. id. We have now written down this amount on the books, and the balance on the accounts is £1,125 ad. 5d. less on balance to be accounted for £1,000 ad. id.

With regard to the 1924-1925 season, the payment in dividends will be 10% on the capital, and 10% on the debentures.

With regard to the working of the estates, the following is the present position:

There are three estates under cultivation, and the Company has limited areas undeveloped acreage expansion.

The shareholders have the satisfaction of knowing that their property and prospects have vastly improved, and that improvement in value must eventually be reflected in the value of their shares.

When I return to the Boma after these present years I shall take to give a very much more detailed account of our position and prospects. Our production has a remarkable record, and will, in due course, reach the record of 1,700 tons by 1925 tons for 1924. It is a few tons off the former record.

A very considerable rise has taken place in the price of coal, and the increased output and the increased prices together with the large economies in working which have been effected will make a very great change in the results likely to be secured during the year 1924.

We have now three estates fully equipped and actually producing, but we still have one great difficulty to contend with, and that is the question of obtaining adequate Native labour, upon which Feltman is something more proselytized.

Before leaving the subject of the accounts, I may mention that the debenture stand at the same figure as last year, viz., £1,125 ad. id. and provision will have to be made for their repayment in full during the coming year. We have now at last come to the date of comfortable position of having a credit balance in our bank account.

It may interest the shareholders if I give some further particulars of our production.

Masongoleni produced 20 tons fibre which commenced late in the end of July and produced until the end of December, 2000 tons fibre, making the total output for the year 79,200 tons fibre, the largest output yet recorded in the history of the Company.

The estimated output for 1924, inclusive of produce which we have received since the report was issued, will slightly exceed 16,000 tons. I have already mentioned it would like to mention here that we received cable information yesterday from Kibwezi of an output of 1,700 tons for the week ended Dec. 6th, 1924, having been obtained by the latest weekly production ever yet attained by the Company.

With the exception of the month of November when the Kibwezi had to be utilized, and succeeded the Masongoleni Estate as produced for the whole of the twelve months, and by the end of Dec. 6th we anticipated the output from this estate will be 5,500 tons.

The Kibwezi estate has foregoed for the whole of this year without interruption, and it is estimated that by the end of December the total output from this property will be 22,000 tons.

The total on the Kibwezi estate to be distributed by us net is £10,000 per annum, and is expected to require by the end of the year the sum of £5,000 from the Company.

The Ndu estate is now returning to the end of August, and the rest of the machinery is in every respect started production being on the first week in September, and has been producing steadily ever since. The outputs, which were small at first, have gradually increased and have now reached approximately 5,000 tons per month. By the end of the year we anticipate we shall have obtained a total output for this property.

The acreage under cultivation besides Kibwezi estate being considerably less than at Masongoleni, and situated on the latter property will close towards the end of the year, so that before the cutting is required the demand largely upon the supply which promises to be very great, and the result will be probably a reduction of 10% in production. In any event, the result will be a reduction of 10% in production, and the shareholders would like to know whether the position is correct.

We anticipated the Kibwezi estate would yield 1600 tons for the unproductive period of 1923 which transferred the general and the heavy mining equipment to Nduangu estate, production would have amounted at the end of the year to 16,000 tons.

With regard to the cutting of the land, where no cutting has been carried out, the cutting is to take place where no cutting has been carried out, and the appropriation of the thorough manner in which this work has been carried out.

It may be mentioned that we are now cutting into the first planted area. The longer production can continue the greater the prospect of the second area planted and perhaps even larger areas of the first area, being available for cutting. The principal factor determining this will be the effect of the rains on the plants.

Samples of the tea grown in the first area have been received in London, and are easily recognizable. The leaves are taken in the preparation and grading of the Company's tea produced on this estate, as well as on the bush estates.

The tea factory has been magnificently equipped with an additional 600 current flowing without requiring the raising of additional funds. The tea factory is now in full operation, and the property having a capacity of 100,000 lbs.

With regard to the tea growing, the following figures are given for the year 1923-1924, and a very large output should be obtained by the tea estate, and it is to be hoped that the construction of our factory will receive the benefit of this.

With regard to the quantity of tea necessary for the tea estate, the following figures are given for the year 1923-1924, and a very large output should be obtained by the tea estate, and it is to be hoped that the construction of our factory will receive the benefit of this.

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CHRISTMAS.

SPECIALLY WRITTEN FOR "EAST AFRICA" BY "KALAMBÉ."

WISDOM had long descended over Bulu. - Roper had just finished an excellent dinner, and now was comfortably ensconced before a bright and crackling fire, with large cups of coffee and books. Though really on the equator, the nights at 4,000 feet were cold.

As he opened the book, the cause of what had been troubling him all day shone out. It was an invitation to spend the Christmas season at the Gatters' farm, the largest and most prosperous in the district, and where all the others would be. Should he accept or should he go off into the blue for a long weekend?

Bulu was the only lonely one-man station at which other Europeans were the visitors, but it just suited its present occupant, who enjoyed the quiet and freedom of it lived for and loved his work, and was content with open spaces had long been their spur, holding him firmly enslaved.

Scattered in the distance there were a few houses in which gentle women and children resided, but a batch of soldiers now returned followed by the wives of them, and not afraid of calling a spade a spade. They would occasionally come in to see Roper at the boma. Likewise, he was always assured of a hearty welcome as he passed by their estates on his frequent visits. But this Christmas affair was quite a different proposition.

A boy came quietly and took away the empty cup, said good-night, and returned.

"I must go to bed to read, but am not yet asleep," he said. "Please come again to the past."

As he gazed into the dancing flames, they seemed to weave together old scenes, to trace well known faces, to recall long-forgotten incidents.

Soon the pictures began to link themselves together. It was likely home. It was Christmas-time. Snow lay thick upon the ground, the trees around the old house stood out stark and gaunt, and their heavy foliage, only the fir and shrubberies showed green. Sounds were muffled by the heavy fall. The crisp brightness sent the blood coursing through one's veins. The country-side was a great white playground of infinite possibilities for him and his brothers.

The whole family had gathered, drawn together year by year for just this one short season. Many secret preparations were on foot, but unbeknown to the boys.

Three small figures clad in long white night-shirts, were being shepherded in by nurse to say good-night. They uttered a moment's coddling into their mother's lap, eager expectancy.

"We've all put our stockings on. I hope Father Christmas brings my train and my soldiers and my bricks."

Finally, off they went up the stairs. Half-way up, one of them had put his head through the banisters and said, "Daddy, we're going to keep awake to see Father Christmas."

They beat tramp very hard, but when the old tales and the family had come up later all three were fast asleep in their little beds, and the presents were safely deposited under the joyous matting.

The party was started early. A long, slow-drawn train in the dawn morning took the valises loaded with good and beautiful things to the gathering of relatives, friends and officials living and dead, by

at the end of the room the Christmas tree of wondrous seminating splendour. Its multitudes of coloured candles danced and sparkled, revealing mysterious objects suspended from heavily laden branches. A spirit of youth, of irrepressible happiness, of almost childish joy warmed the hearts of everyone present; those of three small boys rather self-conscious in their suits and the colour dappled for the first time.

There at the heads of the table was the great grandfather, and that the first meal was made by the eldest boy. There he proudly stood on his father's chair held securely by an uncle. With the huge carrots grasped in his small hands, undivided by his father, he determinedly cracked, cheered on by the rest.

An expression of sadness crossed Roper's face. That little carer was a great loss sacrificed in the maelstrom of the Great War. He was buried in an enemy trench somewhere in France, face to the foe, not all me the flower of young manhood, but enshrined on the right-hand, and remembered.

A faint smile still clung to the old man's face, though he had now given up afterwards, pleasure, memory, those happy free days. There followed pictures of the decorated church, the crowded family-new, the guests put into the hymn-singing. Came flashes of carefully laid ambushes, of exciting snowball-fights, of long and glorious sledges, an ascent from a water-slide down the pantomimes and the parties, the early forays, desperately anxious to save a few days of inevitable quarrel. It all seemed only yesterday, but however hurriedly it had gone.

But the world had changed, and relations were a more critical element, persons, interests changed too. Now it was books, pen-knives, fountain pens, and such like. The talk was of games, of colours, of matches won and lost.

So it went quietly on, the old folks growing unceasingly older, a gap or two appearing in the family ranks, the boys rapidly approaching manhood, until one year dinner jackets were donned. Then suddenly school-days were over, and the stern realities of life had to be faced. That was in 1912, the last Christmas he had spent at home.

Since then he had been more or less of a wanderer. He had been the first to leave home and sail for Africa. This war had intervened. Christmases had been spent in and off-shore under all sorts of conditions. Some of these stood out from the rest.

He recollects the last before the war. Three others and he had borrowed a Scotch cart and span of mule and ant had driven out into the wild on the banks of a pretty little stream. There they had camped under the stars, fishes, swum, frolicked, and so on. Scotty had cooked for them. The lot of unrestricted freedom of strong healthy manhood, that coursed through their veins. It was certainly the life for a man!

Roper and his platoon were on patrol. They had kept out for several days. It was at the time when both sides were trying to get used to bush warfare against well-armed tribes. Consequently patrols played hide-and-seek all around down the frontier. Sometimes they sang and fought rapid, exciting little actions, the leader with the last determination to win. More often they did not meet, but always it was father bringing words. That day when he happened to be Christmas Day, they had been prowling around, looking for a raiding-party which had never as been shown.

At dusk they had eaten a rapidly cooked meal, had had a rest by the fire, put their duty and made away to camp at thick bush. As Roper rolled himself up in his blankets and turned in on the hard ground, he had thought often of his officers in garrison having a real jolly night, and how far south it was. Some happier were his shivering men around him, to whom dates meant nothing and Christmas less. He often thought now of those days, and how windy they had all been.

Two years later they were still in German territory. A succession of victories had made them full of confidence. A general attack had been ordered on a particularly strong enemy position. It was to take place at dawn on Christmas Day, and to get into position for the usual morning movement some of the troops had to leave their posts the evening before.

The Company left the honour of blocking the road behind the position. This was a honored voice on their retreat. Vain hopes! As they were trudging they had noticed lambs and goats in a camp round about.

It was dark, so long, by compass things went fairly well until dusk. Then rain came on in sheets, a thick damp fog descended, the night became pitch black, and the tangled mass of bamboo and undergrowth grew even thicker.

Up and down, they struggled, hacking, trampling, stumbling, cursing their way through. Now they were slipping and clawing up a hillside, then down again along the top, only to slide down the steep side. At last, as the rain stopped, the men who crouched no to the water, started to move up the wall.

Everyone to close up.

Cold! Lord, how bitter cold it was. The men were numb. Their faces and hands had gone a dull grey colour. Soaking wet from head to foot, they struggled on till dawn, hoping every moment to cut the road, but only to find another hill before them. Machine gunners and porters were working like heroes, getting them going along.

Dawn came. It brought no relief but fight. They seemed to be in a mass of broken, forest-covered hills, with no signs of roads anywhere. The only thing to do was to push on. At length they struck the road.

A quick search for a position—posting of machine guns—distribution of troops—and digging of little rifle pits. Then they sat down to wait, while the rifle pits filled with water, the men squatted down, dozed, waked, shivered, dozed again. No one cared if the whole German Army came along. Life was too miserable to live at the moment.

Christmas morning! Roper had laughed at the thought of it, and the rain had poured on and on. Suddenly, with a roar and a rattle, the machine guns woke to action. Frozen figures spring to life, numbed fingers circled round triggers, and they were in it. But to what purpose? A force was detached to hold them, whilst the enemy main body walked round the flank on one of the seven alternative roads they had but in anticipation of such an eventuality. The Company supposed to be on Roper's flank had not arrived. Finally the holding force disappeared and all was silence again.

Roper had collected the spoils of his successful ambush and marched straight back down the road, only to be received in the now occupied position by a thinning Column, and severely cursed for not holding up the retreating enemy. He had been too cold, miserable and tired to say anything. He had marched off his Company, found his carriers

and curled himself up in his blankets in the chest spot he could find. The men had done likewise, and when they woke up Christmas had passed.

A large marquee on a low hill overlooking a palm-fringed beach, waves beating on a sandy shore, sun glinting and flashing on high-tossed palm. All around rows and rows of snowy tents, troops chatting and laughing in groups everywhere. Pickets, patrols, advance guards were things of the past. Death no longer stalked near at hand. For a month previously, in fact, he had not dared to do so.

The hunting was over. Towards evening everyone who could manage it had gathered in the decorated mess. The fun had been fast and furious, for there had been a lot of back Christmases to make up. Later they had all gone down to watch the men enjoying theirs in their wild unrestrained manner, and there under the midnight moon, casting convention aside, they had all joined in and danced around the great bonfire. It had been the first real Christmas for five

A faint glow still crept at full length across the chair, the in-mouth sun-downer in hand, seated into the great log fire. Overhead were the stars set in a velvet sky; underneath was the clean fresh earth, and all around the silence of the bush at evening time. To the side of him of others were busily cutting up and drying the meat of a bullock, the day's kill, to the other cook. They were preparing dinner. Over all, as a mantle, the spirit of great unquenched mirth hung.

Round about their fires rose and fell voices, the laugh of a fellow boy over the land, and the Christmas time.

So the pictures succeeded each other, linking up the years until at last the picture of home came back. Through each phase had run the home influences. As year by year the season had come round thoughts of the homeland had been uppermost, and over the thousands of miles of intervening space had flown the messages of goodwill to family and friends. So far, while the ties were a little closer knit.

The old dining room was again a mass of gleaming lights. Around the table sat the party, a little smaller, a little greyer, more care-worn but otherwise the same. At opposite ends sat the old people, now a little wrinkled and with hair snow-white. Towards the close of dinner the old Guy rose to give the only toast now permitted at that yearly gathering. "Absent ones."

In the moment's pause his eyes met and held those of the white-haired old lady opposite. They moistened just a little and when the toast was drunk came a long silence, for between them rose pictures of a stricken battlefield and a deep enemy trench, and of a solitary figure in a far-off tropical land.

The flames died down. Roper stretched, left his pipe, glanced at the letter still in his hand, and strode over to the table to accept.

THE VAST SUDAN.

"In no country that I have ever visited have I seen a more perfect relationship between the white man and the black than that which exists in the Sudan." So says Major Radcliffe Dugmore in his "Vast Sudan" (Arrowmith, 2/- shillings net). At the moment when civilization of Great Britain has become almost a pastime with certain people, the above is a peculiarly gratifying statement.

I have recently referred in the pages of EAST AFRICA to the manner in which Great Britain has borne the white man's burden in the Sudan, and Major Dugmore takes us over the ground again. He points to the building of colossal dams, to 2,000 miles of completed canals, to a great port on the Red Sea, and construction, valuable work by the health authorities, of educational establishments and, above all, to the granting of law and order, justice and fair play. There are no kings, savages and tribal, rich or poor, in the Sudan. Britain, however, has not only built up the Sudan; she has drawn it into her empire, and ruled it by the Egyptian, while they had control of it.

These facts are merely incidental, though evidently written from the heart and with a keen sense of Britain's civilizing and humanizing work. The trip to the Sudan was undertaken by our author for cinematograph purposes. So photographic was the Nubian desert, wealth of animal life was his object, and the record of his tour he comes to discuss. But this is not all. Dugmore also sees more than a natural history in his book.

Anyone who has read his previous works of seen his films will have been struck by his intense love of wild life and his appreciation of the beauties of nature. In this narrative, these instincts are disclosed again and again. The barren terraces of rock and sand that compose the Red Sea hills hold for him an infinite range of wonderful colours from gold to purple, changing continually with the hour of the day, but, perhaps, most beautiful when outlined in masses of deep rich tones against the setting sun. To him no river navigable for steamers for any great distance can offer such pictures of wild life as the Nile, which he describes faithfully and attractively.

Cinematography did not prove a facile task. In Kenya he had thought himself in luck to have four or five completely successful days for photography on a five months' trip. In the Sudan he found difficulties from men, beasts, and the land itself. Man was his first obstacle. Graphically he describes how his desire to film street scenes in Omdurman was frustrated. Only a servant made his object possible of achievement. Facing in a direction exactly opposite to that at the picture he wished to secure, he pretended to be arranging his apparatus, for the back of the camera had a focusing device which looked very much like a lens. Then at the right moment and still gazing at the hundreds of interested faces in front of him, Major Dugmore turned the handle and photographed the scene behind him.

A charge of Arab horsemen - some clad in chain armour dating from the days of the Crusades - nearly spelled the death of the operator, for the excited riders and their unbroken horses failed to pull up at the appointed flagstaffs, rode him down and buffeted him badly. If it had not been so intensely hot, says the writer, "cold shivers would have run through my spine, and if my

hair had not been dripping wet, I am sure it would have stood on end. It was a narrow and fortunate escape for him."

As you accompanied him on his travels, chronicled in an easy and interesting style, we visualized many a picture. Yet, the hill of the earthquake, we see as a conspicuous mound of dark rocks. Kodak, once known to the world as Fashoda, and threatening to disturb the peace of Europe, has now an better claim to notice than that it is the place of residence of the Shilluk tribe. Arnold Ford can in his isolated spot recalls many a memory. Wire and raw hide and bootlaces had been used to tie it together. In this instance it disappointed the traveller, who testifies, however, to the greatest respect for this much-abused and still more used and ill-used article.

If a boy came to us with an excuse that the best thing up on Wad-Sababu had been eaten by seals, we should probably doubt his veracity, but under similar circumstances might an otherwise

unattractive animal be taken? I have seen a stone house with a well-thatched roof near a large water-hole in Africa and was quite surprised that the family of a Cambodi came within several hundred yards of it. He was quite hidden, however, and the animals should therefore be at home night.

On three matters only does Major Dugmore disappoint us. Firstly, by the use of a British word.

It appears to have been coined and then omitted, and then re-introduced in its preparation, and, thirdly, by inspiring us curious concerning the worst Native servant who ever existed. In this latter case an excuse is vouchsafed. "I have refrained," he pleads, "from touching on my experience with my servant, partly for the reason that, had I told the truth, no one would have believed me—and I hate being doubted—and partly because I hate to have anyone think I could be so complete a fool as to engage such a creature and, having engaged him, keep him so long." These little mentions of servants and drunks, which meanless abject in Africa, make us anxious to know more.

"The Vast Sudan" is eminently readable, is permeated with a love of Africa, and is excellent testimony to the selflessness and achievements of Britain's officers in the Sudan, men who, from first to last, could not give themselves too much trouble to facilitate the work of the cinematographer and to whom he pays many a grateful tribute.

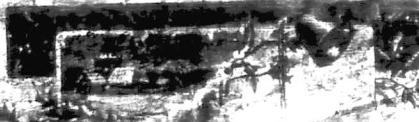
It only remains to add that the volume is well illustrated by many splendid photographs, and that its production is a credit to the publishers.

WHEN KITCHENER WAS STUNG.

In his new book, "Far away up the Nile," Mr. J. C. McHale tells a new Kitchener story. While "K. of K." was visiting an English camp, one of his A.D.C.s suddenly uttered a piercing yell. "Good heavens," said Kitchener, "does a soldier make such a fuss over the bite of an insect?"

But a moment later a scorpion bit him and he himself gave a roar. For days afterwards no one dare mention the scorpion.

KENYA'S CHRISTMAS GUESTS.



For the first time a son of our King and his Consort are spending Christmas in one of our East African Dependencies. The King and Queen and their suite and party are now in Mombasa, where they will remain until January 1st. Their Royal Highnesses have been invited to visit Kenya, whose holiday atmosphere has appealed strongly to the imagination of the home public, and, needless to say, to the loyalty of British African settlers and Natives.

They would have wished to demonstrate their appreciation at a few public functions, but they understand and respect the desire of Their Royal Highesses to make the trip purely one of pleasure.

Kenya is healthy and sunny all the year round, and an many is promised in the name of the Lord of Health.

Kenya's brightness is to be seen in the sun, the sky, the trees, the flowers, the birds, the animals, the people, the brightness, the reconstruction of the country, a recurring delight in the years to come!



PRIME MINISTER'S CHRISTMAS GIFT.

MR. BALDWIN'S Christmas gift to the Empire is to propose the constitution of an Imperial Economic Committee to advise on the promotion of Imperial trade, and in particular to consider the possibility of improving the methods of preparing for market and marketing within the United Kingdom the products of the overseas parts of the Empire, with a view to increasing the consumption of such products in the United Kingdom in preference to imports from foreign countries. In short the Committee will be charged to promote the interests both of producers and consumers.

Stating that the Government proposed to allocate for this purpose £1,000,000 a year, the Prime Minister expressed the hope that it might thus be possible to open up entirely new and untried ways of developing trade within the Empire, trade which will bring in Empire products in place of foreign goods. He reiterated with emphasis that this assistance was to be given by the Government in the hope and intention that it should be used to enable the Overseas Dominions and Dependencies to secure a larger share of that part of the Home market which has to be supplied by importation from abroad.

Very appropriately Mr. Baldwin rounded the statement of the resolution, proposed by a resolution of all the parties, and passed in the 1917 Conference, in the following terms:

"The time has arrived when all possible encouragement should be given to the development of Empire resources, and especially to making

the Empire independent of other countries in respect of food supplies, raw materials, and essential industries. With these objects in view, this Conference expresses itself in favour of the principle that each part of the Empire, having due regard to the interests of our Allies, shall give specially favourable treatment and facilities to the produce and manufactures of other parts of the Empire."

Mr. Baldwin pointed for common work towards which must secure the sympathy of all members of all parties who desire the welfare of the Empire as a whole.

East Africa will watch with interest the work of this new Committee, which will, it is hoped, not only and mainly confine its survey to the larger territories of the Empire. From our own standpoint it is satisfactory to note that the chairman is to be Sir Haldad Macaulay who, as chairman of the Imperial Shipping Committee, has already made acquaintance with all matters concerning sea transport in Africa last year.

Kenya has become real "Crown Colony". We believe that there will be even more stimulus from the point of view of Empire commerce for the work of the East African port with their near fruits. Moreover, the East and South African fauna will be the concern of the House with the excellent influence

COFFEE GROWING IN KENYA.

THE NEW SETTLER WITH SMALL CAPITAL.

By George Howland, Esq.

A NEW settler starting his farm is naturally anxious to get down to work as soon as possible, and planning is most necessary, particularly by those with only small capital at their disposal.

Operations in a happy go-lucky style are too often initiated with the object of making the farm a big income-producing property, without taking into account what capital outlay is going to be involved. It is necessary to emphasize the word "outlay," as this undoubtedly leads many farmers into spending all their available capital, and getting into debt long before they have a chance of attaining their objective. A moderately acreage well farmed will bring in much more than a large one badly handled.

It is important to remember that your first consideration will be the income from the farm, and unless you make key notes to accurate budgeting, losses in knowing beforehand as nearly as possible what each item of development is going to cost, the surest way of doing this is to get everything you possibly can done by others under contract and so fixing the cost.

