

# EAST AFRICA

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN LARGE DEMAND  
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF  
THOSE LIVING, TRADING, HOLDING  
PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN  
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA  
An Illustrated Journal

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. H. JOHNSON.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES

111, Strand, London, W.C.2

## EDITORIAL

### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

With reference to the article on the Nyasaland and the ...



been ample proof of the deep interest in the question by the average Nyasaland settler. ... It is our pleasure to receive and seek a considerable number of letters from our readers and we would like to put in our record a very few of them as biased or strongly expressed as many East Africans appear to believe. ...

Often enough most interesting letters are marked "not for publication". This label disappoints us especially less than it does as keen believers in the future of East Africa for some of the news contained in these confidential communications would warm the blood of the pressmen and further heat the iron which seemed to be facing some of us. ...

than £2,000 per mile. It is interesting to compare this with the cost of some railways in East Africa. With the Shire Highlands Railway £2,000 per mile, the Central Africa Railway £2,000 per mile, the Trans-Zambezi Railway (including river fees) £1,500 per mile, and the Grand Kailash £1,300 per mile. With regard to the construction of the bridge it should be stated that the construction took place in 1921 when prices were at their highest.

**The Work of the Ferry**

Assuming that the alternative routes put forward are ruled out, it remains to be considered whether equal expenditure for such a pressing need, as Mr. Holland has pointed out, should be devoted to the construction of a road, for Nyasaland, through the forest, for the provision of higher education for Natives, road improvements, and the installation of the Shire road line, or to the construction of a bridge, for the development of the Zambezi basin and to its existing communications by the building of the Zambezi bridge.

At present the ferry over the Zambezi, which links up the existing railways, is the cause of great delay and congestion, while the flooding of that part of the Trans-Zambezi Railway which runs parallel to the Zambezi has caused considerable interruptions in traffic in past years, and this year for as long a period as from the middle of the present time. The building of a bridge would not only do away with the ferry, but would bring about a considerable saving in time which would be of great value.

In addition, it would enable large quantities of rotation and Native-grown crops, such as maize, millet, beans, groundnuts, &c., to compete with similar commodities from Rhodesia and other East African countries, a thing which is quite impossible at the moment owing to the heavy costs of double handling and delays in the service.

It would be quite possible the large traffic which is anticipated in the future near the bridge would be carried out by the existing roads.

It is interesting to note that the Government of Nyasaland have agreed to pay out of the shipping

per annum would not only pay the interest on the cost of the bridge, but entirely relieve the Government of their liability under the guarantee of the bonds of the Trans-Zambezi Railway.

Under these circumstances, and while quite admitting the pressing needs of Nyasaland in other directions, it does seem fairly obvious that the prosperity of Nyasaland and of East Rhodesia is bound up with the construction of the bridge, and the without of these countries are doomed to remain a backwater from which they can never emerge.

*Thomas Howell,  
Queer Street Place,  
London, E.C.3.*

We learn on yesterday's authority that the Eastern Minister for the Colonies has definitely sanctioned the building of the Zambezi bridge, which will give Nyasaland physical transport access with the port of Beira.

Financial assistance is being lent from the British Government and East African cities in London. It is believed that the recent visit of the East African Development Commission will tend to emphasize upon the necessity of the completion of the bridge already conceived, the indispensability of the bridge from the standpoint of Nyasaland's progress.

**COTTON GROWING IN P.E.A.**

MR. THOMAS MORISON, Director of Agriculture, contributes to the Beira News an interesting article on cotton growing in the territory, in the course of which he criticizes the methods of handling maize while on leave in Beira.

The general criticisms of brokers on cotton from the Mozambique Territory was, admittedly, favourable, and the value put on local cotton varied between 250 and 260 pounds per acre, including. The points most stressed by brokers were that it was undesirable to grow different varieties of cotton in the same district, that raw-cotton cotton was not wanted by the trade, that only fully ripe bolls should be picked, and that diseased, stained and immature cotton should always be kept separate. On the other hand, it was only necessary for growers or ginners to grade into (a) good clean cotton, (b) second grade and (c) stained.

As cotton was shipped last season from Beira to Hamburg, reports were also obtained from the port and approved to be very similar to those of Liverpool brokers. The chief criticism from Germany was that sometimes as many as three qualities had been found in the same bale. As a rule is set on the basis of the lowest grade contained therein, growers will realize they have lost they entail for themselves by such practices.

The special cotton market has been accounted by the Mozambique Company to consist of 100,000 tons.

Beira and Mozambique, and the warships contained in the port, reports on the maize trade with Hull.

Mr. Ernest Morison, Director of Fisheries for Hull, who has just returned after making a tour of South Africa and Rhodesia, is an advocate of direct trade between South Africa and Beira.

That the Beira port is a very important one in the East African trade is well known to all who are interested in the shipping trade, and it is a welcome

to hear that the port is being developed in a way which will enable it to handle a large amount of

Mr. Morison, who has just left Beira for Mombasa, will inquire into the present situation in Tanganyika and Kenya, and possibly also in the Sudan.

**INCREASED BEIRA TRAFFIC**

The trade movement in the port of Beira for 1924 amounted to a total of 2,171,000 tons, of which 1,040,000 represented import and export value of the three countries named. For the first time, owing to the abolition of the 1 per cent transit duty, both imports and exports are treated as goods to transit.

In 1923 imports for the British Empire were valued at £22,000, the figure for the year had risen to £123,000, while Nyasaland showed an increase from £30,000 to £394,000. East Rhodesian imports increased from £77,500 to £2,200,000. Rhodesia easily leads the way in imports, but the Italian Congo has the maximum exports with a value of £2,337,000, Rhodesia coming next with £1,650,000, and Nyasaland last with £1,327,000.

The port movement in 1924 showed a record in tonnage handled, the total being 612,000, which is 200,000 tons more than in the previous year, and nearly 200,000 in excess of 1921. The strength of the British shipping contribution was an increase last year when British ships carried two-thirds of the tonnage, and the British ships carried two-thirds of the tonnage, and the British ships carried two-thirds of the tonnage, and the British ships carried two-thirds of the tonnage.



**NYASALAND'S NEED OF THE ZAMBEZI BRIDGE.**

The following letter from Mr. C. Fen-sonby has just cleared the date for our of the Zambezi bridge, and will certainly be of great interest to our readers. Mr. Fensony, who is Managing Director of the British Central Africa Co., Ltd., a member of the 'East African' Board and 'Commissioner' for Nyasaland at the 'British Empire Exhibition,' writes with a wide knowledge of East African conditions. The Editor, 'EAST AFRICA.'



I notice in your issue of March 25 a long letter from Mr. C. Fen-sonby in which he characterises the 'British Empire Exhibition' as 'the greatest and most important event since the days of the London Convention of 1862.' It is my duty to suggest that his statements require modification, and some of his deductions are based on not very accurate hearsay, and I think it is only fair to Nyasaland and to your readers very shortly to put the facts of the case before you.

For reference a small map is attached in order that the position may be clearly understood. Until 1822 Nyasaland was connected with the Cape and the East Indies by the Swine Highlands Railway and the Cape of Good Hope, as far as the Cape and the East Indies were concerned, by the Cape of Good Hope.

The British Government has recently issued bonds for the building of the Trans-Zambezi Railway consisting of £2,000,000 of 4 per cent bonds and £400,000 of 5 per cent bonds. These are issued by the British public on the security of the guarantee of the Government of Nyasaland.

The population of Nyasaland consists only of 250,000 natives, 10,000 Europeans, and 10,000 Chinese. The natives are the only laboring population.

The population of Nyasaland is equally incorrect in assuming that the population would be called upon to bear the cost of taxation the cost of guaranteeing the interest on the cost of any extension of the present railway system or of the proposed bridge over the Zambezi. The reason is clear—the European and Chinese of Nyasaland could not bear any more taxation.

**For the longest bridge.**

Ever since the building of the Trans-Zambezi Railway discussions have been in progress as to the possibility of bridging the Zambezi so as to join the railway from Beira with the railways from Nyasaland. There is no doubt that it would be a very judicious thing though the bridge would not be as suggested, the longest bridge in the world. Actually it is estimated that the total length would be 1,200 ft., and a reference to *World Facts* would show that it would compare with some of the longest bridges in the world, such as the Tay Bridge, 2,600 ft. long, five arches; the Forth Bridge, 2,250 ft. long; five arches; the Alexandria Bridge, 2,000 ft. long; five arches; the Victoria Bridge, 1,800 ft. long; five arches; and the Lawrence in Canada, 1,500 ft.

laboring population have been made by Messrs. Hunter and Co., which is not hardly necessary to add, of the highest reputation and I am informed that Messrs. Fox & Son and Henderson & Co., consulting engineers, are satisfied that a similar foundation has been found.

Various questions have been raised as to whether the design of the bridge is the best possible and whether the proposed bridge would be the best possible.

The proposed bridge is estimated to cost between £800,000 and £1,000,000. It is estimated that the bridge would cost between £800,000 and £1,000,000.

**Alternative Proposals.**

It has been suggested that the Portuguese Government might build a line from the port of Mozambique to Nyasaland, a distance of approximately 200 miles, or from Quelimane to Port Beira, a distance of approximately 130 miles, or alternatively that it would be better to bridge the falls near Ficks so that the road from Ficks could go on from there to Macaoe on the Beira-Mashonaland Railway, a distance of approximately 100 miles. All the distances I have just mentioned are as the crow flies and would therefore in all probability be largely exceeded on definite surveys being made.

With regard to the latter it may be pointed out that practically no land would be required and its construction would not entail any additional cost. If, however, it was possible for lands to be provided for the building of any of these alternative outlets, it is obvious that no assistance could be expected from the British Government, as an alternative route would merely provide a link to the Trans-Zambezi Railway for the bonds of which the British Government is not to be responsible. It is also obvious that the interest on the loans for the building of any of these alternative outlets would be largely exceeded on definite surveys being made.

...at £1,000 per mile, it is interesting to compare this figure with the cost of some railways in East Africa. The Shire Highlands Railway cost per mile, the Central Africa Railway, 36,000 per mile, the Trans-Zambezia Railway (including bridge), £12,000 per mile, and the Trans-Zambezia Railway (without bridge) were 10,000 per mile.

**The Building of the Bridge.**

Assuming that the alternative routes put forward are ruled out, it remains to be considered whether capital expenditure for the bridge is justified. Mr. Hallwood mentions a wide range of new capital for Nyasaland, including a new children's hospital, a new school for Natives, road improvements, and the reconstruction of the Shire Railway, etc. etc. It is more important to the development of the country than an improvement in its existing communications by the building of the Zambezi bridge.

At present the ferry over the Zambezi, which links up the existing railways, is the cause of great delay and sometimes of the flooding of this part of the Central African plateau. A road parallel to the Zambezi has caused considerable interruptions in traffic in past years. This year has been a record from the floods up to the present time. The building of a bridge would not only do away with the delay and interruptions but would also provide a more direct route to the interior.

In addition, it would enable large quantities of rotation and Native grown crops, such as maize, millet, beans, groundnuts, etc. to be traded with similar commodities from Rhodesia and other East African countries, a thing which is quite impossible at the moment owing to the heavy costs of double handling and delays in the service.

It would also make possible the free traffic which is now hampered by the cost of transport. It is well known that the shipment of, say, 300,000 tons of coal per annum would not only pay the interest on the cost of the bridge, but entirely relieve the Government of their liability under the guarantee of the bonds of the Trans-Zambezia Railway.

Under these circumstances, and while quite admitting the pressing needs of Nyasaland in other directions, it does seem fairly obvious that the prosperity of Nyasaland and Rhodesia is bound up with the construction of the bridge, and that without it these countries are doomed to remain a backwater from which they can never emerge.

Thomas Hewitt,  
Queens Street Place,  
London, E.C.

We learn on several authorities that the Portuguese Minister for the Colonies has definitely sanctioned the building of the Zambezi bridge, which will give Nyasaland physical transport and thereby with the port of Beira.

Financial assistance is hoped for from the British Government, and in East African circles in London it is believed that the recent visit of the East African Development Commission, with a view to impressing upon the British Government the need to help already converted the indispensability of the bridge from the standpoint of Nyasaland's progress.

**COTTON GROWING IN P.E.A.**

MR. THOMAS BARR, the Director of Agriculture, continues to be very interested in cotton growing in the territory. The results of which he reviews the results of inquiries made by him while on leave in England.

The general opinion of the brokers on cotton from the Arabique Territory was decidedly in favor of it, and the value put on the best cotton varied between 75 and 100 pounds per American bale. The points most stressed by brokers were that it was undesirable to grow different varieties of cotton in the same districts, that rain-soaked cotton was not saleable, the fields that only fully ripe bolls should be picked, and that diseased, stained and immature cotton should always be kept separate. On the other hand, it was highly necessary for growers of inferior grades into (a) good clean cotton, (b) short-staple cotton, and (c) seed cotton.

As cotton was shipped last season from Mozambique to Hamburg, reports were also obtained from the port, and proved to be very similar to those of Liverpool brokers. The chief criticism from Germany was that 1 metric ton 25 mays, or three bales, had been found in the same bale. As a bale is sold on the basis of 100 lbs., it is maintained therein, growers will call for a loss they can get by such practices.

Now, a special cotton crop has been announced by the Mozambique Company to advise Mr. Barr, and it is hoped that the results will be of interest to the Director.

It is noted that the attention of the Director and the Viceroy contained in the above report.

**Beira Trade with Hull.**

Ernest Morrison, Director of Publicity for Hull, who has reached Beira after making a tour of South Africa and Rhodesia, is in a position to direct trade between South and East Africa and the port of Beira.

