

EAST AFRICA

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

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EDITORIAL

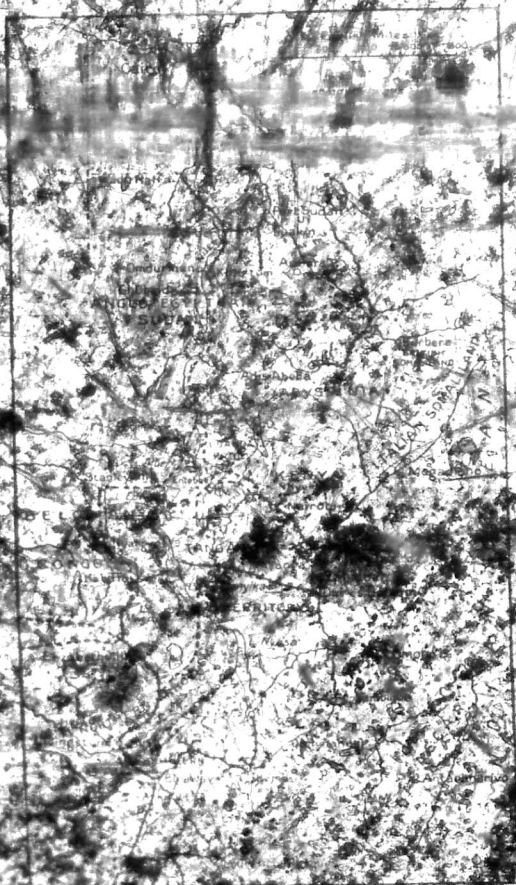
SMOULDERING UNITY

It is a curious thing that the African continent, which is so rich in resources and so fertile in possibilities, should have been spoken of as a "dark continent" by the Europeans. It is a continent of light and life, and it is a continent of unity and cooperation. The African people are not divided into separate nations, but they are united by a common bond of race and language. They are a people who are ready to work together for the good of their continent.

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THE NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE SUDAN

SIR GEOFFREY ARCHER

It is announced that King Lloyd George's appointment of the new Governor-General of the Sudan has been confirmed. His name is Sir Geoffrey Archer.

The Sudan has a very large population with all classes in the Protectorate. While it will be congratulated on his promotion it is certain that his departure from a post which he will regret to leave is a great loss to the Sudan. Everyone agrees that if he had only been in the Sudan for a few years he would have made such wonderful strides in the Sudan during the past two years. His energy was shown in his efforts to bring the Sudan to the level of a European country. His interest in the Sudan is shown in his interest in the Sudan.

His Excellency was not present at the opening of the Sudan. His Excellency was not present at the opening of the Sudan. His Excellency was not present at the opening of the Sudan. His Excellency was not present at the opening of the Sudan.

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SIR GEOFFREY ARCHER'S MESSAGE TO EAST AFRICA

It is a pleasure to me to be able to say that the Sudan is now in the hands of a new Governor-General. It is a pleasure to me to be able to say that the Sudan is now in the hands of a new Governor-General. It is a pleasure to me to be able to say that the Sudan is now in the hands of a new Governor-General.

MORE APPRECIATIONS OF EAST AFRICA BY THOSE WHO KNOW

From the "Hague African Times"

The dissemination of East Africa well maintains the high standard of its beginning.

From the "Sudan Times"

The publication of EAST AFRICA has done an extraordinary success. It has published an excellent journal. From a contribution of Khartoum, we suggest that the Sudan should be a model for other countries.

From the "Hague Herald"

The publication of EAST AFRICA is a great benefit. As the majority of readers will have received copies of the journal, we will not repeat it at length, save to mention its deplorable absence.

From the "Journal of the African Society"

The publication of EAST AFRICA is a great benefit. It is a weekly journal which is a great benefit to the African community. It is a journal which is a great benefit to the African community.

From the "Zanzibar Official Gazette"

Weekly received specimen copies of the first number of EAST AFRICA, which has for its object the dissemination of East African news, with particular reference to the territories of British East Africa, to the proprietors and capital owners for its successful success.

From the "Kenya Observer"

The publication of EAST AFRICA has just been received. It is well arranged and well edited. It is the first of its kind in the East African territories. It is a journal which is a great benefit to the African community. It is a journal which is a great benefit to the African community.

From the "Montana Times"

The publication of EAST AFRICA is a great benefit. It is a journal which is a great benefit to the African community. It is a journal which is a great benefit to the African community.

Author has been carried out. My lesson understands East Africa as a whole, and his opinion is very good.

From "Business Organization and Management"

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

From the "African World"

The publication of EAST AFRICA is a sign of the times which traders must not ignore. It is a journal which is a great benefit to the African community. It is a journal which is a great benefit to the African community.

A Leading Article in the "Sudan Herald"

The author writes of this paper, "The public account of the Sudan exhibits a valuable and has been published as a supplement to the Sudan Times. The journal is very well edited with interest in all parts of the world."

The publication of EAST AFRICA is a sign of the times which traders must not ignore. It is a journal which is a great benefit to the African community. It is a journal which is a great benefit to the African community.

From "L'Echo de la Presse" (Bassora)

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NATIVE COTTON GROWING AND COTTON PRICES

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

Specially written for "East Africa" by "Kalamazoo"

COTTON has turned and will continue to turn the attention of a large number of Africans to the land. It is a crop which it is possible to grow in almost any part of the continent. It is a crop which is of the greatest interest to the peasant farmer. It is a crop which is of the greatest interest to the African States. It is a crop which is of the greatest interest to the world.

At present we find Uganda leading the way, a long way ahead of the rest of the world. The Sudan comes second—to be rather a bad second. Then follow Tanganyika, Nyasaland and Kenya. On every hand output is increasing by leaps and bounds.

Uganda's output is exceptionally high. Bidding by the various firms for the crop is lively, and at times reaches the point where the price of the crop is as high as the price of the land. This is a situation which is not to be regarded as a sign of a boom in the cotton crop. It is a sign of a boom in the price of the crop.

Uganda's cotton crop is a very important one. It is a crop which is of the greatest interest to the African States. It is a crop which is of the greatest interest to the world. It is a crop which is of the greatest interest to the peasant farmer. It is a crop which is of the greatest interest to the African States. It is a crop which is of the greatest interest to the world.

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The French in their North and Equatorial African possessions have also turned to cotton growing, and when the French take anything economically sound they push it, and their course is backed up. The present position in Africa is that the French are producing 300,000 tons of cotton annually, and of this amount the African colonies produce only 2,000 tons. This is a very small amount, and it is estimated that the same colonies will produce 100,000 tons in 1935. This is a very small amount, and it is estimated that the same colonies will produce 100,000 tons in 1935.

Let us see what the Portuguese are doing in East Africa. In the state administered districts 255 tons of cotton were exported last year, but this does not include the territories of the Mozambique and Nyasaland companies. It is known that the former are making a great effort along the banks of the Zambezi and in

the vicinity. Much of the same kind of cotton grows in the vicinity of the Zambezi, and it is known that the Portuguese are making a great effort along the banks of the Zambezi and in the vicinity of the Zambezi.

East African Cottons

What are we doing? Last year the world's cotton crop was estimated at 1,500,000,000 pounds, and this was a record for the previous year.

The Sudan in the first six months of the year produced 1,133,000 bales of cotton, and this was a record for the previous year. It has been estimated that the Sudan will produce 1,133,000 bales of cotton in the year, and this is a record for the previous year.

As regards Uganda, I need not say much. It is a crop which is of the greatest interest to the African States. It is a crop which is of the greatest interest to the world. It is a crop which is of the greatest interest to the peasant farmer. It is a crop which is of the greatest interest to the African States. It is a crop which is of the greatest interest to the world.

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down all the trees from the bank which would make it possible to make the water flow in four sections of different widths and sizes. The fishes could be kept in pens and when sufficient water had been given the fish could be carried on the later machine, could be lifted up into the boats, particularly the more heavy being so that by the deposition of silt the level would be gradually raised until all seasons were equal. When this has been achieved, a bridge will be built to connect the cultivated area to the bank on one side of the river, leaving the other side open. The water will be received whether the flood is heavy or light.

It should be noted that the water is not a scheme of irrigation, but a means of saving and utilizing all efforts to increase cultivated acreage. This factor may be explained by the fact that the river, when in flood, is such a violent one that the banks must be sufficiently high to permit the passage of all the water, and the rush would in all probability carry away the houses, the corn and other goods, the water flooding the lands in its path.

On the other hand, if the water is low, and the water level is low, a fall will commence in the channel and will lead to the gradual changing of the flood into a small, low-waterway. This is the case in the Nile, which can be seen in the Sudan.

Khartoum

Up to the present year the Kassala area might almost have been termed a virgin soil, but a fall of promise for the output during the past few years has varied from 200,000 to 35,000 kantars, which is an average of about 100,000 very good, amounting at the moment to about 100,000 kantars.

The Sudanese Government has been very rapidly doing at least 250,000 kantars. The company is at the moment extremely busy producing ginnah and subsidiary water channels to drain the Gash flood being utilized to the almost that the cotton everything will be in readiness to receive a large tract of land of some 200,000 feddans. This should at once produce approximately 450,000 kantars of ginned lint, which is a very good yield. With the passing of time and greater development there is even hope that the Kassala output will be increased by even more than ten times its present average yield.

In this connection it should be remarked that it has been proposed to build the railway from Kassala to Sudan, thus making a new line from the Gash to

and Khartoum. Which has been completed in the Sudan. The Government will be able to supply the Sudan with transportation facilities and services for the Sudan. The Sudan is always a very important area. These two areas are of great importance to the Sudan. The Sudan is always a very important area. The Sudan is always a very important area.

SUDAN PRODUCE

By the term Sudan produce is intended the very large quantities of KHARTOUM, produced by the Sudanese of Khartoum, which, following the

favourable the business community in the Sudan and with the passage of time will without a doubt produce a powerful organ for the development of that country. The following is a list of the products of the Sudan:

We would wish to mention that the management would devote just a little more space to the Sudan as an essential component of the East African System, and we would particularly ask that in the columns devoted to Sudanese Produce Reports, which are of great value to the public, may be included a section on the Sudan or at least a summary of a general statement on the Sudan.

It is with the view of the Sudan produce and these are the most important. The work consists of the following: the paper and the card and about 100,000 kantars.

We thank our contributors for their very kind and prompt attention to our work. The Sudanese Government has been very kind to us in the Sudan.

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In our Editorial on our last issue we cordially invited suggestions and criticisms from our readers, and we thank them for their response. We shall always welcome the views of our readers on the Sudan, and we shall be glad to provide the features of which they seem to be interested. It is our hope to meet a demand for a special word on the Sudan.

We have a number of other features, of which we shall make an opportunity to speak. Meaningful words have a standing invitation to all readers to tell us what they think of this paper, what they like about it, what they would wish altered, and what they desire to be added.

A. H. CAPATO & CO.
 Head Office KHARTOUM
 Branches PORT SUDAN & MERUAR
PROVISIONS & WINE MERCHANTS
 The oldest established firm in the Sudan
 Complete arrangements made for Tourists and Sporting Parties in the Sudan and all necessaries and Camp Equipment supplied at moderate prices

The Sudan Trading Company
 (Incorporated in Sudan)
 Head Office KHARTOUM
 Branches PORT SUDAN, EL GADID, NEHAL, and other important trade centres. Also at Alexandria, Cairo, Port Sudan, etc.
 General Wholesale Import Merchants and Exporters of Sudan Produce
 London Agents: 23, St. Martin Buildings, E.C.4

OUR BEIRA LETTER

Beira, November 27, 1924.

There are more than eleven hundred steamers in Beira harbours in addition to two coasters... The present number of ships in the port is not a record for us and in a few years promises to be left far behind. There is considerable confidence in business quarters here that the Forbesy-Bore delegation to East Africa will result in a decision to construct the bridge across the Zambezi and to put Beira in direct rail communication with Nyasaland. What that will mean for this port can be better imagined than described.

Our neighbours in Rhodesia are busy making their own concerns them concern us in an unusual degree. What Rhodesia and Nyasaland do propose to do are matters of importance to us. We are therefore 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 Limpopo to a point on the Rhodesian frontier close to... The survey shows it to be feasible, in which event the consent of the Mozambique Company to its construction would no doubt be granted.

Nyasaland Cotton. We are glad to have cotton growing in Nyasaland... The prices paid to Native growers in the Beira and other East African areas have fallen noticeably in the past few weeks and it is a question whether such fluctuations will not cause such disappointment that sowings will be smaller next season. A decision to guarantee prices should be made before it is too late and therefore appears a good investment in the long run.

A. J. STOREY,
BLANCYRE, NYASALAND
 BRANCHES
 Limp, Zomba, Fort Herald, and Fort Johnston.
 PRODUCE AND EXPORT AGENTS
 Campbell, Bannell, Carter & Co.,
 33, Essexchep, E.C. 3.
 GENERAL EXPORT AGENT
 P. O. Storey, 6, Bromley Grove, Shortlands, Kent.
 Dealt in
 Tobacco, Seal, Lint, Cotton, Beeswax, Hides,
 Chillies, Capsicums, Coffee, Tea, Styracanthus,
 Sisal, &c.
 Pr. dues bought for Seal or sold for Planters on Commission.

PERSONAL TOUCH

The Editor is anxious that "East Africa" should serve as a real personal and valuable link between all interested in Eastern and Central Africa, and he looks forward to meeting all such readers, particularly those on leave from Africa. Between 10 a.m. and 11.30 a.m. daily (Wednesdays 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

All readers help the Editor by sending him full names and addresses of their friends interested in Eastern and Central Africa; to the specimen copies of the paper may be sent to their friends. Increasing circulation will enable us to serve East Africa better, nearer, faster and to extend the scope of the paper.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Annual subscription 30s. Post free.

TO READERS WHO ARE WRITERS

The Editor cordially invites suggestions and contributions of fact and Central Africa, international and always consider promptly and advise the Editor of any commercial or other interests which may be affected by the publication of the material. All MSS. should be typewritten, double spaced, and accompanied by stamped address envelope and preferably self-addressed return envelope. Short paragraphs may also be submitted, season contributions should be marked with the author's name if it is certain. Write every card with the name of the author, surname, initials, and address. MSS. should be accompanied by a return envelope addressed to the Editor, 84, Grosvenor Road, S.W. 1, London, W. 1. Telephone, GOSWELL 207.

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 the name of "East Africa" does not necessarily correspond with the views expressed, but will be published in this column as a forum for all readers. All communications should be addressed to the Editor at 84 Grosvenor Road, S.W. 1, London, W. 1. Telephone, GOSWELL 207.

 The Editor is prepared to appoint correspondents in all important East African areas and invites applications.

OUR UGANDA LETTER

From the Resident Commissioner

Kampala, November 11, 1924

The recent paragraph in the Information Bureau column of EAST AFRICA regarding the motor roads in Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda recalls the fact that there are no roads in all East Africa comparable to those in Uganda. As a matter of fact, the roads which for motor traffic are among the best to be had anywhere in the tropics.

The Information Bureau returns are greatly appreciated here. It is the best reliable news from everywhere in our Empire. The interesting readings for us all. But when facts and figures are given regarding the state of trade, and the imports and exports results, it is now we stand with our hands on our hips. For we are told comparisons are often made with our own and again.

The export figures for Kenya and Uganda for the month ended August, 1924 show that out of a total export from the two countries of £ 9,444,975 shillings, Uganda claims £ 649,908 shillings. The bulk of this has been of course from Uganda cotton.

The present number of the Uganda Official Gazette has an interesting Supplement, showing the Uganda Exhibition, British Empire Exhibition, and the picture shows His Majesty the Governor in a motor car. It is a very interesting and useful publication. It has been so well received.

The Cotton Crop

Almost everything of interest in Uganda now is directly or indirectly concerned with the cotton crop. It is the main business in the country, and by the time the lines are in print, picking in the Eastern Province will be well advanced. The present yield is estimated to be about 100,000 bales.

It is interesting to note that in 1923 the yield was 100,000 bales, and in 1924 it is estimated to be 100,000 bales. This shows that the yield is steady, and that the cotton crop is the main business in the country.

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The policy here called a "shop" (save the area measuring about 12 to 15 feet square, a sum of £ 100 per week is demanded and paid promptly). The owners of house property have often a strange hold that they can increase rents almost as they want to, and there is no remedy but a month for a room used as a shop measuring about 30 feet square is the rule rather than an exception.

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

Residential houses are just the same. For a two-storey house which in London or America would have cost about £ 1000 weeks before the war, in Uganda is £ 100 or £ 200 per week, and from the standpoint of accommodation, they would be a palace to the Kampala conception.

There is no law governing the rents chargeable in Uganda, and there is no saving grace in the matter of supply against demand. The house property of the country is in the hands of very few people, and unless someone steps in and does some essential places rents are not likely to come down, on the contrary they will go still higher. 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 door open for German goods in the East African territories. The number of the goods which may be imported is unlimited, and the tariff is reduced to 10 per cent. This is a very important step, and it is a very important step in the history of the East African territories.

