

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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FOUNDED AND EDITED BY W. S. JONLSON.

EDITORIAL.

THE EAST AFRICA REPORT.

The Report submitted that the East Africa Commission has received adequate treatment at the hands of the Home Press. We have taken the trouble to analyse what sixty seven daily newspapers put down the country have had to say about this important Blue Book. Of that number forty were content to publish short reviews sent out by press agencies, as a consequence thirty three are in practically identical terms and cover no more than a few lines. Another brief syndicated article appeared in a further ten papers. Thus only thirty seven only have thought it worth the while to examine the Report at all for themselves.

For the first time in history it had been possible for a Parliamentary Commission composed of one member of each of the three great political parties to visit a group of our Tropical African Dependencies that had been constantly in the public eye during the previous few years. The campaign against the Germans made East Africa at least a name to Britons. The Kenya Indian controversy and the disparagements heaped upon Kenya colonists by certain people served to keep the name of East Africa from forgetfulness until the recent tour of the Duke and Duchess of York focused it for a brief moment in the attention of the public.

These considerations might have induced our Press to treat the Report of the East Africa Commission not merely as a question of topical interest but as a definite constructive contribution to Empire development. By the great majority of journals it has so far not been heralded as either. At a very generous estimate only 10% of the papers we have consulted have troubled to make anything approachable a serious study of this vital document.

We are astonished to find that the Report has received such scanty attention. The wonderful possibilities of our East African Empire and the urgent need for increased railway, port and road facilities have not been made clear to the general public, which has only a vague idea that it will be asked for £20,000,000. In these matters of Empire development the Press can play a magnificent part. Since its return Africa has by no means seized every opportunity to present East Africa. May the work that he is doing yet be able not only supported by the Press of this country. East Africa is unlighted and untrusted. East Africa cannot take her rightful place in the Empire if the name of Africa is

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Plans for Study and Enterprise

Mr. Gurnsey, who presided over the meeting, made the following remarks in East Africa: "The subject of railways has been discussed in the past, but the Chairman of the new branch has pointed out that a certain proportion of the population is attracted to the social and moral advancement of the Native. That was a proposition with which the speaker had no objection. The subject of population is a very important one, and it is right to consult their most experienced medical and administrative officers as to the real reason why the Native population was not increasing. Was it due to disease, to lack of medical staff, to the breakdown of tribal life, to ignorance and superstition, or to what other causes?"

In replying to the vote of thanks Mr. Gurnsey said that really he and his colleagues had been ill-treated. "Prager, M.P." and that they would gladly welcome criticism. He readily agreed that economic surveys were as necessary as engineering surveys on the East African Railway. He was sure that after the inquiry into the economic conditions of the main lines on which future development would take place throughout Eastern Africa, not from the standpoint of any particular colony but of East Africa as a whole. He thought that part of any transport loans should be earmarked for research, the development of medical sanitation, Native agricultural and such other services. There might be an immediate obligation on local Governments to supply money for their part of the loan. "If the Government were to grant the loan, it would be a great thing if similar commissions could be sent out to East Africa in the future."

His last words were a renewed plea for our commercial leaders to visit East Africa themselves. "Why did they visit Brazil and the Argentine, and never East Africa?" Again and again he heard this query during his tour. Yet if people would only go out and see for themselves they would understand the truth. The pity was that at present East Africa, and Kenya in particular, were subject to an enormous amount of depreciation and misrepresentation which was entirely undeserved.

EMPIRE-GROWN TOBACCO.

In 1924 Great Britain imported 765,000 lb. of raw tobacco leaf from U.S.A., 749,000 lb. from the Nyasaland Protectorate, 8,300,000 lb. from British India, and 10,312,12 lb. from other sources. In a recent period it was found that the actual consumption of Empire-grown tobacco in this country was 6% of the total.

Since September, 1919, tobacco cultivation in the Empire has been encouraged by the preferential duty of five-sixths of the 8s. 2d. per lb. charged by the Customs on raw tobacco entering this country from foreign countries. Mr. Churchall has further encouraged this young industry by proposing that the preference should be one-fourth instead of one-sixth.

There are immense territories in Nyasaland and Canada suitable for tobacco growing. It is proposed now regarding the Tobacco Institute at Chicago.

COMMENTS ON THE EAST AFRICAN COMMISSION'S REPORT.

Mr. H. Eden Cox has contributed to the *Standard* a very able article on this important document, which he has clearly not have studied carefully. It is hardly conceivable that he would have devoted so much of his space to repeating the attack recently made on Kenya by a late official of the Colony. The words of that gentleman—who has not been in the Colony for a number of years—would appear to carry more weight than those of the three Parliamentary Commissioners who had exceptional opportunities of acquiring information of the whole subject.

It is interesting to those who have followed Mr. Cox's usual attitude on public questions to read his plea that the Imperial Government should dismiss without hesitation the Commission's proposal for an Exchequer guarantee for the £10,000,000 transport loan considered necessary. Mr. Cox claims that while England is overburdened with excessive taxation she cannot afford further expenditure in order to subsidise a handful of white settlers in East Africa.

From an economist that view would hardly have been expected. We had certainly like to understand his statement that "no money spent in tropical districts is likely to be a serious loss to the home country, for it is only a temporary diversion of funds from the home market, the money being invested in the development of transport facilities in East Africa will become productive at an early date, will increase Britain's supplies of tropical products, will augment the purchasing power of the Native population, and will consequently provide England with valuable new markets. Mr. Cox's statement is altogether remarkable.

FOREIGN GOODS FOR EAST AFRICA.

To the Editor, "EAST AFRICA."

DEAR SIR.—I have been reading your articles on foreign trade in this country, and think that the following may be of interest to you.

I keep Native trade goods for sale to my own squatters, and naturally have to buy in the cheapest market. I append a list of goods and their countries of origin:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Needles, knives, razors | Germany. |
| American | U.S.A. and Japan. |
| Blankets | Holland. |
| Shirts and shorts | Germany and India. |
| Beads | Italy. |
| Sundries | Various. (None British.) |
| Rat traps (wooden) | Germany. |
| Rat traps (iron) | England. |

In these lines I cannot buy British goods which can come near to competing with the foreign, and were I to stock British goods where obtainable my retail prices would be prohibitive.

Yours faithfully,

"TURBO VALLEY"

Turbo Valley, Kenya

ASK YOUR STATIONER FOR
CHAMBERS' MARMANET PENCILS
 MADE FROM KENYA COLONY CEDAR
 100% EAST AFRICAN PRODUCTS
 F. CHAMBERS & CO. LONDON-NOTTE

MOULDING THE AFRICAN

It is not to have a future. Its essential problem must be the future of the African. You cannot leave him as he is. Closed doors have been opened and they will never be shut again. If European influences are to mould the African, we had better make up our minds at once what we want to mould him into. Urges Mr. H. Wilson Harris in the *Daily News*. To try, even unconsciously, to turn him into a black European, is to take the road to complete disaster. Can he be made a citizen of Africa, broad and capacious of his citizenship? If so, we must make him into the kind of citizen Africa needs. That is by no means the tendency so far. European labour for their own purposes. European traders. European clerks. European administrators want Africans in minor offices, missionaries are a little inclined to want to impart book-learning for the making of Native evangelists. Nothing can be samer than the insistence of these Phelps Stokes Commissioners, including American and Englishmen and one highly educated African graduate, on the need, on the one hand for the training of agriculturists and artisans, and on the other hand, for the development of a general and practical education that shall concern itself with the building of character, the attainment of wisdom, and the practice of sound recreation.

MOTORING IN CENTRAL AFRICA

The Central African expedition led by MM Haardt and Andouin-Dubreuil has been split up into four groups, each with a different task. The expedition, which is using Citroën cars with caterpillar traction, crossed the Sahara on October 28, and arrived on April 2 at Kasenyi, where the party met the Duchess of Aosta and the Duke of Apulia, who are engaged in a journey of exploration. After crossing Albert Nyanza, the Citroën expedition travelled through Uganda to Entebbe.

The first of the four groups into which the party is being divided has already started on its separate journey, having left the rest of the expedition on April 10 at Kampala. Under the command of M. Andouin-Dubreuil, it reached Nairobi on April 26, and continues its journey by way of Kilimanjaro to Mombasa, where it will embark for Majunga, a Madagascan port.

A second group under the leadership of the Italian commander, Petembourg, will cross Tanganyika Territory to Dar-es-Salaam, and thence take ship to Madagascar.

M. Haardt, commanding a third group, will follow the western shore of Lake Nyasa to Zomba, and will afterwards cross the Zambezi (thus having made a liaison between the four great African rivers—the Niger, Congo, Nile, and Zambezi).

The fourth group led by M. Drull, an engineer, will travel from Tabora to Cape Town, visiting the mining districts of Rhodesia and the Transvaal. From Cape Town it will travel by boat to Tamatave in Madagascar.

It is stated that the French Government is taking a great interest in the expedition, and that it is at the request of the President of the Republic that the French colony of Madagascar has been chosen as the common terminus of the journeys.

The Coffee Africa coffee has been stated to appeal for... So means lamentable increased... approval... very much...

Publicity expressed for Colony... contribute to...

For that on... Coffee... No... would be...

Development... since the... campaign...

...tising... are seeking... purpose of... Chocolate... could Ea... producing...

If plants... the scheme... sum per... build up... in the last... available... East Africa... A voluntary... fore... constantly... bearing...

This... advertising... similar... quite... levied on... would be... plantation... through... other...

Now... African... favour... given... matter...

East Africa in the Spotlight

EAST AFRICA'S MEDICAL PROBLEMS

The *Kenya Medical Journal* (the April contains a number of very interesting and informative articles, and perhaps none better than the one on malaria in East Africa. The article, which closes with the question, "Watch malaria when you are in the night," is a skillful little piece of work. It is a pity that the author and writer, Dr. H. Wilson Harris, is not more widely known. Dr. Harris' paper on yellow fever is also of considerable account on the prevalence of the disease in East Africa. The address of Dr. Henriquez, the well-known epidemiologist, to the Kenya branch of the British Medical Association is reported, together with a resume of the discussion which followed. It is suggested editorially that there is room for much greater knowledge on the subject.

THE AFRICAN GOLD BUSH

A gold bush on a considerable scale to the east of the Victoria Nyanza in the Livingstone District, is starting to be worked. The discovery was reported in the *Daily Mail*. It is claimed that the area of discovery is extending rapidly.

A gold reef is reported to have been found in the bed of the Lupa, Nira and Luika Rivers. Any unclaimed rights in this area have now been reserved by the Government. Already 100 Whites and 1,000 Natives are engaged in the search, and many others are on the way there.

The search is complicated by the fact that the neighbouring districts. Also, owing to the extremely late rains there is a shortage of Native food-stuffs.

Sir Donald Cameron, the newly arrived Governor, is going to this area to make a personal inspection with a view to dealing with the problems arising from what is stated to be the largest alluvial gold find in Africa.

BRITAIN ORIGINATES—GERMANY COPIES.

It will be recalled that our correspondents in different East African centres have recently directed attention to several specific cases of German firms counterfeiting the appearance of the wrappings and containers in which well-known British branded goods are marketed. Biscuits, soaps, whiskies and other commodities have been so packed as to deceive the casual purchaser.

Empire Mail now states that the last efforts of certain German motor cycle manufacturers is so exactly to copy popular British machines, such as the Triumph, B.S.A. &c., that people will be induced to think that these are the actual British machines. This, says the journal, is another illustration of the German mentality, albeit a flattering testimonial to British machines.

It is pleasing to know that British motor cycles set the standard for the world, and that more of our machines are exported than from any other country. On the Continent British motor cycles are predominant, even in Germany, and such is the demand for British machines in that country that German agents are unable to meet the demands. Such a state of affairs is apparently so galling to German manufacturers that they have to resort to slavish imitation. It is easy to use the same materials, but it takes an expert to profit by the experience of many years, and so our manufacturers can afford to smile indifferently on the latest German efforts.

ADVERTISING EAST AFRICAN COFFEES

A Plea for National and Colonial Action

By the Hon. Sir J. H. M. ...

Our coffee planters have been ... public ... might be ... It has ... the President of ...

... response demonstrates ... unimpaired ... spirit of ... but an ... appreciate the ...

... the Government to provide ... Publicity Bureau, for which ... opinion has ... for several years, the coffee planters of the Colony were ...

For that is the effect of such ... Expanding ... of inviting the public to ... African ... is an insurance as well as a ...

... campaign ...

... development of community advertising, and its success has surpassed all expectations. It is only a year since the Indian tea growers began their newspaper campaign in the United States, which they are to spend £10,000 annually for five successive years. Already their publicity adviser reports an increase of 3,000 cwt. in America's imports of Indian tea.

... some benefits from ...

Now producers and manufacturers of cocoa are seeking a basis for an international fund for the purpose of teaching the world to "Eat More Chocolate" and "Drink More Cocoa." Why should East Africa not lead the way among coffee-producing lands?

What can the Govt. do?

If planters could be brought to see the benefits of the scheme, and would consent to contribute a small sum per cwt. of coffee shipped, they could readily build up most valuable goodwill for their product. In the last year for which complete statistics are available the exports of coffee grown in the East African territories totalled some 20,000 cwt. A voluntary cess of only 6d. per cwt. would therefore produce over £2,500, a figure bound to increase continually and considerably as new areas come into bearing.

This initial sum, if spent under the guidance of an advertising consultant who has had experience of similar publicity with a kindred commodity, would be quite sufficient for its purpose. Moreover, being levied on production and not on acreage, there would be nothing in the nature of a burden on plantations not in full bearing or handicapped through temporary lack of labour, visitations of disease, or unfavourable weather, or suffering some other seasonal setback.

Towards a Government Cess.