Mr. Morrison, who has just left Beira for Mombasa, will inquire into the prospects of trade in Tanganyika and Kenya, and possibly also in the Sudan.

**INCREASED BEIRA TRAFFIC.**

The trade movement at the port of Beira for 1924 amounted to a total of 3,127,120 tons, of which 1,9,106,000 represented import and export value of the three countries named. For the first time, owing to the abolition of the super-cargo transit dues, both imports and exports are treated as goods of transit.

In 1923 imports for the Beira Port were valued at 1,200,000, the figure for last year had risen to 1,600,000, while Nyasaland showed an increase from 1,300,000 to 1,500,000. Rhodesia and the Transvaal increased from 1,500,000 to 1,800,000. Rhodesia easily leads the way in imports, with a value of 1,200,000, the maximum export value of 1,200,000, and Nyasaland last with 1,100,000.

The port movement in 1924 showed a record in tonnage handled, the total being 612,000, which is 100,000 tons more than in the previous best year and nearly 200,000 in excess of 1921. The amount of the British shipping collection was 1,200,000, the tonnage was 1,200,000, and the German shipping collection was 1,200,000, the tonnage was 1,200,000.

### SOME ASPECTS OF LABOUR

Specially Written for "East Africa"

By G. H. KENNEDY

#### CONCLUSIONS

There is a serious shortage of labour supply. As at present employed, there is a shortage, but from my own observations I believe that quite a considerable number of high-bridged, well-developed, were all employers of labour. The Government, the white employers in the plantations, the Indian and the Arab, to release all those men who are not fully employed, and at the same time make use of improved conditions of cultivation, of better work and a more rational approach to the tasks such a change can be made, but serious, general and faithful co-operation.

Other methods of reducing the labour shortage, but of necessity be much lower than the following:

(1) The elimination of head portage and its replacement by rail or motor transport.

(2) The elimination of the great tropical diseases afflicting the native populations, and the teaching of Indian care, thus reducing the appalling infantile mortality.

(3) The elimination of all taxes as far as possible, for example, the working for long periods away from its home, recovered from its family.

(4) The employment of unskilled labour.

It is a mistake to think that the native population of high-bridged, well-developed, in fully-free districts is not fit for the enterprise of farmers. Machinery is at present not nearly sufficiently used.

#### Education and Christianity

We cannot close this review without considering the effect of education and Christianity on the natives and their development. Education and various other factors are closely related.

The development of the native population are very closely related, and that education is dependent on the other.

The tendency of education is at present to draw away the individual from physical toil, divorce him from the land, and lead him to the office stool and city life. The development of European enterprise, the corresponding spread of native enterprises and the demand for labour are strong forces in arrears in this process, and will eventually conquer the rapidly acquired discipline of the school boy. Education will at the same time develop, and has in fact already developed, a far more intelligent labour force.

lack of infinite expansion, and rich in potentialities for the future. In the same way, the effect of employing an educated native is a happy disappointment. The educated farmer will attract education. Further, education increases the natives' needs as much as commercial development, and thus helps to push him into the labour class.

Finally, we come to the influence of religion. This question still remains of undecided controversy, rather than be drawn into it, I will merely plead for the elimination of that old spirit of antagonism in the Christian Native, and urge those who are interested in the native mind back to their own youth and consider how they would have missed giving voice to the old hymns and songs if there were not in their lives had not religion been a foremost place in their own development. It is more than a truth that religion is the basis of civilization.

Surely, then, we do not object to the Mohamammedan, also, as his own faith, the less we can do is to follow the Christian in the same liberties.

#### Co-operation and understanding

Technical co-operation will close this review. The establishment and progress of our industries and undertakings are a great and important force in the development of the East African territories and peoples, and they deserve to be considered in every manner of the most intelligent and sympathetic interest. It is the duty of all parts of both sides, interdependent, and especially those responsible for the future of the Native, not to shock, not to endeavour to build barriers around them, not to discourage them from proceeding, but to give economic help, for the way only lies that way.

The success of European enterprise in Africa is dependent on the African. The fact that the Europeans are dealing with a different and more backward and less organized population is a disadvantage.

It is a mistake to think that the native population of high-bridged, well-developed, in fully-free districts is not fit for the enterprise of farmers. Machinery is at present not nearly sufficiently used.

Penroze, Nov. This article concludes Kaulan's review of problems that are of the utmost importance to all concerned for the advancement of East Africa. It is a welcome letter on the points mentioned in this series.

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THE EAST AFRICAN NATIVE DEEDS

Reviewed by Kalambo

... sketch of an African ... It is ...

There is great activity in ... features ... the opinion of the new ...

... the Reserve seems to be ... a new road ... deal with the cotton ...

... East Africa ... under the direction of a few energetic Europeans ...

The report of the African ... meeting ... held in Nairobi ... Some of the times ...

... poor jumpers, excepting the Mutusi and kindred ... of Ruanda and Urundi ...

Philipo Kwangona, the Tanganyika chief, continues the account of his journey ...

... the British are far the best, and prays a long continuance of our protection.

A most interesting and enlightening number.

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FOREIGN PUSH FOR EAST AFRICAN TRADE

Reviewed Corroborated by East African Journal

At the ... annual ... of the ... Bank's Association, had a few home ...

He said that ... he had seen ... a certain lack of enterprise compared with the ...

It seems to me, ... that if there is one thing that we ... to make this ...

AMERICAN INTEREST IN EAST AFRICAN IMPORTS

... most important to ... cotton ...

... sold for foreign supply ... American ... bleached cotton cloth from the United States ...

... such economic operation and durability are ... on African farmers.

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**SUDAN FOREIGN TRADE IN**

The last monthly report of the Commercial Intelligence Board of the Central Economic Board of the Sudan Government shows a marked increase in the foreign trade of the country during the period under review. The increase over the previous 12 months is as follows:—

Imports are up over 17%, and exports are up over 13%. The total value of the country's trade being returned as £19,382,104 as against £17,005 in 1923.

The construction of the Sudan Dam and the Sudan Railway has added for an increase of £1,200,000 to the value of Government imports. Major imports are those by more than £1,000,000 to £1,300,000. These are—cotton, wheat, flour, cotton piece goods, petroleum, tea, tobacco, iron, steel, rubber, soap, and other sundries.

Britain takes first place in the list of countries trading with the Sudan, having supplied 31% of that country's imports and taken 61% of its direct exports. Egypt supplied 15% of imports, but took only 1% of the exports. British India and Aden took practically nothing. Germany and France were of the imports. America, Japan, Italy, and China came next in order of importance in the list of countries trading with the Sudan.

Exports via the Nile and Red Sea routes reach a total of almost a million tons. The bulk of the exports are of agricultural products.

Some of the most noticeable imports and exports are given in the following comparative tables:

**INCREASED IMPORTS.**

	1923	1924
Wheat	1,000,000	1,200,000
Cotton	800,000	900,000
Flour	500,000	600,000
Tea	300,000	400,000
Tobacco	200,000	300,000
Petroleum	1,500,000	1,800,000
Iron and steel	100,000	150,000
Flour	10,000	15,000
Tea	1,000	1,500
Clothes	500	700
Shoes	300	400
Wool	200	300
Other household	1,000	1,500
Alcoholic liquors	500,000	600,000
Leather	200,000	300,000

Among exports the following are the most noteworthy:

Exports of the Sudan Government are as follows:—

Wheat 1,200,000  
Cotton 800,000  
Flour 600,000  
Tea 400,000  
Tobacco 300,000  
Petroleum 1,800,000  
Iron and steel 150,000  
Flour 15,000  
Tea 1,500  
Clothes 700  
Shoes 400  
Wool 300  
Other household 1,500  
Alcoholic liquors 600,000  
Leather 300,000

**USE OF QUININE IN THE SUDAN**

An recent note on the use of the quinine Government has now arranged for supplies of quinine to be put on sale at post offices in the Khartoum, Kharga, and Bahariya Mudsirah. The quinine is supplied by the British India Office in the Sudan, who usually remands it that quinine tablets have been on sale in Sudan post offices since 1907. The present cost is 15 pence (1s. 1d.) per hundred 5-gr. tablets, or about one-third cheaper than the Nyasaland price. The Sudan Government usually arranges to obtain quinine at a lower price in order to encourage its use.

**SUDAN COTTON PROGRESS**

The cotton industry in the Sudan is making rapid progress. The Sudan Cotton Company, which is a joint venture of the Sudan Government and the British Cotton Corporation, will become operational this season and it is estimated that 20,000 feddans of land is slightly over and will be sown. The anticipated production is 10,000 kantars of ginned lint. Secondly, the Kordofan Cotton Company is continuing on a good footing, to sow 1,000 feddans. Thirdly, the most significant development is the start of the new cotton in the Southern Provinces. The Sudan Government has promised to supply the seed for the next season.

I obtained an official estimate to-day that the total output for the season will amount to 472,200 large Kantars equivalent to 2,361 tons of lint producing 12,000 tons of seed. This comparison is 334,800 kantars of Sakelariides and 142,400 of American. The Government is now confronted with difficult problems successfully to meet the increased output. The erection of new ginneries at Atbara and Makwar is in hand, and plans for railway extensions, light railways, and motor road transport are being considered.

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PERSONAL

Mr. James and Lady Ross, Imperial High School, London, have returned from their tour of the Nile.

The High Commissioner for Mozambique has opened negotiations with the Union of South Africa for a new convention.

Lord and Lady Mordaunt de Valence, who have returned to London from East Africa, are spending their winter at Chirk Castle.

A political source is currently reported that the Hon. G. G. Thompson has been appointed as a delegate to West Africa in the summer of 1924.

Will H. H. the Duchess of York publishes a book from part of the diary of her East African tour. It is a possible foreshadowing in certain circles.

Mr. Guy B. Haselhurst has been appointed as a member of the Sudan, which has the responsibility of the future of the country.

The Governor of Kenya has in his report made no suggestion for forced or compulsory Native labour.

An allegation that Lord Delamere had stated that the white settlers of Kenya would have to take steps to prevent the operation of the White Paper of 1923 in the political and military was disposed of in the last issue.

Major and Mrs. Crawdy are planning to visit Kenya by the Nile route. This trip is now being taken by an ever-increasing number of people—globe-trotters as well as old East Africans. The day is near at hand when it will be a regular tourist route.

Wide attention has been given in the daily press to the daring attack of Lieutenant J. Chester, now of the 5th K. A. R. and formerly of the Buffs, and three K. A. R. askari, on a party of some 300 armed Somali raiders near the Kenya Abyssinian border. The incident was described in our last issue.

The Duke and Duchess of York, who have just returned from Uganda, will be expected to visit the north of Tanganyika before leaving Kenya. Their East African tour will be the first and the only one of the Duke and Duchess of York since their marriage in 1922.

General Clifford Robinson, Commander-in-Chief in East Africa, has just returned from an operation in the Sudan campaign as Brigade Major, being later appointed to the staff as D. A. A. G. He was present at the battles of Atbara and Khartoum.

A NATIVE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

In the memorandum of the Advisory Committee on Native Education, which was published in our last issue, we reviewed in our last issue—(1) the present state of the native educational system, where it can be introduced, should provide—

- (a) Elementary education both for boys and girls beginning with the education of young children.
- (b) Secondary or intermediate education, including more than one type of school and several types of curricula.

Technical and vocational schools. In addition, some of which may be of a high university rank and many of which might include in their curriculum some branches of modern education, including agriculture.

Adult Education. Adult education should be kept constantly in view in relation to the education of children and young people. The education of the whole community should advance pari passu, in order to avoid, as far as possible, a breach in social conditions by intersting the older people in the education of their children for the welfare of the community.

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OUR NYASALAND LETTER

From Our Own Correspondent

Linnets, February 26, 1925

It was noted all round the lower districts are now probably at their zenith but by some means better known to us by the railways have assumed through transport of all kinds except very heavy packages of machinery. This reopening of traffic comes as a relief to all the big business of the country were it not for their loss of money. Another word of congratulation is due to the railway authorities and staff since at least a quarter of a year permanent way is under and will be so for a long time to come.

In a small country like this which depends so entirely on the railways and which railways I am afraid secure rather than a share of profits, therefore the other topic of conversation at all times and places, now as in former days, says our nurses have come home to foot, and we find that this is the only railway with several thousand miles which is going wrong in similar circumstances. Critics ask why there is due to the various causes of medicines that railway officers take of an epidemic of all sorts of ailments the following day. It is all a result of a common factor.

Medical Opinions

We were in the last issue of the Nyasaland Press and such a large number of people are coming in the shape of a disguise. A German coming up here for a week. We interviewed Banyans, petty Indian traders who do anything but a petty trade—almost exclusively, and the result was as anticipated. A large lot of German goods will shortly be here.

It is now of the day that dependents of a large and small have been established, and the only one who is a success is the only one who is a success.

Surely even now it is a little more thought and care—that is all that is required. I cannot bring this to the notice of interested parties too strongly. If they do not act now they can say goodbye to much solid and profitable business.

Crop Prospects

In the lower forest districts the prospects for the crop are frankly bad; in the north, however, there is not such a continuous rain, and the rain here will help, from a broad point of view, to bound up some of the loss in the south. Every year

partly as extended to these planters who have worked so hard and have been a badly hit. It is hoped that the rain will be better next season. Cotton at present in the extreme south is not, but the fluctuations in the primary set back, and as mentioned recently all have the cotton crop very much richer than they have been for many years.

Whatever else the rains have done, they have been ideal for the tea producing industry, and there is much jubilation among the general people in the Mts. The tea are extending their cultivation to the fullest, and in spite of the recent drop in the market, are not one whit disheartened. In fact they are quite the happiest people in Nyasaland at present.