The East African territories, which have not quite enough of German influence, methods and Kultur, are not likely to display an exceptional desire to have the Germans back, but there follows a shrewdly 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 shall cease to operate three months after notice has been given by Germany.

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

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, Hon. Secretary of the R.E.A.A.A., on his recent successful trip from Nairobi to Lake Nyasa and back.

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

Mr. E. H. March, Chairman of the East African Bank, has been awarded the Order of the British Empire for gallantry.

Mr. G. A. Contimichales was appointed by the Italian Commission of Enquiry to represent the Greek residents of the Sudan at the Sudan Conference in the Sudan.

Sir Donald Macdonald, who has been nominated for membership of the Council of the African States, has taken the oath of office.

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 definitely to re-open next year.

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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.

We are told that the Tanganyikan Senior Commissioners and Administrative Officers, who recently met in conference at Dar es Salaam, thoroughly enjoyed the good time made at their expense during an excellent dinner at the Dar es Salaam Club.

The members of the East African Board of General Enquiry returned to the East from East Africa. Sir Evelyn Baring has left the country and Mr. G. A. Contimichales is to East Africa. Mr. G. A. Contimichales is to East Africa. Mr. G. A. Contimichales is to East Africa.

EAST AFRICAN SKY WORSHIP

Specially Reported for East Africa

In the last of his presentations of Gifford Lectures at Edinburgh University, Sir James G. Frazer compiled a survey of East African superstitions regarding the sky gods.

In the Wahehe of the Tanganyika Territory he is known as Nguruku and looked upon as the source of nature, causing birth, death, sickness, wealth, plenty and 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.

Kyamul of the Wamara

The Wamara of Tanganyika called him Kyamul, about whom there were many half-forgotten legends. He it was who had given the people life and taught them to till the ground. At one time this god was near and in communion with men, but as men had yielded to the temptation of the serpent to eat eggs, which were forbidden foods, famine was sent as punishment. Besides him to be eaten, as a result of which these were the ancestors of the tribe. To wage war against this god the men built a tower, which however was destroyed by a trembling of the earth. The same god became identified with the sun, the same word being used to employ it to describe the sun and the moon, and the stars.

After admiring the evidence to the fact a doctor would appear to Kyamul.

Sir James G. Frazer, who occupies the chair of Ethnology at Edinburgh, said he was very glad to see the fact that some of the gods of the East African people were the same as those of the West. He said that the gods of the East African people were the same as those of the West. He said that the gods of the East African people were the same as those of the West.

less man would say "Ruwa has overlooked the clean of death."

The Clean of Death

The story of human mortality, said Sir James, was that Ruwa gave men a banana grove, planted in it sweet potatoes and yams. In the centre were yams of a certain kind which were forbidden to be eaten. Whoever disobeyed would have his bones broken and he would die. One day a stranger informed them that the god had bidden him eat the forbidden yam, sharing it with them. Heedlessly they provided a cooking pot. Ruwa's minister, finding the cooking pot, informed the god, who, because of the disobedience of his people, broke their bones all the yam. Thus death began.

There are stories of Biblical origin. Investigation has shown that they had not been gleaned from the Babylonians, who had received it from the Egyptians. It was widely prevalent in Africa, and not necessarily of Sumerian origin, and indeed the Hebrews might have learned it from their country in Egypt.

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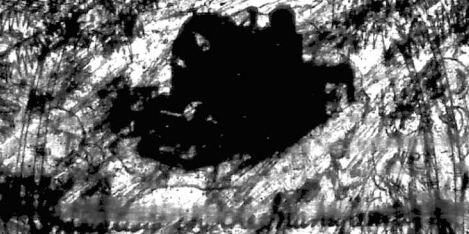
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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

THE market generally has been somewhat easier, though with a better demand. Towards the middle of the week the Kenya market has been somewhat easier, though with a better demand. Towards the middle of the week the Kenya market has been somewhat easier, though with a better demand.

Only 25 packages of 500 lbs each have been sold at London auctions during the past week, the average price being 21/6d per lb. The total sold has to date compares favourably with that of last year, 1924, statistics showing 2,417 packages of 500 lbs each, valued at £1,111,111, while last year's total was 2,567 packages at £1,244,000.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Price. Includes items like 'Good to fine', 'Medium to good', 'Common to fine', and 'Poor' with corresponding prices.

The highest price of the week is 1/655 for 12 bags of foreign-blended first size.

Report of maize improved at the end of the week though arrivals appear to be more than an average amount at three levels, and it is thought the market this year will be a matter of bringing their supplies up to the level of the previous year.

East African For. December 1st - 1924. The market for East African For. December 1st - 1924. The market for East African For. December 1st - 1924.

For December 1st - 1924. The market for East African For. December 1st - 1924. The market for East African For. December 1st - 1924.

Other African No. 1 yellow found at about 1/100, and about 1/110, but the market for December 1st - 1924.

while the South African market is not so good as in January/February shipments of 1924, as is being asked the Contract market for 1925. London does not appear to be having any supplies of the North also, though the market should be worth 1/120, 1/130, 1/140, 1/150, 1/160, 1/170, 1/180, 1/190, 1/200, 1/210, 1/220, 1/230, 1/240, 1/250, 1/260, 1/270, 1/280, 1/290, 1/300, 1/310, 1/320, 1/330, 1/340, 1/350, 1/360, 1/370, 1/380, 1/390, 1/400, 1/410, 1/420, 1/430, 1/440, 1/450, 1/460, 1/470, 1/480, 1/490, 1/500, 1/510, 1/520, 1/530, 1/540, 1/550, 1/560, 1/570, 1/580, 1/590, 1/600, 1/610, 1/620, 1/630, 1/640, 1/650, 1/660, 1/670, 1/680, 1/690, 1/700, 1/710, 1/720, 1/730, 1/740, 1/750, 1/760, 1/770, 1/780, 1/790, 1/800, 1/810, 1/820, 1/830, 1/840, 1/850, 1/860, 1/870, 1/880, 1/890, 1/900, 1/910, 1/920, 1/930, 1/940, 1/950, 1/960, 1/970, 1/980, 1/990, 1/1000.

The main export production of Maudslayi and the Social Imperialism is now being sold at 1/100, 1/110, 1/120, 1/130, 1/140, 1/150, 1/160, 1/170, 1/180, 1/190, 1/200, 1/210, 1/220, 1/230, 1/240, 1/250, 1/260, 1/270, 1/280, 1/290, 1/300, 1/310, 1/320, 1/330, 1/340, 1/350, 1/360, 1/370, 1/380, 1/390, 1/400, 1/410, 1/420, 1/430, 1/440, 1/450, 1/460, 1/470, 1/480, 1/490, 1/500, 1/510, 1/520, 1/530, 1/540, 1/550, 1/560, 1/570, 1/580, 1/590, 1/600, 1/610, 1/620, 1/630, 1/640, 1/650, 1/660, 1/670, 1/680, 1/690, 1/700, 1/710, 1/720, 1/730, 1/740, 1/750, 1/760, 1/770, 1/780, 1/790, 1/800, 1/810, 1/820, 1/830, 1/840, 1/850, 1/860, 1/870, 1/880, 1/890, 1/900, 1/910, 1/920, 1/930, 1/940, 1/950, 1/960, 1/970, 1/980, 1/990, 1/1000.

There has been a slight improvement in the market for East African For. December 1st - 1924. The market for East African For. December 1st - 1924.

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The market for East African For. December 1st - 1924. The market for East African For. December 1st - 1924.

At a total of 42,000 African hides imported during the past month, 24,525 were of East and 17,500 of West African origin, state Messrs. Robinson and Hadwen in their report. East Africans maintain a high level with small offerings, and per lb. 1/11 has been paid for Addo, Abacha and from 1/10 to 1/11 according to quality and quality was paid for Abyssinians. 7,427 hides were imported from Madagascar, though offers of devils are still to be found in the market.

Only 25 packages of 500 lbs each have been sold at London auctions during the past week, the average price being 21/6d per lb. The total sold has to date compares favourably with that of last year, 1924, statistics showing 2,417 packages of 500 lbs each, valued at £1,111,111, while last year's total was 2,567 packages at £1,244,000.

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EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

BEIRA (NORTH)
 "Karoo" left Zanzibar for East African ports December 8
 "Mullumb" left Durban for Beira December 10
 "Melburn" left Durban for East African ports December 10
 "Maddox" left Kilindini for London December 10
 "Kilindini" left Port Natal for Delagoa Bay December 8
 "Baratani" arrived Kilindini from Port Natal December 2
BEIRAN (EAST)
 "Umtali" left Sevenshoes for Colombo November 22
 "Cuyamala" arrived Beira from London December 20
 "Dinvokost" left London for Beira November 28
 "Umtali" arrived Beira from Tees December 8
CLAN LINE
 "Cape May" left London for Beira November 22
 "The Maffaden" arrived Beira from London December 2

ELLERMAN HARRISON
 "Ilminster" left London for East African ports December 4
 "African Prince" arrived Beira from East African ports December 20
 "Writton Hall" left Table Bay for Delagoa Bay December 8
FLEMING & BUCKLAND
 "Oronio" left Durban for Beira for South African ports December 10
 "Fleming" left London for Beira November 28 for Delagoa Bay and Beira
 "City of Batavia" arrived Beira November 24 for Cape ports and United States

ELLERMAN, CITY & HALL
 "City of Melbourne" arrived Delagoa Bay December 10
 "City of Batavia" arrived Beira November 24 for Cape ports
HARRISON
 "Hyacinth" left Newport for Delagoa Bay and Beira December 6
 "St. Made" left Port Natal for Beira December 6
 "Discoverer" left London November 28 for Delagoa Bay and Beira

HOLLAND AFRICA
 "Nykerk" arrived Amsterdam December 4 for East African ports
 "Klipfontein" left Kilindini December 10 for other East African ports
 "Star" left Beira December 10 for other East African ports
 "Salabanzka" arrived Beira December 24 for South African ports
 "Richtfontein" sailed from Bay December 10 for Cape and East African ports
 "Monsieur" left Beira December 10 for South African ports
 "De Vries" left Durban November 30 for East African ports
 "Sandfontein" passed Beira December 3 for East African and Cape ports

MILNER LINE
 "A. Ebband" arrived Beira from London December 2
 "Azay-le-Rideau" left London for Mauritius December 4
ENROX LINE
 "Dunluce Castle" left Beira for Beira December 2
 "Durham Castle" left Plymouth for Beira December 6
 "Norman" arrived Kilindini from London December 6
 "Gorkha" left Delagoa Bay for Beira December 2
 "Candor Castle" left Zanzibar for Natal December 2
 "Clydesdale" left Beira for Beira December 10
 "Gloucester Castle" left Capetown for Beira December 2
 "Cantilly Castle" arrived Table Bay from Beira December 8

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA
 "The Maffaden" (London) (Beira) (Cape)
 "The Maffaden" (London) (Beira) (Cape)
 "The Maffaden" (London) (Beira) (Cape)
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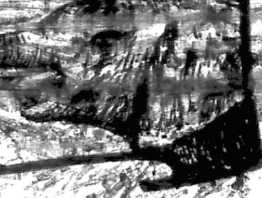
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL



Vol. 5, No. 13

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1924

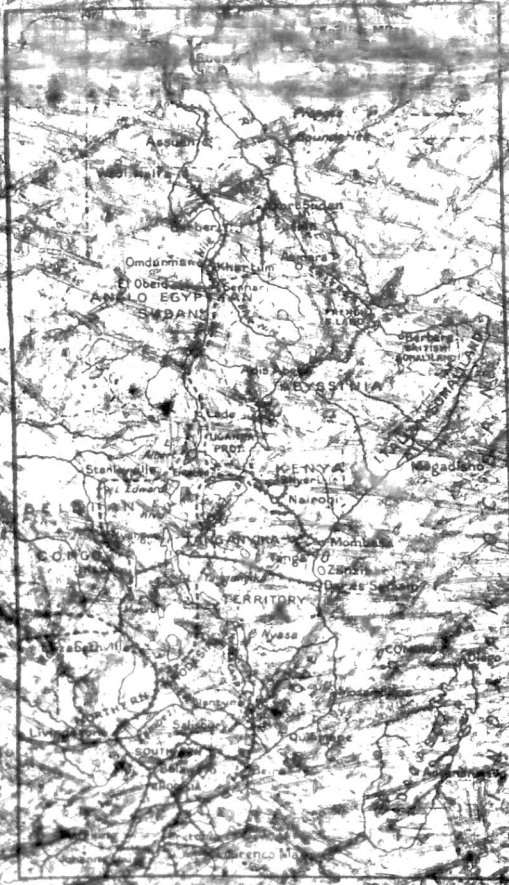
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EDITORIAL

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Telephone, Museum 2077. Telegrams, "East Africa," London.



...of the work and has strong feeling not only for the work but for the men who do it.

...the one half with an instant dolé of praise.

...the great majority of our readers. They believe with him and to that Britain's work throughout the world has been humanitarian and dictated by broad sympathies and sincere concern for the welfare of those we rule.

It has a special appeal for the kindly type of Briton who is labouring to develop our East African Empire. Mr. Kipping is frankly and proudly imperialistic in the best sense of the word.

...rather is it a subject in which it is not possible to be neutral.

...in the main by individuals with firm faith and unshakable belief, men whose lives were ordered by the sentiments from which springs the above quality and which, that force and inspirational magnetism of the same pathos, faith in the future, and work in the present are the foundation on which rise the things of achievement.

...The man who has chosen the Sudan, Central Kenya, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, Rhodesia, Portuguese East Africa, or some other territory as his niche is very seldom willing to change it. His intense faith in his future develops the fiercest local patriotism and attachment. No architect of progress could be more confident than is the East African Empire builder.

...The way was well selected and the great majority of the workmen and unsparingly of their best intelligence was even a difficulty materials are well suited and the edifice rose less hurried than had been expected. To-day it is attracting the admiration of holders who praise the pluck and perseverance that have achieved to reach East Africa will certainly be half in her way of hauling the one half way for an instant dolé of praise.

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East Africa in the Press.

EAST AFRICAN RAILWAYS TO THE CONGO.

Just as the railway from the Congo attracted the South African and hence the Katanga copper interest, it is also to start the Belgian interest, it would appear, says the *Home of Trade Journal*, "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 much improved the Leopoldville-Matadi Railway may be, it would not seem possible for any line to evacuate the produce of so vast and rich an area as the Belgian Congo.

RESCUING MAURITIUS

According to the *London Standard*, Mauritius is a small island in the West Indian Ocean. It is a French colony. A French steamer, *Albatros*, of 160 tons, owned by the Cigale, Ltd., of Port Louis, Mauritius. She was carrying 35 passengers and a crew of 22. News of the loss of the *Albatros* when two of the ship's boats arrived at Reunion with 35 of her complement. Messrs. A.F. searching the sea for the remainder of the company.

REMARKS BY AN ENGLISH RESIDENT

... will find... visitors... Nairobi... Ascot... is then described thus: "Everybody comes from miles and miles, the boys of the coloured part of the colony being very enthusiastic patrons of the race. There is many a woman in London society who would like one of the cloaks worn by the girls, for they are gorgeous garments. Great amusement was caused by a little chief who had one of these, and was at the same time immensely proud of a pair of English-made brown lace-up boots."

KISUMU—WEST AFRICA

According to the *Bedfordshire Times*, Mr. P. C. Luffield, one of the Parliamentary delegates, has called from Kisumu Station, West Africa. At Tabora he was stuck down by malaria and had to be taken to hospital, but after a day or so he was able to continue his journey. At Dodoma the mission had an extraordinary reception. The District Commissioner met them, and he was accompanied by thousands of natives dancing and chanting. Crowds followed the mission to the Presidency, and Native dancing was kept up until they left by train. Afterwards, Mr. Luffield was informed, oxen were slaughtered and the festivities continued until the morning. And then, heading to the pig-stick party, a visit of malaria.

* East Africa is published every *
* Thursday by time watches the outgoing East *
* African mail. *

ENGINEERING UNREST

Dimbasha reminds us in the columns of the *Eastern Post* that the local outbreak which occurred in the early months of the South African War was almost identical with the recent trouble at Khartoum. As now, so in 1895, the subdued agitation and propaganda of Egyptian agents was the cause.

Knowing the affection of the Sudanese for their British masters, the rebels were approached through their womenfolk. The women's lines of the various stations were plentifully supplied with Native beer and presents of money, thus enlisting the sympathies of the women, and so winning 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

British preference has been made in the... economic and administrative developments... Africa be considered it vital that railways should be built...
(1) ... with Lake Tanganyika and the Central Railway...
(2) ... with the Central Railway; and
(3) ... on the Central Railway... the port on the southern shore of Victoria...