Now if an overwhelming proportion of East African coffee planters were to declare themselves in favour of this plan, governmental help might be given, as it could be the Government of India in the matter of the tea cess in that country. Access of

... collected ... entire handling of the funds ... industry. The same arrangement ... number of years ... Government ... to take action for the ... It is of interest to note ... the opponents of a cess base their arguments ... on the fact that an extension of tea plantings ... Ceylon need not spend ... tea, which has ... productivity and to its ... Despite these considerations, an important section of planters favour self-taxation, recalling that only ... were ... and uneconomically low ...

Now in East Africa only about half the area under coffee is in bearing, so that output may be expected to double before 1930, provided only that reasonable care be taken by planters and that labour be forthcoming at the picking seasons. East Africa has therefore everything to gain by organized publicity.

Suggesting a slogan.

"Drink East African Coffee" would ... with this ...

... or so years ago Kenya and Nairobi learnt after years of experience that it was far preferable to sustain the wide trade term than a campaign for the narrower designation Nairobi coffee. There can be no doubt that belated discovery has contributed to the interest on the world's purchasing markets.

An extension of that principle would ...

"Drink Uganda Coffee" may follow. The ... of the worst ...

Can we picture the wise tea growers of India advertising against each other? They co-operate to stimulate consumption of India tea, not of Assam tea, Dooars tea, or Southern Indian tea. As the whole is greater than the part, and as public memories are short, they concentrate on India tea.

Benefiting the planter.

Similarly, European planters in Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda would be well advised to get together and adopt a common programme. Why cannot they agree to the suggested plan of a levy for joint publicity purposes? The individual whose mark commands confidence would still retain the favour of buyers, and the producing industry as a whole could at the same time build up goodwill.

The one point that might require regulating is that of Native-grown coffee, but if a united front were shown by white planters throughout the British East African coffee exporting territories, doubtless official encouragement would be demonstrated by making compulsory a declaration as to whether coffee exported was of European or Native growth. Such a declaration, while no hardship to Native production, would tend to maintain the reputation of East African plantation coffees.

In this article I have but discussed the basis on which a practical advance might be made. Obvious interest and enthusiasm have yet to be aroused among planters, who have demonstrated unmistakably a strange and disappointing apathy. Now is the time for action.

Our contributor, Zulambo, has been assigned to write a series of East African sketches under the editor's general title. A number of these pictures will appear next week.

A WAR DANCE

by Zulambo

Thro, thro, thro! the drums, dozens of them, from all sides. The great bass, royal drums, were booming out their deep notes, slowly, evenly, all tightly stretched skins quivering in vigorous pulsing. The medium ones, pitched a quicker, softer tone, were really coming in with the small hand drums.

Yet at a little distance all seemed to blend, making the air vibrate until it seemed as though our temples would burst. Thro, thro, thro—it went on. The occasion was a great one, that became rarer and rarer as civilization advanced.

Zongindaba, the new chief, had just returned and a war dance of the whole tribe was taking place. In the past four days the clans had gathered, and men, women and children were camped in the hills around the royal town.

A square had been marked and staked out, and it now was being used as a training ground. The men were busily working it then, helped by women draughts of beer handed to them by the children.

Black with people was the hillside behind the town. Hundreds of women and children were gathered there to watch their husbands, fathers or sons. Loudly and excitedly they chattered and laughed. Before the chief's house there were seats. On them he sat, his feet on a stool.

For a moment, for now he kept silent, but the shrill lulling of the women. The drums changed their cadence, the women clapped their hands and stamped their feet to the new time.

Out of the hills, streaming in from all sides, came the warriors clan by clan, each led by its chief. Feathers, bonnets tossing, spears glinting in the sunlight, skirts swinging, bare chests gleaming, colorful fringes waving in the breeze, as they came, marching proudly and firmly straight for the cleared space.

For whole minutes they seemed to pour out of the hills in thin columns, winding in and out and round, stern, silent, inspiring. Now they were here, marshalled in rough formation on the square. Much noise, much shouting, for a lot of the old discipline had gone; many of them had not participated in a tribal dance before.

The drums ceased, quiet gradually settled over the scene, and everyone tensely awaited the appearance of the new chief. Here he came, preceded by a few musicians, and followed by a concourse of courtiers.

Dressed in leopard skin, bare at the shoulders, the bone head ring of tradition in place, and from it rising one tall black feather. He carried only one spear. This he set down in greeting to us. Then, taking it up again, turned to his people.

Immediately, with spears raised aloft, came the royal salute, echoing and re-echoing in the valleys, tossed from hill to hill, rolling full and deep intimated and defiant into space.

Then the drumming began, each clan separate with its drums. Many were the movements, through which they would have been, sprung from the royal

enclosure, flowed freely. Finally, at a given sign, the clans, formed up into the line with daughters, sons and the chiefs in front.

A great solid mass they formed, and thus was begun the war dance. Slowly at first they stamped and moved, changing the while of unity and strength. But gradually the drums quickened, the chant grew louder, the stamping fiercer, the movements more intricate.

Wild and wilder the chant, up and down tossed the drummed heads; into the air rose the forest of spears; crash they came down on the shields.

The earth trembled to the rhythmic stamping. Now forward, now back moved the mass; now to one side, now to the other, now forming a large circle, now a square. Women joined their voices to the fierce chant, stamped their feet and seemed to urge on their men folk.

The movements were beautiful, the drill perfect. The sun shone on sweating, gleaming bodies, and glinted on brightly polished spears, white with feathers. The men worked themselves up into a frenzy of enthusiasm. Dust rose in clouds, but the panting, shouting, mad multitude danced on, carried away by a spirit of fierce tribal loyalty.

Visible demons were the old men, shouting up and down the line, urging on the youngsters. For what cause the lines, only a recent gain, a little more, they pressed, they pressed, and nearer, till Zongindaba rose and took a step to the front of the line.

At last, at last, the boiling hum of waves, an old man detached himself and hurled his spear, which quivering hung a moment in the air above the chief's feet. Never a muscle did he move.

A great shout arose from the hills, spears leapt into the air, took there for a long moment to the drums and rattled steadily then down the square. A long, victorious cry of praise followed, followed by the royal salute, more voluminous and fearsome than before—and the dance was over.

Panting and exhausted, the men threw themselves on the ground, while wives and mothers rushed forward to congratulate, praise, and minister to their men folk. Wild confusion reigned.

The new chief turned to us, smiled gravely, said a few words in reply to the magistrate, shook hands and, unperturbed and full of dignity, returned to his royal enclosure.

As we all looked at each other, signs of our late emotions were evident in shining eye and quickened breath and racing heart. Always we shall carry the memory of that afternoon's fierce passionate scene.

EDUCATION IN EAST AFRICA

The Report of the Huxley-Stoker Commission, 1924. 450 pp. Illustrated. Cloth.

Price 7s. 6d. net, postage 1s.

Obtainable from the P. C. K. Book Shops at Nairobi and Kampala.

London: George G. Harrap & Co., Ltd., 25, Abchurch Lane, E. C. 4.

EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU.

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

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

Farms in East Africa are for sale. The list of these farms and the statistics and maps can be obtained by mail. Inquiries in their address, farms houses are for the same reason invited to notify us of their needs in East and Central Africa.

Great building activity is reported from the Kenya capital.

It is pleasing to learn that the Imperial Institute is now using paper made by Kenya cedar.

The General Trade has received the text of the decree respecting the import of dutiable goods into Madagascar by letter post.

The Leeds Forge Company has again received an order from the Uganda Railway, this time for 100 plates to be used for road goods wagons.

It is announced that the Government of Mozambique has deposited £10,000 in respect of payment of freight and insurance on ten German locomotives.

Tenders are invited by the General Manager of the Tanganyika Railways for the supply of electrical installation for the Lake Tanganyika steamer "Goetzen".

Eldoret is receiving increased attention at the hands of the business community in Kenya, and another large Nairobi firm has just opened a branch there.

A considerable quantity of East African flax, which was recently brought to the Thames, has been distributed to Belgian and Scotch manufacturing centres.

Kilindini was never busier, we learn from a mail bag. Heavy cargoes of rails are arriving in large quantities of maize for export at taxing the carrying capacity of the port.

Wireless communication between Portugal and its East African territories is to be provided by the erection of power stations at Becham and Mozambique by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company.

Two Danish firms making dairy machinery and appliances are anxious to be represented in the East African territories. Contact may be made with each of these houses by letter to the Editor under reference F. A. 22 and 23.

Among other important imports to Tanganyika in February were 1,000,000 bolts, galvanised sheets, 60 tons, sundry iron and steel manufactures, 203 tons, and soap, 241 cwts.

Principal returns of Tanganyika's exports during the month, we extract the following: sisal, 203 tons; cotton, 12,833 cwt.; coffee, 1,000 cwt.; groundnuts, 53 tons; sisal, 92 tons; mica, 1 ton.

The London Committee of the Mozambique Company state that the Customs receipts for the port of Beira during the month of March amounted to £13,700 as compared with £12,210 for the corresponding period of 1924.

A right of occupancy for a guinea mine near Kilindini, Tanganyika Territory, was last week offered for sale by auction in Dar-es-Salaam. It is a fine new guinea mine site at Mvama in the Kilindini district, as likewise said.

The *Journal of Commerce*, referring to the various bodies representing East African interests, hopes too many committees will not spoil the broth, adding: "In the meantime the German companies are getting the places in the sun in that desirable colony (Kenya)." Not all they would like, no doubt, but more than we like.

Exports to India in February were:

Grey unbleached	959,508	2,457
White bleached	167,094	281
Printed	202,437	303
Dyed	658,352	1,146
Coloured	157,314	110

During March Zanzibar imported the following quantities of cotton piece goods:

Bleached	486,921 yards
Dyed	15,830
Printed	192,736
Unbleached	401,896
Cotton thread	20,713 lbs.

In the succeeding month Zanzibar entries included: cement, 104 tons; galvanised sheets, 40 tons; ammunition, 280 cwts.; sewing machines, 43 cwts.; chemicals, 282 cwts.; paints, 84 cwts.; soap, 228 cwts.

The Customs shipping returns of Kilindini for the last week in March and the first two weeks of April show that in the twenty-one days the following quantities of merchandise were imported: agricultural implements, 1,443 cases; blankets, 1,065 bales; cement, 5,420 packages; condensed milk, 677 cases; cotton piece goods, 2,207 packages; cycles, 250 cases; galvanised sheets, 1,057 bundles; iron and steel manufactures, 1,411 packages; lamp and lanterns, 1,440 cases; soap, 2,203 cases.

improvement in the style of East African the Government three if that the tive in undoub to attract into the Kenya settlers tears a experie called Kenya which v obvious Ugan crested the bar of the route and African flags, the bar inquiri The Sudan are co

OUR KENYA LETTER

Nairobi, April 16, 1952

East is over. The British have and have subdivided into... business in Nairobi herself... One cannot help reflecting, however, upon the vast changes and changing conditions of life in Kenya. For example, a time was, not so many years ago, when a trip to Uganda was fraught by much for weary travellers with succeeding discomfort and delay.

Nowadays travellers are proving very popular. Numbers of people avail themselves of air-reduced fares and journeys to Mombasa or Kisumu and the lakes are numerous. These fares embrace, of course, the whole of the Uganda Railway system and it is understood that they pay the Railway quite well.

NO PLACE FOR HIM

In Nairobi itself one can see change a-reading over the town. Time was when white women were seldom seen in the streets; children never. Now, in the shopping, tea-rooms—and these are quite comfortable and comfortable—and in the motor-cars of their own.

The old-time... a... entered a popular tea-ing centre. He took a vacant seat in a corner and surveyed the scene. An Open or Augustus John might have translated these varying expressions to an immortal canvas. Bewilderment, indignation, disgust, dismay, fear, almost, were depicted on his countenance. At length he rose in his feet, took his Section and walked out of the tea-room, and what a bitter-sweet breath.

COINTEGRITY

For many years there has been talk of precious metals and minerals in Kenya. Time and again the seekers after wealth have sought and gone away at another earth—alas! with but scant success. Long since, to which reference has already been made in these letters, still continues to hold out great hopes to the faithful. It is said that many of the propositions are now paying a good deal more than their way at the moment, a certain amount of interest is concentrated on the coast, where coal and silver are said to have been found and are now being exploited.

PROSPERITY

And, all the talk about the thin time and scarcity of money, there are ever-increasing evidences of awakening prosperity. Take building. For years the town itself gradually changing, new buildings springing up on every hand, but the transformation of the suburbs is something for the die-hard to wonder at. The ambition of the average worker in Nairobi appears to be two-fold—to own his own house and his own car. Both are made easier these days by the universal use of the instalment system.

Even the humblest worker appears to be able to afford his motor-car. One sees shop assistants and storekeepers pulling up their tin-lizzies, or automobiles of a more aristocratic status, in front of the places of business. Of course, Nairobi is not so lavishly extravagant, and it may be presumed that good many of these excellent people are getting rather above their incomes. None the less these are the facts.

On the other side of the picture is the Salvation Army Hostel, the destitute, or impunctuous Whites—recently referred to. The day a week ago was

fully imbued by a big effort to take funds to assist the Hostel and those in it, which shows that property or no property, Nairobi has her poor problems to face these days just as much as other established centres.

INDUSTRIAL ADVANCEMENT

Industrially and commercially the signs of rehabilitation are numerous. The big new flour mill will be in operation in a week or two now. It is expected that the important enterprise (Kenya Flour Mills, Ltd.) will, in conjunction with the existing milling businesses, absorb all the wheat the colony can produce. It is hoped very soon to eliminate imports of flour altogether. Most of the flour comes from Bombay.

Then, another important co-operative farmers' co-operators is commencing up-country. The industry concern still goes strong and exports big quantities of butter to South Africa. As for sugar, the local product has gained a wide control of the local market and with the new "Sika" concern also producing, it is likely that the import of sugar will cease in due course. Kenya has a very popular locally-manufactured beer and the brewers are enlarging their plant and continuing production on

most of the local industry, and many large planters in the Kericho and Limuru districts are staking practically their all on this new enterprise. The big rubber, copra, and maize have, of course, their enthusiastic adherents, and very handsome incomes are being realised. Then, we are tanning our own leather again. The Tanneries are going ahead, and in the respect a very important industry is set on its feet.