NEW EAST AFRICAN COTTON COMPANY

The Anglo-East African Cotton Company Ltd. has been registered as a public company with a nominal capital of £100,000. The company is to carry on in any part of the world, the business of cultivating and buying of cotton, &c. The minimum cash subscription was seven shares.

The directors are:—Lt. Col. E. P. Dodson, T.D., A.M.I.Mech.E., A.M.I.M.E., Whiteslock Hall, near Ilkerton (director of Dobson & Barlow, Bolton); J.E. Palmer, Dauntsey House, Old Lewy, E.C. (partner in Jobb Palmer, Junr. & Co., merchants), B. Coventry, C.I.E., to Cecil Court, S.W. (late Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India).

Capital Securities is at all times to have the nominees of the Government of India, and the nominees of the Government of India, and the nominees of the Government of India, and the nominees of the Government of India.

EMPIRE FORESTRY JOURNAL

The December issue of the Empire Forestry Journal, which has only just appeared, was delayed by lack of material. Members of the Empire Forestry Association are therefore urged by the Editor to contribute articles and photographs for the next issue.

Mr. J. M. Gardner's gift of specimens of Kenya timbers is acknowledged. Further specimens from Uganda have been promised to the Association. The Kenya Forestry Report for 1923 is also reviewed.

Why should Tanganyika be omitted from the very useful table detailing the ownership of the forests of the Empire? Is it not to all intents and purposes a part of the British group of East African territories?

The journal is a useful clearing house for information on Empire timber questions, and the East African territories should utilize it to make known their forestry resources.

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AFRICA: Mr. F. W. STEPHENSON, Blantyre.



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Coffee... prices... better... steady...

...size... 1924... 1925... Type... 1923...

...Lewis and Pear state that at the... greater portion... and...

...Goraka... 1923... 1924...

Uganda prices were... Good... 1925... 1924...

...Lansbury... 1924...

Arusha... First size... 1925... Second size... 1924... Third size... 1925... Peaberry... 1925...

Kilimanjaro... First size... 1925... Second size... 1924...

...bags... 1924...

MAIZE... In sympathy with wheat, prices for new crop maize have dropped, but old crop generally remains steady.

No. 2 white flat East African is on offer at 41s. about 1s. above its present value. Nos. 7 and 8 with March/April and April/May shipment has been offered at 38s. 6d. but without business passing.

Sisals... No business has passed during the week, there being a... lack of order and... A parcel of No. 1 Tanga sisal of good marks is offering at 2 1/2s. 10s. c.i.f.

With a quiet market, No. 1 quality should be at about 7/3 1/2s. c.i.f.

...D.R. according to quality... according to position and shipment...

...MAY... Goodwin and Co. of... heavy rain and mist in... badly damaged the crop in several districts...

...The Liverpool stock of Nyassaland tobacco on March 25 was 67 hogsheads and 20 3/4 bales.

...Bark... 13d to 24... 13d to 18d... 16d to 24d...

...The Liverpool stock of Nyassaland tobacco on March 25 was 67 hogsheads and 20 3/4 bales.

OTHER PRODUCE... Chillies... The market is unchanged.

Factor... With a quiet... shipment should be worth about 172 1/2...

Cotton... Uganda... pool to 48 per ton ex ship, but with a firm offer the nearest...

Duro... No business is passing.

...are... 2 1/2s. 18 1/2s. for extra May/June shipment.

Gum Arabic... little business, passing... April/May shipment.

...in 50 ton lots, for... 2 1/2s. 18 1/2s.

Rubber... No change.

Sisal... No business passing.

...No... had... have been sold...

...new week, averaging...

THE EMPIRE COTTON GROWING REVIEW.

The April issue of the Empire Cotton Growing Review is another good number, to which the late Director of Agriculture of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. E. A. Nobbs, contributed a very interesting paper on cotton growing in that territory.

A letter from Mr. S. Simpson, Director of Agriculture in Uganda, is published, and among the notes on current literature are references to our series of articles on cotton production in East Africa.

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# EAST AFRICA

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EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA  
A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Vol. 4, No. 16

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1925

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FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. S. JOELSON

### EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES

413, Essex Street, Oxford Street, London  
Telephone: MARY 7370. Telegrams: "Limitable" London.

### MAKING EAST AFRICA KNOWN

It is here in this issue we are able to detail some of the new features that will add impetus to the East African Traveller. Last year it was the eminently statesworthy Earl of the British Empire, Lord Curzon, who proposed the scheme. It is a necessary iron the main lamp-posts of the story, and the success of the scheme will depend on the success of those two main elements at once.

The scheme must first of all appeal to the eye of the visitor, whose interest once aroused, can be kept burning brightly. Of the size of our East African Empire, not until he has seen something that attracts him will he wish to learn, and then the teaching must be skilfully done.

We have every confidence that in the course of the year, the British Empire Exhibition will be a most successful one. The success of the exhibition will depend on the success of those two main elements at once. The scheme must first of all appeal to the eye of the visitor, whose interest once aroused, can be kept burning brightly. Of the size of our East African Empire, not until he has seen something that attracts him will he wish to learn, and then the teaching must be skilfully done.

As we were obtaining information on the new arrangements at Wembley, the mail brought us reports of the Nairobi meetings of the Convention of Associations, the Kenya "Settlers' Parliament." It proved a most important session, at which the speeches of the district delegates did much to make known the general feeling of the Colony on questions of public moment.

The opening address by His Excellency the Acting Governor went much farther than such institutions usually go, and was, in effect, a call that merely teaches settlers to co-operate wholeheartedly with the Government in the solution of urgent problems, but also to the administrative officers to take common, enlightened, sympathetic and practical view of the situation, and to consider the individual white settler. In view of the lines of Mr. Deham's speech, we need not be surprised at the criticism sometimes made against officers for a criticism which was soundly and openly ventilated in later stages of the Constitutional session.

It is a most interesting and confident that the East African Traveller can compare favourably with those of any other local dependencies in the world. The main communities are of the white type. All too often they have been ignorantly and maliciously slandered. In this Traveller's case, however, the article which the guardian has often not met the want. Fortunately every month that passes is making East Africa better known.





## THE TSETSE

*Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine*  
London, 1921, 14, 1-12  
The Tsetse Problem in the Tropics  
By Sir Ronald Ross, F.R.S.  
The Tsetse Problem in the Tropics  
By Sir Ronald Ross, F.R.S.

### The Problem of the Game

It is not the question of the game. Whole communities in the African game areas have advanced at a time when other possibilities had not been seriously studied. There is now a great hope over grass areas that the tsetse is being exterminated and that the noble game will be able to hold its own in the bush. I am acquainted with difficult situations in which tsetse is advancing so fast through vast areas of bush in which the game is so small that it seems difficult to take any measures. But neither is it possible to exterminate tsetse and, in any case, it is not a matter of lives of this kind.

Game movements are being carried out in the game areas and must be able to be carried out in the game areas. The game areas must be able to be carried out in the game areas. The game areas must be able to be carried out in the game areas.

It has been argued that, with the game gone, the tsetse will turn to the smallest animals. This, for some kinds of tsetse, is highly doubtful, but there are, as I have said already, species of tsetse fly which have been shown to draw their sustenance in the main from reptiles, and several observations are on record which suggest that tsetse, when the game is made scarce, come in greater numbers to men. This may be a danger where sleeping sickness infection is present, and Dr. Duke, who is amongst those who regard the game parasite and the human parasite as one, considers that destruction of the game provides the best conditions under which the game parasite, normally harmless, is given the chance of adapting itself to man. Mr. Carson, the Veterinary Research Officer who is vested in Zululand, considers that in the European settlements in that country, game is practically gone, it is the tsetse fly which is keeping the fly going where enough bush is left to shelter it.

### Plan of Preservation.

It is through the extermination of the noble game, in a vast stretching area, you had managed to wipe out the fly in the area, it would ultimately come in from some other source of population unless this took the particular form of settlement advocated earlier. But this is keeping down all bush, excludes fly in any case, and the destruction of the game in the bush would not have been necessary.

I will show you slides also, which will indicate how the game may be utilized as an ally in our fight with the tsetse. Those who have advocated the destruction of our magnificent and unique African fauna

have done so in the hope that the game could be exterminated either by the tsetse fly or by the tsetse fly. It is not the question of the game. Whole communities in the African game areas have advanced at a time when other possibilities had not been seriously studied. There is now a great hope over grass areas that the tsetse is being exterminated and that the noble game will be able to hold its own in the bush.

My main object today was to make an appeal for interest in the solution of the tsetse problem. It is not the question of the game. Whole communities in the African game areas have advanced at a time when other possibilities had not been seriously studied. There is now a great hope over grass areas that the tsetse is being exterminated and that the noble game will be able to hold its own in the bush.

holding up to at least extent the development of colonial dependencies of which are at this point in our history vital to our prosperity. It is not the question of the game. Whole communities in the African game areas have advanced at a time when other possibilities had not been seriously studied. There is now a great hope over grass areas that the tsetse is being exterminated and that the noble game will be able to hold its own in the bush.

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To all who are interested in the advancement of Africa, its trade and its people, in the prosperity of our own country and the solution of its present difficulties, in the attack on problems the solving of which advances mankind, I would say this. If you are in a position to endow research which has these things for its object or can influence those people and those institutions which are now doing research, then no object is better worthy of your attention than the provision of the means for acquiring the knowledge which will make the tsetse campaign in Africa successful.

Too little attention is given by our merchants, princes and the big financial interests in the land to such problems as these, and this is in striking contrast to the attitude of those African citizens who have taken a wide view and, realizing that by the enjoyment of research they are not only enhancing the national prestige, but making an investment of first class importance for their own country, particular, and the civilized world in general. This is a problem which touches Great Britain very nearly, and it should be a matter of honour to the wealthy classes of this country to supply the funds necessary for its solution.

CONVENTION OF ASSOCIATIONS MEETS

Speakers include Mr. J. H. ...

... discussion ...

... of the Convention of Associations met under the presidency of Mr. J. H. ...

... Address

... in making the following important address: ...

... the strong ...

... to the European ...

... this country the benefit of the development ...

... in the ...

... but Government ...

Criticism of Criticism

... The critics of the Country ...

... The interests of the Native ...

... In Kenya we welcome such inspections ...

... and that the preservation of ...

... Government ...

... housing of ...

Appointment of Officers

... Mr. ...

... interior ...

... Mr. Archer's resignation ...

Railway Control of the Port

... Secondly, the resolution that ...

EAST AFRICA

BUSINESS OPENINGS IN EAST AFRICA

Especially within East Africa in an... Dares Salaam.

... Mr. Belling explained... the conditions of the... Railway had ever... of labour the... 4,300 and 5,080 tons... 1,300 and 2,700...

The resolution... unanimous... Mr. Belling on the way in which the... difficulties encountered.

Telling's work must be recorded... in the following terms—

That this Convention expresses its regret that... the Chief Native Commissioner did not see fit to attend nor to send a representative...

Strong Criticism of Administrative Officers.

A further unanimous resolution... special commission to ascertain the exact position regarding... reserves... employees on European farms and plantations.

During the course of the debate on this subject some strong statements were made as to... Government officers... several speakers claimed that an... Government was... its policy with regard to the general... in the colony.

The Editor of East Africa... Dares Salaam... number of my friends by the subject... of course, I am not going to take the risk of... to throw an... anywhere... are a number of niches to be filled by the... of many.

Amongst our needs in these parts is a steam... The... should be able to support such a venture if economically equipped and... with the growth of... Dares Salaam and its... immediate hinterland the business should... really profitable one.

Enterprises Essential.

For a builder and decorator with a little capital... and... there also appear to be good prospects... naturally need to be... with whatever was at hand...

dentist in the territory who, although... the Government, can do private work... There appears, therefore, to be room for another dentist who is his own master... well advanced.

For a European barber who understands ladies' fashions... more should be...

The Indians and... have too strong... for there to be any... for European storekeepers without much capital... but I believe that a European butcher and fishmonger should be able to do well.

A Word of Warning.

I have, I am afraid, run a good deal of risk in specifying openings in this fashion but, after all, it is better to express opinions which may be of some use than to withhold them for fear of criticism. If only some of my fellow settlers will write the Editor, pointing out the correctness or incorrectness of my ideas, then this note will not have been written in vain and may indeed have contributed in some practical fashion to supply our needs.

May I repeat, however, that I hope no one will embark on this venture simply and solely because of my suggestion... they are well founded but and particularly so in East Africa... very much depends on the personality of a man who undertakes an enterprise... The venture may be thoroughly sound and yet fail and on the other hand I have known what appeared to be absurdly risky enterprises carried to success by the... of those who embarked upon them.

In any event, let me advise no one to come out here on business unless he has at least £500 with which to back his... to see things for himself... Hotels are expensive in East Africa and if one has to stay for a long time in Dares Salaam... If a man has an appointment to come in... then too... the question as to... course... and...

and in the temporary development of rubber cultivation in the Southern Provinces, for the Mombasa, Mwanza, Bagamoyo, and the Mubi plantations. Recent experiments in these areas have been most encouraging, and the question of really large plantations seems to be merely a question of enterprise and organization of the local tribes. In those regions which are not the province of promises to become the centres of districts, particularly in the Gezira, attention has to be given to the small quantities he waxes and wanes keenly.

Ginning facilities also require extension. Above the new Government ginning factory is in completion, while at Mwanza a large new machine works to be built almost immediately. It is reported that the extension of the number and size of Government-controlled ginneries has not unnaturally raised the question of their control by a Government, and that the Government should be allowed to take a hand in the ginning industry.

**EAST AFRICAN NATIVE PRESS.**

News from Tanganyika.

Mamba Tsu reports the death of S. M. Ali Kioniye, the son of his life, which was caused by an illness which he contracted in Africa.