... construction along a part from the east of rolling stock... railway from the north of Lake Nyasa to the south of Lake Tanganyika... intended under the first project—would cost some £1,000,000... which, even, the correspondent asserts, 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 Nderengene—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 Ndarogerere towards the Kilosa river, thus opening up fertile areas. Expenditure on this section alone is put at from £2,500,000 to £3,000,000.

... £1,000,000 is the price put on the projected line from... the Central Railway which would run through... woodlands... and by providing a physical connection between the Uganda Railway and the Tanganyika Central lines would the whole East African metre gauge lines into one system, a connection between the existing lines is eminently desirable, but it might perhaps be more economically provided by building a line from Karogwe to Mwanza or Kilosa.

The writer suggests that the complete Tabora-Mwanza line, which the Germans were building largely from strategic reasons, would to day be a luxury of very doubtful value to us, particularly since Uganda has been transferred to Belgian administration. He finds justification for the immediate construction of the northern extension of the line from Mwanza to Tanyanga, as it would open up good growing country new to us from the lake to be easily accessible.

The article concludes with a suggestion that the principle of code lake has gone to the East African Railway construction scheme. The Uganda Railway would connect Lake Victoria, the Central Railway, Lake Tanganyika and the Tabora-Mwanza Railway. The...

ECONOMIC CROPS AND FOODSTUFFS

Historical Reports from the Territories

From a Special Correspondent

Tanganyika, December 10, 1924.

THE present situation as regards Native foodstuffs is expressed in many quarters in the Territories as being very comfortable and satisfactory.

Already it has been noted by Government officials the export of maize, rice and other cereals from the districts of Moshi, Kilwa, Zanzibar and other parts along the Central Railway and elsewhere, something approaching a shortage is being experienced.

In the year 1923, the harvest of maize was a great deal in Tanganyika, and in the same year in the Orange Free State, Nigeria, a very few districts have left its sowing behind it to the present time. It is quite possible that our present situation is due to the same causes, arising from too much development.

On the contrary, harvests have all been abundant this season throughout the Territory.

Many well qualified judges say that the present position arises from undue insistence on the cultivation by Natives of economic crops, such as cotton, groundnuts, and similar, and especially of cotton, to the neglect of maize and beans, the Native staple crops.

It is true that the price of maize has fallen to a level of 10/- per kilo, for raw and 2s. per kilo, for groundnut, as compared with 20 cents and 4/- 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 planting cotton or acting as middlemen. The larger firms, such as the Kasehanahy Company, have also participated in this prosperity through their agencies.

A boom of this sort must inevitably have disastrous results and the area of the crops a shortage of essential foodstuffs.

Bottom Prices, Roots and Labour.

Even on the cotton market must bear a very different aspect, for there is no tropical product more incidentally expensive in its quantities of price than cotton. Even the Natives, with empty pockets and unproductive hands, may find it difficult to buy the seed and other materials, encouraged them to plant this crop.

Another and a graver cause of the sudden expansion of cotton cultivation, however, has been witnessed during the past few years in Tanganyika is the introduction of disease. The application in the States, expanded it may be mentioned that in 1923, 20,000 lb. of bleached cotton was exported from Dar es Salaam. It was a tremendous deal alone attributed to the great appreciation of it in the previous season. The Department of Agriculture, though it has exercised the greatest care in the selection of seed (Kasaland) supplied, has found it impracticable with the staff at its command, properly to supervise the annual sowing and thorough burning of all plants. Admittedly these measures alone cannot prevent the spread of pests. Already the disease and boll-worm has been found in cotton growing in Africa.

Other nations which many foresee and fear is the demoralization of the African by sudden accession of wealth—such as has occurred to hundreds of natives of the Mwanza, Lindi, Bukoba, Shinyanga, and Kilwa districts this year—and that tribes, which hitherto furnished the necessary labour for European plantations, will probably be induced to leave the Reserves next year.

With the increase in poll tax which Government is at present seriously contemplating, the chaos of the future in Native mind will be complete. At present the Government has no means of controlling the situation according to district.

Suggested Remedies and Solutions.

These problems will require the most careful handling by men with vision, men who are ready to profit by their own experiences of other colonies. The Colonial Office has no doubt been studying the Tanganyika Territory to the effect of causing the Native cultivation of economic crops, for which the Government Associations have furnished the sinews of war.

To this end you would do well to turn to the example of our new Government in the Congo. Its Chief Secretary—have been given the reins. It is also apparent that this policy, so far as it is concerned with encouragement of, and care to encourage the recruitment of labour, which was a feature conspicuous by its absence in the past.

No one has any doubt that the Government should be prepared to meet the requirements of the present situation.

It is suggested that the Government should be undertaken to the necessary means to experimentation in the Reserves in 1926.

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 for a year 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 attention 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 Convention of Associations regarding the encouragement of Native cotton growing.

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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 from time to time appoint Immigration Officers, who may board and search any ship or vehicle entering the Territory, and that such Officers include the following classes of immigrants:—(a) Persons entering from any foreign country or any colony or Protectorate, and who are dangerous to the community, or anyone sentenced in any country to imprisonment, and there are apparently an undesirable immigrant; any person lawfully deported from the Territory in the past; any person considered by the Governor to be an undesirable immigrant; (b) Persons of the Race of the children and dependents of any person of 16 years of prohibited immigrants.

Government officials, members of the Royal Naval and Air Force, and persons who are employed in the Territory, and who have been declared not to be

immigrants, may enter the Territory and without formally in special cases, and by special permission of the Governor, immigrants may enter and remain in the Territory on stipulated conditions as to duration, place of residence, occupation, &c., and Immigration Officers may grant licenses to prohibited immigrants to remain in the Territory for temporary purposes on the conditions set forth in the Ordinance.

When a person enters the Territory from any ship or aircraft, 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, guard 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 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.

When persons are allowed to remain in the Territory for not more than twelve months as visitors or passengers in transit, the Immigration Officer may if so requested, and without deciding whether the person is a prohibited immigrant or not, grant him a licence to remain for a specified period, and if that period expires that a longer period may be extended from time to time by any administrative officer in the local 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. A vessel seeking to leave the Territory within a specified period of twelve months and not having previously been granted a licence shall be dealt with as if it were a prohibited immigrant.

Article 23 stipulates that if any person brings into the Territory a Native servant not born or domiciled in the Territory, and if that servant becomes a destitute person within two years of his arrival, then he shall be regarded as a prohibited immigrant, any expenses incurred by the Government on account of the maintenance, medical treatment, or deportation of the servant being recoverable from the person who introduced the servant into the Territory. An immigrant not being a Native born or domiciled in the Territory shall be liable for a performance certificate.

A person 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 bonds with one or more sureties may be demanded by an Immigration Officer in the case of all immigrants delivering money to guarantee the payment of any amount due to the Government, and in the case of all immigrants who are employed in the Territory, where the average annual value of the goods carried exceeds £100. 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, the ship in which he arrived, or any ship belonging to or chartered by the same owner, shall be liable for the cost of his return to his country of origin.

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

Article 24 certainly appears too wide in its application. As it at present stands a European from 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 23, clause (c), if hurt-sary at all, is made too narrow by the stipulation of £400 per annum as the dividing mark. Why £400?

VALUATIONS of every description. **REPORTS OF ESTATES.** Purchase of Produce—Import, Export, Coffee, Copra—undertaken on commission basis for British firms.

SHOOTING TRIPS ARRANGED.

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PERSONALIA.

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

□ □ □ □

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

□ □ □ □

Mr. Ernest Morrison, who, as was recently stated in "EAST AFRICA" is leaving in January for a tour of South and East Africa has addressed the Publicity Club of Manchester on the subject of community advertising.

□ □ □ □

Lady Stanger, who has returned from a tour of home at Exeter, has inspected the Sudan Government offices in London for the purpose of foundation for the dress reform from Cairo that she had been offered a room by the British Government and had declined.

□ □ □ □

Mr. H. H. Read, C. M. G., B. E., who was last week appointed to the office of Governor and Commander in Chief of Mauritius, sailed for Mauritius from Cape Town.

Cable messages said tell us that the Duke of York spent some considerable time in the engine room of the "Albatross" 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.

□ □ □ □

The motor car of Dr. W. B. Fures, the Bishop of St. Albans and late Bishop of Pretoria, 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 spent the night in the car remaining there until day to St. Albans by train.

□ □ □ □

Mr. S. 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 an ordinary member of the Legislature. Council but also a member of the Executive Council.

□ □ □ □

Mr. D. Matting, Government Engineer and Deputy Commissioner for Uganda, who was at the Empire Exhibition, whose tireless work was responsible for the success of the Uganda Court, will be taking a brief holiday in England before returning to East Africa early in the New Year.

GREETINGS from the POET of EMPIRE.



MR. ... has written the editor saying, *inter alia*,
 "I wish you all good luck in your new venture."
 has very kindly given him for "EAST AFRICA" a
 very appropriate quote from his works.
 The quotation which is evidence of Mr. King's
 appreciation of the play "East African" will be an
 incentive to the play's success.
 The quotation is:
 "to the work of the artist, the artist must be
 making the end half-worked, a constant state of
 Thus, the artist calls for action, faith and
 science. In the world, the artist is fundamental with
 ways of the poet. Moreover, the artist's expression
 of the principles practiced by the artist is
 We are therefore glad to answer to

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

To the Editor of East Africa

DEAR SIR, "East Africa" which is so often the
 butt of uncharitable criticism, has been fortunate enough
 to cooperate direct association with "White Cargo,"
 the notorious West Coast play now running in the
 theatre, but it nevertheless behoves East Africans to
 bear in mind that that play is doing them a decided
 disservice. To do this is many a normally edu-
 cated Englishman who draws no distinction between
 East and West Africa, and an experience that the
 same distinction is made in West Africa.
 East Africa is an article of the people a
 practically standard life. After witnessing this play
 and I was surprised and sorry to note on the
 audience saw that two out of three of the
 audience were of the lowest type, many of the
 first class and they exhibited no interest in
 the play. It is a pity that the play should be per-
 mitted to have the label of West Coasters, who
 are famous for their vicious attacks on all subjects
 connected with the continent of Africa, but
 the authorities are not aware of the help
 knowledge that they are doing to the
 of the continent. It is a pity that the
 they are not aware of the help
 of the continent.

and heard in the Playhouse the other evening unfor-
 tunately persuaded me that hundreds, if not thou-
 sands of our own folk 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 the screen, 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 play anywhere
 in tropical Africa would be the height of folly, to
 permit it in England would be a worse insult to the
 Empire than the play itself, for the film would
 be seen by a hundred persons for every one who
 sees the present production.

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

Yours faithfully,
 Mr. White

Letters to the Editor

... communications from
 readers are asked to send full name and
 address, whether the letters are to be published
 and under name or under pseudonym. East
 Africa does not accept responsibility for the
 contents of letters, but will gladly make this column
 available to its readers.
 All communications should be addressed to the
 Editor of East Africa, 11, London Street,
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rich alluvial soil... the fertile land... producing 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, due to many difficulties to be overcome that must necessarily be proceeded along carefully considered lines, working on the time-worn axiom...

...Natives cultivators must be encouraged to grow cotton... The Department of Agriculture has therefore to guarantee a certain price per kantar on a future crop in areas where American cotton has never been grown... The price must never be less than... rather than... they would be...

The question of fuel... and which must be reviewed before development can even be commenced... The transport charges on the White Nile have been and still are prohibitively high... the fuel supply for river transport is provided by the fuel supply on the river banks...

The wood consumed is estimated at 600 kantars. Allowing one piastre 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 the 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 increased trade receipts, naturally enhanced by steady...

development and also in a decided increase in the available 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 to do it, 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 also be in its favour, and as the cost of the seed... the Financial Secretary twenty years' time per mill undoubtedly be providing at least half of the million...

OUR SUDAN COMMERCIAL LETTER

From Our Own Resident Correspondent
Khartoum, November 25, 1924

At first the fuel bill... and which...

...and nearly... be admitted to the... of Europeans who have been taking a summer holiday... last week... a large number of the British community... will call during the month... in addition... the oil...

Dura... come forward an excellent quantity... demand exceeds the supply... 10,000 tons could find immediate buyers in England... October... £65,000 worth of dura was exported to England... The price of this commodity has steadily risen... £20 to £25 per ton... is slightly darker than it really ought to be.

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WONDERFUL TRADE PROGRESS OF KENYA AND UGANDA

J. 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 £3,905,433. 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-grown cotton crop.

From the most interesting comparative figures of approximately 100,000 tons of stocks in bonded warehouses also we append

	End March 1924	End June 1924
Wheat	4,300,000	800,000
Coloured Flour or Meal	4,000,000	400,000
Cement	104,000	118,471
Tea	65,885	85,771

ENTERPRISE IN EAST AFRICA

Kenya to Export Flour

The Director of the Kenya Colony has issued a report which is a most valuable contribution to the knowledge of the Colony as a whole. It is as much as the Colony is purely an agricultural one. Neither the base nor the precious metals is as yet any prominent place in the life of the country, although the indications point to a development in this respect. Industrial life is in its earliest infancy.

When therefore, one learns that enterprise in flour

is produced, and the new centre to the milling industry in Kenya will inevitably open an ever expanding market for the producer.

The objects of the enterprise are two-fold. Firstly, 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 rail 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. No human hands touch the flour, and from the time the wheat enters the conveyer 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 at home as unequalled. The mill, which is 100 feet high, is the highest building in Eastern Africa, reaching a height of 70 feet. When one considers that only Indian workmen were employed under European supervision in the construction of such a large building, one can only marvel at the enterprise of the whole scheme.

The whole scheme is a complete success. It is a most modern mill, and 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 at home as unequalled. The mill, which is 100 feet high, is the highest building in Eastern Africa, reaching a height of 70 feet. When one considers that only Indian workmen were employed under European supervision in the construction of such a large building, one can only marvel at the enterprise of the whole scheme.

MORE WHEAT EXPORT FIGURES

Wool production in the Kenya Colony has increased in various parts of the country and the figures are quite startling. Almost 20,000 more sheep are returned as bred and European ownership during the year, bringing the total to over 168,000. Practically 136,000 are wool-bearing and represent an increase of 21 per cent. during the year. Cattle owned by Europeans numbered 1,000 head at the end of June last, the increase over the preceding year being 17 per cent.

enough to sink such a large sum in a boat mill in Kenya must be good grounds for their enterprise.

This new mill, which is known as the Kenya Grain Mills, Ltd., is a purely local Board of Directors and the money has all been locally raised. The Directorate comprises such well-known men as Messrs. T. A. Wood, C.M.G., O.B.E. (Chairman), A. C. Tannabill, S. Jacobs, Peter W. Wainwright, and R. O. 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 unequaled.

Their argument is that Kenya is a country capable of producing, at an average altitude of 5,000 ft., all its own requirements in wheat and, therefore, in flour and bread. Instead of importing from Bombay every year the not-negligible quantity of over 350,000 bags of flour, the Colony, through the instrumentality of this new undertaking, can satisfy its own necessities in this respect. Not only so, but in regard to certain things a very little wheat we shall be exporting. Our Kenya flour. Instead of the sum of £50,000 being annually spent on overseas flour, this sum will go into the pockets of local producers and circulate in the country. That will be but the beginning of things. 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 12,000 bags of flour per annum, requiring 1,000 bags of wheat per week, or approximately 50,000 bushels per annum to keep the mill running. What this will mean to the producer can easily be imagined. Existing mills, running at top speed though they be, by no means absorb all the wheat

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EAST AFRICA

OUR UGANDA LETTER

From Our Resident Correspondent

Kampala, November 4, 1924

The Parliamentary Commission has come and gone. Will it visit do much good? To tell the truth, no one here knows what may come of it. 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 should have had more time spent in the interior. Whilst the communication of the 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 plants of the planters—those since the hundreds of thousands of pounds sterling have been poured into the country, and many of whom have gone down in books, in an unhonoured and unbusinesslike manner. It is all very well to say that we are here in the name of the Navy. That is a very good thing.

... could like to know how many private capitalists and investors will pour money into this country, if they were to prospect and get it out again with a fair margin of profit.

We may as well admit frankly that we like the country and the Native life that we want to benefit in the same time as we are bringing ourselves in.

... however, need to be borne in mind.

The planters have a grievance. That 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 thing out of it in return, is the guessing stage.

Yet how much time was spent with the planters by the Commission? How many days did the Commission spend on the plantations? How many?

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

In the matter of cotton plantings, in the matter of the needs of the natives, politically or domestic, in the matter of the Jews of the Medes and Persians, in the matter of cotton production from the raw plant to the baled lint, in the matter of the arbitrary removal of someone in the Colonial office, who in years past did away with freehold land.

The matter of inquiry into the co-operative rack rents, which are demanded in the townships, in the matter of the law's delays and the understanding in the law department, which is one of the causes of the delay in the matter of a hundred and one other things which need careful attention, what careful attention did the Commission make into these vital affairs?