"Bonds" for the New Settler.

A first consideration liable for the new settler is the cost of oxen, the suggestion being that he should buy two or three, and a man and house. The reasons for this are briefly as follows: The majority of farms cannot keep their oxen, implements, waggon or cart fully employed. Some make use of them sufficiently to obtain a full return for the capital sunk, but if we take into consideration their primary cost, the number of days this farm equipment is not in use, loss of oxen, repair and depreciation of implements, wages and posho, for drivers and herd boy, a wise man will firmly set his mind against making an outlay of this description when he starts his farm, unless, of course, he is obliged to do so. Further, than this there is a big risk of not getting good oxen. Oxen with but little training may be used for most jobs, but unless they are fully trained to plough using them for this purpose is an unspeakable trial, besides being slow and unsatisfactory. So get your ploughing done by contract.

Where oxen (one team), implements and a cart or waggon are bought, it is estimated that the items interest on capital used in their purchase, wages and posho of the necessary additional boys, replacement of oxen through loss, depreciation, repairs, lubricating oil and grease amount annually to at least £700.

As regards a permanent house, for a year or two at any rate an owner will not "know" his farm, and until he does so, he should only build a temporary house and store.

When you pass to another stage, be beware of the temptation open easily through desire that so often leads one astray. Don't get up as bit of land because it is easy. The problem is that it is open because bush and trees do not grow as well as where more heavy cleavage would be necessary. The tops of hills, and their upper slopes are usually more favourable to crops than the valleys and flats, so want to make your cultivated area as certain

an income producing factor as possible, so find out and start ploughing in the most suitable spot and where you have the best and most favourable soil for whatever you are going to grow. Careful study of your own place, and comparison with neighbouring farms, will enable you to form the best opinion on this point.

Contract Work.

This important question having been settled, get quotations from neighbours or others to contract to clear your chosen area unless you have surplus labour to do the work yourself. This will include cross ploughing. These three last operations will probably cost from £5 to £8 an acre. Endeavour to make it part of the contract that the work is completed within a stated period.

Your own labour should be employed in building a temporary house and store, in making coffee nurseries, in building native cribs and, if there is water-power available, in getting out a sawmill and millstone. This will enable you to put in a mill to grind posho. Your own posho will be a money-making factor and rarely fails to prove a money-making factor. Also try to hire or buy a large ox or cattle, as you will need one quickly for the clearing of poles.

By this time clearing and ploughing contracts are nearing completion, the new settler begins to know a little more about local conditions and is more competent to judge where open land can be bought at reasonable prices. If oxen and a cart can easily be hired, they should not be bought but if there is difficulty in this, a few oxen and a low-priced team may be necessary to do the odd job such as

digging, &c., &c.

When you have got your team, the next step is to estimate the cost of your annual budget for the first year, and as the estimated budget for the first year's outlay should be very carefully revised. But a very low estimate of the income expected from any cash crop you may be able to plant, and the first year's figures are complete.

Your expenditure for the second and subsequent years should be regulated in the same way as that of the first. Clear and plough by contract, keep a moderate labour force, and don't buy oxen and implements unless you are obliged to.

An Actual Budget.

The following are actual and complete figures for a farm in the Tana Nzoia which has been worked on these lines:

For the Year June 1920 to June 1921.

Labour and hiring items—	147
Small implements, jembele, mattocks, cross cut saws, &c.	10
A plough and harrow (the contractor had time one supplied)	50
Purchase of coffee plants	10
Ploughing contracts 4/- an acre to break, 6/- an acre to harrow, 1/- an acre to cross plough and 1/- to haul in stampf	100

For the Year June 1921 to June 1922.

Labour and hiring items—	80
Purchase of coffee plants	30
Ploughing contracts 3/- 1/2/- an acre to break, 6/- an acre to harrow, 1/- an acre to cross plough and 1/- to haul in stampf	100

For the Year June 1922 to June 1923.

Labour and hiring items—	82
Purchase of coffee plants	32

DECEMBER 25, 1924.

EAST AFRICA

Fourth Year, July 1923 to June 1924.

Kaput and inc. being
Ploughing and cultivation.

From the above detailed tables it will be seen that the annual expenditure and revenue over the initial four years was as follows:

	Expenditure	Income
Fifth year		
Second year		
Third year		
Fourth year		
Total expenditure	£15	Total income
Less labour income	5	
Net expenditure	10	

Development on Small Capital.

The amount obtained was from mainly this being the greater amount, after deducting cost of bags, and the amount to rail.

This does not include the cost for labour, which, if he were to do all the work himself, would have no interest, but if he were to hire a man to do the place himself, his cost would require to include in his bill of the cost of furnishing his house, house-hold, wages, cost of food, &c.

East Africa in 1925.

A MODERN TREATMENT FOR FEVERS.

Dr. Burkitt's recommendations.

Dr. R. W. Burkitt is known, at least by reputation, to practically everyone in Kenya and Uganda, and to very many people in other territories of Eastern Africa. Whatever he does or says is marked by thoroughgoing earnestness. Whether he is interested in some problem of local politics, in a proposition for the economic advancement of Kenya, or in a medical discussion, he is never half-hearted, and perhaps that fact accounts for in part his general popularity. People do not always agree with him, but they will listen to his views.

The November number of the *Kenya Medical Journal*, which has just reached us, contains the first part of a paper on the treatment of fevers, read by Dr. Burkitt before the Kenya Branch of the Medical Association. It is so interesting as to be revolutionary to the ordinary layman, and one feels will be as revolutionary as it is interesting to many physicians. But it will not trouble the author, who informs us, with frankness, that one of the leading medical journals of Great Britain regards him as a most dangerous man.

Dr. Burkitt's treatment for fevers of all kinds is drastic, and one expects will be as popularly received with general interest as his main concern is at all costs to get rid of the fever. He keeps down the temperature by various means, such as fomentations, &c., but, of course, will put the patient in a sweat.

Four years ago this farm was virgin land and had no developments on it. Today, after a net expenditure of £290, £69 of which was for implements—there are 45 acres of well-established coffee, which should next year produce a considerable crop. The only other improvements or assets on the farm are 10 acres under maize, some coffee nurseries, 4 acres of wattle, some natalic cribs, and the implements.

These figures are authentic, but they must not be taken as certain of repetition. In the case of the farm quoted there was no difficulty in getting the ploughing, sowing and weeding done, owing to neighbours with surplus labour being engaged on contracts. An additional favourable factor was that the developments were planned and supervised by an old experienced settler who is a very capable farmer.

These figures should, however, enable one to form an approximate idea of what can be done with a small capital by putting farming operations out to contract.

The great advantage of having jobs done by contractors is that you know the exact cost, and the exact measurable value of the work done, and an accurate budget. This must always be a valuable guide as to how and when a farm is going to yield sufficient profit to support the owner before all his capital is spent.

He said, that a budget after thicker of cold water, and him giving him the name of a doctor and a friend, who were engaged in the treatment of a patient, who had been ill for some time, and had been changed then, and the patient's condition had changed marvellously. In one case mentioned, the doctor kept a man naked and wet for six weeks.

You the figures he mentions certainly appear to warrant proper examination of his recommendations. In the past six years he has treated 275 cases of pneumonic fever, got before the fourth day of the disease, and this is only one death to record, though an eminent authority in England recently stated that in the best possible circumstances there would be a death-rate of from 20 to 30 per cent. Never once has Dr. Burkitt seen complications from his treatment, and in other fevers he claims equally good results.

This young but vigorous journal is decidedly not a dry-as-dust scientific organ, of interest only to professional readers. We shall look forward to reading a further instalment next month. So far, we have never undergone this treatment ourselves, or seen it administered, but Dr. Burkitt claims that a patient once treated in this way—he calls it "this natural way"—will never again submit to the old-fashioned way. It would be interesting to hear criticisms from those who disagree with the proposals.

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DECEMBER 25, 1924

KENYA AND UGANDA RAILWAYS.

New Scheme Approved.

Nairobi, December 18, 1924.

The Kenya Legislature has adopted the new railway control scheme with certain amendments. A new clause provides that the Legislature of Kenya or Uganda may by resolution on two years' notice determine the new policy. Another amendment vests the High Commissioner of Uganda permanently in the Governor of Kenya, the powers of the Colonial Office to make the appointment being retained. The clause providing that railway losses should be met by both governments (Kenya and Uganda) was rejected.

KENYA PUBLICITY.

Nairobi, December 18, 1924.

The Colonial Office has sanctioned the expenditure of £5,000 for opening a Kenya Pavilion at the Wembley Exhibition next year, to which the London authorities are adding 10 per cent. The London Bureau will take charge of the affairs at Wembley.—Times telegram.

WEMBLEY PUBLICITY OFFICE.

Nairobi, November 22, 1924.

THE Hon. Alex. Holm, President of the Kenya Empire Exhibition Council, was appointed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Court as chairman. In paving the way for the exhibition, he has been ably assisted by Mr. Alan Tressell, a former public works engineer, who is now in charge of the

Kenya and Uganda Publicity Office.

Our Director of Agriculture believes that some 200 new settlers may be expected in the Colony within the next two years, provided land and labour conditions remain satisfactory. Apart from settlement, however, he is convinced that the publicity value of the Court was wonderful.

Publicity Office to Take First Place.

In the discussion that followed on the question of participation in the exhibition, the Hon. G. L. N. Felling expressed his view that such participation might jeopardize the establishment of the proposed London Publicity Office. Feeling the latter to be more necessary, and beneficial, he therefore proposed that this Council is of opinion that Kenya should not participate in the proposed Empire Exhibition in 1925 unless prior provision is made for the establishment of the Kenya Ambulance and Information Office in London in 1924.

This resolution was carried by unanimous vote, and another motion, urging Government to purchase land and provide funds, on the assumption that such provision was first made for the Publicity Office. It was further unanimously recommended that the organization controlling the London Office should remain the Kenya Section of the Exhibitors.

The Hon. Melville Wilson, M.P., after expressing a vote of thanks to the Hon. Mr. Justice Court, congratulated him on this success. The Hon. Justice Court, which he had joined in 1919, had, he said, with a reply referred to the valuation of the Kenya and Uganda

OUR KENYA MARKET.

From our Nairobi Correspondent.

Nairobi, November 21, 1924.

ON Tuesday the East African Commissioners were present at the opening of our new Native Market. The building marks a new epoch in the commercial transactions of the Native. In the old days he had to make the best of a ramshackle construction of wood and iron, which once caved in and buried a number of unfortunate people beneath it. Now he has a handsome structure in semi-Renaissance style designed in the form of a gabled portico, the present portion of the building forming the southern elevation. It occupies a commanding position on the way to the Nairobi gate, known as "the rugged, twisted Apian Way" of the Kenyan roads. Along this great thoroughfare, the Fort Hall Road, along this great thoroughfare, which runs through the colony in far-off inland and circles Kenya Mountain come the vendors of vegetables, meat and fruit, their wares sold from their brawny shoulders—or carried by their womenfolk!

At The Opening.

His Excellency the Governor performed the formal opening ceremony in his customary precise and dignified fashion. Our new Native Commissioner of Trade in calling upon His Excellency to declare the Market open, said: "It is my desire for the members of the Parliament to witness the scene of the opening." This was the first occasion upon which our dear Queen had made a public appearance in Kenya, and the opportunity was seized by the Governor to pay a compliment to the Royal Highnesses.

Byron Scouler.

Mrs. Ormsby Gore, Charing Cross, and Field Marshal their representative visited Nairobi's City Park, where the Commissioners found themselves in the midst of such sylvan scenery as you expect to be found at home. Here are the tall acacias, the giant figs, the palm trees, and, to add to the variety, the numerous flowering trees and shrubs. The Commissioners were shown the revenue of the town to the tune of many hundreds of pounds, quite apart from providing the citizens of the capital with pleasant afternoon teas and billiards dances. Already there are in the offing many requests for the Pavilion.

The Vale of Rest.

Perhaps, however, the most interesting visit of the week was that paid by the Commission to the Convent of St. Austin, with its contiguous College of Loreto. This charming situated religious and educational institution stands austere upon a commanding eminence in a restful vale some three miles from Nairobi. Nestling amid bower of verdant cypress and silver oak, this institution is a veritable little paradise of singing birds, shady walks, still waters, entwining flowers, and quiet scenes.

Here many Kenya parents, irrespective of creed, send their little ones to be taught by the happy, quiet, good nuns, who daily strive to improve their minds while nothing is left in any way with the religion of their fathers. For St. Austin is no heretical institution designed to seduce believers from their own faiths.

Not does education cease with the European children. Hundreds of Natives are daily taught the dignity of honest labour. In this respect it is interesting to quote part of the press report of Bishop Neville's exposure to Major Ormsby Gore:

"They had been asked about giving what was known as 'Christian Education.' That was not yet. That such education taught would be the actions, those would breed dissatisfaction with their present condition, and could only serve to swell up discontent among the discontented."

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Higher Education was to be imparted to the select few. For Africans were after all, only children and they would be children for another generation. These sage but words command themselves to most minds out here, and perhaps certain missions will take notice.

THE LAST STAGE

The Commission leaves tomorrow for Tanganyika via Kajiado and Moshi for Tanga, thence per boat to Mombasa, then home. The route to be traversed will be one redolent of war memories. Most of the early important engagements in the local campaign took place in this area and many thrilling incidents are recalled to memory. The journey will be accomplished by train to Kajiado—the scene of the opening ground of Fusiliers and Rhodesians—and Moshi, the principal British objective from the Yatta River to the coast and thence to Tanga by train. It is not yet stated how long the Commission will remain at Mombasa, their jumping off place for England, but as Mombasa is a very important centre indeed it is likely a stay of a few days will be made.

A LETTER FROM MOMBASA.

Mombasa, November 25, 1924

The port has been closed for nearly two weeks now, so still in the sheds. More storage is required as indispensable, but a general need for all round seems necessary. Until recently many people poked fun at the Mbaraki Pier, but now we are glad enough to use it, and it is even being extended.

Our new harbour is soon to be there are raising shapes. It is whispered that the "Mulgrew," carrying the Duke of York, will be the first vessel to lie alongside.

On the 20th of November the first ship to enter the port was the "Kitchener" which came from Durban.

1925 Maize Exports.

In mercantile circles here it is generally believed that great extension of storage accommodation is necessary to cope with the great quantities of maize for export which are almost certain to pass through this port next season.

We believe that a new Government maize grader is shortly to arrive from South Africa. The present staff are doing wonders, but they cannot possibly hope to handle adequately all that is coming forward. The arrival of another expert from the Union will expedite dispatch, and will ease some of the strain.

On this subject of maize it is good to know that the authorities are taking firm measures to maintain the high reputation now enjoyed by Kehya maize, thanks to the trading system.

Recently there have been cases of mal-practices in connection with the export of Native grown maize, and a small consignment had to be discharged from the ship before reaching its destination. The Director of Agriculture will have the whole country behind him in taking whatever steps he thinks necessary to enforce a high standard of quality. The sharp practice of one or two get-rich-quick individuals cannot be allowed to jeopardise Kenya's reputation for quality.

Natives and Liquor.

An interesting test case was heard in the Resident Magistrate's Court the other day on the subject of liquor being supplied to non-Europeans. The accused, who had defended自己 by producing the receipt for the payment of non-Native Police Tax, claimed that he was thereby entitled to be regarded not as a Native but

the owner of the above ordinance. The Resident Magistrate, however, held that caption could not stand.

INTERNATIONAL SPORT.

Under his rule the Mombasa Police has an amusing little record as follows:

A Somali lady and a Kikuyu lady had a little drink in Pangani village. A big argument was then followed by a still bigger fight. A plain clothes policeman arrived on the scene and being braver than most men he attempted to pacify the ladies. The next moment he found his shirt ripped open back and his breath coming in short pants—all the time he bade. The Somali woman indignantly explained to the big constable that, far from being concerned in the affair, she disliked scenes of this nature, for she was thoroughly ashamed to have been caught. The Magistrate considered the Somali lady lbs., and the Kikuyu lady 15s. The Sorsali woman immediately produced 5s. and brazenly took it from the dock. She left in custody of the assailed, asked to find the balance of the fine. The Kikuyu Amazon paid up, and the Magistrate directed half of net fine to be paid to the officer for the purchase of a new shirt.

COLONIAL SECRETARY ON NATIVE GOVERNMENT

MR. CAMERON, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who was recently the guest of the Nigerian Dimer Gumi, at a luncheon presided over by Sir Donald Cameron, Governor of East Africa, said that there were two methods in which we could deal with the government of Native peoples.

We could begin by wiping out all the institutions, traditions and habits of the people, superimposing our own. We could consider no better administrative method than to do away with everything native and to impose upon them our own.

That was the method adopted by the Boers. They imposed no rule, no code of law, no constitution, no sudden desire for self-determination, we could throw into the lands of those men, not only a part of the Empire, but all the hapless millions of their fellow countrymen.

There was another, and he believed, a better method. That was, while checking the worst abuses, to try to graft our bigger civilization on the country rooted Native stock, bringing out the best of the Native tradition, and moulding it into lines consonant with modern ideas and higher standards, and yet all the time resisting on our side the real force of the spirit of the people instead of killing it all and trying to begin afresh. That system had, he knew, been criticized of late because of some of its detailed imperfections, but he was sure there was a good deal of exaggeration of those imperfections.

It was a growing and living system, and no mechanical device superposed upon the people could really last. That which was rooted in the people was true self determination and the one which so many in that room had been engaged in building up successfully.

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OUR NORTH TANZANIA LETTER.

The East African Commission

from Our Resident Commissioner

Arusha, November 21, 1924.

A TRAIN, permitting the East African Commission to travel from Arusha to Moshi or vice versa two parties, Major Ormsby-Gore and Major Churh, are due to arrive in Arusha afternoon, and Major for Moshi the following evening, while Messrs. Ashfield and Calder plan to arrive about noon of the 23rd, and depart at 6 p.m. on the 24th for Moshi. They will receive delegations from the European Community, the Indian Community, and Native Chiefs. While in Arusha, they will afterwards be entertained to luncheon by the local residents.

We consider nobody can be blamed for the time given to Tanganyika recently and say nothing of Arusha and Moshi. We have been told that the Commissioners are to visit the districts of Arusha and Moshi, and we are sorry to say that none of the Commissioners seem to have any knowledge of Native activities or European intentions in these areas. We cannot attach blame to the Commissioners for the shortness of time at their disposal, but residents feel that they will pass through these districts knowing very little concerning them, and seeing less of local activities than is necessary for them to do. It is now of the utmost urgency for providing information on vital subjects to Arusha and its hinterland.

There is no lack of willing. We are not even sure that the Commissioners are able to make the journey in time to prevent them making the journey by air, which case they will be in Arusha by noon on the 24th.

Mr. Colton Fenzi, the Hon. Secretary of the R.P.A.A., has successfully blazed the trail from Nairobi to Lake Nyasa by car, thus opening the only unknown portion of the road between Cape Town and Cairo. During the 2,000 miles' run Mr. Fenzi constructed six new bridges. The journey south was accomplished in forty-four hours running, and, whilst the return leg was completed in forty-three hours, the total time of the trip was 87 hours.

On the 18th November Mr. Fenzi reached Mbeya on time.

News has just come to us that a white man named Preman has been murdered by Natives in the Kringa district. The circumstances are at present unknown, and confirmation or denial is anxiously awaited.

Mr. C. Gilman, who in 1921 scaled Kilimanjaro, left Arusha a few days ago, accompanied by Mrs. Gilman and Mr. Ushir. They will attempt to reach the summit of Mount Meru, which is approximately 15,000 feet above sea level.

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OUR LOURENCO MARQUES LETTER.

Lourenco Marques, November 25, 1924.

THE BORDER town of Lourenco Marques, the former Commissioner for the Province of Mozambique, was enthusiastically greeted on his recent arrival to take up the reins of office.

As the special train bringing His Excellency and staff from Victoria steamed into the station a salute of thirteen guns was fired and the National Anthem played. Amongst those awaiting the High Commissioner were Dr. Morais da Fonseca, Acting Governor-General, the President and members of the Municipal Council, the full Colonial Corps, senior representatives of the military, naval and judicial authorities, and other distinguished residents.

In welcoming His Excellency we recall the fact that this is not his first acquaintance with the Province. In 1910 he was sent out on a special survey mission to Inhambane and Matola. Moreover, as he pointed out in thanking the town for its manifestation of friendliness, he has more than once represented the Province in the Metropolitan Parliament. In fact, his interest is of long standing, and at one time he represented the Portuguese Government on the Board of the Mozambique Company.

When His Excellency formally assumed office at 10 a.m. yesterday, he paid tribute to the work of the Acting Governor-General and appealed to the people of Lourenco Marques to support him in his efforts to develop the Province.

Speaking England, Dr. Morais da Fonseca stated that Lourenco Marques intended to concentrate his attention on the development of agriculture and improved communications, the development of which purposes a large amount being set aside. Considerable expansion of the port works will naturally be made in the near future, and the Phillips experience and energy of His Excellency are considered an excellent guarantee for the future prosperity of the town.

On the whole the grants of £1,000,000 per annum for the development of the Province will be sufficient to meet the needs of the Colony, and the new Secretary of Finance and Development, Dr. Morais da Fonseca, whose term of office as Acting Governor-General has given general satisfaction to the new Secretary for the Interior, Dr. Filipe Gomes, formerly Auditor-General of the Colony, has been persuaded to come out again as Secretary of Finance, and Dr. Martin Serpa, an Inspector General of Public Works in this Province, will leave Lisbon about the end of the year to assume the duties of Secretary of Development. He planned the Lourenco Marques Harbour Works nearly two decades ago, and is regarded as a great authority on both harbour and inland water matters. In addition to these questions, those affecting roads, agriculture and mining will come within his sphere.

The personal and wide experience of the High Commissioner, and the selection of three men with such wide colonial experience as his chief assistants encourage us in the belief that the administration will be sound, progressive and receptive. We hope great things from the new régime, and believe that it shall not be disappointed.

VALUATIONS of every description. REPORTS
ON ESTATES. Purchasing Practice of
real, forest, copra, mineral land on commission basis.
British firms. **SHOOTING TRIPS ARRANGED.**

H. MAEDOLM ROSE,
Tanga, Tanganyika Territory.

SUDAN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

By G. H. Martyn, M.A.

The whole industry organization of the Sudan Government demands our attention, a task of which many other countries with far greater financial resources might advantageously copy. The educational work and friendliness of the officials of the Sudan Government Railways in London are well known; the excellent exhibits and honesty and ingenuity descriptive of that characterized the Sudan Government's stand at the recent International Trade Fair in London. The monthly reports issued by the Subtropical Central Economic Board serve an extremely useful purpose in keeping us in touch with current commercial developments.