Advertisement for Messrs. COOPER & REES, Chemists, Moulton Building, South Wales.

Advertisement for Farms for Sale in Kenya Colony, Messrs. COOPER & REES, Estate Agents, 1202, Mary Axe, London, E.C.1.

Advertisement for THE MIDLAND GUN CO. GUNS & CARTRIDGES, BIRMINGHAM, England.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, partially cut off.

OUR NYASALAND LETTER

From Our Own Correspondent

London, April 25, 1925

The week has consisted mostly of holidays. Easter being interposed, with a peaceful preparation that all blithely forbade the preparation of "brights," "darks," or the "in-between."

That—metaphorically speaking—was over before the feast. Then—no counterpart at all—there was the feast. This comprised not only banqueting, but games of all sorts, and a most interesting and scandalous dancing scandal in the evening which was not behind its opposite numbers all over the world.

The advertisement ball was a great success from every point of view. Some of the costumes were unique and deserved the rewards they secured. The music was excellent, and the refreshments many and varied. The festivities broke up in the early hours, but nobody is quite ready to start time. Therefore it was no surprise to us to see the air of the cricket team for the remarkable game they called football. But everybody was very happy after a most pleasant week-end.

This excellency opened the new wing of the Club House in the way so remarkable for us. The music and dancing was as happy as a day in May, and the speaker was expressing the appreciation of the Committee at his continued kindness to us.

The Zambesi Bridge.

There have recently been a number of letters in the local Press advocating, with emphatic-looking figures and other data, the writers' views as to how much better it would be if the development of Nyasa and were to take place here and now by means of lines to Port Beilohi, Quilimane, and one of these letters which were the opinions of the railway authorities. The writer is a person whom, when it comes to a question of hard common sense, coupled with experience of similar things, I put my money unreservedly—why somebody responsible did not take up the matter and argue it out.

The conversation went something like this:— "Yes, General. If you want to build a house you would go to an architect, wouldn't you?"

"Yes, of course, but— " "Yes, General? You wouldn't go to a subordinate of the dry goods store would you?"

"Of course not. " "Yes, General. Well, I must conclude." The second view of the railway view of letters to the effect, saying that the Zambesi bridge is a useless proposition, suggesting that those influential and clever persons in London and elsewhere who back the railway, do not know what they are doing.

A. J. STOREY, Nyasaland
 Wholesale and Retail
 Nyasaland, Victoria, Southern Rhodesia
 and East Africa

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GARTER & Co., Ltd.
 55, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 4

NYASALAND'S NEW IMPORT DUTIES.

THE NEWLY EXTRAORDINARY of the Nyasaland Government has been published containing the Customs Ordinance of 1925. It is now published that there shall be a general duty of 10% ad valorem on all goods imported into Nyasaland, except such as are specified in the schedules to the Ordinance.

Building material, including high-tension iron and steel joints, asbestos sheeting, corrugated building cement, corrugated iron, painted colours and varnish, piping and guttering, nails and screws, window and door fittings, etc. are all to be duty free.

Motor vehicles, including motor vehicles with cars of a lower horse-power than 15 h.p., imported complete with the necessary and proper equipment, and motor chassis not elsewhere enumerated, are exempt from import duty. Vehicles, including motor lorries, for use and intended to be used solely for the conveyance of goods, and chassis and component parts which are proved to be imported solely for any such vehicles are likewise duty free. Motor vehicles and chassis imported by the above clauses pay 4s per cwt. on motor vehicles and 2s per cwt. on chassis.

(a) All raw materials for manufacture and picking for sale of alcoholic liquors.

(b) Agricultural and industrial power machinery, engines, motors, and all apparatus and plant usually and principally employed in farming.

(c) Materials for making roads, bridges, rail ways, railways, telephones, telegraphs (including wireless) and municipal works, including the cost of materials therefor, but the light plant and not including the cost of the fancy articles of construction with motor vehicles.

(d) Trees, plants, and seeds, the importation of which is not expressly prohibited.

(e) Manures, insecticides, and their sprays and disinfectants.

(f) Drugs of the British pharmacopoeia, surgical instruments, dressings and appliances.

(g) Empty bottles.

(h) Quinine.

(i) Horses, mules, donkeys, and other live stock.

(j) Printed matter, which term includes printed books, newspapers, periodicals, music, catalogues and price lists, and all paper intended for use in the local printing of such. The term does not include stationery, or sensitized, tracing, carbon, blotting, wall wrapping, or sanitary paper.

(k) Camp kit, one pair of field glasses, one revolver or other pistol permitted by the Army Regulations, with 100 rounds of ammunition, for same, one .203 and one .200 rounds of sporting ammunition for same imported by Military and Police Officers stationed in the Protectorate. The luggage, equipment and stores of the Inspector-General King's African Rifles, and of his Staff Officer when they are travelling on duty.

(l) Samples and advertising material of no commercial value.

(m) Gunny bags, sackings, hooping and other materials for packing Nyasaland produce.

A number of other exempted articles are specified, but the above list gives the most important from the standpoint of the British sportsman and the resident in or traveller to Nyasaland. The Ordinance also provides for an export duty of 1s. 6d. per lb. upon all ivory exported, of 1d. per lb. on hippopotamus teeth and rhinoceros horns, and of 1s. per ounce on sand other than gold sand.

position of collectors, and opens for the Native owners of the development of a co-operative marketing system, which could sell their produce at better conditions than the present methods.

The lines of development indicated for the Sudan are well within the powers of the British administration, and it is not necessary to suggest that the Government should be expected to manage and elaborate highly productive schemes in this sense, save in those instances where for the purpose of increasing production as a crop or through the marketing of a particular product, similarly the goods produced by the local inhabitants, and the interests of the latter thoroughly protected in the marketing system, is commended.

It is gratifying to find attention directed to the wonderful stocks of cattle in many huge areas of the Sudan, which even our present methods for the mere economic benefit of the owners at present, the bulk of the herds represent, simple so much material for their treatment, exceed what their owners require for purposes of food.

The temptation of describing the fundamental principle of the Sudanese enterprise, is to cotton for the production of the product. The reputation of the trader when the incentive to revenue production is accentuated by the need of securing the considerable means already incurred by big capital undertakings, and by the political desirability of extending the period of Egyptian subsidies. Contrasting the objects on which money has been lavished, with the small amount of produce receiving little attention.

Without counting the great commitments of the Gezira scheme, the Sudan Government supports a numerous body of highly paid and highly qualified officials, in the forestry, agriculture, in all their branches, and represented by experts, who devote our best and best of research, discussion, and progress in regard to better soils, rotations, and other matters affecting the all-important cotton crop, one inquires in vain for an indication of action for the improvement of the rich, though low and yield of the cattle of the south and west, and there is no sign of effort to produce an improvement upon the clumsy and wasteful *sakala* and *wadwa*, the primitive local water lifts, unchanged since the days of the Pharaohs. There seems to be force in the criticism that the Sudan Government is paying too much attention to quick returns and large profits, and not enough to the only sound, though slow, policy of gradually fostering aspirations for higher standards by assisting indigenous enterprise.

Need of Political Security

The conclusion of this recent visitor is that above all things the Sudan needs political security. No Sudanese can reasonably be expected to believe that Egyptian influence in the country has ended. The cry of "Complete independence for Egypt and the Sudan" is uttered as loudly and insistently by the present Ministers in Cairo as by any others, the Sudan Defence Force wears Egyptian uniforms of rank, and the number of Egyptian officials removed from the Sudan is but a fraction of those who remain. So long as the Sudan can obtain evidence that the Regime, as an Egyptian influence, can return to the Sudan, no class of the inhabitants of the latter country can be expected to give their wholehearted confidence and co-operation to the British administration.

The settlement, firmly and clearly of the precise meaning, which is to be attached to the fundamental existence of the Sudan, is a problem which is not likely to be solved in the near future, unless it is already approached by the British Government, with the British Council, or the Sudanese, and not such time as the latter are subjected to restrictions by outside influences upon the exercise of their political rights, or upon the political exigency of the Sudan. Even a clear-cut settlement of the one extreme problem and with the attainment of the other, pertaining to the Sudan's internal policy, the administration of the Sudan, and the containing problems of the Sudan, should present no acute difficulties.

ITALIAN COTTON GROWING IN EAST AFRICA

For the past couple of years Italy has shown a great interest in the development of cotton growing within her African territories. It is generally expected that Italian efforts to secure a production of cotton will be maintained with vigour in the near future.

Along the banks of the Nile, never so long since, as the Egyptian cotton grows, as have previously reported, the Duke of the Abuzzi has been successful in the matter of cultivation by modern agricultural methods.

He has acquired a great deal of land, between 2000 and 4000 acres of land on the banks of the Nile, in Lower Egypt, and the Nile, and has divided it into several zones, all of which are now under cultivation. It is expected that the yield of the cotton will be very high.

UGANDA

PROTECTORATE

EXPORTS: COTTON, COFFEE, RUBBER, CHILLIES, OIL SEEDS, GROUND NUTS, &c., &c.

For further particulars apply to:
The Director of Agriculture,
Kampala, Uganda.

IMPORTS: WOOL, SILKS, BICYCLES, LAMPS, COTTONS, THREADS, COMMERCIAL MACHINES, and Tourist Cars, SEWING MACHINES, &c., &c.

For further particulars apply to:
H.M. Trade Commissioner for East Africa,
Dept. of Overseas Trade,
35, Old Queen's Street,
London, S.W.

NEWS OF THE ZAMBEZI FLOODS

In the past few weeks the township has been subjected to a series of floods, causing its damage in the near crop on the estate. On the 10th the fact that the township provisional flood bank had been built in place of the flow of the river, which had been in the Zambezi, which had been in the township was being approached the estate residents we decided to abandon operations in connection with this flood bank. On the night of February 3 the bank burst, the first inundation being in the nature of little puddles of water becoming larger and larger and the drains filling rapidly.

Finally the residents had to resort to the machete. The following day found the machete in the water and small boats and canoes necessary to get to the maximum level of the flood. The water was in the township and the worst on record though it was not as bad as the present one. The 1923 flood was not so severe, the township being under about two to three feet of water. Members of the field staff are cleaning up the debris, and also endeavouring to save off the wash of water sweeping over the township. This is being carried off by the construction of an improved drainage system. The estate residents are doing their best to protect the estate against possible future floods.


... (partially obscured) ... through the cap... on the Zambezi. On... the... passengers... their... The... manager of the Luabo... the... and... passengers were about to leave... Mr. Kyle... were endeavouring... he had appeared to have capsized and... the occupants were thrown into the flooded river. Mr. Kyle... Mr. Kyle... a... and... of the... were swept away and drowned. Mr. Natvel was... was also rescued after being in the water for an hour and a half.

Our deep sympathy goes out to Mrs. Natvel and to Mr. Kyle's widow and children who are residing in Grechnock, Scotland, also to his son who is a... at Luabo.

LOOKING AHEAD

... series of articles by Mr. W. ... of the Land ... "Kalamia" ... continues his series of East African pictures, of which the second appears on page 137. Further particulars of our Special East African Wembley Souvenir Number will be ...

Gives Maximum Service



For those cyclists who require a good-looking mount and one that is thoroughly reliable there is no better cycle than the Monopole. Good profits to the trade, ready sales and satisfied customers.

Write for particulars of our Agency in your district.

Agents for Uganda: The W.M. Syndicate, P.O. Box No. 11 Kampala, Uganda.

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COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

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Telegraphic Address: "Monopole, Coventry"
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TREASURE CO.

The best rubber wash, but climates, hot, sunny, light and breeze, the hammock suits of for... with... carrying... support... net... Packs of... for... travel.

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No. 1. Plain Wood	24/6
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The "Treasure" Iron Cots	22/6
Prices of following packages (undraped)	
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Kenya	2/6
Cameroons	2/6
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Sudan	2/6
British Somaliland	2/6
French Somaliland	2/6
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Aden	2/6
Portuguese Africa	2/6
Mozambique	2/6
Mauritius	2/6
Seychelles	2/6

Notes: Postage on iron cot twice the above charge.



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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 to be editorially handled by a lady who has spent some years in East Africa.

THE WHIRL OF THE WORLD

Well, to the Senior M.O. of the Coast. Mrs. Casa residents will add him the kindly personality of the Jewell, who is leaving the Coast shortly to take up her duties in London. Apart from the very much which she has put in at the European hospital, he and his well will be long remembered by their many friends for the kindly hospitality of their home. The hours for which were always open to welcome the ladies within their walls.

Learning of East Africa.

In the way, one of my correspondents wrote me the other day asking whether East Africa heroes from the pages of the latest novels were to be taken as being part and parcel of the East African scene. I am inclined to note that whether the hero or heroine of the novel is a native or a foreigner, it is the character of the hero or heroine that counts.

As the population of the East African territories grows, it is inevitable that some of the population will live in any part of East Africa on account of the necessity of the whole. However, Britain seems to be reluctant to realise that East Africa, as a place of residence is not beyond the bounds of possibility. In a recent letter from the wife of a friend I was asked to state whether a child two years of age would thrive in Kenya. The entire family, plus the mother, and both the maternal and paternal grandmothers, were off to live on a coffee plantation, which the family had bought out of poverty.

Old Brass

There is the definite charm of personality about the old brass obtainable in such ancient African centres as Mombasa and Zanzibar. As a means of decoration nothing better fulfils the purpose in the home, neither home provided, of course, that has ancient customs such as dancing to the minute knock-knocks or modern fancy dancing in evidence in the same room.