What confidence have they restored to the doubter who is in daily communication with them, and who sees the naked 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

... of that opinion can care here on a holiday trip. Not a hint of it. There is no doubt each and every one of them was actuated by the highest desire to fulfil to the uttermost 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 perforce almost 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, or what it is capable of, and what progress it should make to the British Empire at home and abroad.

... 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 what he believes to be the standpoint of the Government in the visit of Major Ormside-Gere to Uganda. He says the country is a very important part of the British Empire in East Africa, it was pointed out in the report of the Commission that they were not of

... matters requiring their attention. It is regretted that they are no longer a certainty to be regarded as a whole, but it will contribute to more rapid development of our East African dependencies as a whole.

Major Ormside-Gere, the chairman of the Uganda Commission, has returned to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and has reported the value of the visit both from the point of view of the Government and the people of the country.

... will be able to put forward in the position of the most desirable way for mutual understanding and speedy adjustment.

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 exported:

Cement	134 tons
Cutlery	11 1/2 packages
Galvanized Sheets	70 tons
Iron and Steel Manufactures	6,037 packages
Agricultural Implements and Machinery	4,431 packages
Implements and Tools	27 packages
Bars, Angles, Lumps and Scaffolds	1,171 packages
Nails, Screws, Bolts	1,171 packages
Aluminum Ware	1,171 packages
Non-ferrous Metals and Manufactures	1,171 packages
Enamel Ware	1,171 packages
Hardware	1,171 packages
Swing Machines	1,171 packages
Books and Shoes	1,171 packages
Chemicals	1,171 packages
Drugs	1,171 packages
Soap	1,171 packages
Paper Manufactures	1,171 packages
Laundry Soap	1,171 packages
Starch	1,171 packages
Matchboxes	1,171 packages
Umbrellas	1,171 packages
Other goods, books, machinery	1,171 packages
Total	187,921 packages

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 Zambesi 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 Mapepe in the direction of Kachindamato's. A decision to adopt this course in preference to the alternative proposal via Luchanza to near Lake Johnston and the east to Lake Nyasa, will impede the traffic and hamper to a large extent the development of the Shire Highlands and at the same time open up settlement 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 Zambesi would in the year near at hand be faced as an urgent necessity. The visit to East Africa of the Departmental Delegation under Major O'Meara has undoubtedly had an important influence. It will be remembered that on a recent visit from Nyasaland, the Chairman of the Delegation, Mr. J. A. O'Meara, expressed the view that the necessary decision made before other railway extensions in Nyasaland were discussed.

It will also be recalled that the appointment by Mr. H. Thomas in March last of the Departmental Committee under the chairmanship of Sir Herbert Read, Vice-Governor of Queensland, was in itself the consequence of representations made in London by the Nyasaland Association and the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce.

It is a pleasure to have excellent information for achieving that information is accurate. Nyasaland settlers will congratulate themselves on their opposition to the official project.

Even then it seems to great development of East African transport facilities within the next few years. It is a pleasure to have excellent information for achieving that information is accurate. Nyasaland settlers will congratulate themselves on their opposition to the official project.

A. J. STOREY,
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OUR BEIRA LETTER

November 11, 1924.

On the best 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 unqualifiedly proud of this new record. For Beira to be visited in one day by ships of any kind is a feat of which the port has never before enjoyed the capacity of 125,000 tons of cargo. Over 10,000 tons of outward cargo for us and about 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.

Of the 37,500 tons of produce for export, copper from the Katanga province of the Belgian Congo, chrome, made asbestos, maize and cotton from Rhodesia, wheat, cotton and things from Mozambique, and maize, cotton, sugar and sisal from the territory of the Portuguese East Africa Company.

BLANTYRE DISTRICT

Blantyre, November 5, 1924.

His Excellency the Governor visited this district yesterday. He was accompanied by Mr. J. A. O'Meara, Chairman of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. J. A. O'Meara, Chairman of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce.

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 leaseholds in land tenure. Mr. McCure also expressed the opinion that Government should consider the dangers 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 expert mycologist to visit the districts and attend to the next meeting of the Legislative Council, and would be submitted dealing with bush fires.

His Excellency fully sympathized with the Association of the subject of long leases, and thought that the existing lease conditions similar to those obtaining in Kenya, would be satisfactory for the tobacco industry. It was the policy of Government to foster tobacco cultivation by 20 years leasehold.

These visits by the Governor to the different districts and his round-table conferences with settlers are very much appreciated and are certainly contributing to a better co-operation between the planting and official communities.

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OUR WOMAN'S PAGE

We have been asked to devote some of our space to the special interests of the time 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 been some years in East Africa.

THE ORIGIN OF HEADACHES

My unfortunate husband, and I often wonder, I beg pardon, *What a very dark night sleep!*

TAKE AWAY these headache powders, or hundreds of pills, or suffer from periodical attacks of migraine. Indeed, some of these unfortunates are often forced to remain in bed for a week, one or two days, or even a month, yet again has been called to sleep by means of our pet aspirin, and it remains to be seen whether it may be

not as they would be turned to the account of either the aspirin or the headache. Neither is it true that the aspirin is a powerful analgesic, and that it is a powerful analgesic.

And by and by the efficacy of their beloved aspirin loses its power. They take larger doses with less result, until at last they become useless. One says they find themselves trying with drugs of a more potent nature and with a corresponding dangerous attendant. It is perhaps better to attend to such drastic measures, for many of these are not so good as they are made out to be.

It is not true that the aspirin is a powerful analgesic, and that it is a powerful analgesic.

remains less violent, as before. The sickle is relieved to remain in bed, the headache remains with them to keep them company. Blessed opportunities for engagements are lost, amusement becomes less of a date, and, above all, they too become sadly affected by the attendant suffering.

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

Migraine, like many other maladies, pains and aches, is due to recurrent attacks of dilatation of the stomach. The stomach walls are an elastic tissue that allows overfeeding. Satiation comes with the individual, it depends upon our habits. Habits make mankind take more or less. The more it does us very little harm, even when it is a bit under the normal; it is the more that it troubles in its wake and is the best course of almost all of our physical ailments.

While we do not yet know in medical 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 more and the unfortunates suffer and are forced to remain in bed. That is precisely what they should not do.

It is no use putting compresses on the forehead. The position for them is over the organs of digestion. Place them on a hot fomentation of flannel. The cure is a cold compress or ice-bag—if you can get it, 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 *filling up the head*.

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 or resume your daily routine. Aperients should be avoided if possible.

Those who wish to rid themselves for ever of this disgusting complaint must attend to such equally important point, and that is to watch the diet. Exclude almost all starchy foods.

(f) Cakes and pastries other than those baked with wholemeal flour. (g) Breads and rolls.

(4) Drinks which will cause indigestion, such as beer, wine, salts, champagne, soda, coffee, etc.

They should be taken very infrequently indeed, and when taken, extremely weak. Light meals—for example, Chicken, cauliflower and the like. The Bordeaux, frequently are to be recommended, with luncheon of simple soups, and a light dinner. The diet at luncheon should be consumed with food. The ideal diet at luncheon should be consumed with food. The ideal diet at luncheon should be consumed with food.

It is not true that the aspirin is a powerful analgesic, and that it is a powerful analgesic.

It is not true that the aspirin is a powerful analgesic, and that it is a powerful analgesic.

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

A cup of Ovaltine or Borden 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 the early cup of tea habit, and I am sure that the stomachs if they had any choice in the matter would select the former. As a general rule, the stomach there is nothing more worthy to be mentioned than the cold bath each morning for those who understand, of course, for the others there is always the tepid bath.

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

Coffee

The market continues steady average prices for Kenya being —

C. 1/2s, medium to good	145/- per cwt.
Do. 1/2s, good to fine	150/-
Do. 1/2s, fine to extra	160/-
Do. 1/2s, extra	170/-

Seven bags of foreign coffee were sold at the highest price of 170/- per cwt.

Wool

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 passenger steamer "Kilimanjaro" 445 tons, and has been sold to Liverpool and Glasgow at 45/- per ton. Match shipping, with further sailing, is a long bid on the Continent for No. 1. De Cuba and other January shipment, a large quantity, but with no sale. H. East Africa, 100 tons, 45/- per ton, 11/4 per cwt. No. 1, 100 tons, 45/- per ton, 11/4 per cwt. No. 2, 100 tons, 45/- per ton, 11/4 per cwt. No. 3, 100 tons, 45/- per ton, 11/4 per cwt. No. 4, 100 tons, 45/- per ton, 11/4 per cwt. No. 5, 100 tons, 45/- per ton, 11/4 per cwt. No. 6, 100 tons, 45/- per ton, 11/4 per cwt. No. 7, 100 tons, 45/- per ton, 11/4 per cwt. No. 8, 100 tons, 45/- per ton, 11/4 per cwt.

The market is dull with little business, no large quantities of African hemp have been offered, but some are sold at the moment of writing. Nominal prices are 45/- per ton, 11/4 per cwt. for January and 45/- per ton, 11/4 per cwt. for other months. Its hemp is of a quality similar to that of the Trans-Nzora.

At the auction held on 10th inst. about 2000 bales of African wool were offered, but the bidding was very thin, and the wool was sold for 145/- per cwt. respectively.

Flax

The latest arrivals of Kenya flax which have met with ready sale at better prices, present quantities being —
 D.R. according to quality 150/- to 160/-
 D.P. tower 150/- to 170/-
 according to position and assortment.

At the auction held at the Exchange on December 5th, 1924, 14,000 lbs. of Kenya wool were offered, and the bidding was very full, and the wool was sold for 145/- per cwt. respectively. The best flax was sold for 150/- per cwt. respectively. Other lots were sold for 140/- per cwt. respectively.

The market is dull with little business, no large quantities of African hemp have been offered, but some are sold at the moment of writing. Nominal prices are 45/- per ton, 11/4 per cwt. for January and 45/- per ton, 11/4 per cwt. for other months. Its hemp is of a quality similar to that of the Trans-Nzora.

KENYA

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EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

BRITISH INDIA MAIL COMPANY
Kilindini arrived Bombay from Zanzibar December 11
Kilindini arrived Zanzibar from Harar Natal December 14
Kilindini left Dar es Salaam December 8 for Mozambique
Mombasa left Dar es Salaam for Beira December 11

BULLARD LINE
Lusitania left Natal for Port Sudan December 5
Umlazi arrived Delagoa Bay from London December 5
Lusitania leaves London for Natal, Delagoa Bay and Beira December 18

CLAN LINE
Clan Line left Liverpool December 6 for Mauritius
Clan Line left Liverpool December 6 for Natal, Delagoa Bay, December 7 and 10

CLAN LINE AND HARRISON
Lombi left Glasgow December 9 for Red Sea and East African ports
Lombi left Glasgow December 9 for East African ports
Stanley Hall left Glasgow December 9 for further East African ports

BEIRAN LINE
City of Liverpool arrived Delagoa Bay for Beira December 11
City of Madrid left Tenerife for Durban, Delagoa Bay and Beira November 26
City of Brisbane arrived Kaituma from Beira December 12

BEIRAN LINE
Uphino left St Vincent December 1 for South Africa and Delagoa Bay
Kasama arrived Melbourne December 11 for Reunion, Mauritius and South African ports

BEIRAN LINE AND HARRISON
Inverclyde left Glasgow December 14 for Natal, Delagoa Bay and Beira
Harrison
Saint Bede arrived Delagoa Bay for December 7
Astor left London for Durban, Delagoa Bay and Beira December 15
Astor arrived London from Beira December 13

HOLLAND-AMERICA
Molsterk left Zanzibar December 11 for East African ports
Bavlonce arrived Port Natal and Beira for East African ports
Molsterk arrived Amsterdam December 11 for Port Natal and Cape ports and Suez
Molsterk arrived Tanga December 11 for East African ports

HOLLAND-AMERICA
Molsterk passed Dakar November 30 for Cape and East African ports
Nykerk arrived South Africa December 11 for Cape and East African ports
Essenkerk left for Mauritius December 11

HOLLAND-AMERICA
Kilindini left for Mauritius December 11

BEIRAN LINE
Yorkham left Beira for London December 11
Norman arrived Mombasa for Natal December 6
Corte Castle left London December 11 for East African ports
Corte Castle arrived Beira for Natal December 11
Corte Castle left Delagoa Bay for Beira December 11
Corte Castle arrived East London for Mauritius December 11
Danluc Castle left Table Bay December 11 for Beira

TO INCREASE COFFEE CONSUMPTION

As the coffee producers of the British Empire are...
In 1913 this country's annual consumption was 0.60 lb. of coffee per head...
In 1923 this country's annual consumption was 0.81 lb. per head...
The paper assumes that there are at least 7,500,000 coffee drinkers in this country...

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.

DOBT. MIDDLETON & CO. Sheepshead Foundry, Leeds, England. COTTON AND WOOL BAILING PLANTS, complete from 100 to 500 bags... Scrap Metal Baling Presses, Oil Mill Machinery, Hydr. Presses, Accumulators, Valves, &c.

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At dusk they had eaten a rapidly cooked meal and had a rest by their fires, but soon out and moved away to camp in thick bush. As Roper rolled himself up in his blankets and turned in on the hard ground he had thought of his brother officers in garrison having a real jolly night, and his own was so lonely and empty. The happiest were his shivering men around him to whom dates meant nothing and Christmas less. He often thought how of those who were so busy and busy they had all forgotten Christmas.

Two years later they were well 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 assault and the movement some of the troops had to leave their positions the evening before.

Company and his Company left the honour of blocking the main retreat position. This was it looked would be on their retreat. Van hopes! They were waiting they had started to wait. The compass was not working by compass. Things went fairly well until dark. 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.

Still up and down they struggled, halting, tramping, stumbling, cursing their way through. Now they were slipping and sliding up a hillside, then a short descent along the top, only to slide down the other side. At all and sundry they were halting, and as they went up to the valley everyone to close up.

Captain Lord, how bitter cold it was. The men were numbed. Their faces and hands had gone a dull grey colour. Sopping wet from head to foot, they struggled on all day, hoping every moment to cut the road, but only to find another hill before them. Machine gunners and porters were working like heroes, getting their guns 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 long last 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 sprang to life, numbed fingers curled 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 cut 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 down the road, only to be received in the now occupied position by a (British) Colonel 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 driest 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, wavelets beating on a sandy shore, sun glinting and flashing on high-tossed palm-tops. 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 men had ceased to die, and men. 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 then under a midnight moon, casting convention aside, they had all gathered round the decorated Christmas tree. It had been the first real Christmas for five years.

A chimney smoke stretched at full length, curled pipe in mouth, sun-downer at hand, peered into the great log fire. Overhead were the stars set in a velvet sky, underneath was the clean frost of earth, and all around the silence of the bush at evening time. To one side a group of carriers were busily cutting up and drying the meat of a bullock, the day's kill, to the other, cook and boys were preparing dinner. Over all, as a mantle, the still of the great untroubled night. The men around their fires, and the boys of the mess, they began to cheer over the land, and it was 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 home, 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. For a 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 Governor 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 battle-field and a deep enemy trench, and of a solitary figure in a far-off tropic 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.

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

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.

It is a most pleasant and pleasing surprise to the King and Princess of York, whose

holiday in East Africa has appealed strongly to the imagination of the home public, and, needless to say, to the loyalty of East 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 Highnesses to make the trip purely one of pleasure.

It is in many an East African township, and in many a home in the main, the loss of the health of the King and Princess will be a

brightness, the recollection of which will be a recurring delight in the years to come.



PRIME MINISTER'S CHRISTMAS GIFT

MR. BALDWIN'S Christmas gift to the Empire is the promise of 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. To 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 hopes that it might thus be possible to open up entirely new and intricate ways of developing trade within the Empire, trade which will bring to Empire products in place of foreign goods. He indicated 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.

Mr. Baldwin is delighted that Heads of the Dominion, endorsed by representatives of all parties, and passed in the last Conference in the following terms:

The King has arrived and all possible encouragement should be given to the development of our Imperial 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, the 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 pleaded for common work towards an end 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 assist in the survival of the larger territories of the Empire, but from our own standpoint it is satisfactory to note that the chairman to be Sir Ralph MacIndoe will, as chairman of the Imperial Shipping Committee, be already well acquainted with all matters concerning sea transport.

Direct East Africa's attention to the fact that the new Committee will be a body of men whose first duty will be to ensure that the Empire's interests will be fully represented in all matters of Empire commerce for the next few years will then bear fruit. Moreover, the East and South African members of the Committee will be able to exert a potent influence.

COFFEE GROWING IN KENYA.

THE NEW SETTLER WITH SMALL CAPITAL.

By GEORGE HOWLAND.

A new settler having bought no farm is naturally anxious to get down to work. But such thought and planning are first necessary, particularly by those with only a small capital at their disposal.

Operations in a happy-go-lucky style are too often undertaken 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 that such a course thus 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 moderate acreage well farmed will bring in much more than a large one badly managed.