Now comes to hand the Annual Report for 1923-4 of the Director of that Board, who, it will be remembered, was entrusted with the organization of Sudan's contribution in the British Empire Exhibition. Our own agents abroad should be grateful to him for his recent "Report on the Present State of the Sudan," which contains many important facts of interest to the Sudanese enlightened public.

Imports Within.

If you wish to know exactly what countries supplied the Sudan with cotton, goods or candles, here you find statistical tables covering half a dozen years. Perhaps you desire to know the quantity of cotton entering the country in 1923 or 1924? On p. 98 is a return of the last four years past. Does not require to trace the return of Sudan exports of gum? Appendix A II makes it possible to do so year by year for quite a century. And if you have a pound of time to spend, there is some account of the various oilseeds, ground-nuts, cotton, tobacco, and sugar imports during the past three years. Give you also information in the most useful form! Perhaps you wish to satisfy yourself whether Sudan purchases of some specific commodity are for local consumption only, or whether any considerable proportion is re-exported over the land frontier. This comprehensive handbook has the data concisely recorded.

So we could continue. Almost every question that presents itself can be answered by this Annual Report of the Central Economic Board, a document which from the point of view of individual research is unique.

It is, however, the publication of the Director of the Board, Khartoum, which interested me. Sudan commerce, cotton cultivation or general developments will be well advised to procure and study this official publication. It is, in fact, indispensable to those who take an interest in the Sudan.

Ordering for Native Bacon.

During the years 1923-4 the total import of the Sudan increased 9·75 per cent., the value of goods entered for public use being £2,074,000, while the Government account the value was £1,600,000. It is particularly noticeable that imported goods entering into con-

signment by the Native population sold well, the sales of cotton goods, sugar, tea and coffee forming a guide to the spending capacity of the people; and the figures relating to consumption of these lines show the Native to be fully developed. Cotton cultivation and other enterprises develop their spending power in certain to increase, and the scope for the sale of these lines may be expected to grow considerably.

Tea is becoming increasingly popular for Native consumption, especially in the northern provinces. Ten years ago the value of purchases by the country were £1,39,000. Last year they were worth £2,71,000. Coffee has also made speedy advancement, the value rising from £1,08,000 in the year before the war to £2,11,000 in the last statistical period. Of that figure Kenya accounted for £27,100, or almost double her share of two years previously. Abyssinia, of course, still holds a big advantage, her supplies of coffee being valued at over £1,51,000. There seems no reason why Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika should not obtain a larger interest in this trade, and with the development of tea cultivation in the southern and eastern territories that beverage also should be supplied more and more from East African sources. Sugar, too, is a commodity much appreciated by the people of the Sudan.

Imports and Exports.

Bron and steel imports increased by no less than 100% in 1924 in the twelve months. It is gratifying to record that of the total imports to the Sudan Britain now supplies 40 per cent., a percentage which is steadily increasing, most of her other expenses being paid by South African and Australian iron and steel. This is a very important item, as Italy, which has been a leader in the production of iron and steel, is rapidly declining.

Exports from the Sudan increased no less than 26 per cent. during the year, reaching the total value of £1,21,000. Shipments of gum, cotton, cotton seed, and ground-nuts, ground-nuts, gum, tallow and skins were all above the average, while ginned cotton, cotton seed, gum, and ground-nuts showed little variation.

The progress shown in cotton production is largely due to the introduction of the cotton-harvesting machine, and other products like cotton seed, ground-nuts, and skins are also showing a steady increase.

Another development in the export of ground-nuts is noted, and although at the present moment it amounts to only 10% of the total, its importance, the potentialities are stated to be excellent. Tallow is the only export, as expected, to exceed £1,000,000. Butterfat export has been mainly to Egypt, but the United Kingdom and the Argentine are now buyers.

The hitherto trade of Port Sudan has increased from under 3,000 tons in 1920 to over 9,000 in 1923, in the same period the total tonnage handled at the port rose from 37,222 tons to 205,377 tons. It is

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pleasant to record that of 669 ships using the port during the year 41 were British, 41 of the remainder were Italian, 26 Dutch, 12 Japanese, 12 French, 5 German, and 1 American. Many British and foreign steamship companies are now calling regularly at the port.

Work of Central Economic Board.

The functions of the Central Economic Board are well exemplified by the imposing list of publications with which it has dealt during recent years, the mere enumeration of which exceeds a page or two and covers the widest possible scope. The granting of concessions, railway development, general exploitation of the country's products, commercial intelligence, and statistics, openings for trade, adjustment of freight rates and handling charges, customs tariffs, publication of reports, exhibition of samples, etc., resulting in exhibitions and recommendations in connection with every conceivable industry throughout the Empire. The activities of the Committee are clearly shown in this report to be all embracing and of the utmost utility to the commercial community.

ZANZIBAR NOTES.

Zanzibar, November 25, 1924.

The following extract from our official Gazette very fully contains information on the subject of the present and past plantations in Zanzibar:

The current number for instance states that there is a great copal found on the island, though mostly from the Imperial Institute.

There is also a great deal of copalite, the production of which has been in the decline of the past twenty years or so.

At one time the industry was so flourishing as to attract the import of 300 tons to the Island. Records show that the Portuguese traded in the deposits found in Zanzibar and Mafra, that Sir James Lancaster took several samples on board his ship in 1802, and that Sir Richard L'Estrange and Captain Coleridge also sent samples to the Royal Society.

At present the industry is not worth more than £100 per annum, and the Zanzibar Government has discontinued its collection. The old workings still exist in several parts of the island, though special digging has ceased.

Our new Attorney General Mr. C. G. B. Francis, who comes to us from British Honduras, and who is due to arrive before Christmas, is no stranger to this Protectorate, for during the East African Campaign he commanded a company of the King's African Rifles.

One of East Africa's old missionaries, has passed away in the person of the Rev. Father Paul Legoue, who came to Zanzibar in 1898, and has since spent many years, mostly on the mainland. He was an excellent Bantu linguist, and had recently published a grammar and prayer book in Kikuyu.

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UGANDA NOTES.

Empire Cotton Marketing for the Foreign

Kampala, November 22, 1924.

The last cotton report makes good reading. Favourable conditions continue everywhere, and the crop is reported to be very good, the total estimated acreage in the Eastern, Western, Northern and Buganda Provinces being over 575,000 acres. As the buying season draws near traders are growing more contented, for they are convinced that a very good time is coming. The writer would feel more personal satisfaction if he did not fear that to a large extent it is to non-British sources that the fruits of our good time will find their way.

Cotton buying begins in all the districts of the Eastern Province on January 1 next, and agents of buyers are arriving in the country. Amongst them a number of French buyers from Kenya.

Already a representative of the Japan Cotton Buying and Trading Company has reached Kampala, and as an indication of the manner in which Empire cotton growing is held for the Empire we may record that already one of our steamship lines has found it necessary to conclude arrangements for the direct shipment of Uganda cotton from Kilindini to Japan during the forthcoming season.

Yet Lancashire claims to be absorbed with interest in "cotton"! While British politicians, publicists, manufacturers and the like say things like "Keep buying freely with the family," foreign buyers are on the alert to buy under

Concert in Government House.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Archibald accompanied the guests, and they took a prominent part in the very successful concert recently given at Government House. In the early church when some thing like £100 was raised H.E. opened with a song, accompanied by Lady Archibald on the piano and a response to the storm of applause that followed. Popular local bands and a solo singer also performed.

Local and several other talented local artists, sang and recited briefly to the pleasure of the audience.

On Saturday Sir John Trevor Treherne is leaving Uganda, where he well known Uganda man to the Editor, and he is the very one to handle the situation in the Sudan. His striking personal and military bearing will stand him and the Empire in good stead. Uganda seems to be the training ground for African Governors. This will thus sum up in few lines the general opinion of the Sudan's new Governor-General.

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NYASALAND TO EXPORT MAIZE.

In our last issue we reported the contention of the specialists in Nyasaland of the Empire Cotton Trading Corporation, that the rational way of stamping out the red boll-worm menace to the cotton-growing industry of that Protectorate was to introduce crop-rotation. In recommending this policy, Mr. Sampson put on record his appreciation of the fact that the European planters could not to-day undertake crop-rotation, because freight charges on grain were too heavy to make it an economic proposition to ship overseas.

The value of crop-rotation can scarcely beoverestimated, and it is therefore with the greatest pleasure that we note the news that the Boards of the Trans-Zambezi, Rhodesia and Shire Highlands Railways have agreed to give a flat freight rate to maize, milled products, &c., as far as possible. The charge is to be 2s. per ton from any point North of the Zambezi to Dondo, the junction eighteen miles from Beira.

Flat Rail Freight for Export.

The General Manager of the Associated Railways, who has had under consideration questions regarding the production and export of maize, was recently quoted by the *Nyasaland Times* as recasting the agreement of his Directors to such a flat rate from any point on the Shire Highlands Railway to Dondo, and he added that the road operates as far as Dondo only, though from that point to Beira is a distance of 18 miles. Providing, however, that a suitable arrangement can be made for getting maize from Dondo to Beira, the flat rate will now be possible, and rotates in proximity to the line will we hope take prompt advantage of this concession, which opens up a most encouraging prospect.

We gave last week a forecast from reliable sources of the report likely to be made by the Departmental Committee of the Colonial Office which has been studying the question of Nyasaland communications and particularly the recommendation by the Committee that information should be given at the present moment in

other respects, concerning the reduction of the rail freight of 20s. per ton for maize, and contribute to the establishment of a big maize export trade. Until the bridge is built, the production of the crop cannot be expected to be very heavy, as the river ferry will have a limited carrying capacity. With this rate of 20s. per ton an export trade can meanwhile be initiated without loss to the planter who, as a matter of fact, ought to be able to obtain a reasonable profit. As the *Nyasaland Times* very forcibly pointed out, however, even if the planter were working on a basis only sufficient to cover his costs, it would in the long run amply repay him for his trouble, as it would cut down the cost of his maize and eliminate a large amount of disease.

grading and shipment.

We are glad to note that the question of grading the maize is already much to the fore, the proposed charge to be 1d. per bag. Preliminary grading would probably be done in Nyasaland and final examination made at the port of shipment. It may be expected and is greatly to be hoped that planters will in their own interest take every care to see that grain rated by them is dry, sound and free from weevils. If bags sent to the coast and then rejected naturally involve them in very considerable expense. In this connection it may be well to remark that the Kenyan authorities have recently found it necessary to emphasize the importance of adequate discrimination by exporters, some few of whom had been sending forward to the coast, wet and musty mealies obviously unfit for certification by the grader. In the interests of the Colony such parcels have been rigidly rejected.

The short ton, in common use, comprises ten bags of 200 lb. net each, of which weight rail freight would be calculated. All maize for export must be rated in 1 lb.

standard quality, grain species which may be harvested which are estimated to cost between fifteen and eighteen pence each. Beira exporting firms, who, of course, are already handling hundreds of thousands of bags from Portuguese East Africa and Rhodesia, are understood to be willing to deal with Nyasaland export grain on their present consolidated charge of 5s. per ton.

Costs and Prospects.

For the purposes of an estimate, carriage from place of production to Nyasaland, to the rail, has been put at an average of 5s. per ton, railage, cost of bags 1s., Beira terminal charges, grading, 1s., and ocean freight 2s., thus making a total of 9s. per ton. Taking 2s. per ton as the average price of maize in Great Britain, there remains a margin of some 6s. 6d. per ton to cover cost of production or purchase, railage from Dondo, and a small profit.

At the present time maize is returning around 10 per ton, but 7s. is taken as a reasonable basic quotation. In Rhodesia the farmer expects to receive 6s. per ton for his grain at the railway siding, and it is believed that similar figures will rule in Nyasaland. Given a good yield, and a good market, it is believed that a very fair profit will accrue to planters or purchasers. By sowing a larger area and using up-to-date implements, it is assumed that maize can be harvested at 6s. per ton, which would leave a profit of approximately the same figure, while for the same reason, the profit would be 1s. per ton.

Value of the Flat Rate.

In estimating the concession which the Zambezi Line has still to be granted by farry, the railway companies are entitled to expect a return based on their country, and planters will, it is hoped, share their recompense by making arrangements to convert their maize into the market as a maize exporter right through the country.

It is the view of the railway companies that they will be entitled to a return based on their country.

Imports. Suppose then in a season of 10,000 tons of maize, an export of 10,000 tons of maize or less. The cost of 10,000 to the Protectorate, though ocean freight, port charges, insurance, and other expenditure would have to be deducted, the major portion would remain, and so at a net profit of 5s. per ton £10,000 would be available for re-investment in the colony. Railways and country thus share the benefit. We congratulate Nyasaland, the railway and the planters on this enterprising move, of which we have secured confirmation only a few days before Christmas. It is an excellent Yuletide gift to a Protectorate that has been too long shut out of its heritage.

A. J. STOREY,
BLANTyre, NYASALAND

BRANCHES:

Limb, Zomba, Fort-Bernard, and Rift-Junction.

PRODUCE IMPORT AGENTS:

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Products bought for Cash or sold for Planters on Commission.

PERSONALIA

Sir Bourchier Wrey has left England for Rhodesia.

Lord and Lady Kylsant have left London to spend Christmas at their Carmarthenshire seat.

M. Gilliat, Acting Assistant Chief Secretary of Zanzibar, has arrived in England on private leave.

M. Alexandre Devos, Managing Director of the Mombasa Trust, has returned to Kenya after his recent sojourn there.

Brigadier-General Sir Henry Page Croft and his brother, Colonel R. P. Croft, have left London for a short tour in East Africa.

Captain and Lady May Greville have left Marseilles to day for Kenya, where they will remain for some months.

Mr. H. G. Coey, Secretary of the Standard Bank of South Africa, has visited Beira and Zanzibar during his tour of East Africa.

Major Ormsby-Gore, chairman of the Parliamentary Commission, which has been visiting East Africa, was expected back in London on Christmas Eve.

His Excellency Sir Donald Cameron, K.B.E., C.M.G., the new Governor of Tanganyika, is expected to have arrived in London on December 28.

The *London Gazette* notifies the appointment of Mr. E. Andersen as Consul of Denmark at Nairobi and of Monsieur G. Delaunoy as Vice-Consul of Belgium at Kigoma, Tanganyika.

We learnt that Mr. and Mrs. Madigan have returned to Lamu after their long journey up the Tana River to investigate the possibilities of development which we referred recently in a special article.

Professor R. S. Troup, C.I.E., M.A., D.Sc., whose valuable report on East African forestry will be recalled, has entered upon his duties as Director of the Imperial Forestry Institute at Oxford.

Rear Admiral Maurice Fitzmaurice, C.B., C.M.G., formerly Director of Naval Intelligence, has succeeded Vice-Admiral Sir Tudor Bell as Commander-in-Chief of the African Station.

Mrs. T. Alexander Barnes, who accompanied her naturalist husband on the first part of his latest trans-African journey, has passed through South Africa on her way back from Tanganyika and the Belgian Congo.

There have been rumours in East African circles that the Portuguese Ambassador of the colonies had cables to the High Commissioner of Mozambique to return to Lisbon to consult with him, but these reports are now officially denied.

The Hon. W. Melville Wilson, M.L.C. for Kikuyu, and President of the Coffee Planters Union, who has arrived back in Kenya, has spoken in the most glowing terms of the Colony's Court at Wembly. He says that coffee sold over there counter fertilizer no less than £1500.

Mr. Alfred Wigglesworth, who has for long taken so prominent a part in the advancement of East African interests, and who last week addressed a strong appeal to British rope-makers to support the East African sisal industry, has just left London for India, from which country he expects to return in March next.

Mr. Alan Turner, who attended the Kenya Court at Wembly on seventy-three days as a voluntary worker, has been specially and publicly thanked by the President of the Kenya Empire Exhibition Council. It is a fine record of glad service, and we would add our word of appreciation. Some men have secured the freedom of a city for less.

The late Captain Tommies, and the late Bishop of Lazarus, who was in poor health generally and suffering from septic embolism, died at Nairobi on Monday. The Warrant of Death was issued on the following day before he got up to certain duties against advice, and two days later he began to fail. Before a doctor could arrive from Tanganyika he passed away.

APPOINTMENTS

During the past month the following appointments to the East African service have been made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies:

Colonel J. C. B. Chisholm, M.A., B.C.O., as Medical Officer; 2nd Lieutenant J. R. Hanmer, B.A., F.R.S., as Assistant Entomologist, Agricultural Department; Captain S. G. R. E., as Drilling Engineer.

Tanganyika: Surgeon Sub-Lieutenant D. M. Latham, M.R.C.S., M.B., B.Chr., B.A.O., Mress. A. J. Enzer, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Dr. Langan, M.B., B.Chr., B.A.O.; Dr. Williamson, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.S., Steel, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., as Medical Officers; Mr. R. P. Caldwell, as Assistant Auditor.

Northern Rhodesia: Major T. G. Trevor, as Secretary for Mines and Superintendent of Public Works Department; Rev. J. F. Holland, B.A., as Principal, Barotsé National School; Mr. Mauritius: Rev. J. W. C. Lavers, as Civil Chaplain.

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

Mr. R. E. St. Barbe Baker, late Assistant Conservator of Forests, Kenya, goes to Nigeria in the same capacity.

Mr. B. Lewis, Deputy Chief Accountant, Posts and Telegraphs Department, Kenya, as Chief Accountant, Posts and Telegraphs Department, Palestine.

Mr. J. G. G. Hall, late Assistant Director of Public Works, Uganda, as Director of Public Works, Zanzibar.

Mr. W. D. Hall, Postmaster, Tanganyika Territory, as Assistant Superintendent Posts and Telegraphs Department, Federated Malay States.

Mr. G. H. Pritchard, Postmaster, Nyasaland, as District Surveyor, Posts and Telegraphs Department, Gold Coast.

■ EAST AFRICA'S SPORTSMAN'S
CORNER.

OUR FREE SERVICE.

A help and comfort to all who travel widely in Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Portuguese East Africa and Tanganyika has recently kindly offered by the author of the following article at the disposal

If they can stay in maximum or minimum sum they are prepared to spend the time at their disposal and the particular game they want, this good sportsman will readily and as far as possible, give his advice. For the more adventurous and experienced shot or his sportsman, information of a bit of territory that has been fully surveyed should be had.

All inquiries on this subject should be addressed to the Editor, and accompanied merely by stamps to the value of 6d. to defray the cost of forwarding to and from our office, also to the Cunard Line and back to the inquirer in case of need.

Or by post office in these columns, or when necessary, by letter to the inquirer. Envelopes should be marked "Shooting" in the top left-hand corner.

Discussion of any matter of interest to sportsmen is welcomed in this column.

BIG GAME.

(Macmillan & Co. 21s.)

It was with mixed feelings that I put down this book. The descriptions of the forest and its peoples are most interesting and absorbing. They display a fine sympathy for the little people stunted in growth by the constant lack of sunlight beneath the canopy of leaves and rendered so silent and alert by hunting and defence of their persons and property against the many large animals of the forest. Hunting in such surroundings is undoubtedly exceptionally difficult and trying, and as the author admits, he had frequently to "come out" of his depths to breathe the clear air and enjoy the sunlight.

The chapters dealing with elephant and buffalo are instructive, and go very fully into the distribution and habits of these animals, including those of the little fierce red buffalo of the forest. The author disclaims knowledge of the pygmy elephant (and doubts its existence). Such a species does exist, allerdings a specimen in the Antwerp zoo brought from the Congo quite recently.

Not only, however, do we hear of the large animals and game of this later region, for the smaller mammals, insects, birds and fish are also very dealt with and make interesting reading, demonstrating the author's thorough methods which he explains in further chapters dealing with collecting and currying.

But now come to the portion of the book which left a bad impression. The author is advocate of hunting in order to collect museum specimens. In view of the world shooting of elephants and other animals it would almost seem a crime especially where such rare animals as the okapi are concerned to be permitting the killing of animals—male, female and

young. No better for every museum the species would soon be extinct. Similarly shooting female and young buffalo whilst swimming in the river is most unsportsmanlike. The same applies also to that elusive animal the bongo. But what makes far worse reading than any of this, and for which the Belgian Congo Government should be censured, is the sending out by Government officials of marauders to ask for shooting for meat, and allowing them to kill these rare and precious animals indiscriminately. In all concessions will hunting go on, the excessive cruelty of such methods is apparent because the proportion of animals wounded to those killed is enormous.

It would appear that very stringent game regulations need not only prohibiting but enforcing in the Congo territory. In spite, however, of these hunting and the killing of female and young animals, the book should be read by hunters, as it is full of information of use not only to forest hunters, but to others also.

The photographs are numerous and consistently good, and one can appreciate them all the more when it is realized under what conditions they were taken. The weights of ivory given for some elephants make the animals look like do the deer.

It is an interesting chapter on gunners concerning the dulling of the barrels of heavy guns to prevent their glinting in the sun, a very necessary precaution with double-barrelled guns.

DUEL BETWEEN TWO COBRA'S.

No cobra is more dangerous than contains an extremely venomous bite, and the duel between two Black-Cape cobras came close to the record length.

Says the writer, Mr H. W. Smart, of Gwelo: "A truly unusual spectacle was witnessed on Sunday, August 12, about seven miles distant from Gwelo in the midlands of Rhodesia. It was a fight to the death between two large cobras. Mr. Frank Dollar, motorist to his miné, suddenly came across them, and pulled up his car within thirty yards of the combat. The two reptiles were charging at one another, each striking at its opponent's head, their two bodies becoming entwined into an apparently hopeless knot when suddenly they would separate, and retreat from one another ready for the next onset."

"Each snake with head and fore portion of body reared two feet from the ground, and with expanded hood and glistening eyes, would make quick dashes at its foe. In manner similar to a cock fight, these two reptiles carried on their duel, each striking at its opponent's head. On several occasions they firmly clasped each other's coils, withdrew a few yards and then hissing frantically with heads near they made a mad rush at one another but only if they their bodies into a singular knot again."

"Occasionally when one snake made a successful strike, it rendered its opponent quite helpless, and in this eventual case it lay back flat, each combatant took advantage of the interval for a rest."

After the fight had been in progress about twenty minutes both snakes seemed tired out and well-nigh exhausted. At one gathering enough strength to make a final onslaught both reptiles simultaneously struck each other's heads and which thus felled, Mr. Dollar at twenty yards distance took careful aim with a .303 rifle, and shot through their two heads with the one small bullet."

OUR WOMAN'S PAGE.

We have been asked to allocate some of our space to the special interests of the large and growing number of ladies in the East African territories, and we have accordingly arranged for this page to be conducted by a lady who has spent time not in England.

"THE WHIRL OF THE WORLD."

All of us who have become art-feeling happiness at home will be here to-day if the Empire is downing. We are going to a right royal Christmastide, and if the fog, which has enshrouded us with Cimmerian darkness for three days at a stretch, allows us to remain and share our festivities, well, here's luck to it!