There is an interesting note on the career of Dr. Aggrey, the distinguished African of the Gold Coast, who completed his education in the U.S.A., visited both East and West Africa, as a member of the Phelps Stokes Commission, and is now assistant principal of Achimota College in the home land. A sermon of his delivered presumably at Livingstonia, Tanganyika, is also mentioned.

It is pointed out that the future of the Upper Nile is being watched by those who are interested in the future awaiting their race in Africa.

An outline of the principles and history of football is given. Practice is urged on all ambitious players, and the benefits both physical and mental derived from the game are explained, as also are the various positions on the field and their duties. School teachers are urged to develop games amongst their pupils and stress the spirit of co-operation and team work, and not think that they lower their dignity by playing themselves an important part. The article is to be continued and should do good.

A quick decision seems to have been successful in selling a mixture of flour and very inferior tinning it to have a very low price. He has done very well out of it, but has at last paid the inevitable penalty of his dealings. The entire lot was useful, and we are treated to an amusing tale of the period right between the farmer and the monkeys, a fight which has lasted for generations, and in which man generally comes off second best, and loses a heavy percentage of his crops.

News from the outposts. Bagamoyo reports a visit from His Excellency the Governor, which pleased every body, and whose life was acclaimed as only Eastern and African can acclaim. "The sentry who had been posted outside the township to warn us of the approach of His Excellency, dashed past on his bicycle, parapet, shouting from him as from a lion who had failed in his stalk of a wattle." "The police guard as trees, the discharge of rifles would not have budged them." A large Baraza was held and visits made to all the institutions, including the hospital, the mission and leper camp. Kiliba reports the rice cotton fields as having brought in 206/10, which additional sum is spent on school improvements. A lion entered the police lines at Kilosa, but after mauling one man was shot by the others.

Lindi explains how a ring of Indian shopkeepers was broken by Natives opening their own shops, after reading an article in Mumbo Leo, and gaining inspiration from it. A fire in the village wiped out some twenty houses. Murgushi's death was caused by the chest of a shark through the township and market, a quantity of goods and taking part in the chase, and being hit by the shark.

one of the Arab aristocrats of the coast, a very powerful and wealthy still filling high posts in Zanibar, passed away at Pangani in December, much to every one's sorrow.

Zanzibar has a report of a football match. The editor takes the author well to task for blaming the referee for alleged unfair decisions in a salutary lesson in the Answers to Correspondents column. He goes on to say that the referee is separating the players from the ball.

**SWAHILI PHRASE BOOK**

We have to thank the *E. A. Standard* of Nairobi for a copy of the 70th (seventh) edition of "Every day Swahili Phrases and Vocabulary," a useful little volume published at 2s. It is a handy help to the new arrival.

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## Boat Africa In the Press.

### THE USEFUL GUINEA FOWL

The guinea fowl is almost always condemned, because of the destruction it does to maize and other crops. It is a very voracious bird, but on the other side of the picture it is a very useful one. It is one of the most useful birds in the world in the tropics, especially during the rainy season. As a destroyer of locust eggs, this bird has been found to be very useful, and yet for many months ago it was actually exterminated and shot over a hundred of them, which were collected to destroy locust eggs. The farmers did not kill it, but they were informed that the bird was a pest, and that it was a pest. However, the slaughter of the guinea fowl do worry to maize lands but it is a pest to make allowance for their ravages when sowing than to destroy them.

### UGANDA'S DEMAND FOR BOOKS.

A correspondent of the *Belgian Congo* writes from the Archdeacon Mathers of Uganda now on leave in London, gives some account of his work in the members of the recent Parliament, Commission to East Africa. He says he has "perished the books" of the British Empire. The morning is spent in planting and feeding food-stuffs. In addition each boy has a plot to cultivate in his spare time. "Bicycles and better homes are two of the results of recent progress," said the Archdeacon. "While there is a general demand for education, I have just had a letter from one of my colleagues who reports that at one of the villages there was a demand for the books of the Bible worth of books to the amount of £145. A very large proportion of these books are copies of the Scriptures, and an order for 20,000 Gospels sent not long ago did not go very far. Prayer books sell like hot cakes."

### EAST AFRICAN MARKET REVIEW

The monthly report of the Standard Bank of South Africa states that imports into East Africa during January were unusually heavy, but that, owing to the prolonged scarcity of money in the bazaars, goods sold at prices leaving little margin of profit. Stocks on hand and in bond were then high.

The coffee crop has been picked in the Naitobi district and the yield is considered good. Though produce prices fell slightly in keeping with the downward tendency in European markets, steady business in hides was maintained at good prices.

Business in diamonds, though temporarily handicapped by lack of transportation account of the rains, was on the whole seasonably normal. In general, gains since the turn of the year have materially affected the prospects of this season's tobacco crop, which are now considered unfavourable. The extent of the damage varies throughout the district, but the Naitobi district has suffered severely, and its leafless yield will be below normal both in quantity and quality.

Tea prospects continue good, and conditions are favourable for planting. It is hoped that this industry will shortly be assisted by the introduction of considerable capital.

### THE LION AND THE MOTOR CAR

An extraordinary case of a lion attacking a motor-car occurred in Kenya recently when Mr. Thompson, in doing an ordinary errand, drove into the bush in an eight-cylinder two-seater car, says a Nairobi correspondent of the *Daily Express*.

Mr. Thompson was on the point of starting when, without warning of the proximity of the lion, his attention was attracted by a sudden crashing sound. The next second a lion sprang from the motor-car, caught hold of his mud-guard with his teeth, bear and tore the mud-guard, and disappeared in disgust before a shot could be fired.

Lions seldom charge motor-cars, but the incident is not without parallel. "On another occasion a lion met a motorist just in natural surprise topped the crest of a patch of bush. The lion took a flying leap, landed on the car, and disappeared in disgust before a shot could be fired. The driver had recovered."

### A PRISON-LOVING CUCKOO

A Natives boy brought a young "Solitary Cuckoo" to Mr. L. M. Seti-Smith in Uganda, East Africa, says the *Mail* in the *Daily Mail*. For two or three weeks it lived in a cage on scraps of meat, but the bird's own owner knew that this was not quite the right food, but he had not the time to catch great quantities of the insects on which the bird was accustomed to feed.

Out of pure compassion, Mr. Seti-Smith opened the cage, and watched it fly out. The bird, however, being very tame, it made a beak for meat.

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### "THE GLASGOW OF EAST AFRICA"

Beira, the Ocean Gateway to Rhodesia, a retrospect and a vision, was the subject of a lecture delivered by Mr. G. de Hochepied Larpent under the auspices of Dundee Centre of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society, says the *Dundee Courier*.

The lecturer said it took 400 years for European civilisation to become established in Central Africa; it took him four months to reach Beira when he went out in 1891, and it would take the same time to reach the Cape. Now the riddle of Africa turned out to be an insect, the tsetse fly, and that insect was known (to the eternal credit of Scotland) in the person of Sir Ronald Ross, and was being studied in a view to its eventual extinction. The problem of European settlement had become greatly simplified.

Beira was the only harbour along a 200 miles of the East Coast of Africa, and by its geographical position was the funnel through which Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and the southern portion of the Belgian Congo found their outlet to the sea. The expenditure of a million pounds or more upon harbour works and another million upon the projected great bridge two miles in length spanning the Zambezi were designed to make Beira an up-to-date port worthy of her great destiny as the Glasgow of the East Coast of Africa.

OUR KENYA LETTER

From Our Own Correspondent

Nairobi, February 3.

NAIROBI, now facing what promises to be a busy year, has its corporate life named by the election of the new directors. There have been five elections. The directors, selected by their community and nominated by the board, are: Geo. A. G. ... and ...

Arrival of Congress

With their changes effected may be said. Though there is a general number of an Asiatic majority for the ... two ... In this colony of ... or ... the actual rays and the altitude make many of us sleepy and forgetful ... the fear that the Asiatic spokesmen may ... matter, while our ... Father's five wood men and ...

Labour Decisions

of the country of the West Kenya. This, like much reprobated tribe, does not come out so badly when one considers the best return published by the Native Affairs Department. Out of a total average amount of labour available of 527,260 men, some 25 per cent. only is employed regularly. Of this 25 per cent., 53,280 were ... Buganda, 6,000 odd; Lumbwa, some 2,000; Nandi, and about 3,000 Masai; the coastal tribes made a good show, the total being only about 5,000 all told.

Commonplaces - Now

Happencases which, but a few years ago, were of considerable moment, are indeed fast becoming commonplaces in this land of our adoption. When Major (then Major Mr.) ... through our jungles and motor cars ... through places previously regarded as fit only for ...

The only casual interest was manifested by the ... an ... and came to a stop ... the ... and ... one to particular ... and his wife who are ... the ... and ...

... person of ... Major ... and ... the ... and ...

The National Exhibition

At the exhibition of Kenya fruit recently held in the Memorial Hall many were the exclamations of astonishment, even though we are all becoming used to the wonderfulness of the wonderful land. They ...

THE KISUMU RAILWAY

DEAR SIR: Thank you for the news you have given us re the Kisumu Railway. It has always been one of my obligations that the first branch line, since its opening after the Plateau line is one from the Mau plateau ...

TEXTILE MANUFACTURERS' YEAR BOOK

The 1925 edition of this year book, just published at 3s. 6d. net by Messrs. Emmott & Co., Ltd., Manchester, is an especially useful volume to those engaged in the textile trade, particularly so in the manufacturing and merchant ...

PARTICULARS OF

Farms for Sale in Kenya

Can be obtained from Messrs. COOPER Estate Agents, 12, St. Mary Axe, London.

INFORMATION FREE Telephone

OUR JUGOSLAV LEADER

...the game... the game... the game...

...the game... the game... the game... several... the game... the game... the game...

...the game... the game... the game... for workers... the game... the game... the game...

Traders Disappointed in Eastern Province

We are in the thick of the cotton season. In fact, in this Province buying is pretty well finished... the game... the game... the game...

...the game... the game... the game... Nevertheles... the game... the game... the game...

...the game... the game... the game... The quality of the Eastern Province crop was for average... the game... the game... the game...

Good News from Uganda

On this side of the water, that is, in the Uganda Province, buying opened on February 17, and on that day there was good business done... the game... the game... the game...

...the game... the game... the game... The quality of the cotton is good, and it is anticipated that about 300,000 lbs. of lint will be available for export... the game... the game... the game...

...the game... the game... the game... The rainy season has evidently arrived, but though it is a little early, no great damage has been done to the unpicked cotton so far... the game... the game... the game...

PERSONAL YOU

Editorial assistance for East Africa should be given to a few persons and valuable time should be spent in all interested in Eastern and Central Africa... the game... the game... the game...

ESPRIT DE CORPS

...the game... the game... the game... Let the Editor be sending him full names and addresses of their friends interested in East and Central Africa... the game... the game... the game...

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Annual subscription 20s. post free.

TO READERS WHO ARE WRITERS

The Editor will accept articles and contributions of East African interest... the game... the game... the game... MSS. should be typewritten, double-spaced, and with wide margins... the game... the game... the game...

...the game... the game... the game... EVERY reader has a story of interest and value to other East Africans... the game... the game... the game... What East Africans Think... the game... the game... the game...

WHAT EAST AFRICANS THINK

Letters to the Editor

The Editor welcomes communications from readers who are asked to send full name and address... the game... the game... the game... All communications should be addressed to the Editor at 83, Old Great Fitchfield St., London, W.1... the game... the game... the game...

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OUR NORTH TANZANIA LETTER

A plan for the reorganisation of the Territory. From the Daily East African, Nairobi, 1930.

Our new Governor, arriving in a few days, will find under his immediate command a Territory which has developed in many ways, but which has not developed uniformly. It is a Territory which has not developed uniformly. It is a Territory which has not developed uniformly. It is a Territory which has not developed uniformly.

This is the common feeling expressed by the settlers who congregate together, and often here I hear it said that something ought to be done about it. Well, we cannot expect improvement unless our new Governor knows what the non-commercial side is thinking and saying.

The sad and sudden death of Sir Robert Coryndon, Kenya's popular Governor, is deeply regretted in the Territory, not only because of his magnanimity and great personality, but because he undoubtedly held evenly the balance between the peoples of diverse races over whom he ruled. Sir Robert had set a standard example to colonial governors. He was a man who made his word to the natives.

In his short term of office he held sympathetic hearings to all, and used his vast experience to eliminate the friction between Europeans and Indians which had occupied the best brains in Kenya for some years. He did not unduly favour either settler or native, and none can deny that there has been marked improvement in the prosperity of the Colony since Sir Robert took over the reins of government. In all his various appointments he did great credit to the country that gave him birth, and he did not relinquish his task till the last ship requested in fact.

TRANSPORT ON LAKE TANGANYIKA

An opportunity for the Territory. From the Daily East African, Nairobi, 1930.

The Brussels *Leopold la Batave* returned with an interesting letter from Mr. A. Lemus, manager of the Compagnie des Lacs de l'Afrique Centrale, in which he says that the whole of the cargo trade of Lake Tanganyika is done in Belgian boats. He says that the boats are of two sizes on the lake, excepting one small coaster of about 20 tons capacity, while the Belgian company has a cargoing capacity of 4,300 tons, composed of three steamers and three barges. These fleet will during the current year be just as the new ones have already arrived and composed of 500 h.p. tug and barges. Thus 59,500 tons of goods will be carried.

It is difficult to see how the central railway zone, within the zone, will be its present opportunity to carry this Belgian trade by affording it every facility. The railway's permanent way is narrow and the number of wagons is small. Already an accumulation of stock in the zone is awaiting transport. One thinks the Belgian goods will be far easier to handle than the Indian goods.