It is necessary to estimate the income from the farm, and to see that the key to accurate budgeting lies in knowing before hand as nearly as possible what each item of development is going to cost; the surest way of doing this is to get every thing you possibly can done by others under contract and so fixing the cost.

Contracts for the New Settler.

At first it is desirable for the settler to have small capital in his oxen, the biggest item of his outlay.

The reasons for this are briefly as follows. The majority of farms cannot keep their oxen, implements, wagon 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 the 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 boys, 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.

When oxen (one team), implements and a cart or wagon are bought, it is estimated that the item interest on capital used in their purchase, wages and posho of the necessary additional boys, replacement of oxen through loss, depreciation, repairs, tallow, tanning 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.

It is a good idea to pass to another person the care of the extensive open country rough areas that so often form one acre. Don't own up an bit of land because it is open. The possibility is that it is open because bush and trees do not thrive as well as they do in more heavy humus, and it is necessary to plant for fuel, and that these trees are usually more valuable to a settler than the valleys and flats. It is a good idea to make your cultivated area as narrow

as 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 of others to contract to clear your chosen area unless you have surplus labour to spare. It is a good idea to have a cross plough. These three last operations will probably cost from 15s to 20s 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 fence rails, and if there is water-power available, in getting out a furrow, and making a dam suitable for putting in a mill to grind posho. Your own labour should be employed in making and early fall to grow a money-making crop. Also put in one or two alpine plants, and some quick-growing crops of poles.

By the 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 oxen may be bought at reasonable prices. If oxen and a cart are easily hired they should not be bought, but if there is difficulty in this, a few oxen and a low priced cart may be bought, and the odd jobs done at a moderate price.

At the end of the first year the settler will have a rough estimate of the cost of the first year's outlay should be very carefully revised. Put a very low estimate on the income expected from any catch 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 Tebus Nzola which has been worked on these lines:

First Year June 1920 to June 1921	Second Year June 1921 to June 1922	Third Year June 1922 to June 1923
Labour and farm items	147	80
Small implements, jembeys, cross cut saws &c.	14	30
Plough and harrow (the contractor had one suitable)	50	
Purchase of coffee plants	10	
Ploughing contracts (1 1/2 acres to break (6 an acre to harrow, 10s an acre to cross plough) and 6x to haul off stump)	106	
	327	
Labour and farm items	80	72
Purchase of coffee plants	30	30
Ploughing contracts (1 1/2 acres to break, 6x to harrow, 10s an acre to cross plough) and 6x to haul off stump	106	106
	216	208

Fourth Year (July 1933 to June 1934)

Labour and maintenance
Planting and other

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

Year	Expenditure	Income
First year	1,100	1,000
Second year	1,100	1,000
Third year	1,100	1,000
Fourth year	1,100	1,000
Total expenditure	4,400	
Less total income		4,000
Net expenditure	400	

Development on Small Capital

The income obtained was from maize, this being the chief crop, after deducting cost of bags and transport to rail. The farmer would have to include in his budget the cost of furnishing his house, house help, wages, cost of food, &c.

Four years ago this farm was virgin land and had no developments on it. To-day, after a net expenditure of £200, £60 of which was for implements, there are 95 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, acres of wattle, some anelastic 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 planting, labour and weeding done, owing to the fact that the surplus labour being done 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 contract is that you know the exact cost. It is a very accurate budget. This must always be borne in mind as to how and when a farm is going to yield sufficient profit to support the owner before all his capital is spent.

East Africa in the Tropics

A MODERN TREATMENT FOR FEVERS

Dr. Burkitt's Recommendations.

Dr. R. W. BURKITT is known, at least by repute, 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 as interesting as it is revolutionary to the ordinary layman, and one feels that he is revolutionary as it is interesting to many a doctor. But that will not trouble the author, who mentions, with amusement, that one of the leading medical journals of Great Britain regarded him as a most dangerous man.

Dr. Burkitt's treatment for fevers of all kinds is drastic, and he does not expect for it prompt popularity with general practitioners. His main concern is at all costs to get the fever deep down to its source, and to hold it there until it has subsided. He says that the patient should, put the patient in a cool, airy room, and give him a bucket after bucket of cold water to drink, given freely, and in small quantities, until he is satisfied that the patient's condition has changed markedly. In one case mentioned he kept a man naked and wet for six weeks.

Yet 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 better on the fourth day of the disease, and has 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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OUR NORTH TANGANYIKA LETTER

The East African Commission

Four Our Residents' Contributions

Arusha, November 21, 1924

Permitting the East African Commission... Major Onmsby-Good and Major Church are due to arrive to-morrow afternoon... for Moshi the following morning with Messrs. Kimfield and Calder plan to arrive about 11 p.m. on the 23rd and depart at 5 p.m. on the 24th for Moshi. They will receive deputations from the European Community, the Indian Community, and Native Chiefs. If time permits, they will afterwards be entertained to lunch by the local residents.

We consider wholly... of Arusha and Moshi... of the Commission... Native activities or European plantations 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... of the vital urgency for providing... of Arusha and its hinterland.

... of waiting, we are not even sure that... that the railwaymen were them making the journey by... which case...

Mr. Gellion-Fenzi, the Hon. Secretary of the R.E.A.A., has successfully blazed the trail from Nairobi to Lake Nyasa by car, thus opening up the hitherto unknown portion of the road between Capetown and Cairo. During the 2,000 miles trip Mr. Fenzi constructed six new bridges. The journey south was accomplished in forty-four hours' running time, whilst the return journey was completed in thirty-three hours.

... you made Masaya on the 11th...

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

Mr. C. Gillman, who in 1922 scaled Kilimanjaro, left Arusha a few days ago, accompanied by Mrs. Gillman and Mr. Usher. They will attempt to reach the summit of Mount Meru, which is approximately 15,000 feet above sea level.

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OUR LOURENÇO MARQUES LETTER

Loureço Marques, November 25, 1924

MEMBER of the High Commission... High 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 Beira steamed into the station a number of nineteen guns was fired and the National Anthem played. Amongst those awaiting the High Commissioner were Dr. Moreira 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, after the outbreak of the native troubles, he was sent out on a special mission to Incomati and Manhiça. Moreover, as he appears to be in thanking the town for its manifestation of friendliness, he has more than once represented the Province in the Metropolitan Parliament. In fact, his interests as 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 the High Commission he had a return to the post of the Acting Governor-General and appealed to the various departments to be ready to meet the

... in a special... and... intend to concentrate his attention on the development of agriculture and improved methods of... of which purposes a large amount of... considerable expansion of... in the near future and the ability, experience and energy of His Excellency are expected to add to the... for the future.

... the Secretary of the Interior, of Finance, and of Development.

Dr. Moreira da Fonseca, who has since as Acting Governor-General has given general satisfaction in the new Secretary for the Interior, Dr. Ribeiro Gomes, formerly Auditor-General, on the Colony has been persuaded to come out again as Secretary of Finance, and Dr. Manuel Pereira, 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 Lourenço Marques Harbour Works nearly two decades ago, and as regarded as a great authority on both harbour and railway matters. In addition to these questions, those of mining, roads, agriculture and shipping will come within his sphere.

The personal and extensive 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 regular. We hope great things from the new regime, and believe that we shall not be disappointed.

VALUATIONS and every description of REPORTS ON ESTATE. Purchase of Produce of local, British, and Foreign origin. In commission has British firms. SHOOTING TRIPS ARRANGED. H. MACCOLM ROSS. Tanga, Tanganyika Territory.

SUDAN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

By Mass Report.

The whole publicity organization of the Sudan Government demands our appreciation. It is a thing which many other countries with far greater financial resources might advantageously copy. The educational and friendliness of the officials of the Sudan Government wherever in London you will know the excellent exhibits and homely and humorous descriptive material characterized the Sudan Court. It would be not likely to be forgotten, and the monthly reports issued by the Khartoum Central Economic Board serve an extremely useful purpose in keeping us in touch with current commercial developments.

Now comes for hand the Annual Report for 1924 of the Directorate of that Board, who, it will be remembered, was first started in the publicity organization of Sudan in connection with the British Empire Exhibition. Our only regret is our inability to do a more complete and accurate report. We could have included a number of very important facts regarding the Sudan, but space and the nature of our requirements preclude that. It is, however, a most interesting and enlightening in itself.

Source 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 quantities of goods imported into the country in 1923 or 1924, or in 1928 and returns for the same year's cash. Do you require to trace the growth of Sudan exports of gum? Appendix XIII makes it possible to progress year by year for 25 quarters of a century. If you have a record of the various

commodities of some of the principal countries of the world, the rate of import and export during the past three years, give you the 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 by a land frontier. This comprehensive hand-book has the data concisely recorded.

So we could continue to almost every question that might be raised. We have only space to refer to the General Report of the Board, and to the Annual Report of the Directorate of that Board, which are available from the Board, Khartoum.

Those interested in Sudan commerce, cotton cultivation or general developments will be well advised to procure and study this official publication. It is, in fact, indispensable to all such folk.

Ordering for Native Needs.

During the year 1923 the total imports of the Sudan increased 17.5 per cent, the value of goods entered for public use being £2,171,000 while the Government account the value was £1,250,500. It is particularly noticeable that imported goods entering into con-

sumption by the Native population, and well as the sale of cotton goods, sugar, tea and coffee for the sake of the spending capacity of the people, and in some relative consumption of these lines show the Natives to be fairly progressive. As cotton cultivation and other enterprises develop, Native spending power is certain to increase, and the scope for the sale of these lines may be expected to broaden considerably.

Tea is becoming increasingly popular for Native consumption, especially in the northern provinces. Ten years ago the value of purchases by the country was £639,000. Last year they were worth £1,140,000. Coffee has also made speedy advancement, the value rising from £268,000 in the year before the war to £1,251,000 in the last statistical period. Of that figure Kenya accounted for £627,100, 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 £875,000. There seems no reason why Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika should not obtain a considerable interest in the trade, and with the introduction of tea cultivation in the various parts of the 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.

Iron and steel imports increased by no less than 134.5 per cent in the twelve months. It is gratifying to record that of the total imports Great Britain now supplies in her own right a percentage which is steadily increasing, most of it at her expense. Egypt, India and South Africa are also rising prominently. The total value of imports from Italy is £1,000,000. The total value of the country's exports for the year ended 1924 is £2,325,641. In the twelve months it is gratifying to record that of the total exports Great Britain now supplies in her own right a percentage which is steadily increasing, most of it at her expense. Egypt, India and South Africa are also rising prominently.

Exports from the Sudan increased no less than 25 per cent during the year, reaching the total value of £2,122,000. Shipments of ginned cotton, cotton seed, gum, and ground nuts, gum, tanned and skins were all above the average, while ginned cotton, cotton seed, gum, and ground nuts exceeded the average by 100 per cent.

The progress shown in cotton production is very noticeable, and will be seen in the following table, which shows the total value of other products of the Sudan during the year ended 1924.

The general development of the export in ground nuts is recorded, and although at the present moment it amounts to only some 100,000 tons per annum, the possibilities are stated to be excellent. During 1924 the shipments are expected to reach 200,000 tons. Hitherto export has been mainly to Egypt, but the United Kingdom and the Congo are now buyers.

The bunkering trade of Port Sudan has increased from under 50,000 tons in 1920 to over 90,000 in 1923, the same period the total tonnage handled at the port rose from 1,202 tons to 2,205,377 tons. It is

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pleasant to record that of 600 ships using the port during the year, 470 were British, of the remainder 130 were Italian, 26 Dutch, 13 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 questions with which it has dealt during recent years, the mere enumeration of which exceeds a page of type 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, classification in exhibitions and recommendations in connection with every possible industry are all mentioned in its scope. The activities of this department are clearly shown by this report to be of all embracing and of the utmost utility to the commercial community.

ZANZIBAR NOTES

Zanzibar, November 25, 1934.

It is very pleasant to see the official reports very often contain the statistics for the present and the past. The current number for instance, stands this year at 100,000 tons, and this is a remarkable figure for an island which has had the production of sugar in the course of the past twenty years of 100,000 tons.

At one time the industry was so flourishing as to attract the notice of visitors to the island. Records show that the Portuguese traded in the deposits found in Zanzibar and Mafia, that Sir James Lancaster took several tons on board his ship in 1592, and that Sir Richard Burton and Speke also went to the island in 1858.

The old workings still exist in several parts of the island, though special digging has ceased.

Our new Attorney General Mr. 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 Leonote, who came to Zanzibar in 1865, 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 Kibwa.

UGANDA NOTES

Empire Cotton Growers for the Foreign.

Kampala, November 22, 1934.

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 578,000 acres. As the planting 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 British buyers from Kenya.

Already a representative of the Japan Cotton Buyers and Trading Company has reached Kampala, and as an indication of the manner in which Empire cotton growing is set 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 Kulindini to Japan during the forthcoming season.

Yet Lancashire claims to be absorbed with interest in the "donee". While British politicians, publicists, manufacturers and merchants may be tugging about keeping busy with the family, foreign buyers are on the spot, and ready to buy.

Concern in Government House

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Archer are incognito at the concert, and they took a prominent part in the very successful concert recently given at Government House in the evening, when something like 700 was raised. It opened with a song, accompanied by Lady Archer on the piano, and in response to the storm of applause that followed, popular songs, and his wife gave a beautiful solo on the other piano.

A local and a first class entertained local society, and the concert was the pleasure of the evening.

What a pity Sir Gordon Archer is leaving Uganda, where a well known Uganda man to the Edgerton, but he is the very type to handle the situation in the Sudan. His striking personality and military bearing will stand him and the Empire in good stead. Uganda seems to be the training ground for African Governors, and what a fine thing sums up in few but noble generalisations 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 specialist in Nyasaland of the Empire Cotton Growers Corporation, that the rational way of stamping out the red-bolt 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 an economic proposition to ship overseas.

The value of crop rotation can scarcely be over-estimated, and it is therefore with the greatest pleasure that we note the proposals that the Boards of the Trans-Zambesi, Trans-Africa and Shire Highlands Railways have agreed to introduce a flat freight rate to make it more than possible. The charge is to be 20s. 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 of maize, was recently quoted by the *Nyasaland Times* as forecasting the agreement of the Directors to such a flat rate from any point on the Shire Highlands Railway to Beira. He pointed out that the rail operates as far as Dondo only, though from that point to Beira it is operated by the Trans-Africa. Providing the necessary facilities are available, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the flat rate will be possible, and relates 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 predicted a recommendation by the Committee that the railway should be operated on a basis which would be beneficial to the bulk of the population of the Protectorate.

Other benefits of crop rotation, such as the saving of freight of 20s. per ton for maize, and contribution 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, for 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 crop rotation puts cultivation on a sound basis and eliminates a large amount of disease.

Grading and Shipment

We are glad to hear that the question of grading the maize is already much to the fore, the proposed charge to be 10 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 called by them is dry, sound and free from weevil, for 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 Kenya 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, and many meales obviously unfit for certification by the grades 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, on which weight rail freight would be calculated. All maize for export must be raised in a

standard quality grain sacks, which must be new and which are estimated to cost between five and eight 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, cartage from place of production to Nyasaland to the rail has been put at an average of 5s. per ton; cartage to coast of bags 15s.; Beira terminal charges 25s.; grading 10s. and ocean freight 28s., thus making a total of 83s. per ton. Taking 55 per ton as the average price of maize in Great Britain, there remains a margin of some 20s. per ton to cover cost of production or purchase, cartage to coast, Beira charges, etc. At the present time maize is realizing a profit of 10 per ton, but 28s. is taken as a reasonable basic quotation.

In Rhodesia the farmer expects to receive 4 per ton for his grain at the railway siding, and it is believed that similar figures will rule in Nyasaland. Given a good yield, the average crop of 100 bush is believed that a very fair profit will accrue to planters or purchasers. By sowing a large area and using up-to-date implements it is assumed that maize can be produced at 20 per ton, which would leave a profit of approximately the same figure, while for the same amount of land the profit is 21 per ton.

Value of the Flat Rate

In making this concession, while the Zambezi has still to be crossed by ferry, the railway companies are certainly contributing a great boon to the country and planters will, it is hoped, take every advantage of making arrangements to enable them to take full advantage of the market as a maize exporter, not shabby. As was pointed out by the *Nyasaland Times*, the present rate of 20s. per ton is a very heavy charge, and it is not surprising that the planter who has to pay it is often driven to import maize. Suppose that in a season there was an export of 200,000 tons of maize, or say a gross total of 1,400,000 to the Protectorate; though of an freight charges, insurance, and other expenditure would have to be deducted, the major portion would return, and so at a net profit of 20 per ton, 100,000 would be available for re-investment in the country. Railway 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 Vindicta gift to a Protectorate that has been too long shut out of its heritage.

A. J. STOREY,
BLANTYRE, NYASALAND

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EAST AFRICA'S SPORTSMAN'S CORNER
OUR FREE SERVICE

A keen old sportsman has been widely known in Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Portuguese East Africa and Tanganyika has very kindly offered to give his experience at the disposal of our readers.