Thinking of festivities reminds me that the Chelsea Arts Ball was a success, though not termed a crushing success. Dancers of every conceivable hue, clad in their motley which so pleases, and little dances whirled away the hours until Persephone fell sailing at the breakfast hour. But it was well worth the next day's fatigue.

THE ROSEATE HORN.

Home is heaven, or at least a snug corner. Upon the front of the material is worked in various coloured silks a length of patterned braid, enough and broad enough to fit across the top of the forehead.

With only a little scientific imagination one can easily make some very charming varieties of these after-dinner head coverings.

The third feature when attiring the heart, of course, is the choice of hat suitable to the position.

Cream for the Coast and the Highlands.

From among the multitude of face creams that abound upon the advertisement pages of all our papers and periodicals, the wise woman who is domiciled abroad will choose carefully. She will, for example, not always use the same type of cream. What may be very good for one residing at the coast in a tropic climate, is not advisable if living at a higher altitude, and for good reason. In the former case, it will be absolutely essential to prevent the pores of the skin from becoming clogged. Preparation in the coast is usually profuse, and Nature might not to be interfered with; otherwise, in the long run, she will jib.

It is therefore a wise plan to use only a very limited supply of cream and powder, and to use only

that which is free from adulteration and manufactured by a firm of rated standing.

Nothing in the world looks so early as a sunburnt complexion. Our maid told us to give up things, but that is not one that they should be asked to condone.

Drinking Nourishment.

It is not generally understood, I think, that in a hot moist climate, or in a tropic spot, it is just as necessary as at home, if not more so, to drink plenty of nourishing foods. Tea is all very well and useful in the early morning, but the ten o'clock habit is certainly not so necessary. Personally I found that I could carry on much more vigorously for a number of hours in a hot气候 than I could during the same time in the evening.

Salad Dominance.

This is a favoured dish, extremely good for the palate, especially if one is lucky enough to find it on the menu after a hearty walk or strenuous day. Here is a series of my descriptions:

A small need about a pound of radicchio, which you will bind together with milk and cinnamon to taste, till from the garden several large radishes from which you will wash off all the water.

For the dressing, mix a quantity of mayonnaise with the radicchio. Roll or beat the radish finely with thread. Fry in plenty of butter in a shallow saucepan. Serve hot with the above sauce.

J. E. GRAY.

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

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all Chemists
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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCT REPORTS.

COFFEE.

The coffee market generally is very quiet, prices show the usual eastward tendency except for best quality sorts. In Kenya, the only small quantities of Kenya coffee have been sent out, the above remarks cannot apply, but the demand is still satisfactory. Prices were in offer and sold at the following prices:-

Good to fine 15s. to 16s.
Medium 16s. to 17s.
Good to fine 17s. to 18s.

Indigo
Good to fine 15s. to 15s.
Medium to good 15s. to 15s.
Common to medium 15s. to 14s.
13s. "Float" 13s.

The highest price realized was £1.10 per cwt. for 37 bags of Kenya coffee, containing one part of berry, which stood around 15s. to 17s., one parcel of 6 bags containing 12s. 6d.

Uganda - 7 bags of Uganda coffee were imported, as follows:- 4 bags @ 14s. per cwt.

Although fluctuations have occurred, the market has maintained its buoyancy, not advanced last week; and the position is now stronger than for some time past.

East African - Business has been done at 15s. od. to 15s. 6d. for No. 1 white flat East African with December/January to February/March shipment U.K. ports. There is to-day an offer of January/February shipment at 16s. od. with heavy option to incorporate.

No. 1 orthodox market is still untraded, though offers from 15s. to 16s. 6d. have been received. The market is still strong, though offers are few. Offers for December/January, though the last few weeks, have gone up to 16s.

LANDAUER & CO.

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are open to purchase or to receive
on consignment any quantity of
East African

SISAL

and

FLAX

BANKERS' REFERENCES

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: LANDAUER LONDON

EAST AFRICA

There are no factors of No. 1 East African maize, even at the low price of 12s. 6d. although the demand should normally be higher, as 1s. 8d. is on offer at the moment.

The consumption of African sisal in Europe is undoubtedly on the increase, this being attributed principally to the popularity and the reaffirmation that its quality and regular delivery offer many advantages over other fibres. The market continues quiet, but steady at the following prices:-

No. 1 - Tanganika	14s. to 16s. per cwt.
Second	13s. to 14s.
Portuguese	14s. to 16s.

SILK.

With the stimulus for this commodity remain steady, showing little change, the position meeting with an adequate demand.

Wool - Trade has been quiet in all positions, the demand absorbing all available supplies. Prices consequently show an upward tendency, being:-

Prime	14s. to 16s. per cwt.
Good	14s. to 16s.

The silk market generally has been weaker, although under the fall in general trade it is still in demand.

Barrel - The price change is reported since our last prices.

Schelling's strips	14s. to 16s. per cwt.
Cord	14s. to 16s. per cwt.
Smoked strips	14s. to 16s. per cwt.
Smoked wadding	14s. to 16s. per cwt.

Leather - The market is considered to be in a steady position, though offers are few. The demand is also limited, especially in the case of leather goods. The appearance of new tanned stocks will not affect the demand greatly. Special leather is also in demand, prices of special also up to special and extra upwards. Traders are up to special and extra special with regard to ready buyers. Messrs. Ward, Marshall and Co. strongly recommend on garments of clear green and brown in all except No. 2 cattle.

OTHER PRODUCTS.

Cloves - Zanzibar are steady, with spot quoted from 15s. 6d. up, offers quoted 16s. sellers, January/March 17d. buyers, 16d.

Coffee - Demand is limited, though prices are steady. Zanzibar and Mombasa sorts, average 12s. 6d. to 14s.

Pearl - There is still no business passing, though prices are inclined to be slightly firmer with Fafarita at about 15s. 6d. and Cassabi approximately 1s. dearer.

Chamfrabé - The market here is very quiet, but we hear of new crop natural Kordofan being quoted at 12s. 6d., with cleaned at 14s. od. for January/February shipment, while Taffy to arrive January/February is quoted 14s. od.

Sisumia - Practically no business is being done or likely before the New Year. Quotations are unchanged.

P. H. HALL, M.P.S.

Pharmacist & Toilet Specialist

1 Clifton Rd., Maida Vale, London, W.9.

Many East African Settlers know that their MEDICAL AND TOILET REQUIREMENTS are undertaken by us. That is why they remain our clients and recommend their friends to us.

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and everything for babies' toilet.

"EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU"

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

Manufacturers wishing to recruit 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 accustomed to give us the address of their London representatives, can sometimes put inquiries in their way, and Home Office agents for the same reason invited to notify us of their agents in East and Central Africa.

The most important commercial initiation of the week is that Kenya is to open a London Publicity Office next year. It will form the nucleus for the East Africa Home which will come in time. Kenya deserves our congratulations and will have all the help we can give.

Imports into Uganda - September 1st to 30th, 1924. - Total imports into Uganda were £1,000,000, of which £100,000 was in gold. The imports were as follows: - 1,000,000 lbs of cotton, 3,304 cwt of cotton, 303 tons of copper, 3,085 cwt of hides, 850 cwt of beetroot, 4 tons of mica and 70,402 oz troy of gold.

Kenya Customs Returns - for the weeks ended November 15 and 22 provide further evidence of German interest in East African products. In the fortnight Germany took 6,970 bags of groundnuts from Kilindini only, which port shipped 1,881 bags to Holland, 761 to France and, once more, 1,111 to the Mother Country.

Over 4,300 bags of oilseeds were despatched by Germany, which has also started buying cedar staves, taking 500 bags, as against 410 by Britain and 300 by Italy. Hides are likewise sought by our enemies, who purchased 575 bags, compared with 314 by Britain and 410 by Italy. The peaceful situation proceeds apace.

During the Month of September there were imported into the Tanganyika Territory the following quantities of cotton piece goods:

White cotton	287
White cotton	218
Cotton	194

Tanganyika's Imports during September included sections of cement, 84 tons; galvanized iron sheet and 500 wts of soap.

The Tanganyika Immigration Ordinance, to which we referred in detail in our last issue, is by order of the Acting Governor to come into operation on January 1, 1925.

The Sudan bought 193 tons of candles last year. Belgium does more than half the trade, Holland and Italy doing most of the balance. Great Britain comes in last fourth.

It was reported in Nairobi that one enterprising house was importing 120 motor cars by one steamer, and was arranging to have them despatched from Kilindini to Nairobi by special train.

East Africa is showing up steadily in all sorts of little ways. A week ago the General Post Office issued particulars of the Christmas parcels mails which despatched to various parts of the Empire East Africa accounted for no less than 7,500 of nearly half as many as Australia and New Zealand combined.

A proposal has been made to the Editor, under reference F.A. 16, to establish agents in various East African trading centres which are well placed to handle the laundry salt of a leading British firm manufacturing this product. This is a large trade with South Africa. With the development of laundry in East Africa it is believed that

WE BRING YOU BUSINESS

During the past fourteen weeks EAST AFRICA has been approached by fourteen British firms desirous of appointing agents. The references and brief particulars are as under:

- E.A. 1 - Biscuit manufacturers.
- E.A. 2 - Jam manufacturers.
- E.A. 3 - Cycle manufacturers.
- E.A. 4 - Motor car manufacturers.
- E.A. 5 - Biscuit manufacturers.
- E.A. 6 - Sheep and cattle food manufacturers.
- E.A. 7 - Distillers and Exporters.
- E.A. 8 - Fine glass manufacturers.
- E.A. 9 - Brewers, and exporters of ale and stout.
- E.A. 10 - Patent jar manufacturers.
- E.A. 11 - Scottish biscuit manufacturers.
- E.A. 12 - Spanish exporter of wines.
- E.A. 13 - Corkscrew textile spinner.
- E.A. 14 - Laundry salt manufacturers.

In practically all these cases agents are desired in all of the following centres: Nairobi, Kampala, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Dar-es-Salaam, Blantyre, Livingstone, Beira, Lourenco Marques, the Seychelles, Madagascar and Mauritius.

Applicants will expedite a decision by sending in confidence in their first letter fullest particulars of their present business and lines handled. In each case the house in question is well established and fully alive to the growing importance of East Africa. Agents interested should communicate with the Editor.

LET EAST AFRICA HELP YOU.

UGANDA'S WONDERFUL PROGRESS

SPECIALLY WRITTEN FOR EAST AFRICA

By W. H. Graham

Managing Director of Marine Planners Ltd.,
Kampala, Uganda.

In the year 1925 Uganda will export its first fifty bales of cotton. In the autumn last closed some 2,000 bales were sent out—approximately three-quarters of a ton per bale—and the estimated quantity—and consequently, comparatively—the new crop for the 1924-5 season will yield at least 100,000 bales. When it is remembered that practically the whole of the crop is produced from Native small holdings of half an acre and upwards, the soundness of the industry and the resultant general distribution of wealth among the Natives is evident.

It is at this stage of the history of Uganda that the Royal Highnesses, The Duke and Duchess of York, the first representatives of the Royal House to visit the Protectorate, are on their way to that country. In Uganda their arrival will be received with the same enthusiasm of welcome as in Kenya.

It is the desire of the Government to develop the country without any岐視 (discrimination). I can say that the whole of the European and Native population, from the Governor and Kabaka downwards, will turn out to give their Royal Highnesses a cordial and patriotic welcome.

Enlightening and Uplifting the Baganda.

To those of us who have lived long in Uganda it is now familiar to note that there is but one very fundamental principle:

That the King and his Queen extended their tour in the country, embracing the Nyanza, Buganda and Western Provinces. Their Royal Highnesses intend to see large areas for themselves, and so come into actual contact with Native development in its earliest stages.

They will find that the Baganda are quick to learn and excel in handicrafts. They make efficient carpenters, bricklayers, stonemasons, engine fitters, motor-drivers and mechanics, shop salesmen, clerks, headmen, and so on, provided that as is necessary with all Africans strict supervision of their work is maintained. Even in civilized countries slackness is not unknown when men are not kept up to the mark. Here it must be remembered that we are dealing with a people which thirty years ago had practically no knowledge whatever of any kind of empire. As time goes on, and thanks to the successive, selfless efforts of the various missionary bodies and the Government in educational work, coupled with the development of the commerce of the country, I believe that the Baganda will acquire that sense of responsibility and integrity which we find in the great mass of our own people.

Newspapers, Motor-cars and Silks.

The Government of the country is doing all it can to provide educational facilities. Not long ago a Technical College for Natives was opened. Here they can study medicine, surveying, veterinary work, and building in all its branches. There is to be a training school for the future teachers of the Baganda race. Already, by a noted, there are no less than five Native typewriters in Uganda, the written, edited and conducted by Natives in the Baganda language, and with a very large circulation between them. The success of the local Native press is a striking proof of the educational progress that has been made. The native dress of the Natives is more and more taking the European ideas, and they are now outstripping their former thatched houses, as there are buildings

brick houses with corrugated iron roofs, hundreds of whom possess motor-cycles, or even expensive motor-cars, and many thousands possess bicycles.

Their own and their women's *European clothing* is also much higher, and their original dress of bark cloth is now rarely seen. It is a wonderful sight, for instance, to see an important Native walking along the streets of Kampala, wearing a white silk, silver, and gold. The cheap Native prints that were so much in vogue a few years ago are now being displaced by higher and more expensive ranges of materials.

All Our Eggs Not in One Basket.

Perhaps it was only natural and even inevitable that the progress of the cotton-growing industry should imbue the Native mind, and also, to some extent, the official mind—with the idea that cotton is the only crop worth growing about. It may be that one's eggs in one basket is naivety, and we therefore need to bear in mind the other side of the coin.

Cacao, rubber grows extremely well, although at the same rates in the Malay States, and we have now had sufficient experience to know that, allowing for the seasons and a half to two years before tapping, can commence, yields and bark renewal on large trees will compare very favourably with Malaya. At a steady market price of £150d to £1 per lb. rubber is a good proposition in Uganda, and is the all the advantage, and none the disadvantage of the cacao.

There is also a good proportion, the quality of the plantation product being very little, if at all, below that of the Kenya-grown variety. Unfortunately, the post-war slump and the stabilisation of the rupee on the Born basis, which automatically increased our costs of production by 50%—were responsible for many plantations having to be abandoned, but those settlers who could hold out are now reaping the reward. Native growing of Robusta coffee is being encouraged, and as the plant is hardy and gives a good yield, the prospects are very good.

Tackling Labour and Transport Problems.

Sir Robert Coryndon, when Governor of Uganda, did everything in his power to help Uganda's plantation industry, and his successor, Sir Geoffrey Archer, has shown a great deal of practical sympathy with the planters. He has been very energetic in acting on various recommendations put forward by the Uganda Planters Association, his latest move being towards the provision of a better and steadier labour supply. That is the greatest need of the European planter, and I am convinced that the Uganda Government cannot give too much attention and encouragement to plantation crops.

In the course of the next two or three years the extension of the Uganda Railway into the Uganda Protectorate should be an accomplished fact, and the cotton-growing areas will thus be put into direct communication with Mombasa. With this extended railway construction, the new scheme of connection for the railways of Kenya and Uganda, the completion of the deep water piers at Kilindini, and the provision of new roads and mechanical transport facilities for the conveyance of goods will be enormously helped, and so beneficially affect production.

Another matter that requires early settlement is the formation of a complete Customs Union between the Kingdoms of Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika. At the present time

present moment Kenya and Uganda are in complete union, and partly in union with Tanganyika; but as regards natural products of each territory, but a great barrier to interterritorial trade would be removed by the formation of a full Customs Union between the above-mentioned countries.

Uganda already offers a good and rapidly extending market for English goods. The Continent, India, Japan and America are keenly alive to the opportunity, and are making strenuous efforts to secure a firm hold on the market. Great Britain unfortunately has not learnt the lesson that pre-war competition and post-war conditions should have taught her.

Openings for British Energy.

I have just completed a tour of the main manufacturing centres in this country in order to see for myself whether English manufacturers cannot secure for themselves a bigger share in the various trades now available for East Africa. In practically every industry I find it told that the English manufacturers are too expensive to compete with the Continent, and, in some industries like sugar, Uganda will always buy British products, but, sad to relate, it is now becoming an impossibility to buy many lines in this country.

If British manufacturers would only awaken to the opportunity that our East African territories offer, and if they would study conditions, costs and potentialities with half the care and determination employed by the Germans, the Americans, the Germans, the Indians, the French, the Japanese, we should be able to fulfil our natural rôle and increase the proportion of our exports to the Mother Country.

Since penning this article it is announced that our Governor, Sir Geoffrey Archer, K.C.M.G., has been appointed Governor-General of the Sudan. Whilst congratulating Sir Geoffrey on his appointment to such an important appointment, one cannot help feeling regret that his enthusiastic activities are being so soon diverted to other channels. The only consolation is that in the Sudan he will find still greater possibilities of adding to the quota of Empire grown cotton.

WHO IS GETTING THE BULK OF UGANDA TRADE?

From Our Resident Correspondent,

Kampala, Nov. 25, 1924.

Who is getting the bulk of Uganda's trade? I should say the foreigner, whether he be German, Japanese, American or Austrian, French, Italian, etc., are having a bite at it, and no one here seems to be able to state definitely how much is going to the British subject races. The general opinion, however, is that non-Britons are getting far more than a fair share.

Many and many stories have I heard from people saying "What benefit do we get as British subjects, except in Uganda over the Japanese or any foreigner who chooses to come into the country to trade?" The answer, if we have it boldly, would be "None, none, whatever."

As a result, the bulk of the Indian traders of the protectorate are becoming interested in German-manufactured goods, in Austrian material, in Japanese manufactured and Japanese American, in anything and every thing, with a foregone conclusion, provided the terms and the British manufacturer terms, and provided the stuff is as good against the ordinary trade.

I have seen samples of all kinds of material sent here from Germany and sent through British agents. These are well known, though catalogues are used by British agents. The firms I cited them and others of the

buyer are exceptional. The goods have the stamp of excellence, and the persuasive power which accompanies novelty or anything new and attractive. The material is set out in the best style, the samples are perfect in every detail, and the prices in many instances are far below those of the British-manufactured article.

How to stop it.

What more is needed to ensure an order? And orders are going forward by the thousands of pounds.

How to stop it is the problem. In the present condition of England everything is high-priced, except a few—a very few—lines which have fallen to pre-war prices. The point now is: can they go lower, and, if so, can the foreigner go lower still? That is the whole question in a nutshell. And, so far as one can see, it's some problem!

The foreigner is unquestionably making a bold bid for the trade of Uganda, as he's doing elsewhere. Maybe he has better soil to work on than in other places. In any event it is indisputable that the British manufacturer is only going to be beaten in this country. Those people who keep telling us statements to the effect, like, biding their hand in the sand, and are evidently blind to that policy of peaceful penetration which is surely sapping the foundation of British trade in this country. Some of them, perhaps, have reasons for pushing foreign stuff.

Great Britain Awake!

The wants of Uganda are increasing beyond anything seen in the last of a few years ago. The wants of Uganda are increasing to meet the needs of a million people, who

soon will be more than a million. It is time to act, and see what magic a little money is destined to reach out here. The British taxpayer has not hesitated to put money into this country. Let the British taxpayer devise some means whereby he gets a little of his own back again.

If the home manufacturer is satisfied to sit down and see what the gods will send him from Uganda, then he deserves just what he gets—and it does not need a wiseacre to tell him that this will be a decreasing amount, and a heavily diminishing one at that.

There are many of us here who believe that British-made material is still the best to buy, but that there is such a thing as paying too high a price for it needs no demonstration. When will Great Britain awake?

HANDLING UGANDA COTTON.

Mrs. ADDINGTON recently put to the Secretary of State for the Colonies a Parliamentary question as to whether he was aware of the serious losses incurred by cotton growers in Uganda in consequence of the lack of efficient transport, and whether he proposed to take any steps to increase the facilities.

Mr. Amery wrote in reply: "I have received representations on this subject and am in communication with the Governor of Kenya. Pending the opening of direct communication by rail between Uganda and the coast, every endeavour is being made to increase the facilities for handling Uganda cotton by improving the wharf and storage accommodation on Lake Kioga, by improving the wharves on Lake Victoria, and by providing new steamers and lighters for both lakes."

In addition, the goods wagons have been ordered, and are expected to be shipped before the end of the year, while eighteen locomotives are due for delivery by January 30. Special efforts have been made to provide additional storage facilities at the ocean port, in order to prevent the delay due to overhauling of the different kinds of cargo which are imported for export at about the same time of the year.

GERMAN BID FOR EAST AFRICAN TRADE

Specially written for "East Africa" by an old Tanganyika settler.

Dates Saturday November 11, 1924.

It is Armistice Day, and many a thought flows through one's head. Again and again I have thought of the Tanganyika Colony at Wimbley, with its excellent model of a business system which demonstrated very clearly and very truthfully the origin of the merchandise imported into that territory.

On Armistice Day one is particularly conscious of the strange obtuseness of Britain in the matter of foreign trade. It is an anniversary that recalls so many glorious and progressive elections. The olive branch has been and is being held out to Germany by great numbers of the electors in the Old Country. That is bad enough, but to my mind the Germans are getting back so much of their lost ground as is even more annoying to us who knew the country before the war fought up and down for years, and suffered unspeakable degradation at the hands of our enemy. Many of the roads are still in a deplorable condition, and there is every reason to believe that the German traders will regain commercially if not politically.

Teuton Friskery.

The old methods are still in use. Low prices, long credits, and sharp practice are still the weapons employed. The other day I walked into an Indian duka in an up-country village and took up what I imagined to be the old "a baw Peas". Three tablet soaps. The containers were identical with those of the non-English-speaking European or an opulent Native who had once bought the well-known British product would have readily imagined that this imitation was the genuine article. It was just a piece of German cynicism—evidence of their conception of commercial morality.

In another duka I recently asked for a bottle of sweets, which, standing on a shelf at the back of the shanty, appeared to be by Messrs. Gossage and Blackwell. But not a bit of it. It was a camouflage of German origin, of exactly the same size and with a label that could be differentiated from the characteristic English mark only on close examination. Every little point had been studied—and the price of the substitute was thirty cents of a shilling cheaper than that of the British article.

In biscuits the same thing obtains. Everything is done to obscure the true origin of the goods. English firms are selling at about three shillings for the one pound tin. The German imitator can be bought to-day throughout about one shilling thirty cents.

Pencils and books from Germany are everywhere and seem to have the market to themselves, while trousers of German manufacture have a particular vogue at the moment. Japan is sending great quantities of cheap vests and shirts for Native use, and Bombay has every appearance of increasing its hold in the cotton-goods trade.

The cotton market season marks a time when money is plentiful amongst the above growers, who used to think it a pity to spend it in purchases that catch and please the eye. There is a sad reflection, particularly on Armistice Day, that such a large proportion—almost the majority, one feels—of the commodities bought by these peoples are of foreign make.