As in many of the East African territories, many entertaining hours may be spent in the bazaars at the Coast, where, among a motley collection of pieces, one sometimes be found really useful articles, such as old saddles, vases and candlesticks. And if one be a bargainer, all these may be bought for very little outlay. Perhaps the most useful and the most ornamental are the brass and iron articles which, standing upon the old-fashioned wooden table legs, are a part of the East African scene. The small type of the in the East African scene.

Some of the most useful and attractive articles for the bachelors and chivalrous brides. It is very timely, out of silk cotton, cut a wide Dutch banner to be closely folded in the hand. The banner is bordered with beads or diamonds, and is held out by a single by a bachelors. A full view of the banner is to be seen on the lower side of the banner and showed the banner.

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At the Dispensary Exhibition

At the Dispensary Exhibition, to which I was taken at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, last week, I saw some extraordinarily nice stockings, which upon even close inspection looked like the texture of silk and felt like that material too. This was rather comfortable, especially in view of Mr. Orpitt's threat to artificial silk.

E. GRANVILLE

ADY, trained Nurse, C.M.I., teaches babies in their home. Daily night garden, Samara. For more and parent personal recommendations sent on request. Apply No. 104, East Africa.

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, 31, NEW BOND STREET, W. 1, and 25, E. 25, EDGEMONT, E.C. 1. Special courses in SWAHILI and ARABIC for travellers and business people proceeding to East Africa. All Languages taught.

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

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



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Sisal Hemp Decorticating Plants



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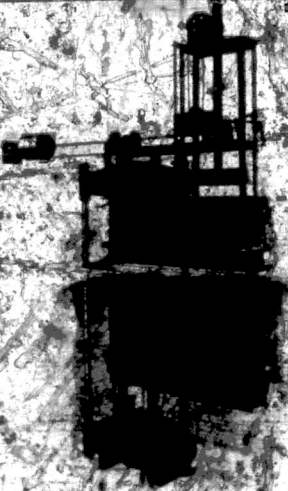


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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORT

The sympathy with general conditions East African produce have been in practically all sections of the continent. Messrs. Lewis and Fry, 150, Cannon Street, London, E.C. 4, of which were sold, of the 27 bags of 100 lbs. each of which were sold; a proportion of the 27 bags of 100 lbs. each were withdrawn; and at the time of the sale were being sold.

Prices are as follows:

Kenya		
A sizes	190s. 0d. to 159s. 0d.	
B sizes	178s. 6d. to 153s. 0d.	
C sizes	160s. 6d. to 141s. 0d.	
D sizes	143s. 0d. to 105s. 6d.	
Damaged	130s. 0d. to 100s. 0d.	
Ungraded	107s. 0d. to 100s. 0d.	
London		
First size	148s. 0d. to 140s. 0d.	
Second size	135s. 0d. to 130s. 0d.	
Third size	125s. 0d. to 120s. 0d.	
Peaberry	148s. 0d. to 140s. 0d.	
Togo		
Greenish	130s. 0d. to 120s. 0d.	
Medium	115s. 0d. to 105s. 0d.	
Light	105s. 0d. to 95s. 0d.	
Second sizes	93s. 0d. to 113s. 0d.	
Triage and smalls	85s. 0d. to 95s. 0d.	
London cleaned		
First size	113s. 0d. to 120s. 0d.	
Second size	105s. 0d. to 113s. 0d.	
Third size	95s. 0d. to 100s. 0d.	
Peaberry	125s. 0d. to 120s. 0d.	
London graded		
First size	119s. 0d.	
Second size	110s. 0d.	
Third size	112s. 0d.	
Peaberry	123s. 0d.	
Robusta	107s. 6d. to 100s. 0d.	
Tanganyika		
Bold country cleaned	135s. 0d.	
Peaberry	145s. 0d.	

No. 2 white flat East African is realising good prices on the Continent, but supplies have not been offered on the home market. Selling values are quoted at about 42s. for April/May shipment, 40s. for May/June, 38s. for June/July, and 27s. 0d. for July/August.

MAIZE

This market continues dull. Spot parcels of Kenya No. 1 have been sold at £2 12 with No. 2 at £2 cheaper, and it is reported that Tanganyika No. 1 has made only £2 10 for early shipment. At the moment of writing, however, Kenya No. 1 is quoted at £2 15, with best Tanganyika 10s. higher.

SISAL

Prices for spot parcels of No. 1 have risen to £3 10 and £3 10 again.

PEANUT

The market is still irregular. East African values have about £1 10 D/R according to quality.

£1 10 D/R according to quality.
£1 10 D/R according to position and assortment.

AFRICA

HIDES AND SKINS

Of Liverpool's total African imports of 77,770 during April, East Africa accounted for 46,750. They have commanded a ready market at reduced prices. Most of the business passing has been in Abyssinian sorts, which, on a selection of 60/70, has realised an average of 10d. per lb. The other grades, such as Mozambique, are valued by shippers at higher prices. The imports of Madagascars totalled 20,905. Prices for dried skins are at present values being nominally 11d. to 12d. per lb.

Seed.—With a quiet market, prices for this should be about £2 10 per May/June shipment.

Cattle.—The position is unchanged. Firm, with Zanzibar spot offered at £10 10 and August/October at £10 10. Stock is 13,000 calves, 18,000 heifers a year ago.

Cattle.—Messrs. J. K. Gilliat report good enquiry for forward shipment to Liverpool and business in East Africa of 100,000 lbs. for shipment up to October.

There is no change to report. Grindmills are a strong market. Sellers are offering 100,000 lbs. for sale for July/August shipment. Buyers are not going to go below 10s. per ton.

Rubber.—The normal price for Wanda rubber is 2s. 3d. per lb. for sheets. Any consignments now arrive should be a realisation of 4s. per piece.

With May/June shipment, sellers of East African sorts are asking 10s. per ton. No Nyasaland tea has been offered at the moment.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

A really useful booklet for the photographer who is guided along the right roads to success in exposure, development, toning, intensification, reduction, and the new technique of sensitising. This well-produced and practical booklet will be sent post free to all readers mentioning this paper and applying to Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C. 4.

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WEEKLY JOURNAL

Vol. 1, No. 30.

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EMPIRE DAY STOCK TAKING.

WHERE stands East Africa on Empire Day? Since May 24, was celebrated in 1924 East Africa has advanced undeniably. It is a sign of progress that in reviewing Imperial questions last week-end a number of our newspapers and not overlooking the East African edition of the Empire, have at our disposal a more developed most of the Empire.

It is emblematic of the position that East Africa is gradually but undoubtedly obtaining in the national mind. East Africa is becoming better known to the world. Its Pavilion at Wembley last year and the work done in its educational work. The joint of a Parliamentary Commission, composed of one Liberal and one Labour Member of Parliament, has struck the public imagination and done more for Westminster for East Africa than any other incident we can recall.

The holiday spent in Kenya, Uganda and the Sudan by Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York has almost killed the old idea that East Africa is the White Man's Grave. Within the year native production in the territories has been greatly stimulated and East African exports show the phenomenal advance of 60% above the figures for the previous twelve months. That has been noticed by trade journalists. It is small wonder that East Africa is at last beginning to receive some serious consideration at the hands of the Press, not as much as we should like, but still a gain on past practice.

On Empire Day, then, we have cause to be thankful. East Africa has definitely made her mark in Imperial affairs. Only a few days ago Lord Balfour, in winding up the debate in the House of Lords on Kenya, announced that the Government would set up a Committee on the lines of the Committee of Imperial Defence to deal with the purely civilian problems of Imperial development. East Africa can take most of the credit for the establishment of this Committee, which certainly promises great services, and which has been well described as the "thinking department" of the Colonial Office.

LABOUR IN KENYA

WITHIN the last week both the House of Commons and the House of Lords have shown considerable interest in the subject of labour conditions in Kenya. Our own and the newspapers are giving the subject a very considerable share. Some of this has attracted attention to Kenya is certainly stimulated by the propagandist aims of a few mediocrity and the Government, who do not seem to have any questions of the greatest importance to the Colonies in particular and to East Africa in general.

It would be ungrateful for this labour question to become a live political issue. It is a political issue, though we are not concerned in these pages with politics, it is but fair to recall that one of the actions of the Labour Government was the appointment of a Parliamentary Commission under Mr. J. H. Thomas. By the constitution of the Commission the Labour Party took the initiative in the matter. It is a measure of the obvious desire that the question should be kept above politics is that the measure is being fulfilled in the measure anticipated.

Within a few days of the publication of the practically unanimous report of the Unionist, Liberal and Labour members of the East Africa Commission, attacks from the Liberal and Labour benches have been made on the Administration of Kenya. Parliamentary spokesmen have thus lost no time in demonstrating their inclination to rely on their own biased views, rather than to respect or accept the findings of their own chosen delegates. There has so far not been a full dress debate in the Commons on the subject of the East Africa Report, but if the questions, interjections and interruptions that have lately occurred in that House are to be accepted at their face value, it would seem that many members have not troubled to read the Report, or that, having read it, they prefer to disregard the vast amount of evidence collected for their benefit by three of their colleagues, and to trust instead to the information purveyed from certain quarters that can obviously not have access to all the facts.

We are indeed aware of considerable activity in political circles by several pronounced anti-Kenyans, who are endeavouring to engender widespread misgiving to the Report and its recommendations. If the Blue Book be intelligently studied by Members of Parliament, whatever their party, we have no fear of the result, but it is well to be reminded that those who have depreciated Kenya in recent years will not readily suffer themselves to be debated. Their wounded *amour propre* would rather to a renewed campaign.

AFRICAN SOCIETY DINNER TO DUKES & DUCHESS WELCOMED HOME BY DISTINGUISHED ANGLO-AFRICAN GATHERING.

Special Report for "East Africa"

The dinner last Thursday evening at the Trocadero Restaurant in London, at which the Duke and Duchess of York, one of the most successful occasions ever organized by the African Society, was attended by a vast number of the aristocracy of the Empire in the African Colonies. The guests were received by Lord and Lady Buxton, who were presented to the Royal Highnesses after dinner.

Our Guests

After the royal toast had been drunk, Earl Buxton proposed that of "Our Guests" extend to the Duke and Duchess a warm welcome on their return. A considerable number of those who had visited African territories which Their Royal Highnesses had just visited. Their thorough well earned holiday had given them considerable knowledge of the continent. The Lordship understood that the "hunting scene" which had been depicted by the Press never exaggerated— included elephants, lions, rhinoceroses, buffaloes, and some thirty kinds of birds.

East Africa was a wonderful country for game. During the campaign there our men had been more frequently attacked by rhinos, buffaloes, and snakes than by German bullets. One hospital Lord Buxton had seen a rhino being shot. The Royal Highnesses had a record and recalled the tale of the sportsman who determined to bring down an elephant and assault with a right and left—and then shot the snipe with the barrel reserved for the elephant and the elephant with the barrel intended for the snipe.

The Royal tour had been overshadowed by the sudden death of Sir Robert Coryndon, a man of great experience, tact and courage. It was very difficult to replace him in the somewhat foolish Colony of Kenya. By the death of Sir Robert Coryndon and Lord Alton the nation had suffered very sad losses.

Though Their Royal Highnesses had been on holiday their mere presence, kindness, friendliness and contact with the people had been very greatly appreciated. East Africa, by its beauty and size, on for Their Royal Highnesses was very different. They had visited outlying districts and seen how isolated and lonely were the white men and women who created a bit of England in the bush. Guller Goldsbury had written that in his district of 30,000 square miles there were only seventeen white men and women who always managed to meet once a year; and the first time he had been in an Underground lift when on leave he realised with a shock that there were more people in that lift than in the whole of his Central African district.

The African Society, which had no politics, had a great interest in all East African matters. One his lordship had seen an excellent catalogue. It appeared as some unique case. Lots of was a ditto to match. East Africa was something like that. They welcomed the month of Africa. His Thomas, representative of the committee under Lord

Southboroughs to consider various East African questions and another Commission under Mr. Gore to visit the territories and report thereon in a practical of the best possible character for it brought Colonial Peace and a friendly and satisfactory connection. He had found Mr. Ormsby Gore's report very good reading, but did not know of such unattractive covering. Mr. Gore's big book, however, differed from most by reason of its readability and the remarkable grasp it showed of the many problems of East Africa.

East night the House of Commons had discussed the labour question in Kenya. Lord Buxton could never quite see why it was necessary for some people because they were pro-scatter to be anti-Native and to allow the Native to be anti-Native. He said that the British had a halcyon to be anti-Native. He said that the British had a halcyon to be anti-Native. He said that the British had a halcyon to be anti-Native.

The report of the society is well known. The Royal Highnesses were most interested in the matter and would be at home in the middle.

His Royal Highnesses' speech

The Duke and Duchess, having thanked Lord Buxton and the Society on behalf of the Highnesses and themselves, and expressed their great pleasure at being present in a gathering representative of those interested in East Africa, said:

"I am glad to see that my knowledge of the continent is limited. I have been to East Africa and I have seen a special charm, and I confess to a desire to learn more of her problems and to visit her again in the future. As you are aware, our recent tour was a holiday confined to the Colony of Kenya and the Uganda Protectorate, and, culminating in a journey down the Nile to Khartoum. Unhappily, the time at our disposal did not permit us to visit either Tanganyika or Zanzibar.

"I think I may say that it was a fine inspiration that prompted Mr. Thomas to send out to the East African territories Mr. Ormsby Gore and his Commission and thus to draw the attention of the people at home to their problems. And I believe the Report of the Commission, which should be widely read, will be of the utmost value to all who are interested in Africa.

"My first impressions were, as you know, gained in Kenya a wonderful country with immense possibilities of future development. It is impossible to refer to Kenya without mentioning the late Sir Robert Coryndon. By the sad death of her Governor Kenya has suffered a grievous loss, the true extent of which it is difficult at the moment to estimate. This much at least is certain, that Sir Robert Coryndon, whose charming personality had endeared him to all, had established for himself a sure place in the hearts of the people. His unqualified knowledge of African conditions was coupled with a high sense of the responsibilities attaching to his distinguished post. Kenya will long remember with gratitude her late Governor, to whose energetic and skilful administration is due in some degree her present happiness and contentment and much of her recent progress. In the many and

energetic assistance of the Government, with a view to the promotion of the welfare of the people of the territories.