If they only stay within a certain or maximum 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 that are not sportsmen of a bit of territory that has been only seen, she over.

All inquiries on this subject should be addressed to the Editor, and accompanied merely by stamps to the value of bid, to defray the cost of forwarding to and from our contributors who are the Congo and back to the inquirer in case of need. All to be given nature 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 BOOKS

(Macmillan & Co. 215)

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. Hunt in such surroundings is undoubtedly exceptional, difficult and trying, and, as the author admits, he had frequently the complaint of his reptiles 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 pigmy elephant and doubts its existence. Such a species does exist, there being a specimen in the Antwerp Zoo, brought from the Congo quite recently.

Not only, however, do we read of the large animals and game of this latter region, for the smaller mammals, insects, birds and fish are also very fully dealt with and much interesting reading. In describing the author's thorough methods, which he explains in further chapters dealing with collection and curing.

But now I come to the portion of the book which left a bad impression. The author is admittedly hunting in order to collect museum specimens. In no way then the killing of animals and the taking of animals is of a world impostor. I believe especially where such rare animals as rhinoceros and pangolin are concerned, the killing of animals is a crime, and

young to be shot for every museum specimen. The species would soon be extinct. Similarly, shooting female and young buffalo whilst swimming in the river is a more unsporting method. The same applies also to that elusive animal the bushy ox. But what makes far worse reading than any of this, and for which the Belgian Congo Government should be censured, is the coming out by Government officials of parties to ask for shooting for meat, and allowing them to kill these rare and valuable animals indiscriminately. To all concerned with hunting in Africa the excessive cruelty of such methods is apparent because the proportion of animals wounded to those that are killed is enormous.

It would appear that very stringent game regulations need not only be promulgated but enforcing in the Congo territory. In spite, however, of these points and the killing of female and young chimpanzees, 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 recalled under what conditions they were taken. The weights of ivory given for some elephants make one marvel that they do the work. The photographs are numerous and consistently good, and one can appreciate them all the more when it is recalled under what conditions they were taken. The weights of ivory given for some elephants make one marvel that they do the work. The photographs are numerous and consistently good, and one can appreciate them all the more when it is recalled under what conditions they were taken. The weights of ivory given for some elephants make one marvel that they do the work.

DUEL BETWEEN TWO COBRAS

The November issue of the magazine contains an interesting account of a duel between two Black Cops culled both of a very large length.

Says the writer, Mr. H. W. Smit, of Gwelo: "A most unusual spectacle was witnessed on Sunday, August 17, 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, motoring to his mine, 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 onslaught.

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 freed themselves from one another's coils, withdrew a few yards, and then lissed frantically with heads erect, they made a mad rush at one another, and only to use their bodies into a snarl and a snarl.

As the reptiles when one snake made a successful strike, it rendered its opponent quite helpless, and on these occasions, as a cock fight, each combatant took advantage of the interval for a rest.

After the fight had been in progress about twenty minutes both snakes seemed tired and well-nigh exhausted, but one gathered up enough strength to make a final onslaught, but striking so tentatively at each other's head as to miss, that is, Mr. Dollar, at twenty yards range, took careful aim with a .300 rock rifle, and shot through their two heads, but the one small hole.

OUR WOMAN'S PAGE

We have been asked to allow 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 contributed by a lady who has spent some years in East Africa.

"THE WHIRL OF THE WORLD."

All of us who have in some art feeling happy memories of the "Whirl of the World" in Cyprus in January, and if the fog, which has enshrouded us with Commercial darkness for three days at a stretch, chooses to remain and spare our festivities, well, here's luck to all! Thinking of festivities reminds me that the Chelsea Hats Hill was as usual, but might be termed a crushing success. Dancers of a considerable hue, clad in that motley which announces my sister's fancies, whirled away the hours, and Persipho's feet landing at the breakfast hour, but it was well worth the next day's fatigue.

The Tropic Heat

When the heat of the tropics is worked in various coloured silks a length of pattern just long 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 hair is washed when outside the heart of the course, and the hair is washed when outside the hair.

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. Perspiration in the coast is usually profuse, and Nature should 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 reputed standing.

Nothing in the world looks so airy as a hot and pimply complexion, but they should be asked to condone.

Drinking Nourishment.

It is not generally understood, I think, that in a hot moist climate, or in any 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 tea-drinking habit is certainly not so necessary. Personally, I found that I could carry on with much more vigour and cheer after a cup of something, but which could be termed nourishing, than after a cup of tea.

Local Dainties

This is a favoured dish, extremely good to the palate, especially if one is lucky enough to find it on the menu after a hearty walk of strenuous purpose, a source of my description.

One will need about a pound of mackerel which you will bind together with milk. Add quantities to taste, but all from the garden several large cubes of butter, and you will taste well in a water.

Take some mackerel, cut it into small pieces, then upon the fire, fry in plenty of butter in a shallow saucepan. Serve hot with tomato sauce.

J. E. GRANVILLE

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

The coffee market generally is very quiet, prices showing an eastward tendency, except for best quality sorts. Kenya. As only small quantities of Kenya sorts have been on offer, the above remarks cannot apply, but the demand is small and steady prices are being made on offer and sold at the following prices—

Table with 2 columns: Price range and Quality description. Includes entries for 'Good to fine', 'Medium to good', 'Common to medium', and 'Type "Float"'.

The highest price realized for this week was 15s. 6d. for 37 bags of forenoon sort, which stood around 17s. to 17s. 6d. per cwt. of bags weighing 65.5 cwt.

Uganda. 27 bags of Uganda sorts were on offer at 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. per cwt.

Although fluctuations have occurred, the market has maintained its position at advanced level week and the position is now stronger than for some time past.

East African.—Business has been done at 15s. 6d. to 16s. for No. 2 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. 6d. with buyers' option to ship before.

The Continental market for East African coffee is generally quiet. Hamburg market for East African coffee is also quiet. The market for East African coffee is also quiet. The market for East African coffee is also quiet.

There are no takers of No. 2 East African maize. Even at the low price of 1s. 6d., although the value should nominally be higher, it is on offer at 1s. 6d.

The consumption of African sisal in Europe is undoubtedly on the increase, this being attributed to Messrs. Wigglesworth and Co. who reclamation that its quality and regular delivery offer real advantages over other fibres. The market continues quiet but steady at the following prices—

Table with 2 columns: Price range and Quality description. Includes entries for 'No. 1. Tanganyika', 'No. 2. British', and 'No. 3. Portuguese'.

Prices for this commodity remain steady, showing little change, the production meeting with an adequate demand.

Trade has been brisk in all positions, the demand absorbing all available supplies. Prices consequently show an upward tendency, being—

Table with 2 columns: Price range and Quality description. Includes entries for 'Prime' and 'Good'.

The market generally has been weaker, although prices for the best sorts have been steady.

There has been a change in reports since our last prices were published.

Table with 2 columns: Price range and Quality description. Includes entries for 'Semi-dried coffee', 'Ground coffee', and 'Smoked coffee'.

These commodities are in general demand, and prices are steady. Grades No. 1 to 4 are in special and extra special demand. Ready buyers. Messrs. Wigglesworth and Co. strongly recommend consignments of all grades and brown in all except No. 1 to 4.

OTHER PRODUCE

Clates.—Zanzibar are steady with spot quoted from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d. all other quoted at 1d. sellers, January/March and buyers, cash.

Clates.—Demand is limited, though prices are steady. Zanzibar and Mombasa sorts, average 3s. 6d. to 4s. according to quality.

Dates.—There is still no business passing, though prices are inclined to be slightly firmer with Fatarita at about 2s. 6d. and Cassabi approximately 2s. 1d. dearer.

Gambier.—The market here is very quiet but we hear of new crop, natural Kordofan being quoted at 5s. 6d. with cleaned at 4s. 6d. for January/February shipments, while Taji to arrive January/February is quoted at 5s. 6d.

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

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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 we are willing to give for that purpose will be gratefully 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 are invited to give us the address of their London representative, so we can sometimes put inquiries in their way, and Home Agents for the same reason invited to notify us of their agents in East and Central Africa.

The Commercial Commission of the week is that Kenya is to open a London Publicity Office next year. It will form the nucleus for the East Africa House which is all being in time. Kenya desires our congratulations and will have all the help we can give.

Tanganyika exports for the week ended September 15, 1924: 1,000 cwt. of sisal, 1,000 cwt. of cotton, 3,000 cwt. of hides, 100 cwt. of beads, 4,000 lbs. of mica and 700 oz. of gold.

Kenya Customs returns for the week ended November 15 and 16 provide further evidence of German interest in East African produce. In the fortnight German took 6,070 bags of groundnut from Kilindini only, which port shipped 1,881 bags to Holland, 704 to France, and, once more, to the Mother Country.

Over 4,300 bags of maize were acquired by Germany, which has also started buying cedar stags, taking 500 bags as against 476 by Britain and 96 by Italy. Hides are likewise sought by our enemies who purchased 477 bags compared with 314 by Britain and 416 by Italy. The peace competition proceeds apace.

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

Grey unbleached	1,000	200
White	1,000	200
Coloured	1,000	200
Other	1,000	200

Tanganyika's imports during September last included 58 tons of cement, 84 tons of iron sheet and 60 tons of paper.

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 103 tons of cardine last year. Belgium does more than half the trade, Holland and Italy doing most of the balance. Great Britain comes a bad fourth.

A steamer owned by a Nairobi firm, 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 splendidly in all sorts of little ways. A week ago the General Post Office issued particulars of the Christmas parcels mails despatched to various parts of the British East Africa accounted for no less than 7,500 or nearly half as many as Australia and New Zealand.

Applications have been made to the Editor, under reference F.A. 7, by the established agents in various East African districts, who are well placed to handle the Lacey Salt of a leading British firm manufacturing this product. It is a very large trade with South Africa. With the development of mining in East Africa there will undoubtedly be a large demand.

WE BRING YOU BUSINESS

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

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

In practically all these cases agents are desired in all of the following centres: Kwartang, 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 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.

SPECIALY ILLUSTRATED FOR EAST AFRICA

By W. S. Gurnham.

Managing Director of Uganda Planters Ltd.,
Kampala, Uganda.

In the year 1900, Uganda produced its first fifty bales of cotton. In the season now closed some 2,000 bales were again produced. It is estimated annually—and consequently conservatively—that the crop for the 1924-5 season will yield at least 160,000 bales. When it is remembered that practically the whole of this 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 population, is evident.

It is at this stage of the history of Uganda that His 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. If Uganda then arrives will be a far more advanced stage of development than the country

without any special assistance 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.

Brightening and Whittening the Baganda.

To those of us who have lived long in Uganda it is very difficult to note that the Baganda are just a simple, uneducated, unimproved race in the country, embracing the Northern 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 slacking 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 culture. As time goes on, and thanks to the unselfish, unflinching 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 Kampala's new Technical College for Natives was opened. Here they can study medicine, surgery, veterinary work, and building in all its branches. There is to be a training ground for the future teachers of the Baganda race. Already, as it is noted, there are no less than five Native newspapers in Uganda, 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.

There are more and more native banks, European business, and they are now starting their own motor-trucks. Many of them are building

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

Their own and their women's taste in 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 wedding at Namirembe Cathedral, Kampala. Thousands of men and women attend in the brightest of bright colours in high class silk, velvet, and alpaca. Cheap Native prints that were so much in vogue a few years ago are now being displaced by higher and more expensive ranges of material.

All Our Eggs Not in One Basket.

Perhaps it was but 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 the place. All one's eggs in one basket is unwise, and we therefore need to be careful to spread the other eggs.

Latex rubber grows extremely well, though not quite at the same rate as in the Malay States, and we have now had sufficient experience to know that all the rubber trees and a half to two years before tapping can commence yields and that removal on lapped trees will compare very favourably with Malaya. At a steady market price of 1s. 6d. to 2s. per lb. rubber is a good proposition in Uganda. It has all the advantages and none of the disadvantages of the

plantation product being very high, if at all, below that of the Kenya-grown variety. Unfortunately the post-war slump, and the stabilization of the rupee on the floor 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.

Mr. 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 rail communication with the main line. With this extended rail construction, the new scheme of control for the railways of Kenya and Uganda, the completion of the deep water piers at Kisumu, and the provision of new roads and mechanical transport facilities for the conveyance of goods will be automatically disposed of, and so beneficially affect the plantation industry.

It is a far better thing to have a few settlements in the form of a complete Customs Union between Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. At the

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

Uganda already offers a good and rapidly extending market for manufactured goods. The Continent India, Japan and America are keenly alive to the opportunity and are seeking means 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 trade lines suitable for East Africa. In practically every instance I have found that for the export of their goods they are too often handicapped by British tariffs which are too high to compete with the Continent. On most things like equal terms Uganda will always buy British products, but, sad to relate, it is now becoming an impossibility to lay 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 possibilities with half the care and determination employed by the Germans, the Americans, the Japanese, the Indians, and the Dutch, they would feel hampered and would be unable to fulfil our natural requirements.

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 or Italian. An African having a line of 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 a time have I heard Africans say, "What benefit do we get, as British subjects, even in Uganda, over the Japanese or any foreigner who chooses to come into the country to trade?" The answer, if we gave it boldly, would be "None, none whatever."

As a result, the bulk of the Indian traders of the prefecture are becoming interested in German-manufactured goods, in Austrian material, in Japanese wools and Japanese American, in anything and everything with a foreign origin. It would be the same, if not rather the British manufacturer, were it not that he provided the stuff in as good measure as the others. I have seen samples of all kinds of goods that sent here from Germany and sent through Kampala to the coast. The goods that are being sent here are of the same quality as the goods that are being sent to the coast. The goods that are being sent to the coast are of the same quality as the goods that are being sent to the coast.

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 foreignwards 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 much 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 profit for the trade of Uganda, as he is doing elsewhere. Maybe he has better soil to work on here than in other places. In any event it is indisputable that the British manufacturer is being "run out" of the market. Those people who go to the goods, like, hide their head in the sand, and are consequently 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 waste of Uganda are being sold beyond anything that we have seen in the light of a few years ago. The wants of Uganda are being met by the goods of other countries, and the British taxpayer is being asked to pay for the goods of other countries. The British taxpayer has not hesitated to put money into the 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 will get—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.

MICHAEL WADSWORTH 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. Wadsworth wrote in reply: "I have received representations on this subject and am in communication with the Government 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 sixteen locomotives are due for delivery on January 30. Special efforts have been made to provide additional storage facilities at the other ports in order to prevent the delay due to overlapping of the different kinds of cargo which are presented for export at about the same time of the year.

GERMAN BID FOR EAST AFRICAN TRADE

Specialty written for "East Africa" by an old Tanganyika settler.

Dar-es-Salaam, November 10, 1924.

It is Armistice Day, and many a thought flows through one's head. Again and again I have thought of the Tanganyika Court at Witoldney, with its excellent model of an income tax which demonstrated very clearly and very steadily the principle of the merchandise imported into this 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 miseries and profound reflections. The olive branch has been and is being held out to Germany by great numbers of merchants in the Old Countries. What I had enough, but to me that the Germans are getting back so much of their East African trade is even more annoying to me who knew that only before the war fought in it for years, and suffered unparellel degradation. I fell into enemy hands. What the result of this increasing loss of energy and vitality of the East African trade is to regain commercially it not politically.

Teuton Trickery.

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 appeared to me to be a new pair of Three Label Soap. The container of the soap had a picture of a man and a woman, and the name of the manufacturer was written in English.

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 cyteness—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. Crosse 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 buns are selling at about three shillings for the one pound tin. The German imitation can be bought to-day for a round about one shilling thirty cents.

Pencils and books from Germany are everywhere and seem to have the market to themselves, while frouters 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 Native growers who must in their promptness spend it in purchases that fairly and please the eye. It is a sad reflection particularly on Armistice Day that such a large proportion—almost the majority—of their commodities bought by these natives are of foreign make.

Have British manufacturers and merchants no vision and no conscience? Can it be that we are watching trade slipping away from us in Tangan-

yika. It is not merely the trade that we lose to-day that matters. 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.

Is the benefit of our labour to be reaped 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.

In addition, the study of our special needs, comparative prices, and the appointment of suitable local agents, British houses in Britain and in the Colonies, and the business men of East Africa, always busy with their own affairs, have not been

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 stirring appeal to Britain's business men to awaken and concentrate on our needs, we should feel a glow of satisfaction and a planner of hope.

Armistice Day seems a particularly opportune moment to issue reflections which, I devoutly trust, will be of some value to our country.

GERMANS FOR EAST AFRICA.

British Consulate Report Claimed.

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 an address to become a place in this colony.

"I am 23 years old, unmarried, Roman Catholic, born at Munich, of representative appearance and behaviour, 1.60 meters (more than 5 feet) high, and absolutely healthy, energetic, accommodative and used to any kind of outdoor sports. I have finished my studies in a Secondary School and have finished my apprenticeship in The Bank here. In consequence of the bad economical conditions of banking affairs, I received notice for July 1th of this year.