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THE LITTLE WISE ONE

THE LITTLE WISE ONE (Williams and Morrow)

This book is a collection of short stories... The author is a native of the country... The illustrations are quite good and illustrated and are of a high standard.

THE HIGH GRASS TRAIL

THE HIGH GRASS TRAIL (H. F. and Morrow)

A tale of small game shooting in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia at the end of the dry season... The author is a native of the country and the inhabitants of the country have long decided of their own accord to visit the country further inland.

LATTICED WINDOWS

LATTICED WINDOWS (Stanley Paul and Co. Ltd.)

A romance beginning in England, continuing and ending in the improved manhood of Kenya... The plot is rather tedious and the pace of part of the book suffers from that opening. Then it is suddenly transformed to Kenya. Happily the author avoids all the pitfalls and glaring inaccuracies of so many novel writers dealing with these new countries.

DAVID CHARTERS

THE VICTORY OF THE COATS (A. and C. Black)

THE FOOTSTEPS OF LIVINGSTONE

THE FOOTSTEPS OF LIVINGSTONE (The Bodley Head) Edited by I. G. ... These are the journals of a young explorer... The author is a native of the country and the inhabitants of the country have long decided of their own accord to visit the country further inland.

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# OUR WOMAN'S PAGE

We have been asked to select some of our pages in the special interest of the numerous women of the number of ladies in the East African territories and we have accordingly arranged in this page to be conducted by a lady who has spent some years in East Africa.

## THE WHIMS OF THE WORLD.

The Whims of Fashion.

As winter is slowly coming in, your again and is being worn with very bright contrasting colours. The other day I saw a coat back of navy blue, which extended over a fringe of white, and coloured black, and bordered with blue and red. It was a very smart. With it was worn a baby petticoat and a hat of white and gold. This outfit was a very nice one and was very smart.

In the simple and attractive and the endless and the latest, which makes the innocent of them a comely man. Delicate gowns and cuffs decorate the necks and waists for the dress. The Parisian look is still the most popular. The dress is not so regular as it was a short time ago. In dress, further draped or otherwise, are still in vogue. To light from whence a slight flaring given to the skirt by cutting the material in the front, or the back, or the sides, and the skirt is now more or less of a straight line.

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## The Best Way to Preserve Eggs.

The shell of an egg is a porous, exclusion of the air is the principle upon which this preservative is based. The degree of purity varies slightly with the breed and conditions under which the hens are raised. To obtain the best results the eggs must be freshly fresh, careful attention must be paid to the use of the preservative, and to storage in a cold place.

Eggs should be taken from the nest and should never be more than twenty-four hours old.

It is necessary for the shell to be covered with a thin varnish of oil, by means of which to exclude the air.

The selected eggs should be placed in a vertical position, points downward in the preserving vessel, into which the water has been poured. It is best to use a good plastic jar, or tin, or tin of glass, but any other material will do. The less likelihood of their becoming cracked, the better.

The preservative is a mixture of oil and water, and is made as follows:—Take one part of oil and two parts of water, and mix thoroughly.

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## The Very Newest Napery.

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## To Preserve Health and Strength

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

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

# OVALTINE

Sold by all Chemists and Stores

Manufactured by NESTLE Ltd London, Eng.

Builds up Brain, Nerve and Body



# EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

**East Africa's Information Bureau** publishes the free service of subscribers and advertisers, as well as the Editor, based on any matter. One of its main objects is to contribute to the development of trade throughout East and Central Africa, and any information which readers are willing to give for that purpose will be cordially welcomed. Manufacturers, including those in foreign countries, are asked to send their representations and letters to communicate with the Editor. No charge is made for the service rendered by the Journal to such writers.

Firms in East Africa are invited to give us the address of their London representatives, as we can sometimes be of service to them in their way, and Home houses are invited to do the same. We will notify us of their agents in East and Central Africa.

The *Imperial Food Journal* has drawn attention to the progress of Kenya Colony ranking among Britain's suppliers of butter.

Two of the Native chiefs who were invited to pay their homage to the Duke and Duchess of York ported their cars to the Kenya capital.

General building is not being done in Mombasa, but the local authorities are busy with the improvement of the harbor.

The customs receipts of the State administered portions of the Province of Mozambique, excluding the territories of the Mozambique and Nyassa Companies, amounted to approximately £760,000 during 1924.

During the month of January, 1925, the shipping traffic in the Sudan during January. During the corresponding month of last year the entries were forty-two vessels and 130,920 registered tons.

Britain is said by the *Textile Mercury* to be increasing her share of the East African trade in bleached, printed, dyed and coloured piece goods. Japanese competition in coarse piece goods is reported to be lessening, though there is evidence that Japan has employed extensive loom cutting to gain a foothold in the trade.

United Kingdom makes a head showing in the shipping returns of Kilindini for the first half of March. We took 3,400 bags of coffee out of a total of 4,812; 1,300 bags of copra out of 2,841; 6,000 bags of maize out of 22,367; 1,745 bales of sisal out of 2,071; and 240 bales of cedar slats, namely, 420 cases.

The Government of Kenya proposes to allocate a new lot of £450,000 as follows:

Extension of Roads	£25,000
Planting of African Cattle	10,000
Town Planning, Mombasa	120,000
Mombasa Old Town	20,000
Mombasa Water Supply	100,000
Ice Drying Installation	10,000
Food Storage Installation	15,000

Kenya's imports of foreign piece goods during the month of February are returned as follows:

Country	Value (£)	Quantity
United Kingdom	58,577	1,000
France	27,526	1,000
Italy	17,311	1,000
Belgium	11,000	1,000

During the first two weeks of February there were imported 214,110 lb. of agricultural implements, 1,775 bales of blankets, 2,000 packages of cement, 1,115 cases of condensed milk, 1,761 packages of cotton piece goods, 315 cases of bowls, 1,933 bundles of galvanised sheets, 4,410 packages of iron and steel manufactures, 1,381 cases of lamps and lanterns, 1,635 cases of thermal waters, and 400 cases of tea.

A note on the exports during the above period were the following: Cedar slats, 213 bags to the U.K. and 350 to Italy; coffee, 2,014 bags to U.K., 1,194 to France, 500 to South Africa, and 717 bags to other countries; cotton, 82 bales to Germany; maize, 23,505 bags to U.K., 500 to Suez, 500 to Holland, and 547 to Belgium; condensed, 40,000 bags to U.K.; sisal, 7,200 bales to U.K. and 100 to Belgium.

Official statistics show that America's sales of agricultural implements to Portuguese East Africa last year were £1,000,000, an increase of twelve months the heavy for 1924 being £1,200,000. The increase was attributed to expanding interest in cotton growing in Kenya's purchases of American agricultural machinery. The latter also doubled last year, being valued at \$1,200,000. Great Britain needs to be alert.

Country	Value (£)	Quantity
United Kingdom	100,000	1,000
France	200,000	1,000
Italy	317,000	1,000
Belgium	146,170	1,000

Other notable imports were cement, 230 tons; galvanised iron sheets, 80 tons; sundry iron and steel manufactures, 180 tons; soap, 200 cwt.; and cigarettes, 25,000 lbs.

Among the chief exports were sisal, 22,200 tons; cotton, 8,000 bales; copra, 500 tons; groundnuts, 47 tons; and coffee, 77,400 cwt. It is interesting to note that 1,175 oz. tray of gold also figured in the export statistics.

During the last week in January and the first week in February 81,000 bags of maize were received at Kilindini for a total of 31,754 bags, being graded and 2,100 bags were sold. The heavy percentage of rejects was due principally to dampness and weevil grain, but mustiness also accounted for the failure of over 2,000 bags to pass the inspectors. Kenya's maize grading regulations are being sent to a firm in the colony, while they protect its good name in this way against the imputation of shipping poor quality maize.

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# EAST AFRICA

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

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THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1925

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FOUNDED AND EDITED BY J. G. SUTHERLAND

EDITORIAL

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES

10, 12, Great Fitzfield Street, 17, Fleet Street, London, W.1.  
Telephone: Museum 7376. Telegrams: "Linnitric."

## WELCOME HOME.

THEIR Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York have returned to England from their East African tour, vivid memories of which will, we may be sure, remain ever with them. In bidding them welcome back to the Homeland, we would again warmly greet the many who, during their African sojourn, will have struck the path of service which has done immeasurable service in equipping the man in the street, and even more the woman in the home, that our East African Empire is no White Man's Grave.

By the length of their tour and by the quiet character the Duke and Duchess have given to a realisation of the attractions of East Africa as a new world to travel in, they have, in a quiet way, done more to open the eyes of the British people to the vastness of the continent of Africa, and the South in Sudan, believed by many to be lands in which disease ever hungrily stalks the European. Their return by the Nile has already made that route more popular as a result of which there will be an ever-growing sense of unity within the group of our East African territories. Moreover, it will be a powerful stimulus to the development of tourist traffic, the importance of which is self-evident.

We rejoice that the King, his son and his consort have been able to see East Africa privately and unobscuredly. State functions have not obscured the realities or diminished the charm of East Africa. Their Royal Highnesses have foot-slogged it on a *gaidi* or on out in the dew-drenched bush with the dawn, seen the quiet glory of bush sunset, heard the rattling of the hoofs of the *flou*. They know their East Africa as a tourist.

We are confident that their Royal Highnesses will be ready to champion the East African cause. They will tell of the East African territories as a land of desire, of opportunity, of peace, and will contribute to the general good of the territories by the fulfilment of their duty. Their Royal Highnesses will probably return to their boundless pleasure in the East African continent, and will travel to Africa



# INTERVIEW WITH GOVERNOR OF UGANDA

His Excellency's Interview

By J. H. ...

His Excellency, Mr. W. T. Cowie, M.C., who has been appointed Governor of the Uganda Protectorate, was interviewed by the author on his duties and how long it would take to hold a formal interview. It is days before his departure.

His Excellency said that he was first of all sent to Uganda in the capacity of a learner, and that he had seen conditions for himself on the spot. It was extremely difficult for him to express opinions on the general questions affecting development in the country.

He covers the report of the East African Parliamentary Commission, which was set up by the British Government, and almost immediately after almost immediately after the formation of the Uganda Protectorate.

He said that the publication of that report would, in any event, have been better to defer definite statements.

## Educational Progress

The report of the Phelps Stokes Commission, also scheduled to appear during this month, which would have very great bearing on educational progress, and which would, in his opinion, be of very real help to the East African States.

and their needs must be of real practical utility. Moreover, coming from a body which was known to be in sympathy with missionary teaching activities, the missionary bodies of different denominations would probably be prepared to accept such criticisms as might be made, and which they might have received from a committee composed of other elements.

His Excellency said that he had been appointed to the Uganda Service from the Sudan. There was now a pretty general agreement that purely literary education was not what was necessary for the true advancement of the African. Character building was the essential, and a judicious blending of literary training with instruction in other arts and crafts was what seemed desirable.

## The Nile Route

It was most interesting to speculate on the development of Uganda transport in the next few years. The report of the Nile Commission, which he had read, had given occasion for a careful study by Government, and Mr. Ormsby-Gore's recent suggestion in the East African regarding extension from Afghar and Kumi to Rejfan on the Nile opened up most attractive speculations.

The proposition of an all-India regular route from Port Sudan, via the Nile, Uganda, and Kenya to the Indian Ocean at Mombasa, appeared to His Excellency a most desirable project, if financial resources were adequate. The establishment of closer contacts between Uganda and the Sudan also brought nearer the day when Uganda would be able to supply sugar, and other commodities to the Sudan, which now buys its sugar from Java and a good deal of her other requirements.

It was also possible that the development of a route would make Port Sudan a more important centre for the Nile, and that the Nile Commission would be able to supply the Nile Commission.



## Uganda's Agricultural Future

His Excellency said that he was not merely the further development of the coffee growing industry, but the securing of that industry against a possible drop from the coffee plantations. This meant that the coffee industry should be well-qualified agricultural supervisors for the agricultural research, and that the necessary facilities were necessary.

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## The Labour Problem

Labour was in question in the most important part of East Africa, and in that connection His Excellency was good enough to express appreciation of this journal's constant study of the labour situation in the various East African territories, and also to commend the very sane series by the Commonwealth Institute on "Some Aspects of Labour." In the handling of His Excellency, the solution of the problem of labour supply as it affects European employers in Colonial Africa is that of making work for African employees more attractive and of inducing more efficiency, and therefore more economically, of labour as presently used.

It had now been definitely laid down that labour would not be supplied by Government, and any individual enterprise would be held responsible for the organisation of the labour supply. The Uganda Government, for its own part, would be responsible for the organisation of the labour supply, and this had led to the establishment of a committee for the purpose of investigating the labour situation in the Uganda Protectorate.

His Excellency said that he was not merely the further development of the coffee growing industry, but the securing of that industry against a possible drop from the coffee plantations. This meant that the coffee industry should be well-qualified agricultural supervisors for the agricultural research, and that the necessary facilities were necessary.

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TANGANYIKA AT WEMBLEY, 1925

(Continued from page 10)

By G. C. Anderson

Commissioner, Tanganyika Territory

The Exhibition... remodelled... increased amount of floor space... objects to be displayed... afford visitors greater... their... the... which... them... (this year) priority of place will be given to the commercial exhibits...

A new special feature of the Court will be the forestry section... To give those interested an idea of the several samples, these will be dressed in a... A complete catalogue of the timber... all interested in this section...

General Arrangements

The general arrangement of the exhibits has been carefully considered from the point of view of accessibility by merchants and the general public... The Indian and Native shop will again be stocked with the various articles commonly bought by the Natives... At present a large proportion of these articles are unfortunately of foreign manufacture...