Uganda. When I was in Uganda for the first time, I was struck by the beauty of the country and the friendly nature of the people.

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the disadvantage of being situated generally in districts where the native farmers cannot produce their own food crops. There is a possibility that a large area of suitable, improvable land will if labour can be obtained, be put under trial in the next few years. Experiments have been carried out with a view to utilizing local by-products in the production of power, and, up to the present with very little result. We were informed by several European planters that they find it exceedingly difficult to persuade the British makers of such machinery to introduce modifications which would result in the saving of labour. At present practically all such help is supplied and bleached processes which involve the employment of a large number of workers. It is hoped that this will be offset by the introduction of home plants.

Promise of Sugar, Tea and Silk

Owing to the climate, which allows for two planting seasons of sugar-cane, it is possible to have canes ready for the mills during the whole twelve months of the year. This makes factories to run continuously and obviates the necessity of working during the off season, as is the custom in most other sugar-producing countries. There are in Kenya two large European and Native areas, about 50,000 acres of land suitable for cane farming. The best are found in the coastal districts, particularly in the area of the Victoria coast, where successful plantations have been established. It necessarily involves large capital expenditure on factory plant, and sugar is, therefore, not a crop for the small settler. We were interested to hear that, to develop agriculture among pastoral tribes, small plants for the manufacture of jaggaree (unrefined sugar) are being put down in suitable districts which it is hoped will be led by Native producers in the district.

Tea has been grown in the Mau and Kericho districts, and probably in other parts of the highlands, and in the very near future it is expected that the conditions in these two districts are as favourable as any to be found in India or Ceylon. A central factory has been put up at Lamuru by Messrs. Brown, Bond and Company, which is capable of handling at least half a million pounds of tea yearly.

We were interested to hear that there is a possibility that the silk industry may be introduced in the territory among the Natives. In most of the Native reserves the mulberry tree flourishes. Experiments have already been tried with silk-worms, and the silk produced is among the best in the world. It is suggested that this might form a subsidiary industry on European farms also. The advantage in Kenya is that continuous broods of silk-worms can be obtained—four broods a year as against one brood in France and the Levant.

More Encouragement of Natives Suggested

We are not satisfied that sufficient encouragement by way of expert advice and tuition, distribution of seed, erection of ginneries, the provision of markets, has been given to Natives to engage in cotton production for export. We are assured that there are several districts where much could be done to foster cotton-growing, viz., Kavirondo, Malindi, and the Tana River. The conditions in the Lake area of Kavirondo are similar to those which prevail on the Uganda and Tanganyika sides of the lake, where much cotton is being produced, and, since the Kavirondo are among the best workers in East Africa, they should be provided with the necessary markets, ginneries, and roads, and encouraged to emulate the Natives in the two adjacent countries.

The Malindi district is most suitable for cotton growing, but the best crop is obtained in the distri-

tion of seed by the Agricultural Department is only enough to keep the local ginneries running for twelve days. We were informed that the Tana River basin could support a large population as against its present small one of 14,000 Natives, and become a centre of production under irrigation. The Director of Agriculture estimates that about 1,000 acres of cotton are being produced annually. He does not expect that the production of cotton in Kenya could ever exceed 50,000 bales.

We are of opinion that more could be done to encourage the production of groundnuts by Natives in a large part of the territory in the neighbourhood of Lake Victoria is adapted to this crop. Groundnuts are not only a valuable export crop, but are also useful as an alternative food crop for local consumption.

SLEEPING SICKNESS CONFERENCE

In welcoming the international delegates to the conference held in London last week, under the auspices of the Health Section of the League of Nations to examine questions of sleeping sickness in Africa, Mr. Ormeby Gore said that the problem was serious in East Africa, but it was probably no part of Africa where it was more serious than in the Belgian and French Congo. One of the most important pieces of work had been done in the Portuguese island of Estimote.

It was pointed out that the Government of East Africa had welcomed to the Conference Mr. Van der Meer and Professor Kopke, who were members of the original International Conference of 1907. One of the most important decisions made since then was that of Dr. Kleinschmidt, a developmental cycle of trypanosomes occurs in the tsetse fly.

The problem of the tsetse fly was not confined to the treatment of medical cases. On the administrative side even more emphasis had to be placed on the purely medical side, though they were both related to the same problem.

Very important work had been carried out in the Tanganyika Territory by Mr. Hornby at Mpapuzi, in the official report as compiled by Mr. S. G. Anneton in the Shinyanga district, and by the Roman Catholic Father Cirvegnon, near Itinga. The report of the West African Commission suggested that a further commission, preferably international, should be sent to Africa to survey (1) the fly areas of Tropical Africa, particularly their extension or decrease and the causes of such movement, (2) research into the bionomics of the tsetse fly, (3) experiments on a field scale with regard to the extermination of the fly, and (4) the prevention and treatment of human and animal trypanosomiasis.

For such a task the services of entomologists, protozoologists, veterinary and medical scientists and men of administrative and zoological experience like Mr. Symington would be needed. The nations were glad to have the interest of the Rockefeller Institute and other American bodies in this problem, and their co-operation would be greatly welcomed.

Those present at the luncheon given to the Conference by the British Government were—Professor Brumpt, Professor Mesnil, Sir Ernest Shackleton, Professor Aires Kopke, Professor Kleinschmidt, Sir George Newland, Professor A. Labitanchi, Dr. Emile Van Campenhout, Sir George Buchanan, Sir Henry Lambert, Dr. Vula, Dr. Roddort, Dr. H. L. Datta, Sir Walter Fletcher, Professor Warrington Yorke, Major E. F. Anstey, Sir Sydney Henn, Dr. Gautier, Lieut. Col. B. Bigger, Professor G. Alessandrini, Dr. Gustave Martin, Major A. G. Church, Sir David Bruce, Dr. Ludwig Rajcman, and Messrs. Andrew Baird, A. G. Bagshawe, J. N. Green, Vernon Hartley, E. E. Wynne, G. G. Marshall, and P. E. Beare.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS DEBATE ON KENYA

The Editor of the *East African* writes:—

Last week the Archbishop of Canterbury wanted to know in the debate in the House of Lords how much money was spent on the Natives and how much on the Europeans. *East African* has a right to see the end of this inquisitiveness. It is absolutely impossible to separate the European benefit from the Native benefit. If the money is spent on schools to educate the Native, the Native improves his mental powers and European benefit from getting more intelligent work-bours, who soon want European goods, as witness the big trade now in European goods. If the money is spent on the railway, it is an enormous uplift to the Natives, humanising them and enabling them to carry the Native's maize, instead of his being a beast beneath a crushing load. However the money is spent, both Europeans and Natives will benefit.

Then why does the Archbishop plead for delay and further economic and scientific inquiry into the expenditure so strongly urged by the Parliamentary Committee? What use is it to send a commission to investigate and report, discard the advice given, and send another Commission to report on the worth of the advice of the first? Why not a third report on the second, and so on *ad libitum* to the millennium? We do not want a surfeit of talk and reports, but immediate action.

The Commission rose ten years ahead on the work done in the better for Africa and England. Immediate decision means immediate employment for some of our unemployed, our most urgent home need, and the speedy opening of new territories means new openings for home traders, and the provision of new homes for our overcrowded people at home.

There is far too much humping talked about our solemn duty as a nation, of holding Africa in trust for the Natives. Nobody increases the settlers in Kenya, and nobody increases the Natives. Both must increase out of the present. The fear of the uncertain future is a fear likely to lead to a do-nothing policy, fatal to the trustees and the Africans.

The evils, sorely afflicting the world to-day are, in my opinion, best remedied by opening out the vast tracts of unoccupied lands, thereby providing work for the unemployed and future homes for our over-stocked population. When the splendid character and attractive climate of the vast highlands of Africa are known, it will be not to the prairies of Canada that men will turn their thoughts, but to the now waste lands of Africa.

Let us tackle present troubles and leave the future to take care of itself. With the vivid example of the enormous benefit to Africa and England as seen in the Uganda Railway, who can doubt the boons likely to come from similar extensions? But anything tending to a dilly-dally, ca'canny policy is nuth to be deplored.

Yours faithfully,
W. H. SHAW

Coombe House, Lustleigh,
S. Devon
Sept 21st, 1925

FOR PARTICULARS

Farms for Sale in Kenya Colony

with full facilities for inspection before purchase apply to

Messrs. COOPER & REES

BRITISH AND AFRICAN
Estate Agents, 12, St. Mark Lane, London, E.C. 4.
Telegrams: COOPERKI, STOCK, LONDON. Telephone: 43 ENLIE PIT.

LABOUR IN KENYA

In reply to a Parliamentary question, Mr. Amery stated that the numbers of labourers, voluntary and compelled, engaged in railway construction in Kenya during March were:—Uasin Gishu railway, completion of the branch—4,451 voluntary labourers, Soloi Valley branch—3,330 labourers, all voluntary; Elgeyo-Kilgoris railway—2,016 labourers, all voluntary. Total, 10,800 compelled, 11,000 voluntary. Work on the Kenya section of the main extension into Dadaab had been held up by the non-completion of the Uasin Gishu branch.

Members who asked what penalties were imposed if industrial agitators were violent, the Native was referred to the Ordinance of 1922, the provisions of which had been discussed in the House of Commons.


Lieut. Colonel Kenworthy: Have I not the right, hon. gentleman to public places denouncing the distribution of labour as Russian? (Laughter.)

Mr. Amery: I was never aware that I had the privilege of having the hon. and gallant member among my audience. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. J. B. Smith (Rothmans, Labour): Am I to understand that the Government are doing in our hands what they are afraid to do in England concerning labour wholesale? (Laughter was given.)

SEACHELLES WHALING CONCESSION

As any who wish to be whaling within the waters under the jurisdiction of the Seachelles Government can obtain from the Department of Overseas Trade a copy of a draft notification regarding the terms on which that Government is prepared to consider applications for a whaling concession.



UGANDA

— UGANDA —

PROTECTORATE

EXPORTS:—COTTON, COFFEE, RUBBER, CHILLIES, OIL SEEDS, GROUND NUTS, &c. &c.

For further particulars apply to:
The Director of Agriculture
Kampala,
Uganda.

IMPORTS:—CLOTH, SILKS, BICYCLES, LAMPS, COTTONS, THREAD, COMMERCIAL MOTORS, and Touring Cars, SEWING MACHINES, &c. &c.

Further particulars apply to:
H. M. Trade Commissioner for East Africa,
Dept. of Overseas Trade,
17-18, Old Queen Street,
London, S.W.



NATIVES WEAVING SPINNE WAYS IN UGANDA

COTTON TROUBLES IN NORTH TANGANYIKA

A TANGANYIKAN SETTLED AT WEMBLEY

The cotton growers of the Tanganyika Territory are hoping that under Sir Donald Cameron they will receive more sympathetic treatment than has been their lot in recent years. The Acting Governor's decision to visit Tanga, Moshi and Mwanza was a decided gain, and it will now be able to speak with first hand knowledge at a time when the present, when a considerable amount of propaganda has been and is being conducted concerning the virtues of American cotton, the planters in the hinterland of Tanga claim that they are impatient from the Department of Agriculture for the assistance for which they should be able to look. More than that a goodly number have bewailed to me the fact that their efforts are obstructed. The general demand is for an agricultural officer who has had practical experience of cotton growing and ginning.

On both sides of the Tanga line a considerable quantity of cotton was grown in the last season, which finished about December, and quite a number of plantations have factories situated on the railway. In several cases the factories have three or more roller cotton gins, as the owners had planted a considerable amount of cotton generally between one year and six.

For some reason the Agricultural Department refused to allow these factories to gin cotton, the only alternatives for the owners being either to send their cotton to Moshi, a distance of nearly 200 kilom. (125 miles) in several cases, or to have it ginned at a small factory ten miles from a railway station, and consisting of one gin and a hand mangle.

It is well known that saw-ginned cotton is lower in price than that prepared by a roller gin; further, the bales had afterwards to go to another factory to be pressed. With all this unnecessary expense, the profit (if any) obtained by the planters for their 1924 crop will be very small, and many will doubtless consider it not worth planting again. Cannot Government help rather than hinder?

The description of a certain "Fuzzy Wuzzies" which I saw in a presser enough, and the East African Pavilion especially so. The rearrangement of the Central Court has effected a wonderful change.

I must not say too much about the individual Court, but at least of all that which is the most concerned—Tanganyika—but I would most strongly advise all East Africans to have on leave to see the Pavilion for themselves. They will be glad, as I was glad.

Zanzibar brings the East home to us with strong realism. Their panorama of the clove plantation is Zanzibar itself. The old siren assaults our nostrils as soon as the pavilion is entered.

The naturalness with which the "Fuzzy Wuzzies" have been portrayed looking over the wall into the Sudan Court is striking. One would actually think they were there in reality. An inquisitive boy might stand waiting for one of them to blink, so that he should be a fisher that they were not alive.

In the Kenya Court I met an old hand in Mr. Knight, who was devoting his valuable time to sowing seeds of wisdom and enthusiasm to all and sundry.

The Uganda Court is essentially cotton. That, of course, is just as it should be considering the advance the Protectorate has made in that direction. I am hoping to see the day when Uganda will be the premier cotton-growing country of the world.

Tanganyika can be proud of its representation, and of its attempt to awaken Britain's business men to the truth about the trade race. The plan is a fine idea well translated into effect.

Again I would say let no East African who comes here during the period of the Exhibition miss it. It is something never to be forgotten.

Yours, etc.

"AN OLD TANGANYIKAN"

PERSONALIA

Mr. Robert Arthur, who is coming home on leave, has been visiting the Continent.