It is not only the desolate economical conditions in Germany that compels 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 East, was active officer of the colonial troops, was recommending this country very to me; he and the British Consul here will be pleased to support me in every way.

Simply, I shall not miss to prove my special usefulness to you, when you would can find for me a situation.

The Editor does not propose to run the special trade offered in this

THE ROYAL VISIT TO EAST AFRICA

LANDING AT MOMBASA.

Nairobi, December 22, 1924.

The landing stage at Kilindini was a mass of flags and palms; with the Royal Standard as the centrepiece, 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 light 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 hoarse cheering. The Duke inspected the Guard of Honour, composed of Native Police, and afterwards a number of loyal and abjectly loyal addresses and welcomes were presented by Arabs, Natives and Ghanese, who all expressed their happiness and contentment.

The four round wheels and through the narrow streets and the main street the Duke and Duchess in black and white a Native dance held on the spot from where caravans in the early days used to start for the interior.

Kikuyu shift-walkers wearing white crowns in which were stuck flaming candles contrasted with other dancers who wore nothing except grass kits, and Natives from Kenya Colony, Tanganyika, Uganda, Swaziland and the Indian Congo took part in the presentation of a welcome.

The Natives presented their Royal Highnesses 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 life." *Times*

AT PORT SAID.

Suez Canal.

The "Malaya," flying the flag of Rear-Admiral W. W. Fisher, C.B.S., 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. Banners and Marines, manned 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 barge came frothing up to the gangway, scattering the boat's boats to right and left. The flag officer was away again in a few moments, and then the stately barge was back again, and the Royal party was going off to dine with him.

The Duke, the Duchess, Lady Amherst, Captain O. V. Brooke, R.N., and Lieutenant John Raist, R.N., all deserted our saloon for the hospitality of the Royal Navy. *Glasgow Evening Times*

CHRISTMAS IN NAIROBI.

Nairobi, December 24, 1924.

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 in the streets en route to Government House, and there was a continual chain of cheers from the station to Government House. The Town Council, the Indians and the Ghanese 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 am sure that both my wife and I will have a most interesting and pleasant holiday in the country."

The Duke and Duchess spent the day in morning shopping and in the afternoon the Duke and Duchess showed him the immense Reserves of Great Britain's youngest Colony.

On Christmas Day their Royal Highnesses attended the morning service at All Saints' Church, when the Bishop of Mombasa was invited. After the service the Duke and Duchess visited the new St. Stephen's African Church in Nairobi, which was opened a week ago. The congregation of 2,000 Natives showed the visitors who were given a Native dance.

In the afternoon there was a garden party at Government House, and in the evening the Duke and Duchess attended a command exhibition of Martin Johnson's "Training Wild Animals" film. *Times*

OPENING THE CITY PARK.

Nairobi, December 24, 1924.

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 Colony. *Morning Post*

ON SAFARI.

Nairobi, December 28, 1924.

The Duke and Duchess of York left here on the morning of Monday December 29th for their first shooting camp.

The party includes Captain G. H. Kenyon, Kenya Game Warden, Dr. Gilks (Principal Medical Officer), and other hunters. *Times*

CROSSING THE LINE.

Nairobi, December 22, 1924.

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 dined, but had his revenge by ducking the captain. *Morning Post*

EAST AFRICA

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 Vayron" 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 the new duties as Governor-General of the Sudan.

The new Acting Governor, who was born in 1878, went to Uganda as Assistant Chief Secretary in 1912, having first entered the Colonial Civil Service in the Leeward Islands in 1909.

He has already accomplished the government of Uganda on two occasions during the years 1901-1902 and 1903, and in addition to the C.M.G. holds the Croix Commander 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.

It may have reason to believe that it is now generally assumed that the Duke and Duchess will return from Uganda by the Nile route, spending some days in Khartoum at the residence of Sir Archibald and Lady Archer.

Order of St. Michael and St. George and Government House, Livingstonia, by His Excellency the Governor.

Mr. W. A. Down, an old Kenya settler, who came home via Dar-es-Salaam, 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 who has considerable property in the Arusha district, has generously offered to present to the Kenya Medical Library a collection of the most recent books on laryngology.

It will be remembered that Lord Ronaldsday was Chairman of the Committee on East and West African Transport appointed by the Colonial Office. The Viscount of India has now unveiled at Calcutta a statue of Lord Ronaldsday in commemoration of his term of office as Governor of Bengal between 1891 and 1897.

The property of the late Alidina Visram, the wealthy Indian trader, is now being disposed of, and we learn from a source that much of it is changing hands for a mere song. Plantations have realized surprisingly small prices and the house property much less than anticipated.

PERSONALIA

His Royal Highness, the Duke of York, has succeeded the Prince of Wales as President of the British Empire Exhibition, 1925.

Mr. H. G. ... has been in East Africa for ... months.

News has been received by cable of the marriage in Nairobi of Mr. E. Cayrell Long, of Soyambu, Elmenteita, to Miss Gehesta Heath.

In response to a question by Dr. Charlesworth at the recent annual meeting of the African Society, Earl Huxton, 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 now excavating for gigantic squirts, bones at Tendaghi, Tanganyika.

Dr. ... has been ... of the Most Distinguished

... of the Board of the ... 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 entertaining 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. of the War Office, or to 27, Blythin Street, Ludgate Hill, E.C.4. Claimants should give their regimental number, rank, full name, regiment, and the theatre of war in which they served.

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 notabilities and lesser lights of the Colony such as Nairobi seldom sees. His Excellency the Governor was there, and our saw such familiar countenances as those of the Colonial Secretary, Mr. DeGruy, Mr. C. L. N. Pelling, General Manager of the Railways, Sirs Northrup McMillan, and the Mayor of Nairobi, Councillor Charles...

An atmosphere of absolute geniality 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 business with the blasé assurance characteristic of their kind, told their hearers exactly what would happen. None did they prove to be far wrong. The raucous 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.

...of 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. Dönnelcy, Secretary of the Convention of Associations. Hurrying white-knuz'd waiters came and went in constant streams, their black faces hardly disguising the excitement that thrilled them in the face of so many big game. ... round, was distinctly complimentary to both functions.

"We Told You So."

Mr. Kenneth Archer, Chairman of the Convention of Associations, who presided, flattered sympathetically to the absence of our foreign settlers—Lionel DeLamere—who would have chaired the Chair had he not been precluded by illness. He complimented the members of the Commission, sitting to left and right of him, and looked for similar results from the visit. His Excellency spoke in similar terms.

As for the Commissioners themselves, the spirit of the evening had penetrated their minds, but they never forgot they were Commissioners. Reticence characterized their declaration. 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.

Incidentally, on that day from Nairobi to the dinner, the Commissioners experienced a real sample of what Kenya roads can do. Generally, it, in fact, that there is almost a change without any Commissioners. The Kenya mud is of a peculiar kind, consisting of a mass of water with perianth, to anything that happens to come within its grasp. The car containing the Commissioners, it is

said, became enfolded in its embrace, and only the combined exertions of low gear, some natives and the travellers themselves rescued it from the shall of the mud. However, the experience may convince the Commissioners more than ever of the necessity for good roads and railways.

In Memoriam.

Preparations for the formal opening of the Memorial to the Memorial Obelisk are now completed, and Memorials are being issued for the ceremony. The Hall is spacious and well proportioned. The Hall is 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.

...have appropriately been taken over 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 week-end we shall be celebrating St. Andrew's night with all the old-time three annual functions are recognized as an event. ... the Cathedral, papers were printed with the Lord Mayor's Banquet, in as much as there were announced at the dinner whatever political decisions were to be made. Things have rather altered now, official announcements being very guarded indeed, but none the less the Cathedral dinner still holds pride of place and is likely to continue to do so for many years to come. It is a very important event.

...the formal presentation by H.F. the Governor of prizes to the scholars of Kenyon College, Kirabe. 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. Crumb, Jessa, and Turner as a preparatory school for youths. 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 a great experiment. That it has been eminently successful may be gathered from the fact that, within one year, the number of lads 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.

PARTICULARS OF Farms for Sale in Kenya Colony can be obtained from Messrs. COOPER & REES Estate Agents, 12, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C. 3. INFORMATION FREE Telephone—CITY 1488

OUR NYASALAND LETTER.

Tobacco Problems.

Blantyre, November 12, 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 tobaccos.

At present there is no compulsory differentiation of the one from the other. Buyers, packers, and shippers here can send home European-grown leaf, which can be brought to the same market as of Nyasaland origin. There may be a very serious, but considerable disappointment on the part of the purchaser, who, if 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 subject is of the utmost importance to European planters, and is a source of danger of prejudicial spread of the good name, which has recently been building up in the tobacco world, after long years of strenuous struggle against the danger to the Native who, unless wisely guided, will take up tobacco growing believing it is a certain and easy means of making money.

It may be thought to be a waste of space to say that 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-matter to produce crop after crop of good quality. With the Native the difficulties are much greater, for true cultivation is a gradually increasing skill, and one that is not merely a matter of sowing the seed, but a careful and judicious sowing for the coming year with a view to the best possible encouragement of 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 brewer 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.

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, unlimited inland supplies. The railway 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 Kondoland."

He predicts a large traffic in coal inland, as 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 in the district, and the coal trade will be a profitable one.

The Zambezi bridge is, of course, indispensable to the development of this traffic.

It has been known in East African circles 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 is in March or the beginning of April next as the time for beginning the construction of Beira. As an instance of the progress of such development, he says that the inter-continental road has been completed up to the point where the other side of the road is present there is no longer any accommodation available.

NYASALAND TRADE.

DURING the month of September, Nyasaland imports were valued at £15,732, while exports were returned at £37,077. 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.

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PROMOTING TANGANYIKA DEVELOPMENT.

Exclusively Inside Information.

From a Special Correspondent.

Dar-es-Salaam, November 23, 1922.

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 reports they intend to state facts 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 Nyassaland on the south and the north.

Mr. G. G. G. Gore has publicly stated, he considers that communication between Lake Nyasa and the Tanganyika Central Line urgently necessary and a link between the Tanganyika Central Railway on the one hand and the Nyasa system on the other. The statement in the Commission was somewhat ambiguous, but I think he favours a new line running southwards from Kilosa 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-Kilimanjaro line on which they had already

made a decision. The important factor from the standpoint 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 infested, 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 Mwanza, 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 out, thus killing any fly left alive. That, however, does not complete the plan, for every person or vehicle crossing the experimental area is to be supplied with 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 comical—but if effective will be fully 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.

Since our correspondent sent us the above information, Mr. Ormsby-Gore has referred publicly to the fact that half of Tanganyika is under tsetse fly, adding that unless we conquer the tsetse fly, the tsetse would conquer us. In view of that statement, the above exclusive disclosure is of exceeding interest.—ED., EAST AFRICA.

PROPOSED CHILD LABOUR ORDINANCE.

Misplaced Kindness.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Arusha, November 20, 1922.

UNDER instructions from the League of Nations, a Child Labour Ordinance is being drafted, and is to 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 planters, associations of growers, or other bodies that they object to the Government taking the legislation as a kindness.

Legislation affecting child labour is usually necessary where artificial conditions exist, such as in factories and workshops, but it seems an untenable interference with the liberty of Natives where healthy children are prevented from performing their tasks in normal open-air conditions. Apart from the fact that the question of age determination makes such legislation a complete farce, many children under the age of ten are engaged in the work of planting, harvesting, and other agricultural work.

Moreover, it must always be remembered that education is not interfered with 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 mother who 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 or four days a week.

If this Ordinance comes into force, it will constitute another instance of the Native being abused, killed by the kindness of well-meaning people taking no account of local conditions and imbued with an idea that all sorts of cruelties are inflicted on labourers by their European employers. Nothing could be further from the truth, as the Phelps Stokes Commission recently discovered. Doubtless in 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. Purchased Produce—potatoes, coffee, copra—undertaken on commission basis for British firms. SHOOTING TRIPS ARRANGED. H. MALCOLM ROSS, Tanga, Tanganyika Territory.

WHERE TO STAY IN TANGANYIKA. ARUSHA HOTEL AND STORES, ARUSHA. Established 1905. Proprietor: GODDARD BLOOM. Merchant and General Commission Agent. Safari Outfitter and buyer of all country produce.

OUR TANGANYIKA LETTER.

Flour, Salami, 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 Post Office authorities do not seem to know where we stand; but it seems certain that our regular mail service is again lost. Our one hope is that the Zanzibar line will call here every month as at present we can only get to know 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-ordination in the various departments concerned with development. This is certainly a step in the right direction and is generally welcomed.

The Agricultural Service is also conducting itself with similar work, as evidence of which we may refer to the proposed formation of a Planters' Association in the Central Province.

A meeting has been called at Kilimanjaro, as perhaps we may soon have an agricultural engineering association covering the entire of the Mandatory. Properly run, it could do nothing but good.

Keeping out the German.

Facts have been better than our fears, for the Secretary of State has approved the extension of the Defence Restriction Ordinance for a period of six months. This, they say, will spare the health of the Colonies for at least another year.

The German, while certainly a very able and energetic exporter, seems to be suddenly oblivious to the risk he is running. Our *dukka* 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, and it is of interest to be translated into action and energy.

Poison Fish.

The European community has lost two of its members through eating *bunya*, a poison fish found in our waters. Mrs. D. Cousin and her child, aged 2, having succumbed after eating the 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 *bunya* is recognized by the Natives as being deadly poisonous, and is usually returned to the sea by them when caught, though fishermen sometimes cut out and cook a certain part of the meat known to be free from poison. It is said that at one time when doctors used the fish in the practice of their art.

Our local papers, 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 *terapon* 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 36-41 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

Gallon 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 boll worm area east of Dodoma, and the grey 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 clean-up during the next few weeks, and all cotton growing will be prohibited in 1925 to be resumed, however, in the following year.

Meeting of Chamber.

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 Mercantile Co., Ltd., will be here, and then the matter will be reconsidered.

UGANDA HEALTH STATISTICS.

We have been supplied with a copy of the Annual Sanitary Report of the Uganda Protectorate for the year ending December 31, 1924. The report runs 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 18,601 new cases received treatment as against 115,000 in 1923. In the Mutago Hospital alone, a quarter of a million attendances of patients were recorded. These figures, impressive as they are, give but a slight idea of the work done by the medical staff, whose efforts are set out in the official report in detail.

In the last year 1924, the average number of deaths per annum from plague in the Protectorate. In 1923, however, only 938 cases were reported, of which no less than one 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 infested areas on the Sese and Buwuma 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 a community 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 £87,250, and for 1924 an increase to more than £112,000 has been provided for. The above figures and the graphs illustrating the report show clearly the expanding work of the Department, though the medical staff has not been increased.

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NYKA DRES.

ROOM

OUR SUDAN LETTER

Effect of the Political Situation on Business.

From Our Resident Correspondent.

Khartoum, December 13, 1921.

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 normal life 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 "Grainery" depreciated considerably. The Natives, instead of passing their crops through the cleaning machines of Mr. Contomichalos and Madam and Hassa Heissa, more or less sat 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.

Produce from the Sudan is not merely left to rot, but is put into use practically all the available rolling stock of the Government railways. In addition, there were the British reinforcements 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 having left the country, and the intrigues of the Cyprian intrigues, the British fell into line, and the 10th Battalion, which was in the Sudan, returned to its normal aspect, and business is moving busily once again.

Whatever may happen in the future—whether the Anglo-Egyptian Condominium is in practice maintained, or the Egyptian flag hoisted 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 impulsive elements of the past half-year will be more cautious 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 Archer, K.C.M.G., the present Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of Uganda, who is to be the new Governor-General of the Sudan, is, I learn, due to arrive at Khartoum on or about January 7.

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 Archer has served under the Colonial Office throughout the whole of his career, and he will most naturally be a "policy" man, and his arrival is a relief of the present needs of the Sudan.

It is therefore interesting to speculate on 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 Office.

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 better government which would then mean the cessation of a long and painful phase in the development of the country.

Shipping.

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 lines working the Sudan trade, which means that shipowners 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 1922 commitments will have been covered.

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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, and 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 intimate 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 vital factor in East African development.

By Rail to Rejaf.

Future extensions of the Uganda Railway must, in the opinion of Mr. Ormsby-Gore lie in the shape of a main line via Tororo, Mbali, Ruhi, Soroti, Dara, Gulu and Nimule to Rejaf, with small branch lines to the west. Such extensions, which would be unmarked upon any money-bearing 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-out 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 mightily dependent, on Lakes Victoria and Kisumu. The rail communication with Rejaf could be a wonderful stimulus to tourist traffic to and through East Africa.