Have British manufacturers and merchants no vision and no courage? Every year we are watching trade slipping away from us in Tanganyika.

It is not merely the trade that we lose to-day that suffers. Increased cotton growing by Natives, expanding mass production, heavier groundnut exports, and programmes of new railway and road construction, all mean rapidly advancing wealth on the part of the black population of this and the neighbouring East African territories. In Uganda, for instance, the purchasing power of the Natives has increased some 50% in twelve months. We shall see similar remarkable developments in the other East African states in the imminent future.

At the benefit of our labour to be repaid by foreign manufacturers! Even the British Empire exhibition does not seem to have awakened the British exporter to the value of these progressive countries. The American, the German, the Japanese, the Indian, the Dutchman, the Austrian, the Italian, and the Frenchman are showing keener and keener interest in the opportunities that await them.

It is time the study of our special needs, competitive prices, and the appointment of suitable local agents, British houses, are again and again in the thoughts of the business man. Let us always buy British products rather than German.

There is need for continually stressing the facts of the position. The Duke of York, we know, is visiting East Africa for a holiday, but if he could find an opportunity on his return home to issue a strong appeal to Britain's business men to awaken and concentrate on our needs, we should feel a glow of satisfaction and a glimmer of hope.

Armistice Day seems a particularly opportune moment for such an effort, which I devoutly trust will be without some result.

GERMANS FOR EAST AFRICA.

British Consuls Report Claims.

Reports in this journal have made it clear that the German means to get back into East Africa as soon as he can. As an instance of Teuton determination, the following letter received by the Editor is instructive, amusing, and amazing:

I am a reader of your newspaper, "EAST AFRICA". Therefore, I am looking for a situation in Kenya. I allowed me to ask Your Honour, if you can not say me a address to become a place in this colony.

I am 23 years old, unmarried, Roman Catholic, born at Munich, of representative appearance and behaviour, 5' 10" meters (more than 6 feet high), and absolutely healthy; energetic, accommodative and used to any kind of outdoor sports. I have finished my apprenticeship in The East Bank here. In consequence of the bad economical conditions of banking affairs, I received notice for July 1st of this year,

It is not only the desolate economical conditions in Germany that compel me to aspire to an appointment abroad, but it is also the longing to display my commercial talents and faring so one, on a large scale, and the great wish to see the world.

The Colonel — Esq., who was for several years in the Army as a commissioned officer of the colonial troops, was recommending this country very to me; he said the British Consul here will do his best to support me in every way.

So kindly, I shall not missled to prove my special gratitude for any advice you would give for me a situation.

The Editor does not propose to copy the especial details of the letter.

WHERE KENYA TRADE IS GOING.

Urgent Need for British Action.

From a Special Correspondent.

Montrose.

You have asked me to give the reader of "East Africa" an account of the present trend of imports and exports to Kenya. On the face of it both our exports and imports are in a very healthy condition, and there is no difficulty in predicting that future will be thoroughly satisfactory from these points of view.

East Africa last year really began to interest people at home. We have had a Parliamentary Committee with us. We shall soon have the Duke and Duchess of York, with all the publicity their visit will give. Next year we will do even better at Wembley than we did last session. We are beginning to get known.

However, settlement is increasing, Native production is higher, and railway construction is proceeding apace. From the conditions of the settlers all we want is an assured supply of labour and a period of stability.

Our Imports.
There has been a suggestion of some mitigation of the great increase in our exports that may be expected in the next year or two. With expanding exports will come increasing imports for both European and Native use. Our purchases of the future will undoubtedly be of such magnitude that those of to-day will sink into comparative insignificance.

That assurance ought to heart home manufacturers if only they were aware of the opportunities of them in the new market. Nothing appears to indicate a desire to encourage them.

Nothing appears to indicate a desire to stimulate real British interest in Kenya. It would be a fine thing for the Colony for the Homeland, and incidentally, for the Empire.

Though Kenya is British to the backbone, the British settlers cannot by any means account for the major portion of our imports. Roughly speaking, at least three-quarters of our overseas purchases will enter into consumption by natives, and it is therefore Native trade that must bulk most largely in our considerations. Sad to relate, Great Britain is not holding her own.

German Commercial Penetration.

A few figures may startle us into a realization of the way we are drifting. Great Britain, America, Japan, Germany, Holland, and a few other countries share broadly speaking the ones that share the Kenya market for manufactured goods, and of them all none is making anything like the headway of Germany when judging by what we see here. It is again given in the appended table. Kenya and Uganda received from Germany goods to the following values:

	1919	1920
1. Cotton	1,211	1,212
2. Wool	1,212	1,213
3. Linen	1,213	1,214
4. Silk	1,214	1,215

How much we have received since the end of last year it is impossible to say, but that the figures will show they are published in a few minutes' time by the astute and fearless T. G. of the Kenya Trade Board.

Look where I will, I find ample opportunity for the penetration of German products. When one mentions German penetration to you, and talk they appear to do so with the speaker as a bogeyman of the past few years behind the times. They regard one naturally as Germany's low and dirty and never rising like a man of honour, whence it is only natural to turn away from him. These people go to Kenya, and drag them across the ocean to those people native to Kenya, and drag them across the ocean.

found from store to store, I make bold to say that their complacency would be seriously disturbed. In practically every imaginable line of business German trade is accumulated.

WHAT GERMANY THINKS.

German ale, beers and wines are arriving in such quantities that we no longer have the slightest hesitation about drinking them. We are to-day more likely to offer them than those of British or Japanese origin. Their奔ants, sweets and tinmed goods are on the market.

Cement, dynamited goods, hardware, aluminium goods, iron and steel goods, steel, iron, copper, and brass wire, locks, all are pouring in from the Fatherland. If the Native buys a knife, it is more than an even money bet that it hails from Solingen, which is sending us rapidly increasing quantities of cutlery and is making a bid for the trade in razors, one well worth capture.

Axes seem to be almost entirely of German manufacture, while the trade in hoes, shovels, and other agricultural tools is rapidly being wrested from the Germans. The British manufacturer, who has hitherto been the dream of success, is many times more popular than ever before, but this is because he continues to send the same articles in increasing numbers. He does not realize that Native demand for these implements has increased enormously, and is destined to increase still more. The Germans keep close to these considerations and in getting a good deal of this new trade. With artisans tools the facts are exactly similar.

Bicycles Also.

Articles of Native fancy are also sold out of Germany. They are not so numerous as the others, but their cheap cloaks and blankets succeed to some extent. Nice iron goods, and the various musical instruments entering Kenya are made in Germany. Three-quarters of the sewing machines are German.

Even German bicycles are beginning to appear, and if there is one line in which the British metal-work manufacturer should have continued to rule the market, it is in bicycles. The British article is unquestionably the best sent out here. It is merely German enterprise which is securing a share of the trade. Our makers need to be alert and particularly to watch their competitors' catalogues for Native tastes. One point of the German bicycle is that it is highly glistening enamelled, and that makes an appeal to the eye of the Native buyer.

Then those favourite little tablets of scented toilet soap for Native use are reappearing everywhere. The cheap blankets, in printed, dyed and coloured cotton pieces, goods, and in a host of other lines too numerous to specify the same drift is to be recorded. It is not pleasant picture to paint, but a real idea of our present and future position is to be gained, we must face the facts.

ENCOURAGING KENYA'S MAIZE EXPORT.

Mr Alex Holm, Director of Agriculture, has issued a noteworthy circular arrangement for the agricultural Department of the colony to test the quality of maize grown in the colony, and to obtain samples of maize for export. Samples of maize are to be sent to the Agricultural Department of the colony, and the results telegraphed to the Director of Agriculture. The institution of this scheme will encourage the establishment of a sound and progressive maize industry. For instance, during the last year, maize was imported to Kenya, and was shipped to Europe, and a quarter of them on average contained 10 per cent.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO EAST AFRICA.

LANDING AT MOMBASA.

Nairobi, December 22, 1923.

The landing-stage at Kilindini was a mass of flags and palms; with the Royal Standard as the centerpiece, and at the pier-head was a flagstaff flying a flag inscribed "Welcome to Kenya" when the Duke of York in white naval uniform, accompanied by the Duchess, wearing a naval costume and a neat white helmet, stepped out of their launch.

A crowd of thousands of Africans, Arabs, Somalis and Indians greeted the visitors with boisterous cheering. The Duke inspected the Guard of Honour composed of Native Police, and afterwards a number of loyal and affectionate addresses were presented by Arabs, Natives and Chinese, who all expressed their happiness and contentment.

After a roundabout sail through the Indian Ocean, the Duke and Duchess, on the 22nd, attended a Native dance held on the spot from where caravans in the early days used to start for the interior.

Kikuya stiff-walkers wearing gilt crowns in which were stuck flaming candles contrasted with crack dancers who wore nothing except grass kilts, and Natives from Kenya Colony, Tanganyika, Uganda, Rwanda and the Belgian Congo took part in the impudent display.

The Natives presented their 15-year Kingfisher with a gold coin on a red ribbon "from all the Mombasa dancers," and an Arab address, which was contained in a hollowed-out elephant's tusk, was also presented.

Both the Duke and the Duchess are very well and greatly enjoyed their voyage, during which the customary rites of Neptune were celebrated when "crossing the line." *Times*.

AT PORT SAID.

Suez Canal.

THE "Malaya," flying the flag of Rear-Admiral W. W. Fisher, C.B., M.V.O., commanding the First Battle Squadron, Mediterranean Fleet, accorded the "Mulbera" a royal salute as we drew within the Gateway of the East. Bladders and Marines, mounted ships and a bugle blared out the "still." Then came the long echoing notes, and the salute, followed by "God Save the King" by the band.

The Duke of York answered a signal from the battleship, and soon the Admiral's large came frothing up to the gangway, scattering the barge-boats to right and left. The flag officer was away again in a few moments, and then the ship, grateful barge was back again and the Royal party was going off to dine with him.

The Duke and the Duchess, Lady Mayoress, Captain O. V. Brooks, R.N., and Lieutenant-Colonel P. J. O'Brien, all deserted our saloon for the hospitality of the Royal Navy. *Glasgow Evening Times.*

CHRISTMAS IN NAIROBI.

Nairobi, December 24, 1923.

The Duke and Duchess of York arrived in Nairobi at 4.30 p.m. on Tuesday. They were received at the station by Lady Coryndon, wife of the Governor, the Chief Justice, the Bishop of Mombasa, and the Members of the Executive Council.

All Nairobi was present at the station to welcome to Government House, and there was a general chain of cheers from the station to Government House. The Town Council, the Indians and the Chinese presented addresses, and in a collective reply the Duke of York thanked the people of Nairobi for their most generous welcome.

"We have been looking forward very much to our visit," he said, "and I am sure that both my wife and I will have a most interesting and pleasant holiday in the country."

The Duke and Duchess spent Wednesday morning shopping, and in the afternoon she attended the City Council meeting, and he showed him the imminent Resolutions of the British Empire Colonies.

On Christmas Day their Royal Highnesses attended the morning service at All-Saints' Church, followed by Mass in Mombasa cathedral. After the service the Duke and Duchess visited the new Sunday service at Stephen's African Church in Nairobi, which was opened a week ago. The congregation of 2,000 included a number of visitors who were given a free meal.

In the afternoon there was a garden party at Government House, and before leaving the Duke and Duchess attended a command exhibition of Martin Johnson's "Living Wild Animals" film. *Times.*

OPENING THE CITY PARK.

Nairobi, December 24, 1923.

To-day the Duke and Duchess of York visited the City Park, which the Duke formally opened. The Mayor and Councillors were presented to the Duke, who, in his speech, said that he was impressed by the potentialities of the Colonies. *Morning Post.*

ON SAFARI.

Nairobi, December 28, 1923.

The Duke and Duchess of York left here on the morning of Boxing Day on their first shooting camp.

The party includes Captain Leslie Kenya Game Warden, Dr. Gills (Principal Medical Officer), and Mr. and Mrs. Huberta. *Times.*

CROSSING THE LINE.

Nairobi, December 22, 1923.

PASSENGERS in the "Mulbera" report a cheery voyage. The Duke and Duchess of York took part in the fancy dress dances, and also in the crossing of the line ceremonies, at which the Duke was shaved and ducked, but had his revenge by ducking the captain. *Morning Post.*

JANUARY, 1925.

EAST AFRICA

PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSIONERS' BID FAREWELL TO EAST AFRICA.

Prior to leaving Nairobi the East African Parliamentary Commissioners were entertained to dinner at the New Stanley Hotel, when Mr. C. Kenneth Ardher, Chairman of the Convention of Associations, who presided, proposed the toast of the Commissioners in a humorous and well-phrased speech.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore declined in replying, that he would have spoken with much more interest had he not recently had a talk with Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. As it was, he realized that what he said might be used in evidence against him. Two and a half years ago, when he was less responsible and less informed, he had made in the House of Commons a speech which was slightly mischievous and deliberately provocative to Kenya, but he had come out to stand the rackning. Nothing had more struck him than the open handed and generous welcome given to him by those who had made that speech. He had not, in fact, East Africa's problems with a hostile or critical spirit; the days of that were past. It was very easy to criticize a man when his friends were, with the problems of the British Empire in view, he realized it was impossible to criticize a nation in its relations with the Empire.

TEACHING LESSON.

There was being made throughout the five East African territories almost magnificent endeavour not only towards the further economic development of these wonderful lands, but to the advancement of civilization throughout the world. In Great Britain there was a conviction that West Africa was rich in natural and human resources and easily responsive to encouragement, but that the same was not the case

in the other territories, and that the best education and promise those countries could offer was that of the King's Dominions. In the past three months they had been over vast areas of the richest soil in the world. Whether at the Colonial Office or as a private citizen he would preach in season and out of season the gospel of East Africa and of any one of the territories, but the whole.

There was an extraordinary unanimity at home on the part of Government and of private capital, in regard to East Africa. It was not based on sound fact, and if by any means it was possible to obtain extra capital for further transport and development in East Africa it would bring not only a splendid return in vastly increased production, but infinite good to the world.

It was necessary to get to root problems. Nairobi and Kenya formed tremendous nerve centres. Here they had the biggest centre of European influence in the territories, and here they were trying out one of the most heroic experiments the Nordic races had ever tried, the adjustment of their life to the life of the tropics.

Problems.

There were other problems. They would never get a healthy white race of Native workers until they improved the condition of the reserves. There were too many rats, too many goats, too few children living, and too many children dying in infancy. There was the status of the women, and all, it meant to the future of Africa. There could be no short cuts to a solution of the fundamental questions until they had envisaged these fundamental problems. He did not want to hush up the Africans, but to develop them.

Other difficulties had to be faced. Half Tanganyika was under the tsetse fly, which was the production enemy to conquer the tsetse by the tsetse fly, and to conquer them.

The territories had been too prone to criticize the Government, and at present Nyasaland was "too remote

to be criticized, she would soon be nearer." Prejudice and ignorance between the territories must be broken down, and this could be done largely by greater intercourse, by governors' conferences, medical conferences, veterinary conferences and similar schemes.

Incomparable Progress.

The territories were neck-and-neck in progress. Last year Kenya exported in nine months £1,000,000 worth of produce, in nine months this year she had exported £1,100,000 worth. Uganda in the same period last year had exported £2,100,000, and in the first period £3,430,000. Tanganyika's figures were £1,800,000 and £1,700,000. Each of the territories had in nine months increased her trading exports by not less than 60 per cent. It was wonderful, so wonderful that no other part of the world could show a similar record of exact equality.

From Tabora, in 1922, 2,000 tons of groundnuts had been dispatched; in 1923, 4,000 had been sent, and when they were there recently this year already 8,000 tons had been shipped. Last year Uganda had sent out 93,000 bales of cotton; up to November of this year she had already exported 17,000 bales. Next year the report would be very much higher, probably 200,000 bales. Kenya's maize, coffee and sisal production shows that the special climate of Kenya is well suited to these crops, and that the country gave them a splendid chance. Tremendous economic facts gone for years.

The Empire needed East Africa to produce the best and most varied crops. They must preach the gospel of East Africa. They must get the imperial outlook and the East African outlook, not any narrower one. The British Empire was to-day and would continue to be the greatest force for peace and progress in the world, and to earn its own普遍的 applause.

THE END.

Mr. Linfield, having paid tribute to the Commissioners, said he had seen some of the most socialism experiments of modern times in the Uganda Railway workshops, where an equality of opportunity was being afforded to Indians and to others, with undeniably success. They had seen immense possibilities in East Africa, and he looked forward to the establishment of a great series of links between the territories. He entirely disagreed with the opposition held in some technical and official quarters here to wireless telegraphy. It had to come, and it would come. In their report—which would, he hoped, be out before the end of the financial year—they would try to persuade those who had sent them of the peculiar and unprecedented contribution that East Africa had to make to the Empire.

Mr. Linfield thought one of the wisest things Parliament had done was to send a Commission composed of representatives of each party to see things for themselves and report. If he had his way he would insist on Members of Parliament travelling the Empire, and then being put through an examination, and he would also like to put the Colonial Office through the same treatment. He had learned to respect the settlers of Kenya, who were sending the Commissioners home as four missionaries. In England it was too often suggested that the settlers were ignorant and selfish. They did not hear enough of the good, the extraordinary work that they did to uplift and help the Native.

Mr. Calder, the Secretary to the Commission, also spoke, agreeing that there was a great deal of ill-informed criticism in England of Kenya, but suggesting that the arguments with which those charges had been met were not always the best.

His Excellency the Governor on rising to bid farewell to the Commissioners, was received with remarkable enthusiasm as a tribute to his personal popularity and his whole-hearted devotion to the Colony.

JANUARY 1, 1926.

TO SUCCEED SIR GEOFFREY ARCHER.

Uganda's New Acting Governor.

EAST AFRICA is able to announce that the Hon. Edward Blackwell Jarvis, C.M.G., is now en route to East Africa by the Messageries Maritimes steamer "General Voronov" to assume the acting appointment of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Uganda Protectorate in succession to Sir Geoffrey Archer, who will shortly enter upon his new duties as Governor-General of the Sudan.

The new Acting Governor, who was born in 1877, went to Uganda as Assistant Colonial Civil Service in the Leeward Islands in 1899.

He has already commanded the Government of Uganda on two occasions during the years 1922 and 1923, and, in addition to the C.M.G., holds the Croix Commandeur Order of Leopold II for services rendered during the war.

His Excellency the Hon. E. B. Jarvis and Mrs. Jarvis will we understand have the honour of entertaining their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York during their stay in East Africa.

We all have reason to believe that it is now practically secured that the Duke and Duchess will return from Uganda by the N.E. route, spending some time in Khartoum, the capital of the late Sir Geoffrey and Lady Archer.

PERSONALIA.

His Royal Highness, the Duke of York, has succeeded the Prince of Wales as President of the British Empire Exhibition, 1925.

Major General Sir Charles M. Fergusson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., English, has been absent for months in East Africa.

News has been received by cable of the marriage in Nairobi of Mr. E. L. Gifford, of Soysambu Elmenteita, to Miss Cicilia Heath.

In response to a question by Dr. Charlesworth at the recent annual meeting of the African Society, Earl Buxton, the Chairman, stated that the present membership was about 800.

Lord Southborough, Chairman of the East African Parliamentary Commission, is still confined to bed, though we are glad to learn he is making some progress towards recovery.

Sir Sidney Harmer, Director of the Natural History Department of the British Museum, has issued a public appeal for further funds for the Tanganyika expedition for excavating for giganthasaurus bones at Tendaiouti, Tanganyika.

Brigadier A. M. A. M. W. principal medical officer in Northern Rhodesia, has been invested as Companion of the Most Distinguished

Order of St. Michael and St. George and Government House, Lavington, by His Excellency the Governor.

Mr. W. A. Down, an old Kenya settler, who came home via Dar-es-Salam, Kigoma, Stanleyville, Matadi and the West Coast route, and spent part of his leave in Iceland, Norway and Sweden, is now back in Nairobi. He finds the temperature very different from that at Reykjavik, we are told.

Sh. Milson Rees, K.C.V.O., the eminent laryngologist, who recently visited Kenya and Tanganyika, and whose considerable property in the Arusha district, has generously offered to present to the Kenya Medical Library a collection of the most recent books on pathology.

It will be remembered that Lord Rohaldenay was Chairman of the Committee on East and West African Transport appointed by the Colonial Office. The Viceroy of India has now unveiled at Calcutta a statue of Lord Rohaldenay in commemoration of his term of office as Governor of Bengal between 1901 and 1906.

The property of the late Allidina Visram, the wealthy Indian leader, is now being disposed of, and we learn from legend that much of it is changing hands for a mere song. Plasterings have realized surprisingly small prices and the house property much less than anticipated.

Major General Sir Charles M. Fergusson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., English, has been absent for months in East Africa. He is now back in England, having just completed his visit to the headquarters of the Board of the Pensions Fund. His visit, however, will be very brief, for he will be back in this country in February to supervise the publication of the report covering the Commission's recent visit to East Africa.

Colonel Commandant E. M. Jack, C.M.G., D.S.O., Director General of Ordnance Survey at Southampton, who was in charge of the British section of the Anglo-German-Belgian Boundary Commission in East Africa in the early days, recently gave an interesting lecture on the subject to the Southampton Scots Association.

The Rev. Chancellor E. F. Spanton is leaving Zanzibar to take up the duties of General Secretary in London of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa. He was a prisoner of war in German East Africa from 1914 to 1916, and has written a book describing his experiences. It will certainly be a gain to the Mission to have such a genial and experienced secretary.

We are informed by the War Office that all members of the East African forces who have not yet received their medals should make their claims to the Medal Branch, A.G. 10, of the War Office, 27, Bishop Street, Aldgate Hill, E.C.4. Claimants should give their regimental number, rank, full name, regiment, and the theatre of war in which they served.

East Africa in the Press.

SUDAN COTTON.

ACCORDING to the *Morning Post*, at the back of the manœuvres of Egyptian extremists is the wire-pulling of Egyptian cotton-growing interests, which desire to see Britain lose its hold on the Sudan, not merely because of any supposed financial interests of the Egyptians, but because it would enable the Egyptian cotton-grower to keep back the native cotton-growers in the Sudan, where the latter compete largely for raw cotton.

EGYPT IN TROUSERS TOO SOON?

Thus does Mr. G. Ward Price, writing from Cairo for the *Daily Mail*, describe the position of Egypt and the Sudan. He says:

The blunder of our Egyptian policy lies in the fact that we have put into trousers too soon. In domestic life that mistake leads often to similar situations of difficulty. It seems to me that this nation from being a child of mystery has suddenly become a young man who has both himself and the home circle by his rash conduct.

THE SUDAN MUTINY.

The Special Correspondent of the *Evening Mail* telegraphs from Khartoum a number of new facts in connection with the recent mutiny of two Sudanese regiments.