The Indian and Native shop will again be stocked with the various articles commonly bought by the Natives. These will all be labelled, giving the country of origin and the local prices at which they are sold. This exhibit must again be of special interest to all those manufacturing or able to manufacture similar articles and anxious to extend their field of operations.

At present a large proportion of these articles are unfortunately of foreign manufacture, and every facility will be given merchants and others interested to study at first hand in the Court the ever-increasing requirements of the Native population. Every assistance will also be given those who desire to enter this ever-growing market.

Industrial Exhibits

The Amani Research Institute has donated a thoroughly representative and comprehensive exhibit, and the various specimens should attract a considerable amount of interest. This exhibit will be displayed on the stand to the right of the main entrance to the Court, and ample passage way has been allowed in front of this stand... On the right side of the main entrance will be found a further display of commercial products.

Native grown cotton is to have a section of itself beside the Publicity Office, showing... the several districts of the Territory... will be under glass... the various cottons may be secured from the Commissioner or any of the attendants.

composite... showing sisal... graphs will also be displayed... the despatching of the baled sisal to the markets of the world.

Coffee and Furs

Coffee from the Territory... Hyrax furs (lately introduced to the home market) will again be on view. Arrangements are being made to have a plentiful supply of these skins sent over...

It is hoped this year to have a more extensive display of the various minerals found in the Territory. A special case will be set aside for these minerals which will be forwarded from the various districts from which they are obtained.

The Spectacular

The collection of birds which attracted attention last year has again been secured for the Court and should prove a very attractive object lesson in natural history, especially for the younger section of our visitors.

Those wishing souvenirs for themselves or members of Tanganyika Territory for despatch to friends will find their wants fully catered for. Indeed, a special stand has been set aside for Native Arts and Crafts. All exhibits on this stand, made by Natives, will be priced and may be purchased. For a small extra charge all purchases will be forwarded by post...

Postcards of views of the Territory and Exhibition stamps will be on sale, and arrangements will be made for visitors to write to their friends from the Tanganyika Court and post the cards on the spot. The popular mascot "Binti Patuma" will again be available, and many of those in search of luck will not pass it by.

Enquire Within

The most important part of the Court has been left until the last, namely the Publicity Office. Here we shall set out all inquiries, however small. The fullest information in our power will be at the disposal of everybody. A large scale map of the Territory will aid inquirers as to the location of the various points of interest, along with a chart showing the continued growth of the Territory as proved by the expanding exports of the several commercial products. A smaller map, made from local fishers and specially engraved for use in the Court, will also be on view. It is later date it is hoped to give a detailed account of the various products and to trace the progress of the Territory from year to year.

PERSONALIA

Vice-consul ... returned to England from Kenya

Sir Humphrey Leggett has been ... few days in Bath

Mr. and Mrs. Orms ... have been congratulated on their arrival of a son

Miss W. L. ... M.C., has been appointed ... of the Tanganyika District Authority

Messrs. ... chairman of the ... Educational Campaign, has returned

Monsieur R. Antoine, the consulting geologist to the Kilo Moko gold mines of the Belgian Congo, has ... recently visited the Kenyan fields on the Zaibezel

Mr. J. ... Me honro has been appointed manager of the Kaupapa ... of the National Bank of India in

Brigadier-General ... William Manning, who has returned to England on relinquishing his appointment as Governor of Ceylon, is remembered for his long service in East Africa

Lieutenant-Colonel ... R. D. Miller, C.B.E., D.S.O., has contributed to the ... in the ... of ...

A Kenya farmer named Engelbrecht is reported to have reached Queensland and to be inquiring into the prospects of establishing there a deer colony of sheep farmers, some of whom would migrate from East Africa and some from South Africa

Sir Charles Crewe, who is expected in England shortly to raise funds on behalf of the 1820 Memorial Soldiers Association of South Africa, will be remembered as the commander of the column which advanced on Tabera from Mwanza during the East African Campaign

During the past ten days the story that Sir George Lloyd will be the new Governor of Kenya has appeared in many newspapers under all sorts of guises. Some say he has definitely accepted, some say he is scorned, such a second-rate post as that of Kenya, and some are non-committal

Major-General Sir John Davidson, in addressing his constituents recently, said that he would support Mr. Ormsby Gote if he asked for £10,000,000 for the development of East African communications. It would undoubtedly be wise expenditure to improve the roads ... to Uganda, Victoria Nyanza, Kenya, Northern Rhodesia and Tanganyika. There was no reason why Uganda's exports of cotton should not reach four million bales per annum given adequate transport facilities

Among the passengers from East Africa ... the "Manela" ... Alex. ... Remade ... Lady ... Major A. ... Major ...

Sir Harry Johnston has contributed to the supplement to the ... Official ... most interesting tribute to the memory of Mr. Kionga, who rendered really remarkable service in Britain in East Africa, and especially in Nyasaland. Sir Harry characterises him as one ... always ready, always cheerful, always trustworthy, and never ...

A London newspaper man quotes an ... of Uganda as saying that "preaching the Gospel is not only teaching Scripture, it is educating the whole man." That is why he makes agricultural and hand work an essential part of the curriculum of the three hundred schools within his charge. The Archdeacon told his interviewer that he gives a day or two to sport when time permits and that several ... have fallen to his gun

APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments to the East African Service have been made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies during the month ended April 30, 1925

Kenya: Mr. J. V. ... M.A., Principal of the Training School for Jeanes Teachers; Mr. R. A. T. Martin, M.B., Ch.B., Medical Officer; Tanganyika: Messrs. W. H. ... and ... Goldsmith, Telegraph Engineers; ...

Zanzibar: Mr. A. D. Ingrams, Agricultural Officer; Nyasaland: Lieutenant ... Police Cadet; East African Medical Services: Mr. R. Mackay, M.B., Ch.B., and Mr. H. J. O. Burke-Gaffney, M.D., Ch.B., B.A.O., Medical Officers

The following appointments and transfers have been made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies

Mr. C. E. Law, Crown Council, Kenya, to be Resident Magistrate, Jamaica; Mr. John McDonald, Postmaster, Kenya, to be Postmaster and Superintendent of Telephones, Fiji; Mr. R. W. R. Miller, Chemical Officer, Kenya, to be Senior Agricultural Officer, Tanganyika

BUY FROM THE ACTUAL MAKERS. Remember THE MIDLAND GUN Co. GUNS & CARTRIDGES. A TRIUMPH OF EMPIRE MANUFACTURE. BIRMINGHAM, England.

**PUBLICITY**

Colonel W. H. ... C.B.E., D.S.O., His Majesty's ... has ... on a ... visit. The ... has ... appointed to ... the ... East African Pub- ... office ... on ... authority ... be arranged. It ... be granted that these matters ... be ... and that Colonel ... be ... in the ... office ... well ... and ...

Meanwhile ... to assume control of the Kenya Court at Nairobi ... of the Publicity ... It will be ... benefit for ... able to keep in touch with serious inquirers through the medium of East Africa House.

**EAST AFRICAN CUSTOMS UNION**

Some of our leading newspapers ... when they announced, on the strength of cables ... from Nairobi, that preliminary arrange- ments had ... for an East African Customs Union ... was made even by ... their ...

The fact is, of course, that a Customs Union has existed for some time between Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, which impose the same tariffs and allow the free interchange of commodities produced within either of the three territories.

We understand that the misunderstanding has arisen from an announcement ... the Controllers of Customs are ... for the purpose of ... on ...

**TO EAST AFRICA BY AIR**

It is stated that the Governments of Kenya, Uganda, and the Sudan have agreed in principle to contribute financially towards the cost of a survey of the air route between Kharoum and Kisumu. For some six months representatives of the Blackburn Aeroplane Company of Leeds have been negotiating with the authorities concerned.

The institution of the seaplane service must be dependent on considerable Government subsidies in the initial stages, and although the Governments have not yet committed themselves to the provision of such assistance, their contributions to the cost of the preliminary survey indicate that they realise the importance of the project.

When we expressed our conviction six short months ago that the Sudan was undoubtedly destined to fall into our East African group of territories, a number of people retorted that it was, and would remain, definitely North African. Events have proved us right.

Uganda's late Governor is now the Governor-General of the Sudan. The Duke and Duchess of York spent a month in the Sudan during their East African trip, travelling rapidly through Egypt on their way home. Each month has seen a ... dependency on the part of East Africans to ... the ... Now there is to be serious ... on the possibility of ... by air. An ... with Mr. W. E. Gowat, published elsewhere. His Excellency likewise refers to the ... of the bonds of union. The Sudan, we claim, is coming into the East African family.

**FRIEND OF CECIL RHODES**

Mr. Robert Maguire, President of the ... South African company, whose death ... at the age of ... is announced, was one of Cecil Rhodes' earliest friends, and one of the three men who obtained the concession on which the ... formed. By his ... Mr. Rhodes he helped to frustrate ... a ... of African ... from Dar-es-Salaam on the east coast to Swakopmund on the west.

Mr. Maguire was brought into close touch with East African matters chiefly through Rhodes' ... while his ... were principally associated with the development of Northern Rhodesia and the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo.

**HOME FROM ABYSSINIA**

Mrs. Rosita Forbes, who has just returned to England from a visit to Abyssinia, has told the Press that one of her main objects was to film the troglodyte city of Lalibela, in which are eleven wonderful underground churches. She visited ten of them, and women being allowed to enter that dedicated to the Virgin. The legend is that this city was built by angels, but actual fact ... that eleven ...

Swimming ... her impressions ...

Abyssinia ... a country ...

twice by Brigands during the journey.

**GERMAN INDEMNITIES**

The Chairman of the Civilian War Claimants' Association has kindly sent us a copy of a letter addressed by him to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, protesting against his intention, as expressed in his ... to apply the ...

The Association protests, with reason, against ... received from Germany in respect of British claims being used for the financial assistance of the French Government - which, he it noted, does pay French claims - until British civilian claims have been admitted and paid.

The Treasury's whole attitude to British claimants has been one of consistent obstruction, and from the information in our possession we feel that there is a strong case for an organised demand by Members of Parliament for a thorough inquiry on the subject.

**VALUER AND ESTATE AGENT** - Purchase of produce - cotton, sisal, coffee, copra - undertaken on commission basis for British firms. **SHOOTING TRIPS ARRANGED.**

**H. MALCOLM ROSS,**  
Tanga, Tanganyika Territory  
7 years' experience in East Africa.

**PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA**  
(Territory of the Mozambique Comp.)

**FARMS FOR SALE**

I have a number of very good Farms, improved and unimproved, from 500 to 50,000 acres, at very moderate prices for sale. Short distances from rail, abundance of water, healthy country, Native labour plentiful, best cotton in East Africa.

**C. A. GRÜSSY,** Farm and Estate Agent  
(for many years buyer to the Mozambique Comp.)  
Villa Pery, P. O. Box, via Beira.

HULL AND EAST AFRICA

Mr. ARNOLD, who was in the city that day...

On the business side, he had given the Morning Times...

Liverpool has hitherto been the natural destination...

It is thought that the seed contains too much water...

Up to the present all too great a proportion of East Africa's groundnut exports...

Hull is also a large consumer of castor seed, and if East African castor seed can be delivered to the mills...

Hull and its hinterland are likewise large users of hides, gums and maize...

As to outward cargoes obtainable from Hull, steel plate would be taken in cotton piece goods...

Those of us who have seen Mr. Morison most probably are enthusiastic as a missionary for the time...

UGANDA COTTON REPORT

According to the Uganda Cotton Report of the Department of Agriculture...

In the Eastern Province cotton picking had almost finished a month ago...

TANGANYIKA'S MINERAL OUTPUT

That it controlled the Mines of the Tanganyika Territory has issued particulars of the output of minerals in that country during 1924.

The production is valued at £37,185, to which the various mines in the Kung'u district...

Alica production for the year is valued at £27,000 representing directly more than 50 tons exported.

The most noticeable feature of the statistics is the rapid progress made in the latter six months of the period under review.

WHERE TO STAY IN TANGANYIKA. ARUSHA HOTEL AND STORES. ARUSHA. Established 1905. Proprietor, GOODALL BROWN...

INDENTS THROUGH HOME MERCHANTS. BELL BROS. & CO. (TEXTILES) LTD. 125, PORTLAND ST., MANCHESTER. CONTRACTORS TO EGYPTIAN, SUDAN & RHODSIAN GOVERNMENTS.

### OUR KENYA LETTER

From Our Own Correspondent

AFFAIRS in Jubaland appear to be subsiding. In the course of an interview with one of our correspondents, who had just returned from Nairobi, assurances were given that many of the wild rumours which had been spread were without foundation. The situation was said to be in hand, and although the possibility of a riot may enable the turbulent tribesmen to scatter across the country, this was not anticipated, even in that event, that any serious conflict would ensue.

While no conflict with the Government has taken place. The local District Commissioner has made certain demands on the tribesmen who originally started the trouble, including a demand that the ringleaders be handed over to the authorities, and it is not improbable that the tribesmen may resent this. The strong demonstration of military force may lead them to alter their minds, but in any event it is not the intention of the authorities to precipitate a crisis.

The trouble arose out of one member of one tribe of Somalia killing another in a private hold, and the two factions engaging in combat. It is generally the whole of the country with the men of the murderer who were killed. There is no political significance attached to the incident, except in so far as Government interference is now necessary to protect the interests of Kenya Colony.

#### The Home of Scouting.

It is but fitting that in an outpost of Empire, such as Kenya Colony, the Boy Scout movement should be a popular and progressive one. It is surely the home of scouting. A fine example of the movement is situated in Nairobi, and is supported by the cutting of a large number of Scout papers.

At present, there being 100 in the First Nairobi troop, 20 Rovers, and 35 Indian Scouts. This last is of particular interest in these times, when the question of colour is such a real one. Nairobi has a Scout troop of 20, and Eldoret one of the same strength.