Immediate hopes for Kiliya 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 developments would justify certain small extensions. For Kenya he particularized a line from the neighbourhood of Mau Summit in a south-westerly direction through the Kericho-Solk area towards the densely populated Kisi country; for Tanganyika, the extension of the line from Moshi via Sanja River to Arusha is regarded as an urgent necessity, and we believe that Arusha services may look for direct communication with the coast within a year or 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 to be more than the £1,000,000 usually mentioned.

The Labour Question.

It is a mistake to suppose 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 Morororo district of Tanganyika.

In the three other territories visited there always has been, 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 Saving.

I say unhesitatingly, added Mr. Ormsby-Gore, that at present there is a 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 capital must be spent in labour-saving devices and mechanical appliances.

The Government of Uganda has recently appointed a special Labour Commission to deal not only with the provision of labour, but to investigate all the conditions that make for its efficient and economical use, and the results of the work of this Commission are of importance. The Tanganyika Government was very privileged to learn, early in the month, of a similar Labour Commission in the district

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 Mandatory. 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 position, "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 for 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-out' and he is a quick responder to incentives. He is a creature of the moment, and his activities 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.

Cases

Actual cases of the kind mentioned above are especially for an industry in which demand is 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 Mwanawa mason working for a European near Nairobi, and earning £25 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 country 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, threaten to entail considerable temporary difficulty through the attraction to Government work of large numbers 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 Uasin Gishu Railway, where they have worked well and earned good wages. A good many of them are now taking a holiday and are waiting for extension of work, and I am inclined to have little doubt that they will then all go to find similar labour in 1925. Such a temporary disturbance inevitably makes things difficult for other local employers. I admit 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 difficulty it is all impossible to attract permanent labour in East Africa, and it improves in quality far 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 his 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 *pondo*, 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 larger share of the work, especially in Uganda and in the Unyamwezi Province of Tanganyika, and many of the best of the old Native customs are slowly but inevitably breaking down.

London Offices must be for ALL East Africa.

The provision of a London Publicity and Commercial Information Bureau is regarded 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 land selling agency being set up.

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 lofty impeachment and in such a way that we build the greatest hopes on his convincing both Mr. Amery and the Treasury that the allocation of funds 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, and the field which will remain open to the competition of other nations.

particularity 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 Conley Archer, late Governor of Uganda, as Governor-General of the Sudan, will perhaps be interpreted by many of our readers, and especially those in the Sudan, as an endorsement of our view that its natural affinities 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 we are indebted to Mr. Ormsby-Gore has left us with a vivid impression of his earnest intention to devote himself particularly to the cause of East Africa. His is the attitude of the mission, and he has carried out a systematic analysis of the situation, and with real insight has grasped the fundamental factors that must govern the future of East Africa.

Fears have been expressed in many quarters that the work of the Commission, which in the very nature of things, had to be in some degree a personally conducted party, restricted their observations merely to those things which the various Administrations wished them to see and hear.

They are convinced that nothing could be done for the welfare of the natives, though he may have seen many things which were specially prepared for his benefit, his perception 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., had been appointed Acting Governor of Uganda, an exciting 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. G. 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.

ESPRIT DE CORPS.

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

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Annual Subscription 30s. Post Free.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK IN EAST AFRICA

THEIR FIRST BIG GAME EXPERIENCE.

DUKE OF YORK CHARGED BY RHINO.

Nairobi, January 11, 1925.

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, a most adventurous and exciting spot some 250 miles from Nairobi, that the Duke, who was accompanied by his wife and 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. He and his wife then fired together, and the rhinoceros reared over his head, but he was standing. He was delighted with this, his first experience of an African hunter's perils.

Notes.

The Duke and Duchess of York, accompanied by a caravan of 150 men, left Nairobi on Monday, and their evening camp was pitched towards evening when 200 miles had been covered. The Duke stalked seven lionesses (another name for Coke's haartebeeste), 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 a feeding dense forest and along winding paths over black, sticky soil. Suddenly the Duke and Duchess were charged by a rhinoceros which was disabled, the trunk broken.

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 Grant'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 Duke had not proved successful. —*Daily News.*

The photograph of T.C.H. The Duke and Duchess of York, which appeared in our last issue but one, was by Miss Dyer, to whom acknowledgment 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 Isigo, 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 dead. He says the report: "He was accompanied by only one white hunter 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 game hunter, having been according to that account, "The Duke waited until the animal was within thirty yards when he dropped it with a single shot. The Duke also shot a lion, zebra and impo."

The Duke and 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 Isigo, making, however, a special trip to Marabor in search of elephant.

Captain Brooke and Mr. ... had ... their ... which twice charged their ... finally dispatched ...

A LION TALE RETOLD.

The Duke of York's lion hunting in Kenya is unlikely to produce such an incident as befell 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 fatted 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 venom, 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 recourse 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 accompanied the flaming Overlander. His 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 barely utter a few words, and was almost strangled by sobs for breath. He was fondly cheered at the conclusion of the little ceremony, in which His Excellency and Lady Comdant were interested spectators.

Unanimous Contempt!

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 bugles went through their rite.

Shortly thereafter, just after turning the key in the door of the Memorial Hall, His Excellency turned to greet the audience, which means the press, and was promptly silenced by frantic signals from the "M.C.'s."

Unanimous Contempt!

Two interested spectators ascended 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 bowed 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 one hears in the streets, it is apparent that the Councilors have not the entire public with them. It is probable that most of the world is still coming through a

crisis. It is not that the town, being carried for an in long, could carry on for a while longer, until such times 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 determine 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!

Consolidation!

The East African Commissioners have said "Good bye" to Kenya. They first met the Mashai planters (in the Kilimnjaro area, Tanganyika) and had a few heart-to-heart discussions with them. Major Ormsby-Gore made one rather striking statement during the discussions. He said: "I 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 Mandatory Powers had the right to ensure their own nationality on the inhabitants of the territories over which they held a mandate."

Secretary!

Our Parliamentary Commissioners, who were their last big party at 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 vast possibilities of the East African Empire, and the influence of the Federal Government."

The Institute was established by the Germans, on a scale not contemplated elsewhere in Africa, to go into a phase of agriculture and horticultural 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 reopening 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 fiasco of the Assistant Chief Native Commissioner in a contravention of the Native Regulations Ordinance. This Ordinance lays it down that no licence can be made on the islands, certificates of Native employees, and that any violation of the same by employers is a punishable offence. Mrs. Watkins stepped up on the latter part of the business, was fined, paid up, and looked pleased!

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OUR NORTH TANGANYIKA LETTER

The East African Commission in Arusha.

EUROPEAN AND INDIAN DEPUTATIONS AND THE NATIVE BARAZA.

From Our Resident Correspondent.

Arusha, November 27, 1924.

MESSRS. LINFIELD AND CALDER, who arrived in Arusha at about 8 p.m. on Sunday, November 23, and dined with the Senior Commissioner and various deputations the following morning.

Europeans' Memorandum

The European settlers presented a long and closely reasoned Memorandum, extracts from which are appended. The gist of this important document lasted from 9 to 11 a.m.

Indian Deputation

The Indian community in Arusha is not a large one, and the deputation did not take up much of the Commission's time. All the questions raised were considered to be departmental, and will no doubt be dealt with accordingly.

Native Baraza

The Native Baraza, which followed immediately after, was attended by European leaders, with Lwala, a Masai, representing the Swahili population. The Watusha were represented by Chiefs Lodalai, and Lwala, the Swahili by

the first, who was greeted by the Senior Commissioner. Having made the usual compliments, he said: "We have now been eight years under the Government of Dar es Salaam, and we want that Government to remain us. I have not much to say except that we want more schools for the children and that we want the railway to come to Arusha. It would be a very good thing if the Government had a

Delegation

delegation to visit the Territory. Mr. Calder then said and introduced a deputation of the Masai, whose chiefs were noticeably absent. He appeared to be in an excited condition and continually pointing his finger as he spoke, said: "I have come to pay my respects. There has been nothing unsatisfactory since the British Government took over. The veterinary and the medical officers are all good. We do not want to go to Kenya (here followed some inaudible remarks about Major Hemstead, who is in charge of the Masai Reserve in Kenya). It is not a bad thing to divide the Masai. Those from Kenya are always quarrelsome."

I afterwards learnt, in conversation with some Masai elders, that Okores cannot in any way claim to represent the Masai, and that it was because of his presence that many of the chiefs did not come forward. A chief, they claimed, had previously come to protest to the then Acting Governor of the Territory, in whose presence he had been beaten and refused a hearing. They concluded by saying: "If the Europeans (presumably meaning the Commission) want to help us, they must come into the Reserve without Government officials. Then they will hear the truth."

Other Chiefs

LARUMBE, the next chief called, said: "The British Government has always helped us. Bwana Bilanti (the Senior Commissioner) is the only man who could manage us. We have always found the British Government good, and we don't want to go to Kenya."

Questioned whether he was aware that Kenya was also under British Government, he said he did not, but on being prompted he said that he understood Swahili, chief of the Watusha, who has 12,000 people, had nothing to say.

The Somalis had nothing to say, and the Baraza was thus concluded.

Thanks.

Replying to the toast of their health at the luncheon given by the local settlers to Messrs. Linfield and Calder, Mr. Linfield said they were three missionaries, two from England to East Africa, but from East Africa to England. He was somewhat surprised to find British colonists here in such pleasant surroundings, and he regretted he did not allow him to see more of Arusha, for he was delighted with what little he had seen.

Local settlers, indebted to Messrs. Duggan, Turner, the Hon. Berkeley Cole, and Mr. Evans, who piloted the Commission through this part of the Territory and who watched proceedings generally.

No news has come to hand regarding the proceedings at Moshi, but it is significant to note that the Hon. Ormsby Gore and Major Church, who are proceeding to Arusha and Tanga, were met by Col. Maxwell, the General Manager of the Tanganyika Railway. Major Ormsby there expressed his approval of the Government's policy regarding extension to Arusha, and this subject will no doubt be fully discussed with Col. Maxwell.

[Editorial Note.—We had intended to reproduce lengthy extracts from the above mentioned programme, but our important interview with Mr. Ormsby-Gore, and the time it takes such long extracts on our space, has led us to forego this. The references to the occurrence of the proceedings to the settlers of Arusha.]

We hope, however, to return to the subject next week if space permits. Meanwhile we are sure our Arusha friends will congratulate themselves on the almost definite news we are able to give them regarding the extension of the railway to their township.

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Tanga, Tanganyika Territory.

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SUDAN COMMERCIAL LETTER

From Our Resident Correspondent.

Khartoum, December 19, 1923.

Sudan Constitutional Company.

The concessions granted to the Sudan Constitutional 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 the loan of half a million, which was to be subscribed. Undoubtedly such a concession to any will effect a great saving of public funds, which although 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 required, but the Requirements are marked down not

only as to quantities, but also as to the quality of the goods, and are often obtained 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, subject to the usual tariff, and thus attain their purpose to the public advantage. It is, however, the Supreme Government which reduces its 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 Gummy does not spend during the week, particularly in a place like this, and all Army requisites 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 Railway, Customs, Duties and Trade Tax. Moreover, by applying the principle of calling for tenders, the Government would know that no one could possibly make more than a certain profit on the goods. This I attributed to my way.

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 waterplanes between the two terminals, using the single runway at Khartoum and the two Government, and possibly the British Consul, hangars on the extreme shipping wharves, with 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.

Dura.

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 it. Owing to the complete stoppage of exports for nearly a fortnight, the value of the crop, however, will 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.

Sir Charles C. MeLeon, Chairman 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., the indefatigable Legal Secretary of the Sudan Government, who was appointed Acting Governor-General after the assassination of Lord Cromer, is knighted. Sir Wasey's honour has been earned by twenty long years in the Sudan, first as Secretary and 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 the island, particularly from the standpoint of agriculture.

The Hon. Sir Charles Patrick Coghlan, Kt., Premier 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 Pomfrenson, Judge of the High Court for Zanzibar.

The Hon. Lady Llovel Mostyn sails to-day for East Africa.

Major and Mrs. Pearson Gregory have left Abingdon, Suffolk, for Kenya.

Fred Woodington, who has extensive interests in Uganda, has just left England for South Africa.

Dr. Furze, Bishop of St. Albans, is leaving England for the United States on the 14th inst. to attend an International Missionary Convention.

We expect that Mr. Woodington 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 "Clan Stephen Castle" to inspect the company's Nyasaland properties.

Mr. W. B. Himbury, Secretary of the British 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. Linfield will be entertained to dinner by the African Society at the Grosvenor Restaurant on Wednesday, January 21, next. Hon. Earl Buxton, who has the tickets for the dinner, may be elected President of the African Society Imperial Institute, W.7. 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 Kenya sorts nominally unchanged, i.e.:

A size, good to fine, 1535 to 1550 medium to good 1575 to 1635.

B size, good to fine, 1485 to 1510 medium to good 1505 to 1555.

C size, good to fine, 1435 to 1450 medium to good 1475 to 1485.

Ungraded:

Good to fine, A 1505 to 1545
Medium to good 1435 to 1505
Common to medium 1325 to 1425
Type 2, 1924

MAIZE

The market shows an upward tendency, the buyers have curtailed business, of which very little is passing, with forward trading easier and difficult to sell.

East African business has been totally quiet, with practically no first-hand orders until early in December/January.

Confidence has been shaken, and prices are being about 10% under the 1925 level.

SISAL

There has been weakening in the market, the Christmas and New Year holidays, coupled with the spinners' disinclination to do business until the new year, having led to some stagnation. Tanganyika No. 1 (December) February is quoted at 200, value of 1925, with Kenya No. 1 only 105, lowest price.

FLAX

The market position of flax has been influenced by the same considerations as described for sisal, and so business is being done.

TOBACCO

There has been some activity in the market for Empire tobaccos, particularly for black-smoked and bright to semi-bright leaf, and Messrs. Clagett, Hinch and Co. report that although no stocks are held at Rhodesian Turkish sorts, inquiries continue to come forward. The present position of too many stocks on hand, which, however, sell readily, will, it is anticipated, be because of planters' flue-curing the major portion of the coming season's crops.

OTHER PRODUCE

Beeswax.—Market firm, with Madagascar sort at 154s. 6d. per cwt. f.o.b.

Cloves.—Quiet, with Zanzibar spot quoted from 19s. to 21s. 1d. according to quality, with January/March sold at fold: C.I.

Copra.—Prices for London oil remain at about £10 10s. to £16 10s. f.a.s. in casks.

Dates.—More interest is shown in Fakhita, the price of January shipment being £10 25s. 6d. Generally for January/February shipment is offering at 21s. but buyers are not active.

Ground Nuts.—Steady for all sorts. In the African market, passing.

Groundnuts.—There has been a slight rise, 24s. 6d.

Gum Arabic.—There is no business passing, but for January/February shipment 60s. 6d. is quoted for Kuli-dofan natural and 65s. 6d. for clean.

Gum Copal.—Very firm.

Waxes.—The market for beeswax is quiet, but has been offered to Tuesday, January 26.

Sisal.—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 by giving 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 available is willing to give for that purpose and is cordially welcomed.

Subscribers wishing to receive the Journal and agents seeking further representations, are invited to communicate with the Editor. No charge is made for the service rendered by this Journal in such matters.

Firms in East Africa are invited to give us the address of their London representatives, as we can sometimes put inquiries in their hands and 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 leave 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 Bean Fourteen car, equipped to the special order of the Duke of York, has, we learn, arrived in Nairobi for the purpose of the Royal African Museum in East Africa.

During last year Germany supplied to the Sudan crockery and china ware worth £K 9,752. In the previous year her share of the trade had been £E 3,527, and in the last pre-war year £E 3,020. Last year Great Britain's contribution was down to £E 2,007, or more than £E 6,500 less than in 1922.

Until 1925 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 Sudan 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 as large a proportion as she can of the trade in the month in question she supplied more than one-quarter of the coloured goods, and is also making considerable headway in piece goods.

British exporters will do well to 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 must be well placed to represent these lines and not handling competitive goods. Applications, which will be treated in strict confidence, should be made to the Editor under reference E.A. 17, 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 own time in the exclusive interview published in this issue says frankly that such a course is absolutely necessary for British trade in the East. Commissioners of other countries, whose interests, if not their own, apathetically disappears, we shall remain dissatisfied.

We have on our desk at the moment, in Mr. Trade Commissioner's Report on the Trade and Commerce of East Africa to the end of September, 1924, a document that epitomizes the weakness made by us in our special issue of last week, and corroborates the statements made in our special issue. British traders must arouse themselves if we are not to lose our share of the East African trade.

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.
- E.A. 7 - Distillers and Exporters.
- E.A. 8 - Fine glass manufacturers.
- E.A. 9 - Brewers and exporters of ales and stout.
- E.A. 10 - Patent jar manufacturers.
- E.A. 11 - Scottish Biscuit manufacturers.
- E.A. 12 - Spanish exporter of wines.
- E.A. 15 - Yorkshire textile spinner.
- E.A. 16 - Dairy salt manufacturers.
- E.A. 17 - 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, Livingstonia, 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.

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