Two of the mutineers he says, took six days ago a party of their men back into the hills, where they have since shown complete docility and discipline. The rest, knowing their case was desperate, fought with characteristic determination, and it took seven hours of slow and continuous bombardment at one hundred yards' range to end their resistance.

Efiaat Bey, the officer commanding the Egyptian artillery at Khartoum, is reported to have sent to all Sudanese units in Khartoum a promise that, as soon as he heard shooting he would start to shell the fort, the Sirdar's palace, and the British barracks from the Egyptian artillery guns on the other side of the river.

The Sudanese are bewildered by the continuance of the Egyptian joint sovereignty over the Sudan, while the Egyptian joint sovereignty over the Sudan, while the sight of the Egyptian flag flying by the side of the British is said to enable Egyptian agitators to hold out the prospect of British evacuation of the Sudan and the return of Egyptian authority.

LAND GRABBING IN KENYA.

Under this title the *Nation* and the *Athenaeum* publishes a somewhat sketchy and discursive account from its own standpoint of recent land transactions in Kenya. The opening sentence is indicative of the article. It runs:

The worms are beginning to turn in Kenya as anyone may see who will look through the file of East African papers now. It is the white, immaculate black worm who are the worst sufferers from the Kenya system of government, but the white worm those white settlers who have at last been shocked into protest against the Government's methods of disposing of the land and its inhabitants.

COTTON PLANTING WARNING.

INVESTORS are being warned to expect a number of public issues of capital by cotton planting companies operating in South Africa, and possibly other parts of the Empire. Very close examination of all cotton growing prospectuses is recommended, it being stressed that because a cotton plantation is a good one, its finances are not necessarily also good.

Whilst expressing the desire to encourage cotton growing within the Empire in every way, the *Times* reminds capitalists that bad finance, over-capitalisation, an insufficient margin for profit, contingencies, and too optimistic an outlook are dangers to be borne in mind.

A CLERGYMAN'S VIEW OF KENYA.

THE Rev. Charles Steer, Vicar of Hornchurch, Essex, has appealed through the columns of the *Church of England Newspaper* for a volunteer to take up the chaplaincy of Nakuru, Kenya. We quote the following extract from his letter:

Some months ago I was approached with a view to taking up work in Kenya Colony, and went so far as to give a promise to the Rev. S. E. Swann that I would go if offered a suitable job by the Bishop of Mombasa.

I was asked to take charge of the church at Jethusalem—a position which I did not think it possible to turn my back on. The Bishop of Mombasa, however, came through just afterwards, or, the chaplaincy of Nakuru—an important township in Kenya Colony.

"May I appeal through your columns for a man who would take up such a post? I have myself compelled to refuse." The work is of great importance.

Service anyone who takes up such a post will be rendering which will provide great interest, from hobnobbing with lions and other charming animals to laying the foundation of the Church's work in a part of the world where almost everything still remains to be done.

The type of man wanted is one who can deal with them as men. Preferably she should have public school and university experience, as the majority of the settlers and officials are of that standing. She should not be afraid of travelling, nor of a certain amount of loneliness and individual responsibility.

Nakuru itself, though only a degree or so south of the line, is several thousand feet up on the Central African Plateau, and is a healthy spot. While Robin Swann, and the little party of men he has got to go out with him, are the sort that any man might be proud to work with.

Evidently Kenya has just lost a virile, understanding and good humoured padre. We wish him well in his new sphere, though we regret he is not going to Nakuru.

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OUR KENYA LETTER.

From Our Resident Correspondent.

Nairobi, November 26, 1924.

The members of the East African Parliamentary Commission have gone, and their going was made the occasion of a brilliant assemblage of the nobilities and lesser lights of the Colony such as Nairobi seldom sees. His Excellency the Governor was there, and one saw such familiar countenances as those of the Colonial Secretary, Mr. DeGarmo; Mr. G. L. N. Felling, General Manager of the Railways; Sir Northcote Macmillan, and the Mayor of Nairobi, Councillor Chalmers.

TELEGRAMS

An atmosphere of absolute gaiety pervaded the spacious Banqueting Hall in the New Stanley Hotel. Only the more knowing among the diners looked wise and guessed there wouldn't be much of any importance said. And the ubiquitous and omniscient pressmen, with the blase assurance characteristic of their kind, told their readers just exactly what would happen. Nor did they prove to be wrong. The various utterances of the Parliamentary Commissioners left the impression that what had been said was of infinitely less importance than that which had not been said.

TELEGRAMS

At the same time, the K.A.R. band, the two hundred or more diners sat down to a meal served in the best style of our famous hotel, the seating arrangements being admirably carried out under the direction of Mr. Donnelly, Secretary of the Convention of Associations. Hurrying white kanzu'd waiters came and went in constant streams, their black faces hardly disguising the excitement that filled them in the absence of so many bigwigs. The dining room was quiet during the important proceedings, but in the drawing room, Dr. M. J. O'Farrell, was distinctly complimentary to both functions.

"We Told You So."

Mr. Kenneth Archer, Chairman of the Convention of Associations, who presided, uttered sympathetically to the absence of some foremost settlers—Lord Delamere—"you would have seen us if the Chair had hardly been prostrated by illness." He enquired the members of the Commission, sitting to left and right of him, and looked expectantly for results from the visit. His Excellency spoke in similar terms.

As for the Commissioners themselves, the spirit of the evening had penetrated their immobile countenances, but they never forgot they were Commissioners. Reticence characterized their delegation. They admired the country—Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda. They admired the settlers. They knew we had problems. East Africa should prove to be one of the greatest producing centres within the Empire for the Empire. It was essential that every acre of East African soil should be developed.

All this we were told. All this we knew. And the pressmen closed their notebooks and smiled the smile that means "We told you so."

A Sample.

Inconsequently, on the way from Nairobi to the real dinner, of the Commissioners experienced a real sample of what better roads can do. One can almost imagine it, in fact, that there was almost a change without it, in fact, that there was almost a change without any Commissioners. The Kenya mud is of a peculiar clay consistency, and it adheres with pertinacity to anything that happens to come within its grip. The car containing the Commissioners, it is

said, became enfolded in its embrace, and till the combined exertions of low-grade native porters and the travellers themselves rescued it from the mire of the mud. However, the experience may convince the Commissioners more than ever of the necessity for good roads and railways.

In Memoriam.

In preparation for the formal opening of the Memorial for the Memorial Obelisk are now completed, and invitations are being issued for the ceremony. The Hall is spacious and well proportioned. The Hall is a chamber for the political and other meetings which will undoubtedly be held there. It is indeed said that the Legislative Council will hold its sittings there in due course.

It has been appropriated by the secretaries of such bodies as the Convention of Associations, European and African Trades Organization, Coffee Planters Union and the Kenya Jockey Club. The whole building is most pleasing in design and stands next to the Theatre Royal in Sixth Avenue. Immediately in front of the entrance is the Obelisk, an artistic and symmetrical column.

St. Andrew's Night.

This will be, we shall hope, the last St. Andrew's night without the old-time fun. These annual functions are now quite discontinued.

The Caledonian Dinner, given in conjunction with the Lord Mayor's Banquet, is as much as there were announced at the dinner what political alterations were to be made. Things have rather altered now, other announcements being very guarded indeed, but none the less the Caledonian dinner still holds pride of place and is likely to continue to do so for a long time to come.

A Publisher.

One of the most interesting events in the program is the formal presentation by H.E. the Governor of prizes to the scholars of Kenton College, Kijabe. This function, the first of its kind, marked the first anniversary of the life of the College and therefore the first annual prize-giving.

The college was opened about one year ago by Messrs. Grant, Jess & Turner as a preparatory school for youth. The need for educational facilities apart from those to be found in the ordinary Government Schools, has long been apparent, and it was to fill this want that the three gentlemen concerned determined to make the great experiment. That it has been entirely successful may be gauged from the fact that, within one year, the number of kids at the College has increased from the original nineteen to fifty.

The College has its own colours and is run on the lines traditionally associated with similar institutions in England. It is splendidly situated overlooking the mighty Rift Valley, and was originally a sanatorium. The buildings are handsome and well equipped and the gardens are wonderful. There is no doubt that this, the first real experiment in public schools in Kenya, is destined to mark a new era in the education of the growing generations in the Colony.

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THE EAST AFRICAN

95V

OUR NYASALAND LETTER.

TOBACCO Problems.

Blantyre, November 22, 1924.

As the tobacco season draws near, planter opinion feels more strongly the need for the introduction of measures that will enable buyers in overseas markets to discriminate between European-grown and Native-grown Nyasaland tobacco.

At present there is no compulsory differentiation of tobacco from the other. Buyers, packers, and shippers here can send home either Native-grown leaf, which can be brought to market as of Nyasaland origin, or European-grown leaf which may not be made clear. This may lead to considerable disappointment on the part of the purchaser, who, once badly misled, will thenceforth regard all Nyasaland leaf as of inferior grade.

This question arises from the rapidity with which tobacco-growing by Natives is extending in this Protectorate. The whole situation is of the utmost importance to European planters, who now realize fully the danger of prejudicing abroad the good name, which has recently been building up in the tobacco market after long years of stormy strivings. Conditions are dangerous; no Native who, unless wisely guided, turns up tobacco-growing believes in its future value.

It may be thought to grow tobacco is a peasant man can produce it. It is a fact that the new-comer often reaps an excellent crop from his first sowing, and the Native grower will probably do the same. Trouble, however, comes in subsequent seasons. In the case of the European who knows the problems of cultivation, it is not an over-much matter to produce crop after crop of good quality. With the Native, the difficulties are much greater, for true cultivation is not easily understood. Until he is educated in the art, he will never do well.

However, a good new batch of landholders' opinion is to the contrary. They now believe that the best encouragement for uncontrolled tobacco cultivation by Natives.

If peasant cultivation were to be guided in the right way, and the products properly graded and marketed, there would not be the fears that undoubtedly exist in the minds of those who are far from wishing to keep the Native a "hewer of wood and a drawer of water."

NYASALAND FINANCE.

THE Financial Report and Statements of the Nyasaland Protectorate for the year 1923-1924, a copy of which lies before us, gives a very clear account of all matters connected with the finance of the country.

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BRIDGING THE ZAMBEZI.

SIR ALFRED SHARPE, interviewed by the *Financial News* on the question of bridging the Zambezi, emphasized that the completion of the railway system between Beira and Nyasaland under one management will make possible cheap flat rates for articles like maize and beans, the export of which from Nyasaland might well be enormous, as we pointed out last week.

"At present," he said, "maize is grown as the chief article of food throughout the whole of the country, which supports a larger population than any other possession in the southern half of Africa. Reckoned per mile, the Native population is three to four times larger than that of any other territory, and that means, of course, increased labour supplies. Once the line is up, and the railway line has been continued from Blantyre to Lake Nyasa, the very rich country which lies along the shores of the lake will become available for settlement, in the Highlands by Europeans especially at the northern end of the lake, where there is a very fine and fertile country known as Kondeland."

He predicts a large traffic in coal immediately the line is built from Tete to Chiromo, the annual quantity to be raised being estimated at from 200,000 to 300,000 tons, which supplies would be available by the time the line was finished. A great deal of development work is already being carried out at the northern end of the line, and

the road, with a double line of traps, the Zambezi bridge is, of course, indispensable to the development of this traffic. It has been known in East African circles on this side for some little time that negotiations were taking place for the raising of the necessary capital, and it is encouraging to learn that Sir Alfred does not anticipate any serious difficulty in obtaining it. He says March or the beginning of April next as the time for beginning the work, although Blantyre is an instance of the difficulty for such developments. The railway authorities have been given the word for the construction of the bridge, and arrangements are now being made for the accommodation available.

NYASALAND TRADE.

During the month of September, Nyasaland imports were valued at £41,732, while exports were returned at £37,071. Reports regarding the seasonal tea crop are reported by the Standard Bank of South Africa to be unusually good. The position is strong, and good returns are anticipated.

The cotton crop is satisfactory, and purchases by the British Cotton Growing Association have already considerably exceeded those of last year. The general quality shows improvement, and the steady development of the Native cotton-growing industry is said to be assured.

A. J. STOREY,

BLANTYRE, NYASALAND.

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PROMOTING TANGANYIKA DEVELOPMENT.

Exclusive Inside Information.

From a Special Correspondent.

Dar es Salaam, November 23, 1923.

The East African Parliamentary Commission was exceedingly discreet while in this Territory, and each of the members was very careful in his statements. I have, however, the very best reason to believe that in their report they intend to suggest measures of which very few people have any knowledge at the moment of writing.

The first point that has been brought home to the Commissioners with great force is the urgent necessity for additional transport facilities. They regard this Territory as the essential link to the whole of the East African territorial group, and are particularly struck by the absence of and need for quick communication between Nyasaland on the south and Uganda on the north.

Mr. Compton Gore has publicly stated he considers railway communication between Lake Nyasa and the Tanganyika Central Line urgently necessary, and a line between the Tanganyika Central Railway and the Tanga system no less so. The state of the existing system was somewhat ambiguous, but I gather it is now a new line running southwards from Kilese to the north of Lake Nyasa. His opinion of the best northwards line is, I gather from Morogoro on the Central line to Korogwe on the Tanga system. This latter construction was projected in pre-war days by the Germans, but strategic reasons would have made it of much less importance to them than the Tabora-Morogoro line on which they did embark.

In The Native.

One important item from the statement of Tanganyika development is that it can almost be described as a decision—that a large grant must be made to fight the tsetse fly scourge in this Territory. The Commissioners were tremendously impressed and disturbed to find that half its area is under fly, and they regard the institution of large scale combative measures as of the first importance.

The work will, I believe, soon be undertaken from many centres, but at the moment one very interesting experiment is being conducted. Some months ago it was decided to try a new experiment in the Shinyanga district between Tabora and Mwauza, with the object of reclaiming what is now a tsetse belt.

No details of the scheme of the measures proposed have yet been made public, but from a usually very well-informed source I learn that a wide tract of country, said to be approximately 100 square miles in area, is to be cleared and burnt. After burning, the bush will be dug up, thus killing any fly left alive. That, however, does not complete the plan, for every person or vehicle crossing the experimental area is, together with a supply of sticky cloth or paper, so that any flies which have escaped the other destructive measures will, when attacking travellers, attach themselves to the paper or cloth. At various posts en route the papers will be collected and destroyed by fire. The suggestion of wearing *paper* of this description appears strange, almost tactical, but its effectiveness will be duly justified. The measure of success achieved by this plan will certainly be watched with very great interest, not only here but throughout Africa.

The third necessity with which the Commissioners have been greatly impressed is the need for further education of the Native, as a consequence of which added grants for Native schools will, I believe, soon figure in our budgets. The East African Press has tried with admirable persistence to discover the views and probable recommendations of the Commissioners, but

without anything beyond generalities. I believe that the above forecast will prove to be very near the actual facts.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore has referred publicly to the fact that half of Tanganyika is under Tsese fly, adding that unless we conquer the tsese the natives would conquer us. In view of that statement, the above exclusive dispatch is of extreme interest. —ED., "EAST AFRICA."

PROPOSED CHILD LABOUR ORDINANCE.

Misplaced Kindness.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Arusha, November 26, 1924.

UNDER instructions from the League of Nations, a Child Labour Ordinance is intended shall come into force in this Territory. If there were any necessity for such legislation and if those responsible were fully conversant with local conditions, it would be a perfectly natural proceeding. There is no protest from the various planter associations of the Colony, but it is evident that the Native Government will take this legislation as a kindness.

Legislation affecting child labour is usually necessary where artificial conditions exist, such as plantations and wellsites, but it goes in unwarrantable interference with the liberty of natives when real children are prevented from performing their tasks in natural open-air conditions. Apart from the fact that the question of age determination is a subject which cannot easily force many children under the age of ten into a life of penitence, it is on the question of age that the ordinance seems to fail. As many as many as 100,000 boys in Tanganyika are under 10 years of age.

Moreover, it must always be remembered that castration is not interfere in the case of the Native child. There seems no real reason why he should be prevented from earning a wage if he chooses to do so himself. As for suggestions concerning the hard task master, things right themselves very much and very quickly in East Africa, for no Native adult or otherwise, does more than he thinks fit. Where tasks do not suit him he just absents himself. There is no compulsion, and the average attendance is seldom more than three to four days a week.

If this ordinance comes into force, it will constitute another instance of the Native being almost killed by the kindness of well-meaning people totally ignorant of local conditions and imbued with an idea that all sorts of cruelties are inflicted on labourers by their European employers. Nothing could be farther from the truth, as the Phelps Stokes Commission recently discovered. Doubtless their report and that of the Ormsby-Gore Commission will bring home some of the true facts to people at home.

VALUATIONS of every description. **REPORTS**
ON ESTATES. Purchases of Produce—cotton,
sisal, coffee, copra—undertaken on commission basis for
British firms. **SHOOTING TRIPS ARRANGED.**

H. MALCOLM ROSS,
Tanga, Tanganyika Territory.

6-year Annual Deposit, Custom House, Tanga, East Africa.

WHERE TO STAY IN TANGANYIKA.

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OUR TANGANYIKA LETTER.

Salaam, November 23, 1924.

It is officially stated that the Zanzibar Government steamers serving this Territory have ceased running until further notice. Thus we are thrown back to the bad, old days of two or three years ago as far as our mails are concerned. Even the local Office and the post do not seem to know where we stand; but it seems certain that our regular service is again lost. Our one hope is that the German mail will call here every month, so at present we can only assume how we feel about this dislocation of home mails.

Developments.

His Excellency the Acting Governor has initiated steps for the establishment of a Development Board, the special duties of which are to investigate lines of development throughout the Territory, and to secure co-operation in the various departments concerned with such development. This is certainly a step in the right direction, and is generally welcomed.

The Native is also concentrating himself with similar work, a. evidence of which we may record the proposed formation of a Planter's Association for the Central Area. A meeting was recently called at Arusha, and perhaps we may soon have an interesting enterprise association covering the centre of the Mandated. Properly run, it could do nothing but good.

Keeping out the Germans.

Facts have been better than our fears, for the Secretary of State has approved the extension of the Ex-Enemies Restriction Ordinance for a period of six months. This, I say, we must be spared the snuff of the German for a little longer.

Things are generally normal around here, while the German is still the chief export, it is to be substantially oblivious to the fact he is running. Our "duka" at Wembley should have brought him face to face with the danger. Does he not care? In principle he does, for numerous inquiries from home houses have been received here, as that interest to be translated into action and energy.

Poison Fish.

The European community has lost two of its members through eating *bunju*, a poison fish found in our waters. Mrs. D. J. Cousin and her child, aged 2, having succumbed after eating the fish to this fish. The child was taken ill almost at once and died before reaching hospital, and Mrs. Cousin lingered only for a couple of hours. The greatest sympathy is felt with Mr. Cousin, who is on the staff of the Railway Department.

The *bunju* is recognized by the Natives as being deadly, poisonous, and is usually returned to the sea by them when caught, though fishermen sometimes eat out and cook a certain part of the meat known to be free from poison. It is said that at one time white doctors used the fish in the practice of their art.

Our local paper which has collected information regarding this 10 or 12 in. fish, which is black or very dark green and with red eyes, says that when chased through the water by enemies it extends its body to an enormous size. It has been identified as belonging to the *tetraodon* group. Dr. Lester states that a whole roe would kill a man in about ten or fifteen minutes, while a small quantity might prolong life as much as six hours. The incident has given a real shock to the whole town.

PLANTER or TRADER.—Position required in Africa by Scotsman aged 38-41 years. Tropical experience in Native Trading, Cocoa, Rubber and Copra; also knowledge of Accountancy and General Drapery.

W. PATTERSON, "Mansfield," Kent's Hill Road, South Benfleet, ESSEX.

COTTON QUARANTINE.

The Official Gazette prohibits the growing of cotton in the districts of Kigoma, Dodoma, Kondoa Irangi and Jabora except in the Shinyanga area, the object of this measure being to form a permanent barrier between the pink foot worm area east of Dodoma, and the sheep area to the west of it. To eradicate the small amount of this pest existing in parts of the Tabora and Kigoma districts, there will be a thorough clear up during the next few weeks, and all cotton growing will be prohibited in 1925, to be resumed, however, in the following year.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At its last meeting the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce deferred consideration of the Chamber's affiliation to the Joint East African Board. In the near future Major-General Sir John Davidson, a member of that Board, and a Director of the African Merchantile Co., Ltd., will be here, and then the matter will be reconsidered.

UGANDA HEALTH STATISTICS.

We have been particularly interested in the Uganda Health Report of the year 1923, which is now available. It is a most interesting document running to more than 80 pages, and gives information on all conceivable aspects of the health situation as regards both Europeans and Natives.

During the year more than 184,601 new cases received treatment as against 170,000 in 1922. In the Mulago Hospital alone a quarter of a million attendances of patients were recorded. These figures are impressive as they are, give but a slight idea of the magnitude of the medical staff whose efforts go into the effort.

In the last year Uganda had the average some 2,500 deaths per annum from plague in the Provinces. In 1923, however, only 383 cases were reported, of which no less than 300 succumbed. Kampala and Jinja the two chief commercial ports are stated to have been practically never free from the pest, despite the fact that preventive measures of all kinds were employed.

The reclamation of sets areas on the Sese and Buvuma Islands of Victoria Nyanza continued during the year, and the campaign has been successful beyond expectation. Eleven thousand of the original inhabitants have been repatriated under strict sleeping sickness rules, and no further outbreak has since been reported. The appointment of special administrative officers for sleeping sickness areas is recommended, as continuity of policy and experience are necessary for the effective maintenance of the necessary measures.

The total expenditure on medical services, apart from medical buildings under the Development Loan, has increased to £1,500, and for 1924 an increase to more than £12,000 has been provided for. The above figures and graphs illustrating the report show clearly the expanding work of the Department, though the medical staff has not been increased.

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OUR SUDAN LETTER.

Effect of the Political Situation on Business.

From Our Resident Correspondent.

Khartoum, December 13, 1923.

The peculiarities of the political situation which has existed for the past four weeks have, as might be expected, had a serious effect on commerce, even though everything possible was done to avoid political policy interfering with the conduct of the country.

Approximately a week before the assassination of Sir Lee Stack in Cairo on November 19, the movement of dura and kindred produce from the Sudan "Granary" depreciated considerably. The Natives, instead of passing their crops through the cleaning machines of Mr. Contomichalos & Co., Ltd. at Hassa Heissa, more or less set on their stocks, a sign in itself that something unusual was anticipated, and the amount of dura cleaned dropped by approximately 75 per cent during the remainder of the month.

On December 1st the Egyptian Army, scarcely having got its feet into use practically captured Port Sudan and into use practically all the available rolling stock in the Government railways. In addition, there were the British reinforcements up to be rushed from Port Sudan to Khartoum and out stations. As a result, the few consignments of produce available for transportation to the seaport could not be carried. Hence business ceased entirely.