#### The Rising Generation.

The old times has ample food for reflection. Only a decade or two ago it was a rarity to see a European boy or girl in the streets at all. Now one meets them in offices, the theatre, at the dance, and at all the various functions where juveniles are usually met. Incidentally many commercial and business firms are employing and training boys and girls in their special lines—all of which rather militates against the theory that Kenya is not a "White Man's country."

#### Mental Abolition.

A striking instance of that instability in public affairs which is also a characteristic of Nairobi, is afforded by the City Club, which has now gone into voluntary liquidation. When the club was founded about a couple of years ago in the heart of the town, the premises were very bright indeed. It is true that, as there were already two thriving clubs in the capital—the Nairobi Hill Club and Parklands—some people were not enthusiastic and confidence was slow after a period of relative prosperity, the club had had to give up, but it is still hoped that the full publicity will produce the subscriptions which may enable the club to make a fresh start. The club has had an ample membership, but it seemed to forget that the membership of a club is not the one thing that counts. It is not the number of members that counts, but the quality of the members. It is not the number of members that counts, but the quality of the members. It is not the number of members that counts, but the quality of the members.

#### In Search of a Leader.

The lists for municipal honours have now been entered by many sought champions. If public apathy was at first apparent, now there is no reason to complain. Twelve European names stand on the nomination list, only two of which (I hope) have ventured in past times to take public has been to find men willing and able to stand. Perhaps the changed condition of affairs is accounted for by the fact that many men are becoming firmly established in business, and their earlier struggles over are finding more time to devote to public affairs. The twelve contestants are—Messrs. T.A. Wood, who is known to everybody, W.C. Hunter, of the business firm of that name, Adams, an old municipal campaigner, S. Jacobs, formerly an ex-deputy Mayor, E. Ley, a comparative new-comer and now managing director of the firm of B. Stanley, of a well known legal firm, C.N. Harrison, another legal lawyer, Capt. D. Beaton, also a former town councillor, R. Geater, a well-known local architect, and Messrs. Browne, Montgomerie and Riddell, all members of the recent council. These twelve good men and true are now busy issuing their manifestoes.

#### Looking After the Ladies.

An indication of the progress and expansion of the colony is afforded by the opening held recently at Mombasa to consider the question of building a branch Y.W.C.A. hostel in the port town. There is the greatest difficulty in securing suitable accommodation at the present time, and it is a matter of some concern to those concerned. Many of the bigger firms, especially the shipping companies, like the Union Castle and B.I.S.N. companies, have solved the problem for their male staffs by erecting hostels and dwellings for the women—and there are now many unattached female typists, who have had to fend for themselves. In Nairobi, of course, we are well equipped with a Y.M. and Y.W.C.A. at both of which institutions excellent board and lodging may be obtained at rates that challenge comparison with any other town.

#### A Wise Move.

The Government has been taken with the Sir Robert Coryndon Memorial Scheme. Following the recently published letter from His Excellency the Acting Governor, strongly supporting the proposal to erect a building for the purpose of housing examples of the flora and fauna of East Africa—a museum, in short—a meeting has been held under the chairmanship of H.E. and a strong committee appointed. This committee includes the editors of three of our local newspapers—so the power of the Press is evidently to be enlisted—wise provision for the country which has in the past been rather neglectful of the Press.

#### Who Indeed?

Caledonians stern and wild (and otherwise) must look to their laurels these times. The recently formed Irish or Hibernian Society has scored a great point. It has had the provision to invite ladies to the annual orgy of usquebaugh and shamrock. The success of this step has been amply demonstrated by the huge crowd which flocked to the dance after the dinner on St. Patrick's night. And the chief of the Caledonian was full to the brim when a roddy-faced Hibernian accepted a brass Spool with the remark: "An' sure, ye're welcome to the haggis. An' I don't want it." But who stole the bagpipes from Ireland, an' why begorra?

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OUR NYASALAND LETTER

...the... of... to... more on... to the... The... and... that... should be... from a... point of view... very difficult... of... to be... in any way.

We can imagine the effect of this remarkable flood and its attendant... In the... the tobacco crops have... the gloomy... have not had it all their own way. Owing to last year's satisfactory working, a greatly increased acreage had been put down, and it is more than probable that in spite of everything, the country's output will...

Nyasaland's Attractions... a purely agricultural country and for people who are inclined that way is an ideal... to which Mr. Quinby... has given a splendid... and shortage of labour... planters grumble about labour.

There can be no doubt at all that Nyasaland is being developed in not in so spectacular a manner as other bits of East Africa, at least as much, some of us say much more steadily. Land is still cheap, the amenities of life are plentiful, and a little investment would...

Some time ago... large shipment has gone... Nyasaland can now enter this market without any fear of the consequences. Those interested should lose no time in looking into this little matter. There is money in it, and the quantity that Nyasaland can produce is limitless, for in practically every part of the country the soil is so fertile that one has only got to... scratch and plant.

German Competition

I trust that your articles on this subject have not only been read by all interested in trade here, but that they have taken 'East Africa's' very earnest warning to heart. In certain quarters the possibility of German competition is, I fear, not taken very seriously, but the menace is none the less real.

Some time ago I warned your readers that it would come. The first German travellers appeared shortly afterwards, and now the thin end of the wedge has been definitely inserted. I happen to know that a substantial shipment of German goods is on its way to Nyasaland. Surely, this challenge is not going to remain unanswered. Is nobody going to show interest in the transaction?

Nyasaland is probably the last stronghold of entirely British trade in Africa, but no action is taken, note British trade here is going to suffer very seriously. Almost everybody in the country did his little bit ten years ago.

Is this what he did it for? I wonder how many Britons ever think that every article of foreign manufacture bought by them brings another pang of despair to the heart of some lonely, unhappy unemployed in England?

PERSONAL TOUCH

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

ESPRIT DE CORPS

Our readers help the Editor by sending him full names and addresses of their friends interested in East Africa. The paper may be sent to them free of charge. Increasing circulation will enable 'East Africa' to be sent to Africa with growing power and to expand the scope of the paper.

SUBSCRIPTION

Annual subscription 30s. post free.

TO READERS WHO ARE WRITERS

The Editor, besides his own selection, will always consider promptly any articles dealing with commerce or agricultural openings and achievements, sketches of the character and lives of prominent West Africans, and of interesting incidents in townships, bush or tribal life.

MSS. should be typewritten, double spaced, and with wide margin, on one side of the paper only, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope, and preferably by a return address in each envelope.

Responsibility cannot be accepted for its sale. An occasional short story of East African setting will also be published.

Every reader has a story of interest and value to other East Africans. By putting experience, time and money are saved, progress is quickened, and East Africa's reputation enhanced. Will you help us to help East Africa in this way? New writers are welcomed.

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 letters are to be published under their name or under a pseudonym. 'East Africa' does not necessarily identify itself with the views expressed, but will gladly make this column a forum for its readers.

All communications should be addressed to the Editor at 2301, Great Piccadilly St., London, W.1. Telephone Museum 770.

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\* The Editor is prepared to appoint correspondents in all important East African centres and invite applications.  
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INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL FROM DATES.

The January report of the Central Technical Board of the Sudan Government contains interesting particulars given by the Imperial Institute after examining a sample of Ghardaia dates of a source of alcohol. One ton of whole dates of fermentation would yield about 27 lbs. of alcohol or 18 gallons of proof spirit, worth about 8s. 6d. to London to-day. Although it is doubtful whether it would be profitable to produce industrial alcohol from Sudan dates for shipment to the country, its production for use in the Sudan appears to be worthy of consideration.

DUKE AND DUCHESS OF THE SUKOT

The Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York, who are expected to visit the country in a few days after their arrival in Cairo, will spend longer in the Sudan than any other European monarchs. Their visit is well informed quarters at Khartoum, and their itinerary was known by their progress and plans with the Royal party visited the Sudan.

At a series of last, some four weeks ago a special mission, consisting of the Sudan Highways, now gives an interesting view of their activities.

The Nile route has been found direct, except that the direct trip was prolonged for the purposes of sport.

The diary to which reference is made is as follows:

- March 4 Arrived Port Sudan joined a.s. "Nassau" at Juba.
- March 6 Left Juba by car and proceeded via Kordofan to Khartoum, where, after a three days' stop, the Royal party proceeded to the Nile and camped at the mouth of the Nile.
- March 12 Left Khartoum, moving northwards.
- March 16 Arrived Shamba and left by car for Lam.
- March 17 Left Lam and arrived at Rumbek, where hotel was provided. In the evening, proceeded from Rumbek in a southerly direction and slept in camp about 20 miles from Rumbek.
- March 21 Arrived at the mouth of the Nile.
- March 22 Reached Shamba and later left for north.
- March 27 Arrived Tonga, where the Royal party was met by the Governor Nuba Mountains Province, who conducted the party to Talodi, which was reached on March 28.
- March 31 Their Royal Highnesses witnessed for the first time the impressive scene presented by a Nuba gathering. This is a wonderful sight and one which captivated Major Dugmore during his visit last year.
- March 20 Returned to Tonga and retraced trip as far back as Lake No. where another shoot was held.

GREAT COTTON FIRE AT JINJA

From a Special Correspondent.

Jinja.

The almost cloistral calm, which characterises the hill village of Jinja, was suddenly shattered the other morning by a most unearthly screaming of the "Clench" which arose and a thick cloud of flames from the Boma. It was but a few minutes in that time the flames turned out to a man, while a whole district full of people seemed to have gathered.

The fire, which was a very large one, was a very rapid and rapidly disappearing into dust. Energetic efforts were made to extinguish it, but it was not until the fire had been extinguished, the fire department, it was at 10.15 a.m. that the fire was extinguished.

The fire covers the hills having been the first of all speculation was raised as to the identity of the owner. It was found to be the property of the British Cotton Association.

The burning cotton provided a very interesting picturesque sight. The mass of the packings, causing the whole mass to glow with the intensity of a furnace, with only sudden bursts of flame shooting up here and there as a hood sprang open and the flames loosened.

Standing about outside the radius of heat were the European and Indian residents clad in all kinds of strange attire. Among them appeared the phlegmatic individual in the full glory of his everyday garb, down to collar, tie and waistcoat, and discussing the probable cause of the conflagration. They, after theory has been advanced and rejected, they eventually suggested that the fire was caused by a fire started by an out of the officials, and an extremely worried-looking assessor.

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THE EAST AFRICAN NATIVE PRESS.

Reviewed by "Kalambo."

The East African Native Press, the Tanganyika weekly paper, has a first-class article in the issue of April 25th, entitled "The Education of our Children." The writer points out that over these islands the schools for Africa are that the people realize that their children will have a more profitable and far greater knowledge than themselves, but what is the use of their going to school if they do not have good health and sanitation. Again, that is the message that the mothers and the care of children should be on the mind of the parents.

It is an old story, but it is one which is so much that it is in the policy of the Government to discourage the education of girls, the editor reminds readers that in many centres joint classes may be seen. He also says that mothers are often reluctant to allow their daughters to go to school and often withdraw them at once. It would add that conservatism on the part of the population in general and the old tradition of the inferiority of woman retard progress in the education of girls.

Fourth and last part of the story of grandfather appears in this issue. It deals with the arrival of the white man, the Mau Mau rebellion, and the native's view on the subject.

The writer also outlines the progress of the civilization of the oldest Arab settlements on the coast, also appears.

News from the Districts.

Bagamoyo reports plenty of rain and good crops. The township is much improved and peace is reigning general. A heavy storm struck the town in January causing certain damage to the houses and the crops. The people are very much pleased with the weather.

In Dar-es-Salaam night classes for the teaching of English have been started, whereat the people are very pleased. They consider that shortly they will be able to talk English "as the pattering on the roof" and then will be able to fill posts which at present are the preserve of Indians and Goshwas. Saisi Ali, an old and trusted postal servant, has died much to the general sorrow.

Mandi is much pleased at a visit from the Acting-Governor, and Morogoro reports that a few women returning from the fields with food were attacked by baboons, set upon and forced to flee. Further, a couple of lions attacked the engine of a train, one of them being killed. An epidemic has carried off fifteen people at Mwanza, where a new school has been opened and rains are good.

It is a hard job, but it is a job that is being done. The writer has had a lot of trouble in getting the paper out, but he has managed to do so. The paper is a very good one, and it is a pity that it is not more widely read. The writer has a lot of work to do, but he is doing it to the best of his ability.

Nyasaland's Native Paper

I have before me a copy of "Zozwa," the Nyasaland African's paper, and I must say I am very disappointed. A group of boys of such outstanding capabilities, energies and worth as those of Nyasaland should be able to produce a paper of a higher order.

Neither do I like the spelling of the paper. The leading article deals with witchcraft, ordeal and medicine. The writer points out the absurdity and inefficiency of it all, drawing a comparison between the people who do and do not believe in it. After all, he adds, it is the only way that the white man can prevent this. Had he by witchcraft been able to do so, he would have done it.

The writer also deals with the "Zozwa" paper, whose title is a very good one. It is a pity that the paper is not more widely read. The writer has a lot of work to do, but he is doing it to the best of his ability.

An interesting comparison is drawn between the way the European and the African work for the money. The European works for the money, and the African works for the money. The writer has a lot of work to do, but he is doing it to the best of his ability.

About the "Zozwa" is a scathing indictment of the messenger and the system. Their methods of working and general conduct are a heavy burden on the population. The writer is very much pleased that the European will never get at the real worth of things, nor will he be able to administer impartially so long as he works through an interpreter.

A couple of articles in "Zozwa" are dealing with the "Zozwa" paper, the other with the origin of the name "Zozwa" - white men or Europeans. A lot of interest is shown in the extent to which that language is still used in Nyasaland.