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General Sir Joseph Byrne, Governor of the Kenya Colony, has been paying a visit to the Continent.

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Dr. R. A. L. ... from England on leave.

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Mr. Basil C. ... Provincial Commissioner, has been gazetted an official member of the Nyasaland Legislative Council.

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Sir John Baird, Bart., D.S.O., has been appointed Governor-General of Australia in the diplomatic service in Abyssinia.

□ □ □ □

... is on ... home from a tour of ... East African territories.

□ □ □ □

Sir John Henniker Heaton and General Sir F. W. K. McCracken were among the homeward passengers from Kumindi by the "Gloucester Castle."

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... has been ... Africa owes him a big debt and East Africans will wish him a speedy and complete recovery.

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Paris reports that Captain Delingua, who is engaged in a trans-African motor expedition, had to build, repair or transform 200 bridges in Northern Rhodesia. Eleven collapsed under the weight of his car.

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The *Advertiser* ... has published the last photograph ever taken of the late Samson Clark, who died recently at Mombasa on the day of his departure for England after a holiday visit to Kenya and Uganda.

□ □ □ □

The work of Mr. D. E. MacGillivray, a pioneer of the Sudan, was last week commemorated in his native county of Inverness by the presentation of a silver cup to the MacGillivray-Campbell family.

□ □ □ □

At a recent meeting in New York the Rev. C. Hest, a Kenya missionary of the C.M.S., and a friend of his had had the misfortune to have his nose struck by lightning. He escaped uninjured. In view of the natural response to such an occurrence it has been thought that the Africans, who were present at the woman and child, would have been ... for a ... their beliefs. She ... the power ...

Mrs. Xana Edmondson, who has spent sixteen years in Kenya with her husband, since a Government servant and now a settler, has written the *London Times* interestingly about Mr. Harold Cox's trip to which we referred last week.

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We learn that a very large number of applications have been made for tickets for the East African dinner to be held at the Hotel Victoria on June 25. Those interested are invited to communicate as soon as possible with the Secretary, East African Dinner, c/o London Wall Buildings, E.C.2.

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The Norman Levy, described as "the well-known authority on Kenya," informs the Press that an offer of £1 per month would produce tens of thousands of voluntary labourers in Kenya. Incidentally he accuses the Government of hypocrisy in professing to treat Native and plantations industries impartially.

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At an Empire Luncheon ... of ... by ... M.P. ... for Empire produce. Kenya and Mauritius supplied the coffee and sugar for the luncheon.

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Lieutenant-Colonel R. Sharpe, Superintendent of Archer, and Messrs. S. J. Bull, Smith, G. D. King and R. G. R. Townsend are to appear ...

□ □ □ □

Colonel George S. James, C.B., D.S.O., who has been appointed Chief Secretary of the Sudan Government, was in the Blue Nile Expedition in 1908, in the Intelligence Department of the Sudan Government in the year before the war, and then appointed secretary to the Sudan and Governor-General. In 1910 he was made Governor of the Northern District of Palestine.

□ □ □ □

Sir Rider Haggard's death is a real loss to Africa to the Empire and to agriculture. Since he first went to South Africa as secretary to the Governor of Natal he had retained a great affection for the Continent, and his romances did much to make it known to the English public. East Africa was the scene of several of his works and would have figured in at least another one but for the outbreak of the war. The well-known hero, Allan Quatermain, was a member of F.C.S. team, who was killed north of the Nile during the East African campaign.

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Major Walter Howard, D.S.O., and Mrs. Howard have arrived at Bulawayo, Northern Rhodesia. A number of our readers will remember that Major Howard was fighting on the Cape to Cairo route, and that he was arrested by East Africa by the Germans when he had very short distance to the Orange River. He and all the neighbourhood had the boards of the British East Africa and the ... Major Howard was ... person ...

THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY OF NORTHERN RHODESIA.

FRUITFULLY the whole of the tobacco grown in Northern Rhodesia is grown in the Tlokweng district, with Fort Riesen as the packing centre. Until the introduction very little tobacco had been grown here, but in 1913, owing to the efforts of Mr. H. Kangleby, the late Assistant Commissioner, and the United Tobacco Company, Ltd., Fort Riesen sent Mr. Riesen, their head leaf buyer, to visit this district.

There were only two small acreages of leaf actually to be seen, but the prospects of our being able to grow the leaf required were so promising that a four-year agreement was entered into between the Company and the planters. A contract for a buying factory was signed and the growers were ready to receive the tobacco crop.

From that date up to 1921 the district has sent to the market a quantity of leaf which has been valued at upwards of £100,000, owing to the fact that many growers are away at the war.

For the first four years the whole of the leaf produced was shipped to South Africa. But after the formation of the agreement the position in Europe was such that another market was available and for three years a large proportion of the crop was shipped home.

There are many more unsatisfied acres as a whole in the district, and it is of all the districts in Northern Rhodesia the one which has the greatest potentialities for a decrease in the acreage planted.

The following year might be said to improve considerably and 1924 was a better record both as regards quantity and quality. There have, on the whole, been better prices, chiefly owing to the restoration of the European market. The South African market still absorbs a very considerable proportion of the leaf produced, but increasing quantities have been shipped home and disposed of at remunerative prices.

This latter point is of the greatest importance, as this district is capable of producing very large quantities of high-class tobacco, which more than is being

produced at present. Although a certain amount of dark leaf is produced, the bulk grown can be classed as light and of high quality.

There are five packing factories, that of the United Tobacco Company, Ltd., which only packs what that company buys, and that of the North Rhodesia Plantations Company, which not only packs what is grown on their own estates, but also for other growers.

NYASLAND WIRELESS

THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY at Lilongwe has reached its decision for general information that of an Ordinance to be introduced in the Legislative Council next session regarding the use of wireless in the Protectorate.

A WORD FOR WITCHCRAFT

THE EDITOR OF THE EAST AFRICA. Dear Sirs, - Mr. Church is reported to have said that the Church should supply their spiritual needs, must stamp out witchcraft, sorcery and all abominations and diseases.


Seeing that a year or two ago the peasants of the South of France actually burnt to death one of their neighbours, charged with witchcraft, it seems too hopeful to expect to be able to do the same thing in Nyasaland, but the same thing which has done so much amongst Africans for ages past.

It is a pity that the missionaries do not do more to stamp out the old customs which have been the cause of so much trouble in the old country, who have not Northern Rhodesian Native customs which are all advised to read F. H. Mollath's "Water-borne Africa" and so get good ideas of Northern Rhodesia without any which has been taken down from a remote antiquity. It should not be too late to know in what way the toxins come in of the stamping out, after a long residence in those of "haughty but what's good to be understood" by the *nyasaland* or totem of these parts.

Northey Rhodesia. CHIRUPULI. 1925.

LIPTON'S TEA. DIRECT FROM TEA GARDEN TO TEA POT. Lipton's Tea advertisement featuring a woman in traditional dress and a tea box.

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OUR WOMAN'S PAGE.

We have been asked to devote a certain number of pages to the East African woman, and we have accordingly arranged for this page to be published by our East African women's page.

THE WHIM OF THE WORLD

The whim of fashion.

Dresses ornamented with ruffles or frills of similar shimmering material for the moment revived itself into appearances such as bows, ties and knots, arranged in the general note of hairiness less severe.

In practice the requirements of the hand necessitate a mixture of textures. On tissue wrap capes to the shoulders, crowns it looks decidedly chic. Ascolamine capes are being suggested alternatives to transparent coats.

When coats, they are knitted immediately across the shoulders, but knots are just as likely to be found at the back as the front and a washed look is thereby achieved. This was mainly so on a certain type of chine frock I saw in Bond Street the other day, which carried two ends of silk knotted loosely from the shoulders. Knots and bows are fashionable materials though for the very young, ribbon is the main thing.

It is a pity if colour is not used with a tolerance for colour, any desire to escape from the general wearing of black is now becoming demode. This reaction of your of more cheerful hues has arrived simultaneously with nature's display of all the most effective colors schemes—blue, pink and white roses, blue and pink blossom—each and every tree heavily laden and striving to out-Herod Herod. Oh what it is good to be in England now!

But to return to gowns, I think the most striking example I have seen lately was that of a quilled silk and wool coat over a frock of black and chiffon, which carried a vivid green ribbon down the centre.

Hats match the frocks. Crowns are lower and more wider, but still the tiny hat seems supreme about town.

The Blue Triangle Movement.

Several months ago I mentioned that there was a movement afoot to provide professional and business women in London with a greatly needed club

the spiritual interests of the large and growing number of women who have accordingly arranged for this page to be published by our East African women's page.

The "for each movement" of the Young Women's Christian Association is endeavoring to raise £200,000 for this purpose. So far the girls themselves have raised over £6,000, while very many society women are helping in all sorts of ways to increase the funds. Some have also promised to subscribe hundreds of pounds, but there still remains a fairly large deficit. At least one of the £20,000 working women's League would send shillings to aid. Self-help is at the head of the parade. I am sure it will receive a large contribution from East Africa.

—London Times.

Put in a pound of loaf sugar, 2 oz. stick butter, and 2 oz. lard, and mix them.

Place in a tin sugar and water in a large clean saucepan, dissolve in a gentle heat. Wash lemons and chop. Remove the rind in thin strips from three lemons, squeeze out the juice, and mix with the water and sugar. Stir in the juice and mix with the water and sugar. Stir in the juice and mix with the water and sugar.

Put in a pound of loaf sugar, 2 oz. stick butter, and 2 oz. lard, and mix them. Place in a tin sugar and water in a large clean saucepan, dissolve in a gentle heat. Wash lemons and chop. Remove the rind in thin strips from three lemons, squeeze out the juice, and mix with the water and sugar. Stir in the juice and mix with the water and sugar. Stir in the juice and mix with the water and sugar.

—LONDON TIMES.

For more information, apply to the Editor, East African, Nairobi, Kenya.

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, 110, OXFORD STREET, W.1. (LONDON) and 25, ABBAY LANE, LONDON, E.C.4. (LONDON) for details and booklets. Telephone: 5741. For East Africa, apply to the Editor, East African, Nairobi, Kenya.

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 Mr. H. D. Grant
 Miss P. Grant Mackenzie
 Mrs. M. M. Maxwell
 Mr. M. V. Atkin child
 Mr. M. Douglas, Junior
 Captain A. K. Gibson
 Mr. J. H. Hargreaves
 Mrs. N. Woodhouse, child and nurse
 Mr. G. S. Proud
 Mrs. G. S. Proud
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 Mr. W. E. Lello
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 Mr. J. L. Todd
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APPOINTMENT OF NEW GOVERNOR FOR KENYA

SIR EDWARD GRIGG'S CAREER AND VIEWS

It was officially announced by the Colonial Office that the British Government has appointed Sir Edward Grigg as the new Governor of Kenya. Sir Robert Coryndon is retiring on the 1st of October.

It has been widely expected that a successor to Sir Robert Coryndon would have been appointed by the end of the year. The appointment of Sir Edward Grigg is a surprise to practically everyone.

It is generally believed that a successor to Sir Robert Coryndon would have been appointed by the end of the year. The appointment of Sir Edward Grigg is a surprise to practically everyone.

His profound study of Imperial and foreign affairs made him an authoritative speaker on overseas matters. He listened attentively to Sir Edward's speech comparatively seldom in Parliament, but he has always had a message to give and his departure from Kenya will deprive his party of one of its best Imperialists whose opinions have commanded general attention and have sprung from a carefully weighed knowledge.

Imperial Preference is a subject of which he is an ardent supporter and an enthusiastic member of the Board Trade. It may be assumed that he has closely followed East African developments.

His Excellency's Career

He was born in 1870, the son of an Honorary Civil Servant, Sir Edward Grigg, who was educated at Winchester College and was educated at Oxford, where he won the Oxford Prize for Law in 1892. He joined the judicial service in 1894 and the following year he was assistant clerk of the Court of Appeal. He was a period of travel in 1897 and 1898, and joined the staff of the Governor of Sierra Leone in 1899, and joined the Colonial Office in 1901.

He served in the British Army in the Boer War and the First World War. He served in the Boer War as a lieutenant in the Buffs and in the First World War as a major in the Buffs. He served in the Boer War as a lieutenant in the Buffs and in the First World War as a major in the Buffs.

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Sir Edward's Views

He has been widely expected that a successor to Sir Robert Coryndon would have been appointed by the end of the year. The appointment of Sir Edward Grigg is a surprise to practically everyone.

There was a most searching educational problem to be solved and many of our best minds had been devoted upon the principles of educational policy for the backward races. The ultimate decision rested on democracy in his country for the people who made and unmade Governments must realise that the burden of governing undeveloped and backward lands rested upon their shoulders.

Sir Edward admitted that he was speaking on this subject in British educational responsibility because he was about to take up an appointment in one of the Colonies where this problem was most acute. Acceptance of the Government's invitation involved abandonment of his political work and the resignation of his seat as a member of Parliament. He said that he would be yielding up an honour of which he had been justly proud.

But men had to accept their responsibilities. The difficulties of the task which he was about to undertake were, he believed, in some respects greater than those which he had to face in his political work. He said that he was fully conscious of the magnitude of the task which he was about to undertake and he was fully conscious of the magnitude of the task which he was about to undertake.

EX-ENEMIES RETURNING TO TANGANYIKA

MISGIVINGS AND FOREBODINGS

Continued from Page 7

...in possession of some excellent authority...
...this year...

That the local government...
...understand that already...
...open to their entry...

understanding...
...recently...
...series of...
...danger to British prestige...

There is not the slightest doubt...
...may be...
...it is no exaggeration to say...

The Germans who are willing to return...
...methods employed by...
...highly successful...

They consist of course of the...
...such the...
...population of Tanganyika...

I am not sorry...
...British ideals of even-handed justice...