The Egyptian units however left the country, and the intrigues of the Egyptian authorities failed to bring about the full battalion strength required to keep up similar operations, so that its normal aspect, and business, is moving busily once again.

What may happen in the future—whether the Anglo-Egyptian Condominium is in practice maintained or the Egyptian flag hauled down from Government buildings with the Sudan coming under the Colonial Office—it is safe to prophesy that good—at least as far as it applies to the trade of the country—will result.

It is understood that the British garrison is to be permanently increased to one brigade, instead of one resident battalion of infantry. This must mean more business in the Sudan, particularly so if this force be paid by and come under the Sudan Government (the Sudan Force), military supplies being obtained from local sources. It also means that the Sudan will become more settled, and that the undisciplined elements of the past half-year will be more dubious of attempting to incite fanatic

peoples into expressions of opinions entirely anti-administrative.

The British trader at home should therefore be eager to develop his business relations with the Sudan at a very early date and thus lose no time in getting established, for commerce should now go forward more quickly and more steadily than at any period since the re-occupation.

The New Governor-General.

Sir Geoffrey Scott, K.C.M.G., the present General and Commander-in-Chief of Uganda, is to be the new Governor-General of the Sudan, as, I learn, due to arrive at Khartoum on or about January 7th.

He is a man of wide experience of East Africa as a whole, and has proved his exceptional qualities as an administrator. It is the expressed belief in Khartoum that he will make a worthy successor to the late Sir Lee Stack, and everyone will do their utmost to assist him.

Sir Geoffrey Scott has served under the Colonial Office throughout the whole of his career, and has, of course, a knowledge of the present needs of the Sudan.

In the recent instability of the Sudan, the Sudan will eventually forsake the Foreign Office, and, like the remainder of the East African group, come under the direction of the Colonial Office, or whether the new Governor-General will simply be seconded for service under the Foreign Offices.

Business people in the Sudan trust that the country will come under the Colonial Office, and thus be free from Egypt, and at the same time have a uniform government which insures them a uniform protection of a 100 per cent guarantee in the administration of the country.

I have often wondered how many business houses at home and in the Sudan appreciate the difficulties of local shipping agents. It is really marvellous how easily consignments are exported without delays occurring at the port of shipment, particularly so since Port Sudan is the last port of call of those firms working the Sudan trade, which means that shippers like to fill up prior to arrival at that port.

The past month has been one of extreme difficulty. Many boats with tonnage were offered, but owing to the political situation no cargo was forthcoming and space had to be refused. Now that bookings are coming forward with a rush tonnage is scarce. Shippers are, however, doing their utmost to get cargoes away, and I hope that by the end of the year all 1924 commitments will have been covered.

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EAST AFRICA

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On the subject of the Nyasaland railway system it was made perfectly clear that no extension could be considered until the Zambezi Bridge has been erected. When it becomes commercially possible, extension of the line will doubtless be by way of the west side of the Shire Valley.

To the Nyasa Basin via Dar-es-Salaam.

Of the utmost importance was the declaration made to us that the whole basin of Lake Nyasa would perhaps find a better outlet via Dar-es-Salaam than via Beira. This has from time to time been suggested as the natural ocean gateway, but the position of Beira has seemed very strong. Even under the Germans—who had inordinate affection for Dar-es-Salaam—that port was only hardly regarded as a possible place of shipment for the Nyasa basin. Mr. Ormsby-Gore's vision in this matter is a most factor in East African development.

By Rail to Rejaf.

Future extensions of the Uganda Railway must in the opinion of Mr. Ormsby-Gore be in the shape of a main line via Fort Portal, Mbale, Rumphi, Soroti, Tigray, Gulu and Nimbal to Rejaf, with small branch lines to the west. Such extensions which could be embarked upon when money became available would develop the most important cotton areas of the Eastern and Northern Provinces of Uganda, and would attract

a very large share of the inland traffic of the new North-Eastern Congo. It would bring the Uganda Railway System into connection with the head-waters of the navigable Nile at Rejaf, while leaving the kingdom of Buganda dependent, and highly dependent, on Lakes Victoria and Kisumu. The rail communication with Kenya would be a wonderful stimulus to tourist traffic to and through East Africa.

Immediate moves for Kenya and Tanganyika.

Asked regarding small extensions and branch lines the Under-Secretary of State said that it was clear to his mind that immediate potential development would justify certain small extensions. For Kenya he particularized a line from the neighbourhood of Mau Summit in a south-western direction through the Kericho-south area towards the densely populated Kisi country; for Tanganyika, the extension of the line from Mombasa via Santa River to Arusha is regarded as an urgent necessity, and we believe that Arusha stations may look directly forward to the year of two.

In the case of none of these extensions does Mr. Ormsby-Gore anticipate that the cost per mile would be anything like the cost that has been entailed in the past. On the other hand the Zambezi Bridge is bound to be a most expensive proposition, owing to the extraordinarily difficult character of that river, and he estimates the expenditure at £1,000,000, or more, than the £800,000 usually mentioned.

The Labour Question.

Opposite to our suggestion that East African labour problems were of the utmost importance to our readers, particularly those on the other side, Mr. Ormsby-Gore said that in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland the labour supply exceeded the local demand, with the consequence that some thousands of Northern Rhodesian and Nyasaland Natives went outside their home territory every year to find work in the Belgian Congo, Southern Rhodesia, the Union of South Africa, or Portuguese East Africa. The Commissioners even found a considerable number of Northern Rhodesian boys working on European plantations in the Gborororo district of Tanganyika.

In the three other territories visited there always has been, is and always will be a labour problem. It is most acute in Uganda, where the principal employer of labour is the Government. In that Protectorate the difficulty of getting an adequate and efficient supply of labour for railway construction, for the Public Works Department and for the cultivation of economic crops is distinctly pronounced.

Labour Savings.

I say unhesitatingly, added Mr. Ormsby-Gore, that at present there is great waste of labour by both private and public employers. To develop the enormous resources of East Africa far more attention will have to be paid to the better feeding and better housing of labour, the care of labour in transit from its source to the place where it is required, and to the economical use of the labour obtained. Far more can be done by saving labouring devices and mechanical agencies.

The Government of Uganda has recently appointed a special Labour Commission to deal not only with the provision of labour, but to enquire all the conditions that make for its efficiency for the general use, and the results of the work of the Commission are all important. The Tanganyika Government are more interested in learning pointing a similar line of research in the direction

of which will comprise those of the Uganda Commission, and in addition the function of reporting regularly on labour questions on European and Indian plantations in the Mandated. In Kenya a labour inspectorate already exists, but requires strengthening.

Essentially a Human Problem.

"After all is said and done," said Mr. Ormsby-Gore, in summing up the situation, "the question of African labour remains and will remain an individual human problem. Some Europeans will always be able to get labour; others will always have difficulties in obtaining it. Some employers find little or no difficulty in managing and increasing the efficiency of their labour; others are at perpetual loggerheads with the Natives they employ. Once a European gets a name as a good employer—by which I certainly do not mean a slack employer—he seldom has difficulty in obtaining and keeping labour, but the lot of the new settler is a particularly hard one from this standpoint."

"The African Native is always ready for a 'try' and he is a quick judge of what is offered him. There are two main difficulties which have to be taken into account in dealing with African labour. One is that a Native who leaves his home to work would rather go to a distance than take up work near by. He likes to see something of the world. Secondly, he prefers a big show to a little show, to work on a big railway construction or a big farm rather than on a small concern."

Settler Labour.

Settler labour is especially important in the coastal lands, and especially for an industry like that of coffee growing, where there is a sudden seasonal demand by a large number of employers at the same time for picking the crop, particularly as it so happens in Kenya that this period coincides in many places with the short rains, a time at which the Native also wants to work in his own *shamba*.

One frequently hears general accusations of laziness on the one side against Europeans, and on the other side against Natives. Looking at the thing broadly—there are exceptions—neither is true. In all the territories visited I found that the vast majority of the European planters were themselves hard workers, and similarly I found that the African Native is working far harder and far more keenly than ever in the past, whether it be in the Reserves or outside them for non-Native employers. It is only in a few of the purely pastoral tribes, such as the Masai, that the Native is not anxious to better himself and to earn more, either by the cultivation of economic crops or by working for wages.

Native Wages.

The wages earned by the Native vary quite enormously. The lowest rates, as is perhaps to be expected, are paid in Nyasaland, where the supply exceeds the demand, and where, owing to inadequate transport facilities to the coast, the profitable crops grown are few and limited in area. In that Protectorate 4s. 6d. to 6s. per month is the ruling rate. On the other hand, I found Kavirondo labour handling cargo at Mbaraki Pier, Mombasa, earning a minimum of 60s. per month, and as they are hard workers, and many of them put in a good deal of overtime, they are receiving up to £5 in the month.

The skilled or semi-skilled African can earn big wages. I came across an Muyanwechi mason working for a European at Nairobi, and earning £10 a month, and on the railways and in the railway shops wages are being earned far in excess of anything to which the African has been accustomed. Under these

circumstances there is naturally keen competition for labour, and a natural tendency for wages to rise. I take the view that the possibilities of the countries are so great that increases can be afforded."

Sympathy for Settlers.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore was in such obvious sympathy with the difficulties of white planters and farmers that we reminded him of the fear general amongst them that new programmes of railway construction, though beneficial in the long run, threatened to entail considerable difficulty through the attraction to Government work of a large number of labourers trained on European estates.

On this subject Mr. Ormsby-Gore said: "Where you have big railway constructions undertaken by the Government, it is obvious that you must have a great temporary drain of labour which would otherwise be available for other purposes. Take a case in point. For the last year or more some five thousand Kavirondos have been employed on the Uganda Light Railway, where they have worked well and earned good wages. A good many of them are now taking a holiday, and are waiting extremely hard to be engaged again. There is little doubt that they will then all be available for similar labour in 1925. Such a temporary disturbance inevitably makes things difficult for other local employers. I think that the methods of recruiting and obtaining labour, both for public works and for private employers, leave a good deal of room for improvement."

Attracting squatter labour.

From the settler point of view I would say that the first thing is it is all-important to provide a sufficient number of permanent labour force, and if possible to do this by吸引 permanent labour, more steadily than temporary contract labour; moreover, it provides a sure supply. The main difficulty for the settler in attracting this so-called squatter labour is the problem of Native stock. It is almost impossible to attract permanent labour without providing land for the African's animals. His cattle, sheep and goats are everything to him. Their number provides his status in the Native community; they are his currency and his bank balance; and they are intimately bound up with the social customs, particularly with marriage. On the other hand, the settler cannot provide unlimited land for grazing herds, where that land, as is so often the case, is immensely rich and able to grow coffee and maize.

This same problem obtains in the Native Reserves. And then it is to be remembered that the increases of Native stock are frequently and definitely retrogressive. Excessive stock is bad for the land, and it tends to diminish rather than increase the area under the hoe or the plough. If East Africa is to progress, it is by cultivation of the soil, and not by grazing. Nevertheless, many settlers have been singularly successful in attracting a permanent labour force, and even a very little, in the way of provision of a local shop, medical comforts, and better living conditions than those in the Reserves, serves to attract the Native.

Condition of the Reserves.

It is rather the fashion, particularly in Kenya, to draw a black picture of the conditions in these Reserves. They are improving, even if slowly, though it is still true that the bulk of the work is done by the women, that the men drink too much *pombe*, and that many of the older chiefs are apt to be tyrannical and unprogressive. But improvement is noticeable everywhere. The younger chiefs are much more enlightened, and there is a general desire for advancement and education. The men

are taking a bigger share of the work, especially in Uganda and in the Unyamweri Province of Tanganyika, and many of the best of the old Native customs are slowly but inevitably breaking down.

London Office must be for ALL East Africa.

The provision of a London Publicity and Commercial Information Bureau is supported by Mr. Ormsby-Gore as of the utmost urgency, but he is emphatic in his view that it must be representative of the whole of the East African territories, and not merely of one of them. He is determined to prevent a mere hand-selling and to bring

We ventured to remind him that the Colonial Office was said to have obstructed the opening of such an Office in the past; that we believed Tanganyika and Nyasaland, for instance, to be whole-heartedly in favour of joining in the project, and that their inability to carry their wishes into effect arose simply from the veto of the Colonial Office in the use of funds for such a purpose.

The Under-Secretary smilingly admitted the soft impeachment, and in such a way that we could the greatest hopes on his convincing both Mr. Murray and the Treasury that the alternative of funds is available. Mr. Ormsby-Gore did not

say much more on this point, but we should not be in the slightest surprised if an East African house be opened in London when Wembley closes in the autumn of this year. The prospects certainly seem excellent.

Confirming "East Africa's" Warnings to Business Men.

Mentioning that such an Office should awaken the British manufacturer to the tremendous value of the East African territories in a commercial field, Mr. Ormsby-Gore further the suggestion that there is a "real" field of opportunity, particularly German, competition in the territories visited. "There is no doubt," said Mr. Ormsby-Gore, "that the British manufacturer is not awake to the opportunities that are staring him in the face. He is unconvinced of the present position and future prospects of East Africa, and he is allowing keener competitors of other nations to get an ever-growing footing in the market. If only British business men will convince themselves of the openings and accept them with energy and not merely half-heartedly, this country must reap the benefits which are being

held out to her, and many of which she is not troubling to accept." Thus were the facts outlined in our special articles of last week confirmed.

The Sudan in the East African Group?

Does Mr. Ormsby-Gore regard the Sudan as destined to fall into the East African group? It is a delicate question, and one on which he preferred to make no statement, but that very fact, and the appointment of Sir George Arthur, late Governor of Uganda, as Governor-General of the Sudan, will perhaps be interpreted by many of our readers, and especially by the Sudanese, as an endorsement of our view that its natural amenities and the growing trade opportunities which it offers will, in the not distant future, cause it to be generally recognized as falling within our great East African Empire.

East Africa's New Friend.

The long and frank interview for which indebted to Mr. Ormsby-Gore has left us with a clear impression of his earnest intention to devote himself, particularly to the cause of East Africa. He is the arbiter of the mission, and has made a careful and systematic analysis of the situation. He has assimilated a wonderful amount of information, and with real insight has grasped the continental factors that must govern the future of East Africa.

Fears have been expressed in many quarters that the tone of the Commission, which in the very nature of things, had to be in some degree a personally conducted party, reflected their bias, merely to those things which the various administrations wished them to see and hear.

It may be observed that Collier could not have been ignorant of this, for though he may have seen many things which were specially prepared for his benefit, his perspective will most certainly have enabled him to assess their true value.

The two dominant impressions which we retained are, firstly, one of glowing enthusiasm for East Africa, and secondly, of a determination to do everything in his power to serve East Africa's cause in every way. East Africa has found a new friend in the right place.

F. S. J.

"EAST AFRICA" SCORES AGAIN.

In this present issue "EAST AFRICA" carries an account of an interview with the Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, M.P., who, as Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Chairman of the East African Parliamentary Commission, has made to the Editor what we regard as incomparably the most important declaration on East African development yet made anywhere. Our leading article examines very briefly the effect of this statement on the future of East Africa.

Last week "EAST AFRICA" announced that the Hon. E. B. Jarvis, C.B.G., had been appointed Acting Governor of Uganda, an exclusive item of news, which was promptly quoted by practically every important organ of the British press.

On October 2 "EAST AFRICA" was able to state that Mr. C. B. F. Francis was to be the new Attorney General of Zanzibar. The exclusive value of this item of news may be gauged from the fact that the Zanzibar *Official Gazette* of October 27 quoted "EAST AFRICA" as its source for the announcement, intimating that it had been unable to secure confirmation. Our information has since been proved to be well-founded.

"EAST AFRICA" also gave the earliest announcement that the Tanganyika Territory would definitely take part in the British Empire Exhibition of 1925. Tanganyika was thus not merely the first of the East African group, but one of the first units of the Empire to make its decision.

In less than four months, therefore, "EAST AFRICA" has been able to congratulate itself on four journalistic scoops. We recapitulate these achievements, not in any vainglorious sense, but simply and solely as an indication of the standing which "EAST AFRICA" has immediately acquired in East African circles, both in Great Britain and overseas.

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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 specimen copies of the paper may be sent to them free?

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THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK IN EAST AFRICA.

THEIR FIRST BIG GAME EXPERIENCE.

DUKE OF YORK CHARGED BY RHINO.

Nairobi, January 1, 1924.

The thrill of being charged by a wounded and infuriated rhinoceros has fallen to the lot of the Duke of York on his very first big-game hunt in Kenya Colony.

It was on Sunday evening, so late from Nairobi, that the adventure occurred. The Duke, who was accompanied by Mr. Anderson, the big-game hunter, had stalked a huge rhinoceros, but when at length he fired, the beast turned and made a terrific charge in his direction.

The Duke bravely stood his ground, allowing the animal to continue its charge until it was within 30 yards of him. Then he fired again, and the two animals were driven together, and the rhinoceros reeled over and stood up again, still standing. He was delighted with this rare experience of an African hunter's peril.

Notching.

In the darkness of the former night the Duke and Duchess had left Nairobi, and during the day's hunting camp was pitched towards evening when 100 miles away was covered. The Duke stalked seven longhorn antelopes and another named for Coke's hartebeest, and made his first Kenya kill with two shots. He was very pleased at his success.

On the second day the motor journey was continued through exceedingly dense forest and along winding paths over black, wet soil. Suddenly, without warning, a huge rhinoceros charged at the Duke, who was disabled, the truck car.

Their Royal Highnesses clambered out, and wading through a quantity of black mud, entered a Buck ear which was following their own. In this they covered a difficult 150 miles.

Other Adventures.

More adventures, however, were to come. As evening was approaching and the day's destination was near at hand, they ran into a tropical cloud burst. Its violence may be imagined when it is stated that 4½ inches of rain fell within half an hour.

The party crossed a stream which had become dangerously swollen, and arrived at their camping ground drenched, only to find the entire place waterlogged.

They treated the whole affair as a joke, and laughingly took refuge in the mess tent, pitched on a hillock.

Before breakfast on the Sunday morning they were out with the guns, forming separate parties, and the Duchess of York, using a small .22 rifle, made a splendid shot, bagging a guinea fowl on the wing.

The Duke added a spur fowl, a guinea fowl, two oryx, and a taurin's gazelle.

In the evening, after his adventure with the rhinoceros, the Duke shot a zebra. The carcass was left on the spot in the hope that it might attract a lion, but up to the time when news of the events already recorded was sent back to Nairobi the bill had not proved successful.—*Daily News*.

END

The photograph of T.R.H. The Duke and Duchess of York, which appeared in our last issue but one, was by Miss Dry, to whom acknowledgement was inadvertently omitted.

A LONG STALK.

According to the *Daily Express*, the Duke of York had stalked the rhinoceros for some time from the shooting camp at Isiolo, and towards evening fired at and wounded the animal, which, with lowered head, rushed at him madly.

The Duke stood his ground, waited until the rhinoceros came within twenty yards, and then shot it down with a report. He was accompanied by only one white servant at the time.

ABANDONING MASAI RESERVE VISIT?

In describing the charge of the rhinoceros, the Times' Nairobi correspondent makes no mention of Mr. Anderson, the big-game hunter, having fired. According to that account, "The Duke waited until the animal was within thirty yards, when he opened fire with a single shot." The Duke also shot a lion, tiger and impala.

The Duke and Duchess are consequently considered experts to obtain big game. The Duchess of York has been successful with small game. It is reported that if the present success continues, the Duke and Duchess are likely to abandon their intended visit to the Masai reserve, and to remain at Isiolo, making, however, a special trip to Marsabit in search of elephant.

Captain Brooke and Mr. Gandy, who had been enroute in a leopard, which twice charged their entourage, was finally disengaged in the afternoon.

A LION TALE RETOLD.

The Duke of York's lion hunting in Kenya is unlikely to produce such an incident as befel the present Chancellor of the Exchequer when he tried his luck in the same region, says the Star.

Mr. Cherry Kearton, in his "Wild Life Across the World," is responsible for the story that when Mr. Winston Churchill was expected at Nairobi two thoughtful officials prepared a brace of lions for him, that is, got them on a string and latted them up for his rifle.

Everything went well until a few days before Mr. Churchill's arrival, a settler came along, swore that lions were vagrant, and shot them out of hand.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE LION.

The *Manchester Guardian*, expressing a desire to learn the Duke's first impressions of the "so-called king of beasts," recalls that Livingstone wrote: "Nothing that I ever learned of the lion would lead me to attribute to it either ferocious or noble character. It possesses none of the nobility of the Newfoundland or St. Bernard dogs."

As for the sentimentalists' twaddle about its majestic roar, I have been careful to inquire the opinions of Europeans who have heard both, if they could detect any difference between the roar of the lion and that of an ostrich; the invariable answer was that they could not when the animal was at a distance. To this day I can distinguish between them with certainty only by knowing that the ostrich roars by day and the lion by night.

OUR KENYA LETTER.

From Our Resident Correspondent
Nairobi, December 31, 1925.

Early on St. Andrew's Day Nairobi enjoyed two important functions—really two in one—the unveiling of the Memorial Obelisk and the formal opening of the Memorial Hall. There was, for Nairobi, quite a concourse of people, and a day of glorious sunshine and cooling breezes graced the proceedings. His Excellency the Governor unveiled the Obelisk and in doing so expressed, in a few words, the debt of gratitude we all owed to those who had fallen in the Great Cause. Thereafter he performed the opening ceremony of the Memorial Hall, in this he was assisted by Lord Delamere, who accented the hushing over again with a word or two appropriate to the occasion.

His lordship was presented with his portrait, and was obviously affected by the warm tribute paid to him on behalf of the whole European community by Mr. Kenneth Archer, Chairman of the Convention of Associations, who made the presentation. Lord Delamere, who had just risen from a sick bed, was so overcome that he could only speak in short sentences, punctuated by stops for breath. He was loudly cheered at the conclusion of the little ceremony, when His Excellency and Lady Caledon were interested spectators.

There were moments characteristic of the two ceremonies, although formally they did not mar the solemnity of the occasion. The Governor had just unveiled the Obelisk and spoken a couple of words, when the bugles suddenly blared forth. Sir Robert nobly rose to the occasion, standing silent with folded hands while the buglers went through their rite.

Shortly afterwards, just after turning the key in the door of the Memorial Hall, His Excellency turned to find an audience, who had gathered outside, and who were shouting and cheering. This was promptly silenced by traffic signals from the "M.C."

Unconscious "Contempt"!

Two interested spectators ensconced within the offices of Mr. Donnelly, Secretary of the Convention, were the Chief Justice, Sir Jacob Barth, and Mr. Justice Sheridan. The offices overlook this scene of ceremonial operations, and, doubtless, their Honours were congratulating themselves on their foresight in securing such coigns of vantage.