At Fort Manning the hospital has been burnt down and incendiarism is suspected. The patients were saved, but the drugs lost in the fire.

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# EAST AFRICA

April 23 1925

## EAST AFRICAN SERVICE NEWS.

States, rail, motor, generally in the  
columns present in the department  
appointments, promotions, civil ser-  
vice, of the various East African territories.  
Departments will on long letters  
to the Editor.

### APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

- W. B. Cox, Assistant Auditor, Senior Assistant Auditor.
- L. Evans, Nursing Sister, Dar-es-Salaam.
- E. C. Kent, Inspectors 2nd Grade, P.W.D. From Dar-es-Salaam to Kigoma.
- J. McMillan, Inspector, 2nd Grade P.W.D. From Dar-es-Salaam to Mpapua.
- F. C. Numan, Senior Medical Officer, From Dar-es-Salaam to Tukuuyu.
- D. H. H. Senior Agricultural Officer, From Dar-es-Salaam to Kilwa.
- L. Compend, C. Sharp, D.S.C. to be Captain, T.R.S. Mwanza (Temporary).

- S. H. Davis, Assistant Well Inspector, Railway Department.
- D. H. Rear, Accountant, P.W.D.
- W. Harter, Telegraph Inspector.
- A. G. Stevens, Junior Staff Surveyor.
- J. W. Wakeford, Accountant, Posts and Telegraphs Department.
- H. S. Williams, Senior Assistant Auditor.

ARRIVALS  
Commander G. A. C. Sharp, D.S.C., Captain, T.R.S. Mwanza (Temporary).  
W. H. H. to be Judge.

APPOINTMENTS  
C. Weston to be Acting Resident Engineer, Mwanza.

DEPARTURES  
H. L. Renwick, Assistant Customs Department.  
W. H. H. to be Normal Master, Education Department.

\*\*\*\*\*  
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# OUR WOMAN'S PAGE

We have been asked to allocate some of our space to the special interests of the large and growing number of ladies in the East African territories, and we have accordingly arranged for this page to be conducted by a lady who has been successful in the past.

## THE WHIRL OF THE WORLD

Diamonds finely set are now as much in demand as pearls, although the pearl is still pretty generally employed as a means of fashionable decoration. Clever imitations, however, have undoubtedly been the means of causing its value to depreciate, since it is now the fashion to wear strings of pearls as big as birds' eggs tightly fastened closer wise than ever before. The very newest stunt is to have these beads and to watch the wearer's frock.

### SHAWLS

Shawls are as beautiful as ever and very numerous. A number of them are made of a material which is very heavy, which is knitted at the top and bottom, and is much narrower than last year. In the evening one wears a much wider variety of tulle or crepe de chine, the latter being fashioned of horizontal and perpendicular stripes of colour.

### Care of the Hands

Present day fashion favours hands and arms as much in the daytime as at night, and women are careful to keep their hands in the best possible condition. Especially it is necessary for a woman to keep her hands deal kindly with her hands. For her, the dagger lies round the finger nails and the cuticle. It is a good plan to rub cream well into these parts each night before retiring. The following morning the cream will have become absorbed, leaving the skin quite soft around the nail and the finger tips.

### Fascinating Needlework

The cross stitch peeps out in all sorts of unexpected places on napery, lace towels, luncheon cloths and so forth, and truly artistic are some of the sampler effects. They are called the "Twentieth Century Samplers," because they reflect the influences of the epoch. They would lend charm to any room, especially to the guest room, and one's motto may be in keeping with the spirit of welcome. If sufficient time could be spent over this

fascinating needlework, a masterpiece could be evolved by reflecting one's own personality in a sampler of one's own designs, which would be an heirloom for posterity.

### Repairing Mackintoshes

Adhesive plaster or surgical tape can be usefully employed for mending a tear in your mackintosh. Draw the torn edges together, place a length of tape over them on the wrong side—this should extend about an inch further than the tear on either side—and press gently with a warm (not hot) iron. With a certain amount of care this will last as long as the mackintosh and will have the advantage of being practically invisible.

### Slippery Floors

Native mats from slipping at inopportune moments, fix two or four small metal or wooden angle pieces into the floor, securing each by two screws. Two only are required when the floor frame holds the mat at one side. The metal pieces can easily be made at hand from quarter brass or flat pieces of wood.

### Orange Salad

Youngsters love oranges. Youngsters love lemon juice. Youngsters love both. Cut the oranges across in two, to a slice, first removing the peel and pith. Place a young lettuce leaf upon each salad plate, then a ring of orange slices overlapping each other, add a seasoning of pepper and salt to the oil, stir in the lemon juice, and mix thoroughly for quite five or ten minutes. Sprinkle a portion upon each salad and serve.

J. E. GRAVILLE

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

COFFEE - Business has been entirely unimpaired since the East African holidays and continues to remain in the same...

MAIZE - Little change has taken place during the past week. First-hand prices for African maize are still in the same...

With June/July shipment of 10,700 casks found new African is offering at 15s. by a dealer and at a price...

When again the holidays have passed the price of various values are lower and without interest being shown...

With sufficient supplies to meet the demand prices remain steady in order - Pineapples - 240 to 260 per cask - Good - 240 to 260 per cask

The market generally unchanged East African sorts remain in the same...

On a total import into Liverpool of 1,810 African sorts during last month 87,770 were of East Coast origin, which is the heaviest import of the year...

The reports of Madagascar reached 4,300 delivered against forward contracts. Prices have ruled somewhat lower in sympathy with other lands.

The only change in the position since our last report is a quiet one owing to the Easter holidays. Messrs. Hart, Mayland and Co. report that best clear ruby and green are in good demand at good prices...

The Easter holidays have interfered with activity in Empire tobacco. say Messrs. Clagett, Brach, and Co. Ltd. in their report. The Budget statement which is expected on 28th inst., is eagerly awaited for although opinion is divided as to whether it will be based primarily on the demand, the majority believe that it will be based on the supply.

Other produce - Castor Seed - Hull value. East African castor seed is the better price of 12s for April/May shipment. Chillies - No business is being done in East Africa. Chillies are underdone in the market. Fewer orders are being received from Liverpool having been abandoned in the past few days. This price must be the result of the demand for the same. For the sake of the market it is better to have a steady price than a fluctuating one.

With May shipment of 22,000 casks of coffee...

Very little business is passing in the market at the moment. A good natural selling at 22s 6d...

Prices have improved. East African sorts in 2000 lots being offered at 15s.

A WORD TO TOBACCO GROWERS

Readers may be glad to know that the Rhodesian Agricultural Journal for February last includes a very interesting report by Mr. H. W. Taylor who visited this country during the Exhibition period to study the prospects of Rhodesian tobacco. The substance of this report sums up the future of Rhodesian tobacco as being largely dependent upon a continuity of supply of regularly and regularly packed tobacco...

All manufacturers will give preference to any particular mark, but it is equally becoming appreciated by many of them that certain marks are to be relied upon and these names have accordingly earned considerable benefit by quicker sales and consistent prices.

DECLARED EXPORTS OF EAST AFRICAN PRODUCTS

Declared exports to the United States from the Nairobi consulate during 1924 were valued at £703,978, says Commerce Reporter. Although this represents a marked decrease in both quantity and value from the declared exports of 1923, valued at £879,541, much of the change was due to the classification of a number of East African ports as 'no consul ports' rather than to a decline in actual volume of exportation. Exports of cloves, beeswax, and hides and skins from Zanzibar, where there is no American consular agent, and exports of hides and skins, chilies, and sisal from Mombasa, Tanga, and Dar-es-Salaam are not included as they are now 'no consul ports'.

During 1924 the export of greatest value through the Nairobi consulate was sisal, amounting to 3,460 tons valued at \$56,710. Exports of opium totalled 2,067 pounds, valued at \$53,074 of coffee, 94,670 pounds, valued at \$22,307 of pencil slate, 14,545 gross, valued at \$21,122 of goat and kid skins, dry, 7,884 pounds, valued at \$20,170 of mixed beans, valued at \$1,770, three cases of natural history specimens were valued at \$387.

In addition to the above, exports from some of the 'no consul ports' show exports to the United States valued at \$30,314. This includes: Hides, 2,205,120 pounds, valued at \$38,102; sisal, 117 tons, valued at \$125,007; goatskins, dry, 34,083 pounds, valued at \$2,830; capsicum, 1,725,707 pounds, valued at \$1,175; all beeswax, 10,610 pounds, valued at \$1,841.

The COLONIAL PRODUCE Co., Ltd. GENERAL IMPORT & EXPORT AGENTS 81, GREAT TOWER ST., LONDON, E.C. 3. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

# EAST AFRICA

Feb 23 1938

## PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

The British Overseas Airways Corporation which left London on Saturday for Addis Ababa on this date carried the following passengers:

- Passengers marked in italics**  
*Pate Sadams*  
*M. F. L. Carr*  
*Momms*  
Mr. W. Atwood  
Mr. Albr.  
Miss M. Brown  
Lieut. E. Barry  
Mrs. A. C. Bailey and  
C. Infant  
Mr. Ball  
Mr. M. A. Black  
Mr. and Mrs. K. H. Coleman  
Miss Coleman  
Mrs. and Mrs. J. Chapman  
Mr. G. R. C.  
Major E. W. Cash  
*Dr. A. Enzer*  
Mrs. B. B. Fothergill  
Mrs. J. Hastay  
Mr. C. Ferguson  
Sefgt. W. C. R. Foster  
Rev. W. B. Gill  
Miss M. S. Gadsden  
Mrs. Williams  
Miss I. Henderson  
Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Harris  
Miss D. Harris  
Mr. C. W. Hatterley  
Mrs. Hunter  
Mr. H. S. Illingworth  
Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Jones  
Lt. Col. L. King, O.B.E.  
Mr. J. L. B. Lewellin  
Mrs. H. L. Lewellin and  
a child  
Mrs. K. A. Longman  
Mr. C. Louw  
Lieut. G. S. Lyon  
Mr. C. R. Minne  
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. &  
McDougal  
Mr. R. Macpherson  
Miss G. E. Maye  
Mrs. M. McKay  
Mr. H. Morton  
Mr. McCarthy  
Miss M. E. Munday  
Mrs. J. R. Smith  
Mr. and Mrs. J. O.  
Mourton  
Capt. C. A. J. Nicholson  
Miss J. Parkinson  
Mrs. J. Hill and  
Mrs. J. I. Adams  
Mrs. H. and Robinson  
Mr. E. Dawson Shaw  
Mrs. F. Ryder  
Mrs. M. J. Smyth and  
C. Infant  
Mr. C. E. E. Searle  
Mr. J. O. Sinclair  
Mrs. J. Sinclair  
Mrs. J. and Mrs. E. J.  
S. Smith and two infant  
Mrs. Mary Turner  
Miss Whitehead  
Mrs. A. J. Wadley and  
C. Infant  
Mrs. J. Webb  
Mrs. J. Ware  
*Tanga*  
Mr. T. Burns  
Mr. W. S. Todd  
*Zanzibar*  
Mr. K. F. Uetard  
Mr. A. M. Meikle  
Miss J. H. Dye  
Mr. T. H. W. Gould  
Mr. and Miss R. E.  
O'Garra and child  
Miss A. M. Gammon  
Mr. L. E. Goldsmith  
Mr. E. S. Hyslopson  
Mr. T. F. Jones  
Mrs. L. McMillan  
Mr. W. J. McMillan  
Mr. T. O. Murray  
Lt. Serg. H. McCleech  
Mrs. M. E. Orr-Brown  
Mr. W. B. Robertson  
Mr. and Mrs. E. Smart  
Mr. W. H. I. Thompson  
Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Vernon  
Miss D. Warburton  
Mr. G. W. Wilford  
*Beira*  
Miss E. Wrenn  
Miss E. Stockton

## PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA

which left Mombasa on March 12th carried the following passengers:

- Beira to Marseilles*  
Bishop Ambery  
Miss M. C. Holman  
Miss M. J. Allen  
Captain and Mrs. K. J. Storey  
*Beira to London*  
Mrs. W. P. Shields  
Mrs. J. and Miss B. Smith  
Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Snowden  
Mr. J. G. Strickland  
Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Sullivan and child  
H. H. Prince Alex. Taxis  
Captain and Mrs. G. Vernon and Anny  
*Mombasa to Marseilles*  
Mr. and Mrs. R. Brown  
Mr. L. C. Hewitt  
Mr. J. L. Hewitt  
Mr. and Mrs. B. Cooke  
Mr. and Mrs. Collins  
Mrs. J. Well  
Lady Day  
David Gordon of Tatton  
Dr. and Mrs. M. Fisher  
Major E. J. Fisher and  
family  
Miss G. W. Morrison  
Miss M. Morrison  
Sir John and Lady  
W. Morrison  
*Mombasa to Marseilles*  
Mr. and Mrs. O'Keefe  
Mrs. M. O'Keefe  
*Beira to London*  
Mr. and Mrs. E. Brady and child  
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. G. Campbell  
Miss Rosa Donaldson  
Mr. E. H. Elias  
Colonel W. H. Franklin  
Miss M. Franklin  
Miss Laurent  
Miss Longstaff  
Miss A. Macvey  
*Trop. Gardening and Planting*  
Mrs. G. H. W. Ansell  
Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Bate and Miss M. Bate  
Miss E. and Mrs. E. Brady  
Mrs. J. W. G. Campbell  
Miss Rosa Donaldson  
Mr. E. H. Elias  
Colonel W. H. Franklin  
Miss M. Franklin  
Miss Laurent  
Miss Longstaff  
Miss A. Macvey

# EAST AFRICAN LANDS & DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LTD

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