There, after a brief campaign...
...misplaced leniency...

administration, running down our currency...
...our goods, with the result that Native...
...open to their entry...

Acting on these bitter experiences...
...German East Africa...
...return in any considerable numbers to Tanganyika...

It is also believed that the new Arms Ordinance...
...possession of weapons...
...hidden along the Ruvuma...

The League of Nations may admit Germany to its membership...
...careful consideration before the restriction of the entry of ex-enemies is removed...

LOOKING AHEAD

We shall shortly begin publication of a series of articles by Mr. W. ... on the Land Expropriation of Kenya.

Kala Boko will continue his series of East African pictures, of which the third appears on page 773.

Further particulars of our Special East Africa Number will be made known in a few days.

HULL'S COMMISSIONER IN KENYA

...policy should be established, but this cannot be done without considering the physical basis of which to build the human elements to be introduced and the question of localisation and markets.

The following are the points suggested with a view to the general program. It may seem too elaborate but need not be made so if a proper balance is maintained between the ideal and the practical. It may be desirable to modify, simplify, or elaborate every section, but a sound scheme is a powerful method of attack.

The local physical basis on which agriculture in the future may be known as clearly as modern science can perceive. This can be accomplished by a study of

- (a) The climatic conditions favourable or unfavourable to crop-growing in different regions.
- (b) Soil types, their distribution, and their crop-producing potentialities.
- (c) The forest communities, their distribution, their natural value as forests or pasture, and their significance as indicators of favourable or unfavourable conditions for crop production.

(d) Native agriculture, methods of production, and correlation of crops and population with climatic zones, soil types, and natural vegetation as a means of projecting the results obtained in one region to another occupied.

(e) The agricultural methods and production, and their correlation with climate, soils and natural vegetation as a means of projecting the results obtained in any region to regions not yet occupied.

(2) The human elements and the relative importance in numbers of different peoples and races should be known. A special study should be made of

(a) The various races, their numbers and their present and probable response to education and their probable place as the country develops economically.

(b) The European settlers, their number, previous experience, agricultural methods, their labour needs, and the probable future trend of development.

(3) The problem of transport and markets, present as well as future, should be studied.

(4) To carry out the above survey there will be needed a director and a centralised scientific staff of qualified men who will summarise known facts and supplement them by actual surveys, either by themselves or with the collaboration of colonial departments or of available men such as administrative officers and mission workers.

(5) This survey to be aided by the staff to determine the best future use of land. The staff, with the aid of the administrative officers, the various departments, could form a general agricultural policy for each region. This policy should be based on the principle of the greatest good of the residents (Native and European) of the region considered.

(6) To carry out this policy, which should be made the basis of educational policy supported by both mission and Government educators, the Government should utilise administrative measures, Government and mission schools, and all other agencies available.

From a further article in the *Hull Daily*, the Hon. Ernest Marmann, Director of Publicity for the City of Hull, has quoted the following extracts from a contribution written in Kilindini:

"Other people besides the Hull Chamber of Commerce and the Hull have Hull in their thoughts. I listen to this. I know some progressive people in the British Colonies and they would awaken to the importance of East Africa as a source of supply, we might see consigned to Great Britain the supplies which are now bought almost entirely by France, Holland and Germany. Will Hull, Liverpool, and some other eastern city seize its opportunity?"

This is a straight-forward shoulder question by "EAST AFRICA," the youngest of the papers catering for this wonderful country, but one which is and accepted with much favour wherever it goes, as having a bearing on the pulse of this part of the world's few papers have. Its diagnosis of its situation is sound.

Some five years ago I know for a fact that certain suggestions were placed before responsible parties in Hull who were told what a field there was for profitable British enterprise in East Africa, but the proposed scheme was ignored. This information afforded those concerned was first-hand, from one who had lived in the country for years, and was prepared to come out again to give the full benefit of his experience.

When the parties in question are asked whether or not they do not know, but all the time the country are insistently calling for British capital and initiative if it is to be saved from completely falling into the hands of the increasing Indian population and their German confederates.

Appropos of this Indian-German combination, here is an entirely disinterested British view from the United States Government: "Germany's South Pacific ambitions are all in line with the smaller Indian trader and his methods are not up to date and should be replaced by the British."

"When will a man of my generation be allowed to own houses?" comments "EAST AFRICA." Echo answers "When?"

How Germany Gets Business. Just as an instance how the German boats induce passengers to go with them, I was much interested to-day to see passing my quarters a motor launch, towing two large lifeboats from the "Usambara," a fine-looking vessel of the Deutsche Ost-Afrika Linie. I had first seen at Zanzibar, full of passengers being taken on a free trip round the island. A British liner would never dream of doing such a thing.

On board you can get a glass of beer for three pence, and a peg of whisky for the same price. English lines charge nearly four times as much, and yet we wonder why Germany makes progress and is a keen competitor with us! This steamer had called at every port from Durban to Mombasa, picking up cargo, nothing too small, nothing too large, and had taken a month to do it. The Germans are students of salesmanship!

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CHAMBERS' MARMANET PENCILS
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 and GUARANTEED
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Africa's Spells

Our Ambassador ... sketches under the ... Another of these ...

THE LONG ROAD

Examples

... dancing and ... the sun has passed its zenith ... a hood marks have left deep impressions ...

... a little ahead stalks the ... a couple of messengers ... carrying ...

Gamed the food figures struggle on constantly shifting the loads from shoulder to head and back to shoulder ...

The sweat runs in streams down their gleaming bodies, and has to be constantly brushed away from eyes and faces ...

Gaps inevitably appear in the line. The weaker men fall behind. Now one now another breaks into a shuffling trot ...

The messengers at the end of the line are having a busy time, urging, encouraging, lifting on the desperately tired men whose loads now seem to them to weigh not fifty, but a hundred and fifty pounds.

... for a short rest to ease cramped necks, resplendent arms and aching limbs ...

... wet parched and dried up mouths. But ever on pads the ... And the sun beats relentlessly down ...

... the sound of voices calling in the bush above ... It is a village and the ...

... Dashed to the road at the camp ... and the men beside them ...

... Villagers are sent out to help in the exhausted ones to receive them ...

... these same carriers later in the evening after a rest ... Most of them are ...

... This crocodile totem have ...

Bargain Bazaar of Good Books ... Second-hand in ... 20 Yols ... 50 Yols ...

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GERMAN COMMERCIAL PENETRATION

To the Editor, East Africa

DEAR SIR—I have read with very great interest your article on German commercial penetration in East Africa. Your statements are in all respects correct and I would, however, like to bring to your notice that the British companies and their agents, some of whom have

the German trade in Tanganyika, where there were formerly many Indian merchants and traders, are now an early source of trouble. The terms of the D.O.A. agreement, which stipulated that all the Indians in Tanganyika be the property of the German shipping company, and the Indians to visit the shores of Tanganyika did so, and doubtless a very considerable volume of orders resulted.

What is really wrong is the utter absence of British firms in Tanganyika. Perhaps this is on account of financial stringency that many of the Europeans in charge are finding it expensive to maintain a proportion of the old staffs having received their goods. Though this may perhaps secure an opportunity for the individual firm but also to our national export trade.

I can give personal experiences. I intended to open up an estate and for the purpose of commencing deeded its purchase, the worth of pieces of goods from the Tanganyika branch of the largest and oldest established East African firm. I found that I had much better go to the bazaar, with goods that many of the articles bought proved to be of inferior manufacture. My orders would at the start have been shown to be insufficient and would have increased. Multiply my own case and you will see why British firms are not doing business in Tanganyika. I would like to see them to take

again, I had business with another of the best known East African importing companies. Unfortunately I paid cash for the range of articles I ordered. It was four weeks before I received the goods and of these items every one was incorrect!

Such a series of incidents showing that the British firms in the goods which are adopted by the natives. In many cases the small trader cannot afford to go to the bazaar and must place his order with a firm

The only remedy I see in order to stop the growth of German goods is for the British merchants to do more business on credit and to suit the natives' wishes and to supply goods equal in quality to the same price.

April 15, 1925

W. H. B. B. B.

REPEAL OF GERMAN ORDINANCES

To the Editor, East Africa

DEAR SIR—Our friends at home and other territories are surprised to hear that certain German Ordinances have been known to be in force in this territory if and when revised. It is to be hoped that on the arrival Sir Donald Cameron will either repeal these ordinances immediately or publish them for public information in the Government Gazette of the Territory.

Yours faithfully,

W. H. B. B. B.

Aensha. Since the above was written the Editor has received the Territory and has the earliest opportunity of showing that the friends of the British Empire are in the territory.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

FULL LIST WILL BE AVAILABLE TO NATIVE WANTS SHOWN IN ILLUSTRATION

ARTICLES SHOWN ARE REPRESENTATIVE OF GOODS REQUIRED

ADVICE REGARDING THESE MAY BE OBTAINED AT THE COURT

INTRODUCTION MADE BETWEEN MANUFACTURER AND MERCHANT



Illustration of a typical Durak typewriter, showing the keyboard and carriage.

TRADE FOR NATIVE WANTS

EXTENSIVE OPENINGS FOR LIVE FIRMS WHO CAN OASER FOR THE WANTS OF THE NATIVE

FULL PARTICULARS AND INFORMATION FROM TANGANYIKA COURT EAST AFRICA PAVILION BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION

INDIAN DUKA (Shop)

OUR KENYA TALKS

The... way... has... to... these... administrative... head... selected... be very... indeed... successful... M. In... The... and... prize... Those... but his... is... To... be... finally.

Kenya Beer

These... by the... the... are... more... they are... and... Over... years ago, at a time when the demands upon the administrative staff were nothing like the demands of to-day, the accommodation was perhaps adequate. But in those days, now time and the weather have... upon the... which, in some cases, now... and... as...

A Labour Mover

An... decision has been... many... and many... Mr. F. G. Wood in the Chair, while Mr. O'Connell's name was also put up. Perhaps it was thought to split the vote. Be that as it may, Nairobi's first Labour Mayor has taken his seat. This... know their Kenya... almost... the... of the... and...

For... months... circulating in the Colony regarding the alleged failure of the soldier-settler scheme in Kenya... the Legislative Council by Lord Delamere, that the number of parties in the scheme was 1,000, of whom 46 are still serving in the forces and have consequently not yet taken up their farms, 700 finances... their farms, and 23 others lost their rights through failure to fulfil conditions... balance of 770 farms is thus at present held under allotment, of which 31 are... worked. At the end of 1924, 270 transfers had been... From all... which it would appear that things are not nearly so bad as they were thought to be.

Equal to Several of 'Em.

Some indication of the big nature of the Masai Soda enterprise may be gauged from the... report that H.E. the Acting Governor recently inspected the works of the... and also the arrangements for the care of the native employees who number over 700. Several hundred native employees on an industrial concern in Kenya is a small thing—although, of course, as those who know their Native well can readily admit, one European workman equivalent to several of the local laborers.

... Council, by the way, resulting in... but... of... and... the... of... is... to... of... and...

Stock Theft

Stock... still exercise... the... Of... a very big country, and the... have... for... it is felt that the time and energy wasted by soldiers in... of even the... to... to make good... that... in this widely scattered... and... these thefts could be kept in check. At the present session of the Legislative Council the appointment of a Select Committee to go thoroughly into the Stock and Poultry Thefts Ordinance will be moved. Good may...

AFRICA'S UNPARALLELED PROGRESS

... of... and...

... of... the Hon. W. G. A. Omsby Gore, M.P., who said that among British possessions overseas, Kenya was of more importance to British industries and commerce than any other in the world. Figures of imports and exports revealed a rate of progress which was the highest unparalleled in any other part of the world. Britain now enjoyed the bulk of the... and...

... progress of... Africa depended largely on the training given him by European officers of... education, public works and administrative departments. The supply of agricultural officers was a serious problem and hitherto the Empire had seen singularly deficient in the means of training an adequate number of such officers to the science of tropical agriculture. The reopening of the Adami Huseini in Tanganyika Territory was of the highest importance.

Tropical Africa was insufficiently provided with internal transport. New railways and roads were vital if rich and vast areas were to be brought into production. The... financial assistance from the Imperial Government. Orders for all the necessary material had to be placed in the country, and he therefore regarded railway development in East Africa as the... investment for the future of British trade and commerce as a means to alleviate unemployment.

In the opinion of Mr. Omsby Gore there had no doubt... we would in the very near future have... in... of... of... and... to... the... of... and...

... and... them w...

... year... ment... especially... the... residents... power... addition... The... in... by... Rev... h... of... The... time... back... law...



(The British Press)

TWO HAPPY BAGANDA PRINCES

PRINCE Soga and Prince George of Kampala, two Baganda Princes who have been visiting this country to get out the "feel" of the country, are now on their way home when the King received them at a special place in order to bid farewell to them, writes the *Daily Telegraph*.

Prince Soga is half-brother of the King of Buganda. He was recently invested by the Duke of York with the K.C.M.G. Prince George was sent over by Sir Geoffrey Archer. His country is one of those over which the Duke of York shot during his recent big game tour in East Africa.

The two princes spent the last few days in London in an exceptionally busy manner, attending military parades and ceremonies of all kinds especially to them. They regard the daily changing of the guard at Buckingham Palace with the Court as an interesting sight, and at St. James' Palace on other occasions as one of the most wonderful sights they have seen. They have been to Portsmouth Dockyard and the Tower of London, and have had a good deal of additional sight-seeing.

The two Princes went to the Palace by headdress and in pictures of their native attire. They were accompanied by Colonel Leitch of the Colonial Office, and the Rev. Mr. W. W. Wetherill, who has been acting as their tutor during their stay in England.

The King received them in a very kindly fashion for some time, and wished them a pleasant journey home to Uganda. On their way out of the Palace they saw Prince Henry and exchanged salutations with him.