Suddenly a raucous voice commanded, "Close all those windows there!" In the interests of the ceremony it was necessary for all means of ingress and egress from the building to be closed. Hastily the two bewigged heads were withdrawn, as an irate figure, evidently unaware of the presence of the august members of the judiciary, approached. Then the windows were slammed, imprisoning Sir Jacob and his companion! The little incident was taken in the best of part by all concerned, and the smiling faces of the two legal dignitaries were seen behind the closed windows following the proceedings as best they could.

£250,000 Wanted.

Some little discussion has arisen in connection with the proposal of the Town Council to raise a loan of a quarter of a million pounds sterling for various municipal purposes. If one is to judge from the letters that are being carried in the Press, as well as from the opinions of our ears in the streets, it is apparent that these councillors have not the entire public with them, especially in common with most of the world, as still consider through and

tunes. It is true that the town, having carried on in its form could carry on for a little longer, until such time as the capital is less financially embarrassed.

It is also argued that the £15,000 arrears in rates due by Indians and covering a period of three years are hardly likely to deter investors to place their confidence (and their money) in Nairobi's corporate affairs. However, the fateful decision has not yet been taken, and some say it will not be taken for some time to come!

Colonisation.

The East African Commissioners have said "Good-bye" to Kenya. They first met the Moshi planters (in the Kilimandjaro area), Tanganyika, and had a few heart-to-heart discussions with them. Major Ormsby-Gore made one rather striking statement during these discussions. He said:

wished everyone to understand quite definitely that he would not allow any local political considerations to interfere with the economic development of Africa as a whole, as, in the first place, it was not in the power of the League of Nations to make any alteration in the present Mandates without the unanimous consent of the Associated Powers—Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and United States. He also mentioned the fact that the individual Mandates powers had the right to determine their own nationality on the inhabitants of the territories over which they held dominion.

Our Parliamentary Commissioners were present at their last big farewell in Mombasa, where, as guests of the Caledonian Society, they were entertained on St. Andrew's night. Major Church was responsible for rather a striking speech in which he referred to the "Parochialism of official departments." He was also emphatic on the point that "Great Britain must see to it that the country's vast possibilities are utilised to the maximum advantage of Imperial Governmental interests."

The Institute had been established by the Germans, on a scale not contemplated elsewhere in Africa, to go into every phase of agriculture and agricultural research in Africa. It fell into disuse during the war and has never been re-established. The Institute is capable of performing a very great work, and Major Church made it clear that Major Ormsby-Gore and he would recommend the re-opening of the buildings, "re-equipped and re-staffed on a very adequate scale, at the earliest opportunity." The Commissioners left by the Madura, which sailed from Mombasa on December 1.

Not at all bad.

The capital is enjoying a quiet but not malicious chuckle over the finding of the wife of the Assistant Chief Native Commissioner in a contravention of the Native Registration Ordinance. This Ordinance lays it down that a mark is to be made on the *hand* certificate of Native employees, and that any mutilation of the same by employers is a punishable offence. Mrs. Watsons turned up on the latter part of the business, was fined, paid up, and looked pleased.

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ZANZIBAR CURRENCY.

Movement for Abandoning the Rupee.

The work of the East African Parliamentary Commission has induced the commercial community to familiarise to consider the currency problem and the relative advantages and disadvantages of abandoning the rupee in favour of the coin common to the mainland territories, says the Kenya correspondent of the *Times*.

A Sub-Committee of the Chamber of Commerce has informed the Government that the adoption of the mainland currency, ensuring a fixed parity with sterling would be to the advantage of the Protectorate. It is pointed out in support of this suggestion that only between 10 per cent and 25 per cent of the local trade is done with rupee countries, and this figure appears to be decreasing yearly, the balance of trade being carried on by means of sterling.

Of the rupee percentage referred to, a proportion is conducted in sterling, as, for instance, the trade in tea and gunny bags. The principal import in the rupee percentage of trade is a staple food, but it is pointed out that the price of rice is subject to market fluctuations of at least 25 per cent. The import of rice largely on a cash basis, while the entire shipping trade is conducted by forward contracts.

Every in business will tell it is bad for our economy to have a fluctuation of 25 per cent in the value of the rupee, which has an adverse effect on the prosperity of the island. The Committee also points out that the transhipment trade of Zanzibar is declining rapidly, and while they do not suggest that it is due to exchange influences, they suggest that the removal of the risk would improve the prospects of the transhipment trade and encourage the foodstuff trade from the mainland to Zanzibar.

The financial experts are agreed that those who oppose are bound up in the past—those who do not know the present. The effects of fluctuations in the rupee in the future if a change was made to the shilling, but the answer is very simple and very sound that that burden is better imposed on the 20 per cent trade than on the 80 per cent, at present.

The Government has been asked to submit the views of the Colonial Office for examination by financial experts. The advantages are obvious, both commercially and politically, in co-ordinating the progress of Eastern Africa by putting an end to the isolation of Zanzibar, which, as a port, is essential to the future development of these countries.

TREND OF TANGANYIKA IMPORT TRADE.

Trade Composition by Germany, Holland, and India.

H. M. Trade Commissioner at Nairobi, in forwarding to the Department of Overseas Trade the following statement of the import trade of Tanganyika during the first nine months of 1924, points out that the total imports have increased 31% and that the U.K. has maintained its share at 13%. In parentheses it may be mentioned that the share of the United Kingdom is certainly far larger, on account of British goods re-exported from Kenya and Uganda and showing under that heading.

India's share of the trade has dropped from 20% to 11%, whereas Germany's and Holland's have risen from 6% to 8% respectively.

There has been a huge apparent increase in the import trade from Japan, which is, however, probably accounted for by the fact that imports of Japanese grey silketing are now given as of Japanese origin instead of, as formerly, of Indian origin when bought from Bombay, which may also account for some of the fall in the share of the minor trade enjoyed by India.

The most important feature is the comparatively large increase in the share of Germany and Germany corresponding with a fall in India.

In the following table the import tariff on the mainland is now uniform, whereas Zanzibar has a different import tariff and a different currency, with the result that Kilindini is securing some of the re-export trade formerly enjoyed by Zanzibar.

REPORTS INTO TANGANYIKA FROM EAST AFRICA, 1923 AND 24.

	Commercial	Passenger	Other	Total
British India	1,687,373	4,733,670	12,222	6,533,265
Zanzibar	1,162,100	3,226,181	5,404	4,493,685
United Kingdom	9,162,247	2,310,126	3,602,808	6,902,277
Germany	1,263,334	1,185,511	—	2,448,845
Holland	1,248,250	323,626	387	1,571,263
South Africa	191,430	173,792	82,046	347,268
Other British	—	—	—	—
Per capita	50,617	91,838	15,532	3,443
French	18,440,45	3,630	—	18,444,080
United States of America	2,554,000	218,928	12,491	2,785,421
France	204,904	20,844	53	225,741
Other Countries	183,35	120,903	49,846	343,100
Total	31,920,345	24,277,071	1,051,360	55,258,776
	7,542,554	1,253,760	—	8,849,074

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SUDAN COMMERCIAL LETTER

From Our Resident Correspondent.

Khartoum, December 19, 1923.

Sudan Constructional Company.

The concessions granted to the Sudan Constructional Company which possesses well-known Government officials as its first Directors, are so great as to eliminate any doubt as to what the Company really is. In my opinion it is actually the Sudan Government, and that the Government had to form such a Company to effect its loan of half a million, which was never subscribed. Undoubtedly such a company, if any, will affect a great saving of public funds, which though certainly harmful to a few business houses, will be all to the good of the country.

The Policy of Tenders.

I have recently received a number of complaints from local merchants regarding the haphazard method of calling for tenders when supplies are required by the Government, and it is interesting to remark upon one case in particular. The Sudan Government Railways and Steamers invariably call for tenders when supplies from local sources are wanted, but the Representatives concerned do not

understand how obtaining all their requirements of whisky, beers, &c. from one firm, without consideration for others in the city representing houses of equal merit to those supplied. Merchants contend that by calling for tenders covering approximately one year's supplies the Department would be able to purchase from the cheapest market, but at the same fixed tariff, and thus afford their products the greatest advantage over those of the Sudan Government. This, I believe, greatly reduces his profits.

The principle of calling for tenders for all requirements of the Government is the best system which can be supplied in a country such as the Sudan, for it gives general satisfaction and eliminates cause for complaints, it being generally agreed that the merchant successful in his tender has quoted at cheaper rates than his competitors.

Another point perhaps worthy of note regarding tenders is that there appears to be no known method of adjudication of tenders submitted to the authorities concerned. Almost all tenders are called for through the local Press and except for this nothing further, at least publicly, is ever heard of them. It would be a great advantage for the business com-

munity of the country if full particulars of the adjudication, together with the name of the successful tenderer, were also published in the Press, thus permitting merchants to know exactly where and how they stood with regard to their estimates.

Khartoum Depression.

The evacuation of Egyptian troops has caused considerable trade depression in Khartoum. According to a number of leading merchants, as much as £200 a day was spent in this city by the officers and men of the various units stationed here, together with the Egyptian Army general requirements which were obtained locally. Now this source of revenue has gone and nothing replaces it. The British Tommy does not spend during the week, particularly in a place like this, and all imports sites are being sent from abroad.

It is certainly cheaper for the Government to get supplies in this way, since all stores are carried on the Railway freight-free, but there is something to be said for a policy of "live and let live," with all Army requirements being obtained from local sources. The Government would indirectly get its money back through increased revenue from the Railways, Customs Dues and Trades Tax. Moreover, by applying the principle of calling for tenders the Government would know that no one could make more than say £100 per day.

Aerial Transport in East Africa.

Two young promoters of a scheme for aerial transport between Khartoum and Kisumu on Lake Victoria, thus linking up the East African group, are at present in Khartoum where they have submitted certain proposals to the Sudan Government. They hope to arrange weekly flights by specially constructed waterplane boats, the cost of annual maintenance of single plane being £10,000, to be shared by the two governments, and propose the original firms of experts on the scheme sharing between them a subsidy of £40,000 per annum for ten years. Though the scheme has very many interesting features, I doubt whether the Government concerned will risk so much money on a plan the practicability of which has yet to be proved.

Buna.

Once again the export of this commodity is being rushed and the great difficulty at present is to obtain sufficient shipping facilities to meet the demands for loading. Owing to the complete stoppage of exports for nearly a fortnight, the value of the crop, however, did not reach last year's figures.

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PERSONALIA.

The New Year Honours List contains the names of several well-known and faithful friends of East Africa.

The coveted Order of Merit is given to two scholars of outstanding rank, and one of them, Sir James G. Frazer, F.R.S., author of "The Golden Bough," received it on his seventy-first birthday. It will be remembered that we recently reported his Oxford lectures on East African religions.

Mr. Charles C. McLean, Director of the Royal Colonial Institute, a Director of the National Bank of India, and one of the first people to write a kindly message of welcome to "EAST AFRICA," receives a baronetcy, a distinction granted to only one other gentleman.

Mr. Wasey Sterry, C.B.E., a much-fathered legal Secretary of the Sudan Government who was appointed Acting Governor-general after the assassination of Sir Herbert Ward, is knighted. Sir Wasey's honour has been created by twenty-four years' service in the Sudan, first as a law student, then as Chief Legal Secretary since 1917.

□ □ □

The promotion of Sir Henry Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G., to G.C.M.G., is in recognition of his term of office as Governor of Mauritius, which island he left only recently on relinquishing his appointment. He did much to improve the position of Mauritius, particularly from the standpoint of agriculture.

□ □ □

The Hon. Sir Charles Patrick O'Gorman, Kt., F.R.C.S., of Southern Rhodesia, whose devotion to his adopted country is a household word in it, is rewarded with the K.C.M.G., which he has well merited.

□ □ □

Of the Knights Bachelor we have especially to congratulate Sir Philip James Macdonell, B.C.L., Judge of the High Court of Northern Rhodesia, and Sir Thomas Symonds Ponsonby, Judge of the High Court for Zanzibar.

□ □ □

The Hon. Lady Lloyd Mostyn sails to-day for East Africa.

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Major and Mrs. Pearson Gregory have left Alington, Suffolk, for Kenya.

Lord Woolavington, who has extensive interests in Uganda, has just left England for South Africa.

Dr. Fuze, Bishop of St. Albans, is leaving England for the United States on the 19th inst. to attend an International Missionary Convention.

Mr. J. H. Dinsby-Gore, M.P., will visit London in the third week of January on another visit to Kenya in particular and East Africa in general.

Mr. R. Ross Stark, Managing Director of Messrs. Blantyre and East Africa, Ltd., left by the "Clanstephan Castle" to inspect the company's Nyasaland properties.

Mr. H. H. Hembury, Director Cotton Growing Association, whose practical interest in East African cotton cultivation, has just left for Iraq.

The Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, M.P., Major A. J. Church, D.S.O., and Mr. F. C. Linsfield will be entertained to dinner by the African Society at the Royal Hotel, on Wednesday, January 16, 1924. The Earl Ruston, M.P., will preside. Tickets may be obtained from the Secretary of the African Society, Imperial Institute. It is anticipated that Mr. Ormsby-Gore will make an important pronouncement.

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

MARKETS are still dominated by an after-holiday feeling and are characterized by lack of interest. Our usual reports are therefore somewhat curtailed.

COFFEE.

Consequent upon the suspension of public sales over the Christmas Holidays, the London coffee market is practically stagnant, with quotations for various sorts nominally unchanged, i.e.,

A size good to fine, £135. to £140.; medium to good, £157.5. to £165.

B size, good to fine, £135. to £140.; medium to good, £140. to £155.

C size, good to fine, £135. to £155.; medium to good, £135. to £145.

Ungraded:

Good to fine, £135. to £155.

Medium to good, £143.5. to £155.

London Yer medium, £132.5. to £142.5.

Large Yer, £140.

MAIZE.

In the market shows an upward tendency, the buyers have sustained business, of which very little is passing, with terms becoming easier and difficult to sell.

East African. Business has been mostly on credit terms, with practically no forward sales until January 1st.

Kenya. The continent has purchased 100,000 bags, being about 100 under contract.

SISAL.

There has been weakening in the market, the Christmas and New Year holidays, coupled with the spinners' inclination to do business until the new year, having led to some stagnation. Tanganyika No. 1 (December) February is quoted £1.00 per cwt., with Kenya No. 1 only 90s. Liverpool.

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Perfectly Soluble,

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Chemically
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306, Tower Building, Liverpool.

The market position of Flax has been influenced by the same considerations as described for sisal, and no business is being done.

TEA/COFFEE.

There has been some activity in the market for Empire tobacco, particularly for dark smoked sorts and bright to semi-bright leaf, and Messrs. Clagett, Brachi and Co. report that although no stocks are held at Rhodesia, Turkish sorts, inquiries continue to come from there.

The presentation of too many stocks on hand, which however, sell readily, will, it is anticipated, be a feature of planters' curing the major portion of the coming season's crops.

OTHER PRODUCTS.

Bananas. Market firm, with Madagascar 15s. to £54.6d. per cwt. cases.

Gloves. Quiet with Zanzibar spot quoted from 1s. to 1s. 6d. according to quality, with Laundry/March sold at 1s. 6d. c.i.f.

Cobra. Prices for London oil remain at about £1.00 to £1.40 per l.s.s. in casks.

Dates. More interest is shown in Farafita, the price for January shipment being £10.25/- ds. Guasab for January February shipment is offering at 7/-, but buyers are not interested.

Ground Nuts. Remained steady for all seasons. In Africa no business is being done.

Guano. Quotations for 1926, British 24/-

Gum Arabic. There is no business passing but for January February shipment 10s. od. is quoted for Ross dufar natural and 12s. od. for clean.

Guano. Very little business.

Leather. The date of the due date auction has been altered to Tuesday, January 20th.

Simsion. No business is being done.

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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

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

Advertisers, wishing to have their agents or agents sending 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 London representatives, as we can sometimes put inquiries in their hands. Home houses are for the same reason invited to notify us of their agents in East and Central Africa.

Mauritius has now definitely decided to take the Empire Exhibition this year.

THE Customs Consolidated Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance 1924, of Mauritius, increases the customs duties imposed on wines other than sparkling wines, entering the Island.

A Bear Fourteen feet, equipped to the special order of the Duke of York, will, it is learned, arrived in Nairobi for the use of that Royal Highness in his tour of East Africa.

During last year Germany supplied to the Sudan crockery and chinaware worth £K 9,751. In the previous year her share of the trade had been £K 3,522, and in the last pre-war year £K 1,021. Last year Great Britain's contribution was down to £K 2,097, or more than £K 6,600 less than in 1922.

Until 1920 Great Britain had a practical monopoly of the supply of machinery and parts to the Sudan. Since then United States exporters have built up a considerable business in those lines, and now do one-quarter of the trade.

It is reported in trade circles that Great Britain's exports of cycles and motor-cycles for 1924 promise to be some 60% better than the 1923 figures. This activity should persuade our manufacturers to consolidate their position in the East African market, in which Germany is energetically seeking to obtain a foothold.

The Sultan has in recent years imported about 4,000 tons of cotton fabrics yearly. With the expansion of cultivation and consequent increase of Native spending power, this quantity should show an upward tendency. Japan has made startling headway as a supplier in the last year or two, and Britain needs to pay very close attention to the market.

It is very noticeable that Germany is making determined efforts to obtain a large a proportion as she can of the market. In the month in question she supplied no less than one-quarter of the coloured goods, and is also making a growing supply of dyed piece goods. British firms should watch the position carefully and adopt a more aggressive sales attitude.

The Editor has been approached by a well-known London house specializing in the export of galvanized iron, agricultural machinery, and general hardware. This firm, which is also able to handle general merchandise, is of first class standing and connections, and invites applications from energetic agents in the Sudan, Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar, Tanganyika, Nyasaland and Portuguese East Africa. They may be well placed to represent these lines and not handling competitive goods. Applications, made to the Editor under reference E.A., giving the fullest possible information.

We have preached from our first number, and shall continue to preach, in season and out of season, the need for British business men to concentrate their attention on these wonderful territories, which offer potentialities of the greatest attraction.

Our吁吁ing in the exclusive interest published in these issues days frankly that such a course is absolutely necessary for British traders in these countries. If a sense of national duty and patriotic duty disappears, we shall remain dissatisfied.

We lay on our desk at the moment, Mr. Trade Commissioner's "Report of the Trade and Commerce of East Africa to the end of September, 1924," a document that abounds the warnings made by us in our special issue of last week, and corroborates the statements of our editorial. British traders must arouse themselves if we are to hold our own in these markets. We invite our advertisers to do the same.

WE BRING YOU BUSINESS

During the past fifteen weeks, "EAST AFRICA" has been approached by fifteen British firms desirous of appointing agents. The references and brief particulars are as under:

- E.A. 1—Biscuit manufacturers.
- E.A. 2—Jam manufacturers.
- E.A. 3—Cycle manufacturers.
- E.A. 4—Motor lorry manufacturers.
- E.A. 5—Biscuit manufacturers.
- E.A. 6—Sheep and cattle food manufacturers.
- R.A. 7—Distillers and Exporters.
- E.A. 8—Fine glass manufacturers.
- E.A. 9—Brewers and exporters of ale and stout.
- E.A. 10—Paint jar manufacturers.
- E.A. 11—Scottish biscuit manufacturers.
- E.A. 12—Spanish exporter of wines.
- E.A. 13—Yorkshire textile spinner.
- E.A. 14—Dale salt manufacturers.
- E.A. 15—Exporters of galvanized sheets and general hardware.

In practically all these cases agents are desired in all of the following centres: Khartoum, Kampala, Nairobi, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam, Blantyre, Livingstone, Beira, Lourenco Marques, the Seychelles, Madagascar and Mauritius.

Applicants will expedite a decision by sending in confidence in their first letter full particulars of their present business and lines handled. In each case the house in question is well established and fully alive to the growing importance of East Africa. Agents interested should communicate with the Editor.

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EAST AFRICA

JANUARY 8, 1925.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH INDIA.

- "Karo" left Kilindini for Beira December 30.
 "Malhera" left Dar-es-Salam for Beira January 5.
 "Khandalla" arrived Port Said from Kilindini December 27.
 "Karangwa" left Zanzibar for Beira January 1.
BULLARD KIDS.
 "Umsinga" arrived Port Sudan from Natal December 23.
 "Umranto" left London for Beira December 26.
 "Umvolosi" left St. Vincent for Beira December 27.

CLAN ELLERMAN-HARRISON.

- "Kabinga" in Glasgow for Red Sea and East African ports.
 "Stanley Hall" left Beira for further East African ports December 28.
 "Clan Macbride" for Red Sea and East African ports shortly.
 "Clan Morrison" for further East African ports December 21.
 "Intombi" left Suez for Dar-es-Salam January 1.

ELLERMAN AND BUCKNALL.

- "City of Madrid" arrived Beira homewards via Cape December 31.
 "Malvern Hall" left London for Beira January 1.
 "Malvern Hall" left Beira for further East African ports January 2.
 "Malvern Hall" arrived Beira from Delagoa Bay January 4.
 "Kasama" left Adelaide for Reunion and Mauritius December 24.

HARRISON.

- "Saint Bede" homewards arrived Beira December 12.
 "Actor" left London for Beira December 23.
 "Discoverer" arrived Port Natal for Beira December 29.

HOELAND-AFRICA.

- "Roetfontein" left Beira for further East African ports December 27.
 "Heemskerk" arrived Port Natal for East African ports December 27.
 "Randfontein" arrived Kilindini for further East African ports January 1.
 "Springfontein" left Port Sudan for East African ports January 2.
 "Elita" arrived Suez homewards January 2.
 "Boeroe" arrived Rotterdam for East African ports January 1.
 "Nyka" left Rotterdam for East African ports December 12.
 "General Duchesne" left Kilindini for Mauritius December 30.

UNION CASTLE.

- "Bampton Castle" left Africa Bay for Mauritius January 8.

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121-125 CHARING CROSS ROAD,
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- "Durham Castle" left Africa Bay for Beira January 3.
 "Granville Castle" arrived London from Beira January 4.
 "Llanstephan Castle" left Plymouth for Beira January 5.
 "Corfe Castle" left Naples for East Africa via Suez December 31.
 "Gloucester Castle" left Mombasa for London December 30.
 "January Castle" arrived Beira from New York December 28.
 "Sandown Castle" arrived East London for Beira December 31.
 "Garth Castle" left St. Helena for Beira January 5.

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

The R.M.S. "Walmers Castle" which sailed from Southampton on January 2, carried for

Mauritius

Capt. H. C. G. Walmers, Mr. Salomon
Miss H. E. R. Hitchcock, Miss Salomon
Miss N. E. Hitchcock, Mr. Simon

The s.s. "Llanstephan Castle" which left London on January 1 via the Cape, carried the following East African passengers:

British	Mauritius
Mr. S. W. Boultone	Col. J. B. Barnes
Mr. G. B. Boultone	Mr. J. W. Birrell
Mr. H. Boultone	Mr. J. B. Bowring
Miss Cooper	Miss B. Cooke
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