ANOTHER TRIBUTE BY AN EAST AFRICAN

EDITOR,

M. V. KARVELD, Editor of the *East African* and the *East African Review* writes just as follows:

"It was far back as forty years ago when I founded an East African journal, and I am glad to say that a Journal devoted to East Africa and published in London is very necessary to create a link between the Mother Country and her East African children, which at that time were not nearly so much in the line of our own affairs as they are to-day."

"I am sure that the *East African* will be a great success, and I think that the *East African*, as well as those of his kind who may read these lines here, must realize at once the value of your Journal to the purpose to which it is devoted."

"It is invaluable that for you, as Editor, East Africa does not exist merely in your imagination and your practical experience, and the advice you are able to give places you in a unique position that are in fact serving as a publicity office of first importance."



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TRADE AND COMMERCE IN THE SUDAN.

Abstract of the General Annual Report.

The proceedings of the 1923 annual meeting of the Sudan Chamber of Commerce, held at Khartoum, Sudan, on March 21, 22, 23, and 24, 1924, are fully reported in the April issue of the monthly Journal of the Chamber. The report of the meeting, reviewed by the President, will have to contribute to the loyal support of the members of the Chamber and its committees, who are to be called on to further advance the interests of the Chamber.

Trade. Commerce and traffic in general in the Sudan had been much depressed during the year, especially in proportion to the last year. There had been a general reduction of shipments as a result of the high rates of exchange and the high cost of transport. Rates had also been reduced during 1924 for bricks, cement, and iron. The Sudan Railway, which had been in operation since 1912, had not yet reached its normal capacity. The Sudan Railway had been in operation since 1912, and had been in operation since 1912. The Sudan Railway had been in operation since 1912, and had been in operation since 1912. The Sudan Railway had been in operation since 1912, and had been in operation since 1912.

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Condition of Progress

Customs returns showed great improvement in both imports and exports. The increases were enormous and were the result of a number of factors. The Sudan Chamber of Commerce had been in operation since 1912, and had been in operation since 1912. The Sudan Chamber of Commerce had been in operation since 1912, and had been in operation since 1912.

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Vertical text on the right edge of the page, partially cut off. Includes words like 'The', 'from', 'machin', 'ment', 'and', 'of', 'the', 'pamph', 'will', 'year', 'bro', 'may', 'be', 'the', 'indus', 'Govern', 'to all me', 'An', 'Re', 'Sudan is', 'the Sud', 'pamph', 'most', 'of', 'the', 'purpose', 'of', 'the', 'Sudan', 'to have', 'of', 'the', 'Sudan', '8, 8', 'Wh', 'A', 'Br', 'PRO', 'Com', 'and S', 'neces'.

Regulation of Companies

The British Companies Ordinance, so far as it is promulgated by the Government. It proposes to substitute for the existing registration, management and liquidation of limited liability companies and societies, a new system, that in operation in Canada and Ontario in the form of a consolidated set of laws, the British Companies Consolidated Act of 1929. The Ordinance will be a considerable advance in modernising procedure and a new Board of Companies has recently been constituted.

The Sudan at Harare

It will be recalled that the Sudan Government has brought to the 1928 Native Industries and the British Empire Exhibition at Harare, Rhodesia, the Sudan Government also visited a number of industrial classes.

It is now announced that the Government is inducing as many people as possible to visit Harare. For the time being the Sudan Government Railways and Steamers will be granted to all members of the Sudan Chamber of Commerce. Another opportunity in the compilation of a register of the Sudan Chamber of Commerce and Sudan business opportunities can thus be undertaken. It is also a source of information of an "Trade in the Sudan" references like to be a special

MISSION OF A KIVU MISSION

We learn with great regret of the recent destruction by lightning of the White Fathers' Mission at Katapa on Lake Kivu. Those who have knowledge of the services rendered by the Belgian allied French mission during the East African campaign will wish to see success to the fund that has been opened for the purpose of rebuilding the mission by the White Fathers at the height of the Empire. As financial assistance is being received from the Government and other sources, it is a wonder that the mission should have been destroyed. Contributions which will be no doubt be gladly received by the Father Superior of the Mission at Antwerp, or at Katapa, Lake Kivu.

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PETROLEUM IN SUDAN

We are indebted to Mr. Geological Survey of Canada for a copy of the "Geological Report on the Petroleum of the Sudan" by Mr. J. C. Wayland, the Director of the Sudan, which has been published by the Government Printer of the Sudan at the price of 5s. net.

The volume is one of the best technical reports which it has been our good fortune to study, and has evidently cost a great amount of careful and painstaking work on the part of the author, who has dealt with our maps and up less than twenty of Sotheby's, most of them photographs.

Summarising the evidence, which is set out in the minutest detail, Mr. Wayland states that possible fields in western Sudan bearing horizon can be traced with so much precision that its depth beneath the surface of favourable structures can be predicted within a reasonable degree of error, provided clear-cut geological features in many fields these helpful conditions are not obscured.

It is interesting to find that the successful discovery of petroleum in the Sudan will be certainly.

The main object of the report is to point out to the notice of oil organisations and other parties or persons interested in petroleum, geological, geology, the oil possibilities of that part of the Sudan. It is a valuable contribution to the oil industry in the Sudan. It is pointed out that in the Sudan the key to the oil possibilities lies in the possible Rift Valley structures. The petroleum is stored in the rift valleys or basins. Apart from this attractive possibility, the Sudan has other petroleum fields in the East African continent.

The report also discusses the sedimentary structure of the Sudan, and the possibility of the Sudan being a petroleum reservoir. Mr. Wayland, who is remarkably well-spoken of in the report, is speaking as one who has had a long experience of labour on the Sudan, and is a well-known authority on the Sudan. The report is particularly the Sudan, and is a valuable contribution to the Sudan. The Sudan is in need of a report of this kind, and it is a valuable contribution to the Sudan.

BIG GAME SHOOTING

in Northern Rhodesia.

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EAST AFRICAN COTTON GROWING

At the fourth annual general meeting of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation held on May 27, an interesting report on Central African developments within the Empire was submitted.

Colonel French, who presided at the foundation of the Uganda Cotton Growers during the winter, was greatly impressed with the high potential possibilities of the cotton in the lake districts, especially particularly in the prospects of cotton growing in Uganda. An urgent one of the principal difficulties in the way of further expansion is shortage of labour.

There is a strong feeling that the cotton industry in East Africa is still in its infancy, and that the extension of the industry to public works such as the extension of the Uganda Railway, the construction of the Nile, and the construction of the Nile, will be a great boon to the industry. The natives of the African continent are not yet fully acquainted with the value of cotton, and are therefore disinclined to work for hired labour. The shortage will, it is considered, be met by the necessity of more intensive cultivation, and thus a higher yield of cotton per acre. The present yield here is very low for such a soil.

The Masai, a tribe of nomads who are scattered all over the East African continent, are regarded as the most promising. Colonel French, who is the largest European population remaining in the district. It is recorded that the Masai district of Kenya does not produce as good a type of cotton as in Uganda and the Masai are regarded as the cotton-growing people of the East African continent.

It is suggested that all the areas mentioned above should be developed in the future, and that more highly organized systems of seed selection and distribution.

Satisfaction is expressed at the introduction of the flat freight rate on maize on the Great Zambesia Railway,

which will largely allow the growers to export first class maize from Nyasaland at a profit, and what is still more important, to cultivate a rotation crop.

Mr. W. H. Wain, Director of Production, and Messrs. Assistant Cotton Specialist in East Africa, have been transferred to Nyasaland. It is also announced that Mr. M. A. Bailey, formerly head of the botanical staff at Oise, and who is now taking a short course of intensive study at Cambridge, will take up his appointment as cotton breeder in the Sudan in August.

COTTON IN NORTHERN RHODESIA

AN optimistic report on the prospects of cotton growing in Southern Africa and Rhodesia has been presented by a Sub-Committee of the Empire Parliamentary Association, who visited the region last autumn. The Sub-Committee are satisfied that a large amount of the land in the region is suitable for the production of cotton, and are therefore of opinion that a large amount of land should be taken to develop the large areas of cotton land available.

They were informed that about 600,000 acres of land suitable for cotton will be available within thirty to forty miles of the present railway system in Southern Rhodesia, that the soil of this land is about 100 lbs. per acre, and that picking could now be secured by native labour, though it is not so.

Mr. W. H. Wain, Director of Production, and Messrs. Assistant Cotton Specialist in East Africa, have been transferred to Nyasaland. It is also announced that Mr. M. A. Bailey, formerly head of the botanical staff at Oise, and who is now taking a short course of intensive study at Cambridge, will take up his appointment as cotton breeder in the Sudan in August.

He estimated that Northern Rhodesia has about 25,000 acres under cotton next year, and would produce 6,000 bales. He considered that 10,000 acres could be put under cotton with the existing railway facilities.



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INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING SICKNESS CONFERENCE

Uganda Selected for Investigation

The delegates of Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, Portugal, and Spain to the International Conference on Sleeping Sickness, which has been meeting at the Colonial Office, have unanimously decided to recommend to the Council of the League of Nations and to their respective Governments...

ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES

(1) Mutual facilities should be afforded for periodic official conferences between administrative and medical officers in charge of the campaign against sleeping sickness on both sides of the boundaries of infected countries.

(2) The special permits for inter-frontier traffic should be issued to all persons entering the infected areas, and the administrative and medical officers should be empowered to take the necessary measures for the control of such traffic.

(3) The recommendations of the medical officer in sleeping sickness areas should be binding on the local administrations, that the medical officers in these areas should be given magisterial powers regarding the application of all measures in connection with the campaign against sleeping sickness, and that the system of sanitary passports for the Native population in the affected areas should, where practicable, be adopted as an effective means of control of inter-frontier traffic with the view of reducing it to a minimum, and that all information available regarding sanitary passports should be made available to the League of Nations.

(4) That wherever practicable measures for the establishment of areas free from populations should be taken on both sides of the frontier in order to facilitate the control of Native traffic.

SPECIAL STUDIES AND INVESTIGATIONS

(1) An international commission should be entrusted with the duty of investigating the causes of sleeping sickness in the infected areas.

(2) That Uganda and the regions in the neighbourhood of Lake Victoria represent the territory in which the study of the problem is needed. Most valuable research work has been carried out for several years at the laboratories at Entebbe under the distinguished leadership of Dr. Duke. In addition, extensive field work has been carried out by the medical services of Uganda and by the administration of the adjoining territory of Tanganyika.

The Conference recommends, therefore, that an inquiry be made as to whether the Government of Uganda would be prepared to offer the hospitality of their laboratories at Entebbe for the work of such a commission.

(3) That the Commission should be empowered to employ a few workers from the institutes of African Power. It is assumed that the services of a chemist and entomologist with local knowledge would be available. The conference also stresses the collaboration of Dr. B. F. Hume and his staff to the Commission.

(4) The hospitality of the Entebbe Institute will be offered for a period of twelve months. At the end of which the Commission will present a special report to the League of Nations Experts Committee.

(5) The Commission would begin by submitting, under Dr. Duke's guidance and control, the research methods and laboratory technique at the Entebbe Institute and its field laboratories, as well as the field work and the measures taken against sleeping sickness in the Protectorate of Uganda and the infected districts of Tanganyika. The field work in regard to the control of the tsetse fly undertaken by Mr. Synnerton in the Tanganyika territory will also be studied.

The Commission should engage in joint laboratory investigations as to the methods of carrying out the most suited for research into the several problems referred to it by this Conference.

(6) The Conference estimates that the expenditure would amount to some £10,000, including salaries of local scientific personnel, the foreign members and laboratory assistants, as well as travelling and other general expenditure. The Conference desires to ask the Governments to delegate to their Governments to contribute to a fund which would make part of this expenditure, while it is understood that the Government will continue to pay the salaries of the medical officers and other staff who take part in the work of the Commission.

The Governments should obtain the allocation of credit of at least £1,000 in the Budget of the Health Organisation of the League of Nations for 1926, and the Commission hopes that similar aid will be provided by the scientific research organisations of certain countries.

(7) It is suggested that the Commission might conveniently meet at Entebbe at the end of December, 1925, or in January, 1926, its mandate terminating on December 31, 1926. General arrangements for the Commission should have to be made by the Governments concerned.

The Commission should be empowered to employ a few workers from the institutes of African Power. It is assumed that the services of a chemist and entomologist with local knowledge would be available.

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 To arrest bleeding.
 To facilitate the removal of crusts from wounds, etc., etc., etc.

OUR WOMAN'S PAGE

...has been... to... of... in the... of the... and... of... in the East... and... of... in... conducted... a lady who has spent some years in East Africa.

THE WHIRL OF THE WORLD

...the... been celebrating... Week... of... at the... Stadium for the... of... by the... and... is unforgettable.

...Mr. Johnson... did not feel... to enable... to come to this... engaged in similar activities here... a fashion that meets with general approval and has been very fittingly announced during... Week.

The first court of the... was also... at Buckingham Palace... introduced them... and their... from the... paper.

Fashions

There are three types... One Parisian actress, however, has had the courage to protest against excessive brevity. The slip of her... abruptly just below the knee, which the transparent overskirt almost touches the ankle. Another idea of hers is to develop... with a scarf of silver... all occasions, court... black... of... only.

Dobbie... explains the secret of the wizardry of Chiffon... all materials... fashion's... For summer nights nothing is more... this elusive ornamentation for neck, frock or hat. The other day I saw a novel combination of chiffon, black... lace, black... and bands of fresh tinted chiffon. The trimming of the frock was of applique... shades of chiffon, the demurest... long white.

...to... of... Place the... of... a piece of... to cover the... and... as similar as possible to the old... search... place over the... and... with a hot iron. The... the... absolutely... the fabric.

For Those About to Travel

...way to pack medicine bottles is to... round the neck... prevents... the cork in position and prevents... leakage.

For the Dhooli.

Do you know that rice water makes very good... for table linen, muslin collars, or anything that is required to be fairly stiff? Do not attempt to use it for stiff oven collars and cuffs.

Don't throw it away!

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